

# The Ancestor



Vol. 38, 4

2022



## *Inside this Edition*

- William Harding's Diary
- Law and Order in 1933 Newfoundland
- South Avalon and More Jersey Men
- Late Nineteenth Century Migration

The Family History Society of Newfoundland & Labrador, Inc.

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

## **Mailing Address**

P.O. Box 8008  
St. John's, NL, Canada  
A1B 3M7

Telephone: 709-754-9525  
FHSNL e-mail address: [fhs@fhsnl.ca](mailto:fhs@fhsnl.ca)  
Our Website: [www.fhsnl.ca](http://www.fhsnl.ca)  
Ancestor e-mail: [ancestor@fhsnl.ca](mailto:ancestor@fhsnl.ca)

## **OFFICERS**

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

## **DIRECTORS**

Pat Angel  
Linda Crocker  
Karen Darby  
Ethel Dempsey  
Craig Morrissey  
David Pike  
Rosalind Stokes

The Society was founded in October 1984 to foster interest in Newfoundland and Labrador 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 19, 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 may be held in person and/or online and begin at 7:30pm.

## **THE ANCESTOR**

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

The 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 hold copyright and may NOT be reproduced without the consent of the respective authors and the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador Inc.

*The Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, respectfully acknowledge the territory in which we gather as the ancestral homelands of the Beothuk, and the island of Newfoundland as the ancestral homelands of the Mi'kmaq and Beothuk. We would also like to recognize the Inuit of Nunatsiavut and NunatuKavut and the Innu of Nitassinan, and their ancestors, as the original people of Labrador. We strive for respectful relationships with all the peoples of this province as we search for collective healing and true reconciliation and honour this beautiful land together.*

***THE ANCESTOR***  
**Quarterly Journal of the**  
**Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, Inc.**

**EDITORS:** Frederick R. Smith, Ethel Dempsey, Cindy Tedstone,  
Volume 38 Issue 4

**SUBSCRIPTION**

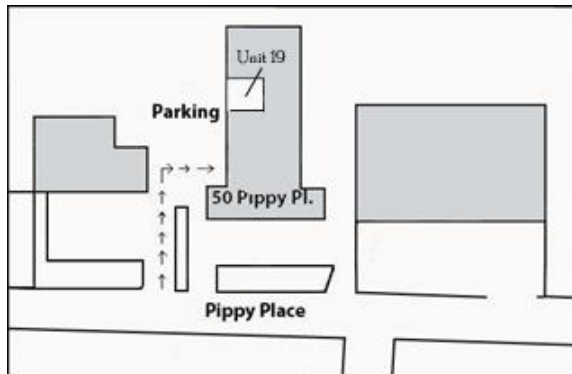
Subscription to *The Ancestor* is available to individuals or institutions for \$42 per year and includes membership in the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador. Life membership is also available for \$700. Membership is for a twelve-month period beginning on the date fees are received.

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

**COPYRIGHT 2022 FHSNL**  
ISSN 0838-049X

**OFFICE LOCATION**

Our office is located in 50 Pippy Place, Unit 19. From Pippy Place turn right into the driveway on the left of the building.



**TABLE OF CONTENTS**

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT**  
Frederick R. Smith.....161

**NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR STRAYS DEATHS AFAR**  
Compiled by Pat Walsh.....165

**WILLIAM HARDING'S DIARY**  
Brian Williams.....168

**IN MEMORIAM**  
Submitted by Pat Walsh.....182

**SOUTH AVALON & MORE JERSEYMEN**  
Pete Noel.....184

**LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY MIGRATION FROM NORTH WALES TO NEWFOUNDLAND**  
Michael Williams.....195

**LAW AND ORDER IN 1933 IN NEWFOUNDLAND**  
Melvin Baker .....199

Cover Photo: Photo c 1902 of Nathaniel and Bertha Efford of Port de Grave. Nathaniel (back). Bertha (seated) holding daughter Ethel. Sons George (left) and Steven (right). Daughter, Rebecca, holding doll. Courtesy Craig Morrissey



## THE PRESIDENT'S REPORT

Frederick R. Smith

As I sit here writing, it is the first day we have had single digit temperatures for quite a while. We have had great weather and there is a prediction for a warmer than usual winter. Let's hope so!

First, let me say a few words of thanks to the many people who write to the Family History Society of Newfoundland and The Ancestor. We often receive letters of praise for work the Society has done for visitors, or letters asking to be put in touch with an author of an article published in The Ancestor. We are happy to accept praise and if we can put members in touch with each other, great! That's why we are here. We also receive and welcome letters correcting items we have published in The Ancestor, and these are passed along to the authors and copies filed for the benefit of researchers. We like to think that family history is self-correcting but unfortunately that can take years, especially with all the postings that remain on-line, seemingly, forever. Keep your letters coming, they keep us on our toes. Please write and give us suggestions for articles for The Ancestor or topics for lectures. We always love to hear from our readers.

I mentioned on-line records above, but we would be lost if all the genealogical sites were to disappear. We rely on them but sometimes forget that thousands of people had to take the time to post the information. But where did the posted information come from? Too often, well-meaning people copy what they find on-line and paste it into their family trees, assuming it is correct, without first checking the original records. We are all guilty of that. So, if it is on-line, or in The Ancestor, check out the original documents, which, I know, is often hard to do.

People who post family history information on-line sometimes give us some unintended humor. Late one night I was getting frustrated with some genealogical data when, all of a sudden, I realized the information posted about my third great grandfather gave him incredible qualities. Based on the posting, he had four children before he was born and passed this genetic ability on to his son who also had children before he was born. This gave me a good laugh and I filed this with another record that stated one of my male ancestors married when he was four years old, his wife was ninety-four at the time of marriage, and they had four children. Of course, some errors are just typographical, but others are copied from on-line postings and can be found repeated on numerous genealogical sites. On-line hosts have no way to check the validity of postings, so we must always be on guard.

Good luck with your genealogical research.

EDITORS



Cindy Tedstone

Fred Smith

Ethel Dempsey





## ACQUISITIONS

Compiled by Rosalind Babb Stokes

TITLE	AUTHOR/DONOR
Alone at Sea	John Morris/Brian Mallard
The <b>Howells</b> of Carbonear	Donald Howell
The <b>Morgans</b> of Manuels	Kevin Leonard Morgan
True Newfoundlanders	Margaret McBurney & Mary Byers
I'll Go the Length of Meself	Philip Earle
Directory of Parish Registers Indexed in Ireland	Irish Family History Society
Index to the Archives of Undergraduate Research on NL. Society and Culture	Thomas F. Nemeč

---

### John G. Fitzgerald 1941 - 2022



This summer the Family *History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador* lost a former board member and a good friend of the Society. In July, John Fitzgerald passed away at the age of 80 years.

John joined the FHSNL in 2002 and became a board member in 2004. He remained on the board for 11 years, stepping down in 2015 having served as secretary, treasurer and membership chairman and was always there to lend a hand and give well considered advice. The Society extends sincere condolences to John's wife, sons and family.

---

## NEWS OF THE SOCIETY

### PUBLICATIONS

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

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

Index of names, baptisms, marriages, and burials

1753-1867	\$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 baptisms, King's Cove, B.B., NL**

Index by surnames 1835-1900 \$25.00

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

**Copies of The Ancestor** \$11.50

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

### OFFICE HOURS

**Monday: 10:00am-2:00pm**  
**Wednesday: 12:00noon-3:00pm**  
**Thursday: 10:00am-2:00pm**

**NOTE: The office will be closed on statutory holidays, and when weather is sufficiently inclement that the city's schools are closed.**

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

**The Ancestor relies on its 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. E-mail us at [ancestor@fhsnl.ca](mailto:ancestor@fhsnl.ca)**

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. Topic suggestions are always welcome.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR STRAYS DEATHS AFAR

Compiled by Pat Walsh [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.

Strays from Bell Island appear on the Historic Wabana Nfld Facebook page. It is a website celebrating the history, culture and people of Bell Island, NL with particular emphasis on the Wabana iron-ore mining operation. Thanks to Gail Hussey-Weir, this public group page has over 3,000 members.

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.

**Butt**, Joan (nee Diamond) on Jan. 31, 2022, aged 78, in Kemptville, ON. Predeceased by her husband Walter, her parents Edward and Dorothy Diamond and her sister Norma Williams (Herb). Mother of Kerry and Valetta Hudson. Sister of Ted, and Betty Sullivan (Kevin). A Celebration of Life was held in Pouch Cove. Obit and photo Sept. 14, 2022.

**Caines**, Dana Christine, Jan. 23, 1973-Sept. 26, 2022 in Edmonton, AB. Born in Foxtrap, CBS, daughter of Mona and Roger Caines. Predeceased by her infant son Jared Lee, her mother Mona and sisters Andrea and Stephanie McIntyre. Mother of Graham and Nathan Tulk. Obit and photo *The Shoreline News* Sept. 30, 2022.

**Conran**, John Francis, Dr., on Aug. 7, 2022 in Elmsworth, Illinois. Born in St. John's on June 4, 1935. Predeceased by his parents John and Kathleen (nee Fitzgerald), his wife Dr. Helen (O'Rourke) and his sister Anna O'Mara. Father of Brian, Aisling, Jim, Lisa and Steve. Brother of Gerald, Michael, Maureen Penton (Michael, deceased) and Bernadine. John completed his medical

degree at University College, Dublin, Ireland. Obit & photo Sept. 3, 2022.

**Dunphy**, Gale Elizabeth, aged 63 in Calgary, AB. June 19, 1959-Aug. 24, 2022. Wife of Jim. Daughter of Elizabeth Crewe of NL. Sister of Wade, Bradley, Jennifer and Lisa. Mother of Heather and James Alexander. Obit and photo Sept. 3, 2022.

**Ford**, Henry John "Harry", on Sept. 5, 2022 in Sydney, NS, aged 70. Born in St. John's, son of Harry and Mary (O'Brien) Ford. Former member of the RC Naval Reserve Unit, HMCS Cabot. He had a career with Nav Canada Air Traffic Services. Predeceased by his parents and his infant son, Patrick. Husband of 42 years of Frances (Caines). Father of Mike and Andy. Brother of Brian, Jim, Rosemary and Anne. Obit and photo Sept. 8, 2022.

**Haggerty**, Melvin Roy, on May 25, 2022, aged 64, in Kitchener, ON. Born in Grand Falls. Predeceased by his parents Frank and Louise (nee Hillier). Moved to Kitchener, ON at age 6. Husband of Mary-Ann (Raymond), married on Nov. 15, 1985. Father of Christopher, Tanya and Jason. Brother of John, Bernie Chapman (Bob), Joy Menich (Rick), Wayne and Cathy Dolan



(Barry). Obit and photo Tri-City Cremation Services, Kitchener, ON.

**Kean, Robert** (Bob) of Montague, PEI on May 19, 2022, aged 84, formerly of St. John's. Predeceased by his parents Michael and Hilda (Barter) Kean and his wife Viola (Bradbury) and infant son Michael. Father of Donna Maloney (Dennis), Debbie Jamieson-Clarke (Shawn) Bob and Paul. Brother of Edmund. Retired employee of the Federal Government. Former proprietor of Kean's Candy Corner on Wood Street and Kean's Grocery on Topsail Road. Former residence in Bay Bulls and Goulds. Funeral service conducted by Barrett's Funeral Home, St. John's. Obit and photo Sept. 24, 2022.

**Legge, Clayton** "Clay" in Halifax, NS, on Sept. 3, 2022, aged 83. Born in Heart's Delight, son of Edmund and Gertrude (Fost) Legge. Predeceased by his parents. Husband of Ruth (Powell). Father of Jayne Johnson (Doug) and Carol Nemeth (George). Brother of Janet Crocker (Robert) and Dave. He worked with the Royal Bank of Canada for more than 40 years. Obit and photo Sept. 10, 2022.

**LeMoine, Bernadette Elizabeth** (nee White), aged 89, of Fredericksburg, VA, on Sept. 5, 2022. Born in Grand Falls. Predeceased by her husband of 64 years Fred, 2020, and her parents John White and Mary Ellen (Nellie) Foley and her brother Jack and her sisters, Mary Keats, Sheila Bradbury and Hilda White. Mother of six. Obit and photo Sept. 10, 2022.

**Mews, Henry** "Hank", Sparling. Feb. 28, 1937-Oct. 2, 2022 in Ottawa, ON. Born in St. John's, Predeceased by his parents HGR (Harry) and Vera (Sparling) Mews. Husband of Phyllis (nee Randell). Brother of Nancy. Father of Beth, Barb, Harry and Robert. A 50 year career with General Motors and the owner and dealer of Myers Automotive Group. Obit and photo Oct. 6, 2022.

**Noseworthy, Rev. Canon Ian**, April 16, 1954-Sept. 4, 2022, in Toronto, ON. Born in Gander, son of Gordon Noseworthy and Joan Bishop (nee Bartlett). Predeceased by his parents. Husband of Scott Jones. Brother of Dawn Coveyduck. A graduate of Memorial University of NL and Trinity College, ON. Obit and photo Sept. 16, 2021.

**Noseworthy, Mona** (nee Dawe) of Bedford, NS on Sept. 17, 2022. Predeceased by her parents Ebenezer and Fannie Dawe, her son Ian and her brothers Bill and Dave. Wife of 58 years of Carl. Mother of Keith. Sister of Boyd Dawe. Funeral services conducted by Barrett's Funeral Home, St. John's. Obit and photo Sept. 22, 2022.

**Patten, John Clarence** (Clar) on Sept. 2, 2022. Born on Dec. 19, 1944 in Grand Bank. Predeceased by his wife Ardith (nee Dunford). Predeceased by his parents Gerald and Georgie and his sister Geraldine Matthews. Father of Beth and Ruth. Brother of Maxine Rose (Tom), Louise Hickman (Max) and Eli. An avid soccer player. Funeral service held in Grand Bank and another service planned for Kelowna, BC. Obit, Sept. 6, 2022.

**Percey, Sonia Arlene** (nee Sullivan), May 30, 1957-Oct. 16, 2022 in Stayner, ON. Born in St. John's, daughter of Boyd Sullivan and Norma (Legrow). Predeceased by her father Boyd Sullivan. Married on Oct. 26, 1979 to Wayne Philip Percey of St. John's. Mother of Amanda and Chad. She served in the Beauty Industry for 15 years. Obit and photo Oct. 26, 2022 and Carruthers and Davidson Funeral home, Stayner, ON.

**Robbins, Woodrow Milton**, of Cambridge, ON in his 75<sup>th</sup> year, on Oct. 21, 2022. Born on Bell Island. Predeceased by his parents Fred and Dorothy and his brother Don. Husband of 52 years of Norah. Retired from BF Goodrich. Father of Thomas and Lynn Robbins-Branshaud (Rob). Brother of

Harold, Linda Ward (Frank) and Sylvia Shipley. Obit and photo Tri-City Cremation Services, Cambridge, ON and Historic Wabana Nfld facebook page.

**Vokey**, David Anthony on Aug. 31, 2022 in Edmonton, AB, aged 67. Born on April 17, 1955 in St. John's, son of Aaron Claude Vokey (deceased) and Annie (Stoyles). He married Elizabeth (Betty) Spurrell in 1980. He worked for Newfoundland Hydro. Father of Leanne Clouthier (Scott) and Jenelle King (Tyler). In 2006 the family moved to Hay River, NWT, where he worked in the mining industry. Brother of Sharon Keough (Gerald) and Dale Power (Brian) and Graham. Cremation in Edmonton. A memorial service at a later date in NL. Obit and photo Sept. 3, 2022.

**Whelan**, Martin William on July 21, 2022, aged 47 in Willemstad, Curacao. Born in Gander, on Oct. 15, 1974, son of Bill and Lillian (White) Whelan. He grew up in St. John's and moved to Truro, NS in 1990. Employed in the computer industry. Brother of Stephen, Sharlene and Christine. Partner of Murielle de Graaf. Predeceased by his grandparents Leo and Florence Whelan, St. John's and Bill and Josephine White, Cull's Harbour. Obit and photo Sept. 22, 2022.

**Withers**, John (Jack) in BC, aged 92. Dec. 17, 1929-Oct. 8, 2022. Born in St. John's.

Predeceased by his parents Edward John and Mary Withers (nee DeBourke), his brothers Robert (Bob), Edward Charles (Ted) and his sisters Marie Labelle, Doreen Chamberlain, Joan Colford and Barb Dobbin. Husband of 57 years of Mary Carol (nee Halley). Father of John, Nick and Karen. Well known hockey and baseball player in St. John's. Member of the St. Pat's 1960 and 1961 Boyle Trophy hockey teams. Elected to the Newfoundland Sports Hall of Fame for Hockey & Baseball in 1987. Obit and photo *Nanaimo News Bulletin*, Oct. 8, 2022 & *The Telegram* Oct. 22, 2022.

**Young**, Carla Olga (nee O'Keefe) on Sept. 11, 2022, aged 72 in Cambridge, ON. Born on Bell Island, Jan. 19, 1950. Wife of 53 years of Edward Young. Mother of Chris, Stephen and Tracy McKinney (Paul). Sister of Sister Maureen O'Keefe, Betty Craig (Martin), Nellie Young (John, predeceased), Anna Kelly (Mike), Phillip, Carol O'Brien (Richard), Cathy Wakeford (Guy, predeceased), Carmel Cochburn (Jim), Tom and Gemma O'Keefe, Obit and photo T. Little Funeral Home and Cremation Centre, *Cambridge Today.ca* See also Historic Wabana Nfld Facebook page.

“It is good to have an end to journey toward, but it is the journey that matters in the end.”

Ernest Hemingway



## WILLIAM HARDING'S DIARY

Submitted by Brian Wiliams

### Feb 1876, Continued From Volume 37, 4, 2021

Feb 26 Sat

Arose 7 am very cold drifty morning. Shoveling snow at the entrance of Church twice to-day. Snowed at times all day.

Feb 27 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m Fine only blowing hard. Attended Service. Met my Class Attended Service again Daniel Bishop held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good day to my soul.

Feb 28 Monday.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning. Mr George Inkpen arrived yesterday from Fortune Bay; into Mud Cove, Fixed the Hall for Division but was not there, my wife ill.

Feb 29 Tues.

Arose 7 a m Light snow this morning. In the evening attended the annual Temperance Tea & after the Tea attended the Public Meeting, where speeches were made, Dialogues were said and many beautiful pieces were sung; there was a great assembly & it continued 'till after 10 pm. Fine evening.

Mar 1 Wed.

March 1876.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning, clearing away the snow from the attic over the room upstairs, Bringing in coal from the little house Fixing schoolroom for Prayer Meeting. Mr Pascoe held it. Fine day.

Mar 2 Thurs

Arose 7 am. Fine morning. In the afternoon we had our Monthly Prayer Meeting and Bless God it was a good meeting. Was informed that the steamer arrived with the mail, after five weeks. Mr G Inkpen was here last night for two or three hours. Snowy evening.

Mar 3 Friday

Arose 7 a m after a very stormy, snowy night, continued all day very rough. Wm Vincent was here; the account of the steamer yesterday was all wrong, she has not arrived yet. My dear wife very weak & ill. May God prepare her for a Better World.

Mar 4 Sat

Arose 7 am. Moderate morning, the steamer arrived in the Reach this morning. I recieved a letter & newspaper from Selina Isaacs. Attended a Meeting about lengthening the Church. Fine day.

Mar 5 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Attended Service, Met my Class. Attended Service again & Sacrament, 107 communicants. I held Prayer Meeting Bless God for a good day to my soul.

Mon 6 Monday.

Arose 7 am Dull morning Fixing the Hall for Temperance Meeting to-night Wrote to Selina Isaacs & Mrs Coady. Fine day.

Mar 7 Tuesday.

Arose 7 a m. Snowed in the night. Shoveling snow from Church. Writing. George White from Mortier Bay was here; he joined The Good Templers. May he be faithful. Fine moderate day.

Mar 8 Wed.

Arose 7 a m. Cold morning. Was writing, fixing schoolhouse. Attended Prayer Meeting. Foggy evening.

Mar 9 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 7. Foggy mild morning. Was at Mr Bishop's for Flour, Mr Pascoe met our Class. Wrote a letter to Mr H Pardy & one to G. Vigus. Mary Ann Newport here, Began to rain this evening.

Mar 10 Friday

Arose 7 a m Wet morning. Cleaned out the parlour chimney, carried out two buckets of soot. Posted two letters, one for Selina Isaacs, Glouster (Brian's note - Gloucester, Massachusetts?) & one for Henry Pardy, Halifax. Moderate day.

Mar 11 Sat.

Arose 7 a m, after a very blowy night. Cold morning. fixing Church for to-morrow & Temp. Hall for Monday night, fine day.

Mar 12 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m. Fine morning. Attended Service, Met my Class, Attended Service again. Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good day to my soul.

Mar 13 Monday

Arose 7 a m. Dull morning. After breakfast cleaned Church. Fixed Hall for to-night. Mary Ann & baby here & stayed all night. Fine soft day.

Mar 14 Tuesday.

Arose 7 a m. Soft morning & inclined to rain & continued all day. Mary Ann & baby went home.

Mar 15 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Dull morning & wet. Attended Prayer Meeting. Snowed a little.

Mar 16 Thurs

Arose 7 a m, Frost in the night, but it turned out a fine day. Met my female Class. Mrs Dowell was with us. they came out from the woods a few days ago.

Mar 17 Friday St Patrick's Day

Arose 7 a m. Fine but cold: Froze in the night. I saw "The Star of The Sea Society" walk on the ice: I walked on the ice for the first time this year; up to Mary Ann's. Mrs Lambe was here 'till 10 pm. Wm Henry & Hennigar were in the Bay.

Mar 18 Sat.

Arose 7 a m. Wet morning. I posted a letter for Mary Ann & one for Lizzie Reed. Mary Ann was here & took tea, she posted a letter for St Johns. First part of day, rough with glitter. Fine in the evening.

Mar 19 Sunday.

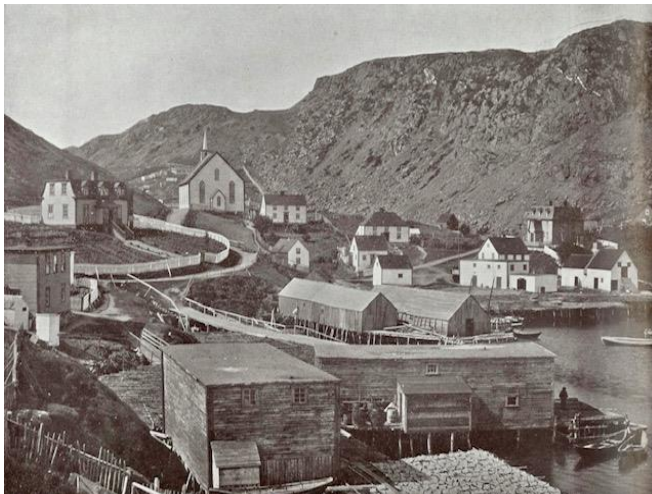
Arose 7 a m Cold morning. Attended Service, Met my Class, John Vincent & Robert Isaacs 16 (recent handwriting) were here to dinner. Attended Service again & Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting; he preached Mrs Amelia Collins' & Mr Wagg's funeral Sermons. Fine day, the steamer came.

Mar 20 Monday

Arose 6 a m. Stormy snowy morning. Fixing T. Hall. Writing to Grand Bank. Not to Division, my wife so ill.

Mar 21 Tues.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. Was at Ship Cove, got the loan of "The History of England" from Mr Thomas Bradley & read part of it. fine day.



Burin

Mar 22 Wed.

Arose 7 a m Cold morning. After breakfast fixing the Church for Sunday. Reading "The History of England" Attended Prayer Meeting. Mr Pascoe held it. Fine only foggy.

Mar 23 Thurs.

Arose 6 a m. Still foggy. Not very cold, raining, reading "The History of England" Oh the cruelties that were inflicted on the followers of Jesus. Met my female Class. Wet day.

Mar 24 Friday

Arose 7 a m Wet morning; but it cleared up very fine. I was up to see John Samuel's *41* (recent handwriting) new house at the Friar. Wm Henry launched his boat. A fine day. (Brian's note - there is a ? mark in the left margin at the beginning of the line "to see John Samuel's new house at the Friar. Wm Henry launched". It is not clear to what this ? mark refers, though I suspect it is to the term "the Friar")

Mar 25 Sat.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning, this is Lady Day. Mrs Sarah Mayo was here to tea. Fixing Church for to-morrow. Began on a barrel Flour. fine day.

Mar 26 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m. very fine morning, attended Service, Met my Class. Attended Service again. Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting, Fine day.

Mar 27 Monday.

Arose 7 a m. Fixing Temp. Hall for to-night but could not go as my wife is ill. I was in the Bay & up to see Mary Ann. I gave Mr Pascoe a letter to give to my son George when he gets to Grand Bank. It came drizzley rain in the evening.

Mar 28 Tues.

Arose 7 am wet morning, raining. Fixing Church for Sunday. Nothing particular occurred. Wet soft day.

Mar 29 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. froze in the night. Shoveling snow in the garden. Attended Prayer Meeting was informed that Mr Rd. Hodder arrived to-day with Mr John Hunt from St Peters. Mr Hodder is from the United States. Began on a canister of tea. Fine day.

Mar 30 Thurs

Arose 7 a m Cold frosty morning. Met my female Class. Bless God for a good time to our souls. very foggy.

May 31 Friday (Brian's note - the date is maybe a transcriber error?)

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. A crew sawing out the ice. I opened potato & carrot pit. Shoveling snow part of day. First egg to-day.

April 1 Sat.                      April 1876.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning. After breakfast fixing Church for to-morrow. & Tept Hall for Monday. Old Mrs Deer was here, going to Great Burin to her sister-in-law's funeral. Shoveling snow to clear the fence of the garden. A small scad of snow to night.

April 2 Sunday

Attended Service, Cold morning, Met my Class. Attended Service again & Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting Bless God for a good day to my soul.

April 3 Monday.

Arose ½ past 6 Fine day. Wrote to Mr F Hooper by John Mitchell was at John Pauls. Not to Division my wife so ill. The Steamer came in. No letters, Mr Pascoe went to Grand Bank in her. Fine.

April 4 Tuesday.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning shoveling snow. Writing most of day. Fine

April 5. Wed.

Arose ½ past 6 Cold but fine Froze very hard last night Wm Collins went off to Fortune Bay. Hannah Deer & baby. Alice Vincent & Rosie Isaacs *granddaughters* (recent handwriting in the left margin) *14 years old.* (recent handwriting right under "Rosie Isaacs") were here to-day. I held Prayer Meeting Fine day.

April 6 Thursday.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning writing most of day. Met my Class Bless the Lord for a good Class Meeting: Fine day.

April 7 Friday

Arose ½ past 6 Fine only the drift ice is filling up the Harbour. Writing most of day.

April 8 Sat

Arose 7 a m Dull morning. The Harbour is clear of the drift ice In the afternoon I was sent for to go to Great Burin to bury a daughter of Mr Robert Inkpen's, after the funeral was at Mrs Emma Holletts & had Tea; then was brought down & landed at Mr Mitchell the wind changed & brought the ice back again. Fine day.

April 9 Sunday

Arose 7 a m. Snowy morning, very rough. Held Service (Mr Pascoe at Grand Bank), a very small congregation owing to the snow Met my Class. It cleared off very fine in the afternoon, Held Service again & Prayer Meeting, Bless the Lord for a good day to my soul.

April 10 Monday.

Arose 7 a m Foggy Fixing Hall for Temp. Writing, Mrs Lambe here to Tea.

April 11 Tues.

Arose ½ past 6. A very snowy morning & continued most of forenoon G Collins & Mr G Inkpen went off for Fortune Bay; after a good deal of trouble with the ice; they went over to Mr Reed & stayed for a time, I was up to see Mary Ann & little Harriet & had a cup of tea. Began to write a Sermon on the Resurrection of Christ for Easter Sunday if Mr Pascoe is not home. Moderate evening.

April 12 Wed.

Arose 7 a m, snowed in the night Writing part of day. Held Prayer Meeting. Mary Ann was here a spell.

April 13 Thurs.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning. Mr Pascoe came back last night from St Peters. Writing part of day. The steamer came from the Westward, brought me a letter from George & Minnie Met my female Class. fine day.

April 14 Friday Good Friday

Arose 7 a m Dull morning attended Service. After dinner fixed schoolhouse for Prayer Meeting; Mr Pascoe held it. Mrs Betsey Collins was here most of the afternoon & took Tea with us. Bless God for a good day to my soul. Began on a canister of tea.

April 15 Sat

Arose 7 a m Dull morning. After breakfast fixing Hall for Monday night & bringing up a few sticks of wood that Betsey Collins gave me. Rained very hard this evening.

April 16 Sunday Easter Sunday.

Arose 7 am Wet morning. Attended Service, met my Class. Attended Service again Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting, it was a good day to my soul Bless the Lord and a fine day for attendance.

April 17 Monday

Arose ½ past 6. Dull morning. Sawing wood. Had 2 1/4 lbs Butter from Mr G Bishop, paid 2/6 for it. Foggy day.

April 18 Tues.

Arose 7 a m Dull morning & rather wet. Sawing wood & writing. Dull.



Burin

April 19 Wed

Arose ½ past 6. Dull wet morning. Sawing wood. In the evening Attended Prayer Meeting. It came to rain very much & continued most of day.

April 20 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 6. Snowy morning. John was here & chopped the rails Met my female Class. It cleared off fine & blew a strong breeze Mr Pascoe went to Great Burin to bury Mr Wm Revels. Sarah Mayo was here & made a cap for my wife to be buried in when she dies.



April 21 Friday

Arose 7 a m Cold, snowed in the night. The wind still blowing hard. Was at Mary Ann's to see the baby. she is very much relaxed. Writing a letter to Grand Bank, very fine day only the wind was high.

April 22 Sat

Arose 1/2. 4. Bless the Lord that we live to see the 56<sup>th</sup> anniversary of our marriage day. Went into Salmonier, had breakfast with Thomas Isaacs. Dinner at Charlotte's. Was at Hannah Deers Hannah Brinton's. at Mary Ann's & then came home. Posted a letter for Grand Bank. Fine day.

April 23 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning. Attended Service. The Steamer came in about 1 a m & went out at light for Westward. Met my Class and Attended Service again, Daniel Bishop held Prayer Meeting Bless the Lord for a good day to my soul. A fine day.

April 24 Monday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine frosty morning. Steamer came. No letters. Sawing wood. Charlotte & little Harriet came & stayed all night. It came to snow.

April 25 Tues.

Arose ½ past 6. A cold frosty night but a fine morning. Packed a box for Charlotte when they returned from the funeral of Ed Appleby's child. Charlotte & Harriet went home to-day.

April 26 Wed.

Arose 7 a m Fine morning, fixing garden fence most of day. attended Prayer Meeting. Fine day.

April 27 Thurs.

Arose 7 a m Cold morning & dull. In the house most all day, it rained & blew so hard I could not work about my fence. No one attended Class it was so wet.

April 28 Friday

Arose 7 am Dull morning: it rained hard in the night. Working about the garden fence. Made Mrs Lambe a present of "The Life of Wm Cassover" on her leaving Burin. She was here to Tea for the last time. Began on a canister of tea.

April 29 Sat.

Arose 7 a m Dull morning. was at Mary Ann's & at Mrs Morris' brought home 2 lbs of Butter & 4 lbs Nails. paid 5 s for the lot.

April 30 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m Dull day. Attended Service. Mr Pascoe met our Class. Attended Service again & I held Prayer Meeting. Bless the Lord for a good time throughout the day to my soul. Fine day.

May 1 Monday                      May 1876

Arose 6 a m. Foggy cold morning. The steamer came in this morning Mrs Lambe went in her. Working about the fence until the rain came.

May 2 Tues.

Arose 6 a m Fine only cold. After breakfast fixing the fence. Mary Ann Newport was here, it came to snow after dinner & continued 'till after night.

May 3 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning. After breakfast worked in the garden Fixed the hot-bed & flower bed. Made a frame for the hot bed. then attended Trustee meeting in the Church. Mr Pascoe gave a Lecture in reference to training young men for the Ministry.

May 4 Thursday.

Arose 6 a m froze hard in the night. Sawing wood, set French beans Mr Pascoe met the Class. Cold day.

May 5 Friday

Arose ½ past 6. Cold morning. After breakfast in the garden, fixing beds for cabbage seed & made hot-bed & planted 20 bits of potatoes & shallots & beet root. Mary Ann was here & Susan Collins & Henry's son & old Mrs Beazley. Philip Vincent was here all night.

May 6 Sat

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning, working in garden, sowed Turnip, Radish lettuce & made a bed for carrots. A beautiful fine day.

May 7 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m. Fine morning Attended Service, Met my Class, Attended Service & Sacrament. 125 communicates. I held Prayer Meeting. Mr Pascoe at Foote's Cove. Bless God for a fine day. the steamer came from St Johns.

May 8 Monday.

Arose 6 a m Dull morning rather wet. Was engaged with Wm Roberts & Thos Collins in taking out the stoves & piping in the Church. Recieved a letter from Grand Bank. Wet part of the day.

May 9 Tues.

Arose 6 a m Rather wet this morning Mary Ann Vincent (*age 19*) (recent handwriting in the right margin) came out this evening & is scrubbing our house. I was working in the garden sowed beans & peas & cucumbers & flower seeds & put a cask in for water at the foot of the garden. Dull evening.

May 10 Wed.

Arose ½ past 6. Wet morning. Sawing & cleaving wood. Was at Mary Ann's to see Baby *Harriet* (recent handwriting by Ethel). Thomas Isaacs & Robert were here and Mary Ann Vincent went home with them. Attended Prayer Meeting. Mr Pascoe held it. Dull & wet.

May 11 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 6. Still dull & wet. Wm Collins & Rd Hodder came in from French fishing made between them L350. Mrs Diana Beazley sent me 34 shallots & I set them out & 7 sunflower seeds Mr Pascoe gave me. Met my female Class. George Collins came from French fishing. Dull foggy day.

May 12 Friday

Arose 6 am Foggy still. After breakfast was cutting pea sticks Hannah Brinton & her baby here also Mary Ann. Dull day.

May 13 Sat.

Arose 5 a m. Fine morning. Froze in the night. John Mitchell brought me nothing from St Peters; then I wrote again to Mr Hooper by Thos Burfitt & gave him the letter; cut the rest of my pea-sticks. It came to snow about 11 am & then rained a little all day Edmund Reed came from French fishing to-day. Mr Lake from Fortune came in here bound to St Johns. he picked up two Frenchmen in a dory off Cape Chapeau Rouge, they were three days & nights without anything to eat, they were very weak & poorly. very dull day.

May 14 Sunday.

Arose 7 am. Still dull & damp. Attended Service Met my Class. Had fresh fish for dinner first time. Attended Service again & I held Prayer Meeting. Mr Lake from Fortune prayed with us. Bless God for a good day to my soul. Dull & wet to-day.

May 15 Monday.

Arose ½ past 6. Fine morning, the hills are covered with snow; last night about 11 oclock it came to snow. Rained most all day. My dear wife so bad she could not get up to-day. Hennigar was here all the afternoon.

May 16 Tues.

Arose ½ past 6. A very fine morning. my wife still ill. Mary Ann & Baby here nearly all day. Attended Mrs Ann Moulton's funeral. very fine day.

May 17 Wed.

Arose 6 a m Fine morning. My wife still ill. After breakfast went into garden. fixing cabbage ground. Mrs Emma Hollett was here to see my wife & I gave her some cabbage seed. Was not to Prayer Meeting my wife so ill. Mrs Pittman, Mrs Inkpen Mrs Elizabeth Collins, Fanny Collins, & Julia Mitchell were here to see her. Fine day.

May 18 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 6. after passing a very troublesome night , my dear wife very bad, no rest. After breakfast I was working in the garden & set 6 short beds of blue potatoes that John Collins gave me. Caroline Rodgers was here. No Class my wife too ill.

May 19 Friday

Arose 6 am Dull morning my wife very poorly. Wrote to Grand Bank & posted a letter also that came from St Johns. Mr Pascoe was here & prayed with my dear wife I bless God she is a trifle better Dull day with rain.

May 20 Sat

Arose ½ past six, after a very troublesome night my dear wife hath been very bad. a very wet morning. rained almost all night. Hennigar was here most all day attending on her Mother.

May 21 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m Dull morning. Bless God for a middling nights rest. My dear wife rested well. Attended Service, Met my Class Attended Service again & Daniel Bishop held Prayer Meeting as I had to stop with my sick wife. Mary Ann & Edmund were here & G. Vincent & Mary Ann.

May 22 Mon

Arose 6 a m very dull morning. Had a very restless night with my dear wife. Hannah Deer, Hannah Brinton & Charlotte were here, they got my wife up for a while. Attended Trustee Meeting. Jersey James Brushett's two sons viz Joseph & Brittle brought me a nice bit of firewood 44 sticks. Harriet Isaacs (20 yrs old) was here after we were in bed, I got up and let her in. she stayed two hours.

May 23 Tues.

Arose 6 am Foggy still. My dear wife is a little better. Glory be to God. Sawing & cleaving wood. Recieved a letter by steamer from John Malzerd and a packet of seeds by the "Zepher" Mr Fall's vessel. very dull wet day. Mr Burton came in the steamer.

May 24 Wed.

Arose 5 a m Dull & wet gave Elias Mayo some seeds. Set my potatoes, sawing & cleaving wood. set a few calivances. Was not able to attend Prayer Meeting. Mary Ann Brinton was here a spell. Recieved by Mr Thos Burfett from Mr Hooper a firkin of Butter, a chest of Tea & a loaf Sugar. fine day.

May 25 Thurs.

Arose 5 a m Fine only cold. Sawing & cleaving wood. A Man O War steamer came here, The Captain is inspecting the High Heads of different places around the Island, he came in here to get a pilot for this bay. Uncle Ed Collins agreed to go.

May 26 Friday

Arose 6 a m Fine morning the steamer that Uncle Ed is pilot of sailed this morning. Wm Vincent, George & Philip were here & brought my pickets. Wm Henry went off to look for bait to commence fishing.

May 27 Sat

Arose ½ past 6. Cold raw morning Finished my fenceing. wrote a letter for Wm Vincent to George Tulk. Hr Buffett. Fine day, my wife still weak & bad.

May 28 Sunday.

Arose 7 am. Fine morning. Attended Service, Met my Class, Attended Service again. Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good day to my souls & a fine day.

May 29 Monday.

Arose 6 am Dull morning. Sawing wood then working in the garden digging up ground for cabbage. Mrs Rodgers was here for some time. Hennigar & her girl went into Salmonier to set potatoes.

May 30 Tues.

Arose ½ past 6. Foggy. Charlotte is 50 years old to-day. John went into his new house up to the "Friar" to-day. It rained all the afternoon & evening; about 6 pm there was a scad of snow, one flash lightning & one clap of thunder.

May 31 Wed.

Arose 6 am snowed last night the ground was covered, this is a fine morning. Dug up my flower bed & filed it. Attended Prayer Meeting. A fine day

June 1 Thurs. June 1876.

Arose 6 am. Very fine morning. Mr G Inkpen arrived last night from Fortune Bay. I was to Mary Ann's with butter. Posted two letters one for John Malzard Jersey & one for George Tulk, Placentia Bay Met my Class. Fine day.

June 2 Friday

Arose 4 a m. Was at John Harding's old house, brought two buckets manure & sprinkled the cabbage plants & turnips & radishes then got kelp & dug the earth from the gooseberry trees & put the kelp around them. Richard Kirby brought about 7 or 8 qtls fish from Cape, several boats brought fish. Dull day.

June 3 Sat

Arose 4 am. Was at John's old house & brought home four wheel barrows full of old board before breakfast and four more after breakfast that he gave me. Dull day, rain in evening.

June 4 Sunday.

Arose ½ past 6. Still dull & wet. Wm Collins' schooner came home last evening & brought home his "youngster" sick & brought home news of George Collins' boat being missing, it appears that George & his two men went to haul the trawl & left John Cran in the boat, no distance from them & very fine, but the fog came down in a moment so thick that they could see no distance they hauled part of the trawl & then went for the boat, but could not find her anywhere. Mr Lockyer was there so George Collins & Rd Dowel & Morrisery were taken on board of his boat & brought home. May God grant that the boat & John Cran may be picked up. Attended Service, Met my Class, Attended Service again Mr Pascoe held Prayer Meeting. after he came to see my wife & prayed with her & us. Hennigar & Eliza Collins were here. Dull day.

June 5 Monday.

Arose 6 a m Dull morning. Wm Collins' schooner is gone in search of George Collins' boat & boy. Sawing & cleaving the stuff John gave me. Had a new teapot. Mary Ann was here; still dull & foggy. Had a salmon from T. Bradley.

June 6 Tuesday.

Arose 6 a m very foggy morning. Mr Wagg picked up G. Collins' boat & boy on Saturday & went into Clattice Hr. & this morning she arrived home. Mr Wagg put two hands in her and they arrived safely Thank God. Sawing & cleaving the stuff John gave me. Attended the funeral of Gabriel Goddard's infant son. Thomas Isaacs was here & brought me some wood.

John Collins' boys & Wm Robert's boys helped me bring it up to the house. G Collins' & they are not yet returned from looking for the boat & boy. Still foggy.

June 7 Wed.

Arose ½ past 5. Still foggy. Fixing frame for beans. Mary Ann was here. Wm Foote sent me a salmon. No Prayer Meeting it is closed 'till the Fall. Wm Collins' schooner returned from searching for George Collins' boat & found her & the boy safe home. Thank God.

June 8 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 6. very wet morning. rained all night. Clearing out the coal from Parlour closet. The steamer that Ed. Collins went Pilot of came in. Met my female Class. foggy most of day.

June 9 Friday

Arose 6 am Cold dull morning: The Revenue steamer went away. Was working in the garden, sowed some more cucumber seeds The Steamer came from the Westward. Mr Pascoe went in her to St Johns. Fine day.



Collins Cove

June 10 Saturday.

Arose 6 am Foggy again after breakfast I was at Charles Holletts with the old grate to get a new one made. Was at Mary Ann's. Saw Hannah Deer & I saw Mrs Morris, she was bound to St Johns in the steamer; she sailed about 11 a m. Came home. Hannah Brinton was here. Dull day.

June 11 Sunday.

Arose 6 am Dull cold morning. I held Service. Mr Pascoe at St Johns to the District Meeting. Met my Class. Held Service again. Buried John Brewer's child. Held Prayer Meeting. Bless God for a good day to my soul.

June 12 Monday.

Arose 6 am Foggy. Was up & fixed the gates in front of the Church & took up the matting in the aisles. Planted in a tea cup a small bit of Balm of Gilead. Stuck my peas. fine evening sun shining.

June 13 Tuesday.

Arose 5 a m. Went & cut a few pea sticks to finish sticking them. After breakfast a crew came to wash out the Church. Samuel Brushett's daughter broke one of the globes by misfortune. A lovely day for it. Mrs. Rodgers was here a good bit of the day.

June 14 Wed.

---

Arose ½ past 3. Went into Salmonier. Breakfasted & had dinner at Philip Vincent's, read & prayed with them. Was at Hannah Deer's & Hannah Brintons & Mary Ann's (three granddaughters) Hennigar & Louie Collins cleaning & papering our parlour. The first fish put on the Flakes at Collins' Cove to-day for this year. Fine afternoon & evening. Very warm.

June 15 Thursday.

Arose 5 am. Foggy morning. Elias Mayo put down the matting in the Church. Wm Henry Collins' first trip from Cape 8 qtls. Ann Keech was here to-day. Met my female Class. Fine afternoon.

June 16 Friday.

Arose 6 a m. Dull morning. After breakfast I was up to John's old house & brought down two wheel barrows of old stuff. Edmund Reed hauled the first caplin. Mrs Beazley was here. I went up to Mary Ann's she gave me a few caplin to eat. Fine day.

June 17 Sat.

Arose ½ past 5. Fine morning. Fixing Temp. Hall for to-night. After dinner weeding a little in the garden. A very fine day.

June 18 Sunday.

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

June 19 Monday.

Arose ½ past 5. Dull & foggy. Working in the garden and at the Temp. Hall, cleaning it, that it may be washed out. A very fine day.

June 20 Tues.

Arose 6 am. rather dull. Working in the garden weeding Was at Mary Ann's. A fine day, began on a canister of Tea.

June 21 Wed.

Arose ½ past 5. Fine morning. Working in the garden. Recieved a letter from Selina Isaacs all well, bless God. A fine day.

June 22 Thurs

Arose 6 am Wet morning, after breakfast finished trenching my potatoes & set out 210 cabbage plants. Met my Class. Recieved a letter from G. Francis' children on the Western shore. Dull day.

June 23 Friday

Arose 6 a m Fine only foggy. Working in the garden, set out 110 cabbage plants. Mary Ann Newport was here & I wrote a letter for her. Our own Mary Ann was here also. Dull all day.

June 24 Sat.

Arose 4 am. Dull morning. Set out 196 cabbage plants. After breakfast writing to G Francis' children & to Selina. a fine day. I fixed the Hall for Temperance.

June 25 Sunday.

Arose 7 a m Dull morning. Attended & held Service, Met my Class & held Service again. Bless God for a good day to my soul. My dear wife still very poorly.

June 26 Monday.

Arose ½ past 4. Dull morning. I was in the garden & set out 293 cabbage plants. 30 white turnips & 136 yellow turnip plants. Fine day.

June 27 Tues

Arose ½ past 3. Went into the Salmonier. Breakfasted at Thos. Isaacs' then went to Charlotte's & helped to spread 20 qtls of fish. then had my dinner with her; then came to Hannah Deer's & from that to Isabella Hollett's & from that to Hannah Brinton's & to Mary Ann's & from that home. A very fine day.

June 28 Wed.

Arose ½ past 4. Fine morning. Went into the garden & set out 205 Rumpord (Brian's note - it is spelled "Rumpord" but I wonder if he or the transcriber meant "rhubarb"?) plants that I brought out from Salmonier. Working in the garden all day. Fine until evening then rained.

June 29 Thurs.

Arose ½ past 5 Wet morning. Working in the garden. set out 511 cabbage plants. Met my Class. Dull rainy evening.

June 30 Friday

Arose 5 am. Fine morning. In the garden weeding. Sawing & cleaving wood. No steamer yet from the Westward or St Johns. Bless God I am spared to the end of another month. Began on a barrel of Flour. Arose ½ past 6. The steamer arrived. Attended Service, Met my Class. Attended Service again. No Prayer Meeting; it was so wet no one attended.





## SUBSCRIPTION / MEMBERSHIP FORM

Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
[Please Print]

FSHNL #: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City/Town: \_\_\_\_\_

Province/State: \_\_\_\_\_

Country: \_\_\_\_\_

Postal/Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone: \_\_\_\_\_

E-mail: \_\_\_\_\_

May your e-mail address be shared with other  
members of the Society? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

THIS IS A: NEW SUBSCRIPTION \_\_\_\_\_ SUBSCRIPTION RENEWAL \_\_\_\_\_ CHANGE OF ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

*The Ancestor* is printed four times a year.

A subscription to *The Ancestor* is available to individuals or interested societies for \$42.00 per year and includes a free membership in the Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador.

A Lifetime Subscription, including Society membership, is available for \$700.00.

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

Non-Canadian credit card subscribers will be charged the equivalent of \$42 US at the prevailing exchange rate.

**Please do not send cash.**

**Please make cheques and Money Orders payable to:**

**Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador**  
P.O.Box 8008  
St. John's, NL, A1B 3M7 Canada

Personal subscription \_\_\_\_\_ Publications \_\_\_\_\_ Total \_ \_\_\_\_\_  
Gift subscription \_\_\_\_\_ Donation \_\_\_\_\_

Or you may pay by: MasterCard \_\_\_\_\_ or VISA \_\_\_\_\_

Card # \_\_\_\_\_

Expiry Date: \_\_\_\_\_ / \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder name: \_\_\_\_\_

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

(If different from above, please print)

**PayPal: You may renew or subscribe by  
going to [www.fhsl.ca](http://www.fhsl.ca) and use the PayPal  
account.**

# Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador Inc.

50 Pippy Place, Unit 16, St. John's, NL, Canada A1B 3M7  
Telephone: 709-754-9525, Facsimile: 709-754-6430, Email: fhs@fhsnl.ca

---

## **Research Services:**

The Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador (FHSNL) is a non-profit organization dedicated to developing and providing genealogical information in Newfoundland and Labrador. While the FHSNL does not do comprehensive family history research, it will, upon request, search its databases for the presence of a name record.

The search is conducted in two stages and there is a fee for this service.

## **Stage One:**

To submit a request for a **Stage One** index search, please provide the following information: Surname (with name variants), region, religion, community, date range of interest; together with the applicable fee to the above address.

The following indexes will be searched for the presence of the name (s) a researcher submits.

Parish Registers, Cemetery Records, Family Histories and **The Ancestor**. The fees for these searches are:

Members:                 \$5.00 for each name submitted.  
Non-Members:         \$10.00 for each name submitted

## **Stage Two:**

Having reviewed the results of a Stage one search, researchers may request a print-out of all details associated with each record they choose to examine further.

The fees for this service are:

For members:           \$2.00 for each record chosen from Parish Registers and Cemetery Records.  
For Non-members:     \$4.00 for each record chosen from Parish Registers and Cemetery Records.

Excerpts from Family Histories and The Ancestor will be copied at .50 per page. Please note that Family Histories (or extracts there from) may be redacted in accordance with applicable legislation to protect the privacy of living individuals.

Payment maybe made by cheque, credit card or paypal. Please make cheque payable to The Family History Society of Newfoundland and Labrador. US residents are requested to remit payment in US funds to cover the higher cost of mailing.

---

**IN MEMORIAM**

Submitted by 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.

**Andersen**, Muriel, in Happy Valley-Goose Bay, Labrador on Sept. 19, 2022, aged 105. Inuk Elder, Labrador's "Aunt Mu". Born on Dunn Island, Labrador on Sept. 1, 1917. Predeceased by her husband John Edgar Andersen and her children, Ruth Flowers and Eric Andersen and her sister Mary Clarke. Mother of Annie Evans, Iris O'Leary (Basil), Wally and Tony. Obit and photo Fillatre's Funeral Homes.

**Barnes**, Norman Bramwell, aged 102, in Corner Brook. Aug. 8, 1920-Oct. 3, 2022. Predeceased by his wife of 46 years Iris, his parents Hayward and Miriam and his brothers Bernard and Harold. Obit and photo Country Haven Funeral Home, Corner Brook.

**Dancey**, Frances Pearl (nee Adams), in St. John's on Sept 26, 2002, aged 101. Born on Jan. 26, 1921. Predeceased by her husband Howard in 1985, her parents John and Bell Adams (Mitchell) of Great Burin Island, her twin sister Maud Martin, 2019, her brothers Ronald, Cecil and Herbert and her twin sisters, Patricia Guy and Alfreda Moulton, Mother of Judith Hudson (John, deceased, 2018), Helen Neimor (Donald) & John.

Sister of Cordelia Mayo (Kenneth, deceased). She grew up in Great Burin. She lived in Toronto, ON and later on Shaw Street in St. John's. She worked at the Agnes Pratt Home in St. John's. Obit and photo Sept. 28, 2022.

**Martin**, Cabot on Sept. 2, 2022, aged 78, in St. John's. Born in Channel-Port Aux Basques. Predeceased by his parents Canon George Martin of Bulls Cove and Barbara Martin (nee Pittman) of Lamaline, his sister and brothers, Jacquelyn, David and Stuart. Husband of 40 years of Deirdre Maclaughlin. A passionate Newfoundlander, a tireless advocate for the province. Active involvement in the fishery, offshore development and economic issues. Law degree at Queen's University, studied ocean law at University of Miami. He was an advisor to the Provincial Government in the 1970s and a senior policy advisor to Premier Brian Peckford in the 1980s. Key architect of the Atlantic Accord in 1985. Obit and photo Sept. 7, 2022

**Perlin**, John Crosbie, CM, CVO, ONL, L. L. D. March 2, 1934-Oct. 2022 in St. John's. Predeceased by his parents Albert B. and Vera Crosbie Perlin and his sister Ann Harvey. Brother of Dr. George

Perlin. Invested into The Order of Canada on Feb. 3, 1999. Philanthropist & long time Director of Cultural Affairs, Government of NL, Canadian Secretary to HM Queen Elizabeth II. He coordinated many Royal Visits to the Province. Strong supporter of The Fluvarium, Pippy Park, St. John's and Rising Tide Theater. Honorary President of the Royal St. John's Regatta committee. Obit and photo Oct. 14, 2022. Also *The Telegram* Tribute article Oct. 12, 2022 and *The Globe & Mail* Oct. 15, 2022.

**Young, Mary Emma "Molly"** (nee Sheppard) in Corner Brook on Sept. 29, 2022, aged 102. Born on Feb. 12, 1920, daughter of Moses and Emma Sheppard. Predeceased by her husband Herbert, 2012 and her son Brian and her 15 brothers and sisters. Mother of Roy, Eric and Debbie. Obit and photo Fillatre's Funeral Home, Corner Brook.

" I am bound to them, though I cannot look into their eyes or hear their voices. I honour their history. I cherish their lives. I will tell their story. I will remember them." – Author unknown.

From the Newfoundland and Labrador Genealogy Facebook page.



People in horse drawn sleigh Government House ca 1890

**SOUTH AVALON & MORE JERSEYMEN****Part 13**

By Pete Noel

A caution on the trees presented in this article. They have not stood the test of time and should be subject to further scrutiny. Most of the references are coming from The Samedi Court records of Jersey.

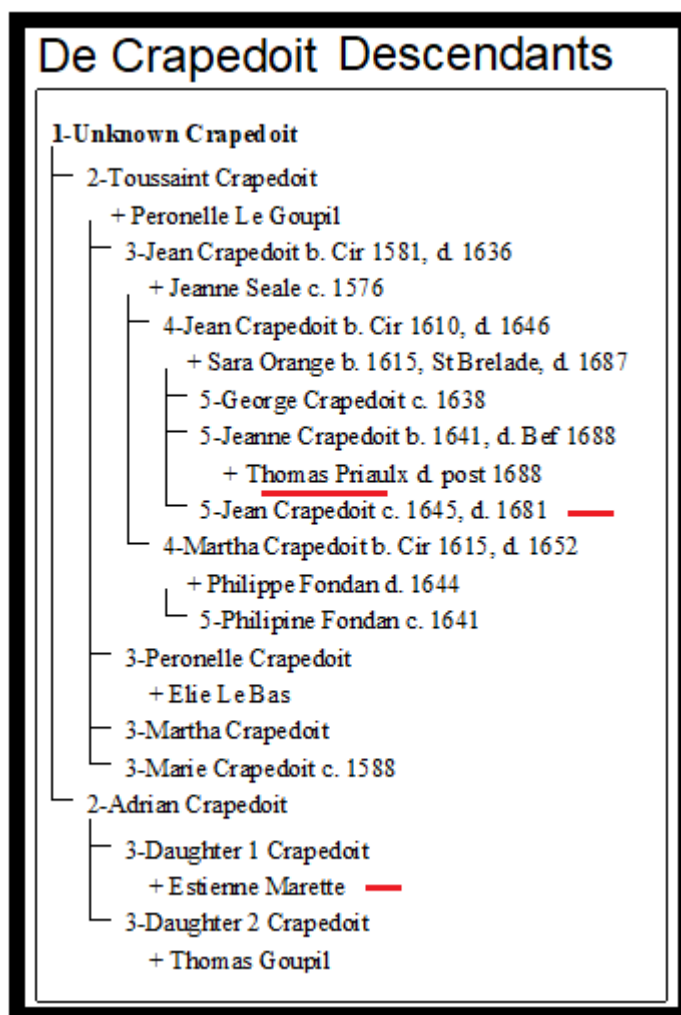
**1. Correction**

In the last article I recorded a record for William Perrey on Belle Isle in 1706. This information had been posted on the internet many years ago. After locating the original document in the MUN archives I believe this was William Reeves. I also changed two of the other names on the list that I had copied. I do not think this changes the family connections mentioned in the article but it seems to push back the family connection to Newfoundland a generation.

**2. Priaulx and Cabeldru Again**

In a previous article (Vol 37 #2) I discussed the Priaulx family in Port de Grave. I mentioned Nicholas Prout in the 1675 and 1677 censuses. An interesting record has come up in the Jersey Samedi Court. In 1688 in St Brelade the wife of Thomas Priaulx was recorded as Jeanne de Crapedoit, then deceased. In a document from 1667, Thomas Priaulx seems to have moved to St Brelade from another parish. A Thomas Priaulx in St Savior seems to have had brothers Josue and Nicollas. In 1692 a Thomas Priaulx owed the Parish of St Jean for the dixieme tax on fish.

The de Crapedoit name seems to have disappeared in Jersey by the 1700's. I think this may be the source of the Coveyduck name in Newfoundland. It first appears in Bay de Verde in 1708 as John Capbaduck. This is possibly John Crapedoit born ca 1645. If not possibly he had already established a family in Newfoundland and it is his son. Eventually, I believe William Cabeldru of the same family migrated back to Jersey a couple of generations later. The attached family tree should be viewed as a work-in-progress. I would not include it except




for the great difficulty I had in securing any morsels of family history at all.

Thomas Priaux is living in the house of Estienne Marette in 1668. There seems to have been a family connection via the Crapedroits. Thomas Priaux and Jeanne de Crapedroit had offspring. Thomas Jr found in a court record in 1682 and younger brother Jean found with him in court in 1702. In 1688 one Thomas Priaux is owed money for business dealings in St Malo.

### 3. An Early Journeaux

In the last article we mentioned a Nicholas Journeaux in 1746 which seems to confirm the mention of Nicholas Juer in the John Davis Estate accounts of 1744. There is a record in the courts much earlier than that. In 1688 Jean Le Brun, a significant shipowner and captain in the Newfoundland trade, must pay wages for Mr. Nicholas Journeaux for a voyage to Newfoundland. I think in this case “Mr” may be an abbreviation for Master which is normal in the context of the shipping references. If so I think this may be the son of Edouard born in St Mary in 1658. No further information is available. He had a brother Thomas who was a probably the privateer in 1707. A Philippe Journeaux is known to have participated in the fishery in 1727. One of these 2 individuals could possibly be the origin of the Newfoundland Journeaux’s.

Journeaux\_of\_Hougue\_Mauger\_and\_Ville\_aux\_Scretz



- 5 Edouard Journeaux ( -1657) m Marie Le Couteur, daughter of Jean <sup>[3]</sup>
  - 6 Edouard Journeaux ( -1659) m Marguerite Arthur, daughter of Jean and Susanne Le Maistre, and sister of Charles Arthur
    - 7 Thomas Journeaux ( -1660) m Rachel Renouf
      - 8 Thomas Journeaux possible privateer Captain? 1707
    - 7 Philippe Journeaux (1647-1697) m (1678, St My) Esther Gault, daughter of Pierre and sister of Jean
      - 8 Edouard Journeaux (1678-1729) m Marie de Carteret, d of Richard, of St Brelade, and Judith Richard
        - 9 Philippe Journeaux (1704-1732 in Newfoundland) 2 trips with Capt John Pike of Poole in ship Susanna 1727

★ Did he have a son Nicholas born ca 1725??????

- 7 Abraham Journeaux (1650-1678) <sup>[36]</sup> drowned St Brelade - one child?
- 7 Pierre Journeaux (1653- )
- 7 Jacques Journeaux (1655- )
- 7 Nicolas Journeaux (1658- ) possible Captain NF with Jean Le Brun 1688

★ Did he settle in NF leaving offspring?

- 7 Marguerite Journeaux (1648- ) m Clement Coutanche, s of Jean

**Unattached NF residents**

Nicolas Journeaux b ca 1720 m Dina Burt  
in Salmon Cove 1746  
d. Marguerite Journeaux (1767- ) born at Gaspé

The tree posted on Jerripedia has a conflict with the record of Salmon Cove. It posts the couple’s daughter as born in 1754 but this was her christening at 13 years of age.

A James Jeuny appearing in the Warn ledgers of Old Perlican in the 1750’s may indicate that the family was based in Champneys. The Matthews file having a Juer buying a plant in Blackhead from Mr. Pike in 1762 may point to Conception Bay presence. Matthews also had a reference to a John Jure in Conception Bay? In 1754.

### 4. Some Snow Bits

We mentioned the Snow family last issue. It turns out Thomas de Gruchy who was acting on behalf of William Snow in business dealings was related. He seems to have married Anne Snow the daughter of William Snow Jr and Anne Hamelin. A Thomas De Gruchy regularly appears in the petitions from St John’s in the first decade of the 1700’s. In Jersey the

Snow name comes up in a number of alcohol transactions as is common with the various merchants. It did surprise me, however, that in 1688 William Snow Sr was also operating a drinking establishment and was called by the King's Receiver of Revenue for his "tavernage" taxes.



## 5. The First Touzel

The first reference to the Touzels appeared to be Henry Thistle on Belle Isle in 1706. Possibly this was only a temporary residence as planters from Port de Grave had been moved to islands in Conception Bay for safety during the conflict with the French.

All the Henry Touzels with birth records appear on Jerripedia on a single tree. This family branch descends from George Touzel born 1547. He traded with St Malo. He and Jean Gruchy were taken prisoner on 13 September 1585 by the Spaniards while returning from there. The ransom demanded was 200 crowns. Edouard Payn, Connétable de St Martin, recorded that he paid 4 crowns. This tree has notable maritime history but, after much study, three of the four Henry's were eliminated as candidates. The fourth was born in 1650, but has no clear additional records and seemed a little old for the record in Newfoundland.

In 1684 Edward Touzel is mentioned as a partner in the court case of the ship *Le Philippe* concerning a voyage to Newfoundland, Bilbao and Holland. In the same year he is in court for the owners of *La Pucelle (The Virgin)* concerning a trip to St Malo.

Edouard Touzel Jr. was also a shipowner. He is probably the merchant who signed a petition from Jersey regarding the fishery in Newfoundland in 1717.

In the court records, a new candidate appeared. A Henry Touzel, son of Thomas is in the Samedi Court in 1697 trying to collect an old debt from September 1690. He is suing Philippe Fauvel who seems to be a minor shipowner. In 1696 Philippe Fauvel was in court for the payment for a sail he required to send his brother on a fishing voyage in his ship. It is not clear to me whether this was in Newfoundland or at the local fishery near Guernsey.

Continuing the study, I found a Thomas Touzel from St Clement owed the dixieme tax for fish for 1690 and 1691. In a list of 12 fishermen from St Clement, this same fisherman seems to later owe taxes for three years from 1692 to 1694. Here he is listed as Thomas son of Thomas. In 1695 a Thomas Touzel, sailor, is recorded in the courts as being on a ship that crossed over to St Malo for a prisoner exchange during the war. Apparently merchandise from France was smuggled back along with the prisoners. In 1704 a Thomas Touzel was listed in the crew of a Jersey corsair, *The Jolly Sloop*.

## Touzel Family - Selected Records and Notes

[https://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Descendants\\_of\\_George\\_Touzel](https://www.theislandwiki.org/index.php/Descendants_of_George_Touzel)

- 1 George Touzel (1575-by 1630) (St C) m Guillemette Filleul ( -1630) <sup>[1]</sup> **St Malo trader**
- 2 Thomas Touzel (1597-1638) <sup>[2]</sup>
- 2 Henry Touzel (1605?-by 1670) <sup>[3,4]</sup> (St C) m Marie Le Feuvre ( -1663) "femme Henry" **drowned on return St Malo**
  - 3 Collette Touzel (1641- ) <sup>[75]</sup> m (1664) Jacques Néel
  - 3 Henry Touzel (1650- ) <sup>[76]</sup>
  - 3 Benjamin Touzel (1636-1702) <sup>[35]</sup> m (1665, St H) Catherine Aubin (1648-1719);
    - 4 Henry Touzel (1667-1703) m (1691) Elizabeth Dumaresq (1654-1725)
      - 5 Henry Touzel (1693- ) <sup>[37]</sup> m (1719, St C) Marie Labey
      - 4 Jean Touzel (1672-1739?)
- 2 Jean Touzel (1600-1669) <sup>[3]</sup> m (1627) Collette Hodson ( -1672) daughter of Henry
  - 3 Edouard Touzel (1628-1692) <sup>[4]</sup> m (1679, St L) Jeanne de Carteret, daughter of Philippe <sup>[5]</sup> **merchant of St Brelade - owner ship Orange**
  - 4 Elizabeth Touzel (1681-1761) m Richard Patriarche **merchant and privateer owner - signed NF doc 1717**
  - 4 Edouard Touzel (1685-1732) <sup>[7]</sup> **- signed NF doc 1717**
  - 3 Henry Touzel (1629-1687?) <sup>[8]</sup> m (1664, Tr) Elizabeth Le Boutillier (1643-1694) daughter of Philippe
    - 4 Henry Touzel (1676-1735) <sup>[13]</sup> m (1698, Gr) Marie du Parcq (1673-1748) **Possible Belle Isle 1706?**
      - 5 Jean Touzel (1704- ) m (1731) Jeanne Mallet d of Henry, s of Henry (Gr)
      - 5 Henry Touzel (1699-1739)

Thomas Thistle was a constable in Conception Bay in 1729. A Catherine Thistle is buried at about 80 years old in 1782 in Harbour Grace. It seems that Thomas could have been the son of Henry above. A Francis Touzel appears early in Conception Bay. Amy Touzel (married name) is a widow in Harbour Grace by 1754. I have to wonder if her name is possibly a reference to a maternal line. We have P. Emy in the Davis accounts in 1740. Amy's land, however, is thought to have come into the family via the Pynns who still held a neighbouring property.

Concurrently with Henry Touzel's activity on Belle Isle, a Captain John Touzel was operating out of Salem. His ancestry has not been defined but I have to wonder if he was from one of these same family lines. A son of Benjamin seems like a possibility although a burial record in Jersey has been assigned to him on the tree. Captain John Touzel was the son-in-law of Jerseyman Philip English (Langlois). He was the most successful merchant of his generation in America. Philip English owned about 27 ships. The family was trading fish regularly to the Caribbean. They were sourcing from New England but possibly their network extended as far as Newfoundland. Some accounting records of English and Touzel have survived.

I have been told that one early Thistle researcher, Bob Thistle, said he had found a reference to Henry in CO194.4 indicating that Henry was sponsored/financed by a Salem Merchant to fish in NFLD. This information has not been checked. He also noted that there were Henry Thistles present in the Dorset area.



## 6. The Scope of the Jersey participation in the Fishery

The entry of Jerseymen into the fishery seems to have been encouraged at the local watering hole. There are numerous court cases of men accepting their jar of wine but not showing up when the ship left port. An example is the effort by Philippe Anley, a part owner of the ship *La Bonne Industrie*. He was trying to recover the expense of a pot of wine he provided Jean Mallet. The uncooperative fellow fell sick and died without making the trip to Newfoundland in 1726. Philippe Anley and the Dumaresqs seemed to have a joint interest with others in this ship together with *The Susanne of Jersey* which operated in the fishery for at least the years 1718 to 1728.

The Jersey fishermen were probably following the model of the French in the industry. From an English account about 1702, the French typically sent 12 men on a ship and half would remain over the winter. From the court cases they seem to be following the French system which had evolved to a one fifth share for the crew on sack ships. Ships might stop at the Azores for wine or the Verde Islands for salt.

The colonial records at this time seem to only show 2 or 3 ships a year participating. It seems that this is a low number. I think there may have been 10 or 12 ships active as recorded in earlier years. At times I think their activity is masked by their joining the French (at times of peace). There also seems to have been a stigma associated with their participation. In the 1730's the Dartmouth merchants were complaining about the Channel Islanders having the right to be Fishing Admirals (hat tip to SR). Possibly they were just being left off the surveys provided by some English Admirals. In 1700 Jean Le Brun is claiming damages for himself and his partners in the ships *The Durell* and *Jersey Merchant* for lost equipment(?) which affected 15 boats. It is not clear if these were all Jersey ships. They might have even been skiffs.

If they were following the French model then the fleet might leave 60 fishermen over the winter. I think as well by 1700 there were established planters from Jersey who may have dealt with sack ships. Including servants, this might be another 20 men over the winter.

The ties of the Channel Islands seemed to have persisted in spite of the wars. In 1700, in a brief interval between wars, we have Jersey vessels heading to St Malo to join ships bound for the Petit Nord (a French zone). They may have branched off from the fleet at Trinity Bay where the Channel Islanders seemed to have maintained a solid presence. After the peace, there was a continued French presence in then English zones.

From the Calendar of State Papers 1716:

“.....The two last seasons, a ship belonging to Guernisy, fish'd at St Peters, the first season kept 8 boats, the last 16 boats, his principall officers, and most of his men were Mallouins, his fishing craft and provisions all French, except bread. I was inform'd that several other Guernisy vessels, which fish'd in other places were man'd, and victual'd the like, which I look on to be a detriment to the subjects of Brittain.”

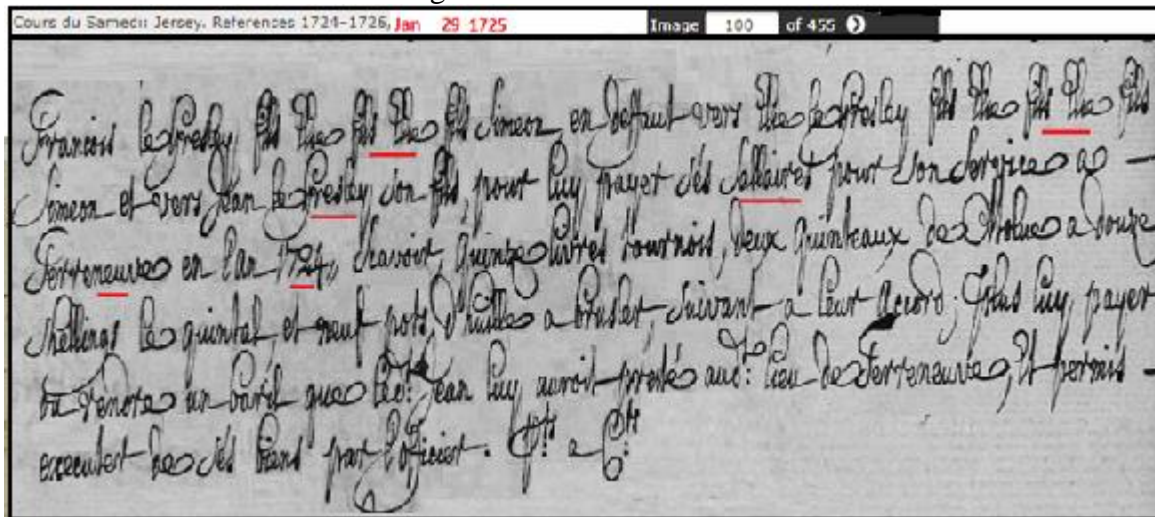
“Ambrose Weston and William Cleeves, Fishing Admirals at St. Peters, to H.M. Privy Council. Present their Journal, and complain against M. Gallentry Toulon, who is a servant to Mm. Offry, alias Bosasure, of St. Malo..... Gallentre Toulon took freight in the *Two Sisters and Mary*, William Le Messurer (= Mesurier), master, of Guernsey, for goods and 20 servants all natives of France, and arrived at St. Peters in May, 1716, where he left 9 the yeare before, and only 2 have taken the oath of allegiance. Out of compassion for Le Messurer, a subject of England, whose voyage would be ruined, we permitted Toulon to fish.”

Cleeves the author seemed to have a gripe with Toulon as he had hoped to purchase a St Peter's property at a rock bottom price but was thwarted by the manoeuvring of the Toulon who after successfully purchasing it operated his ship with partner Pierre Careye of Guernsey. The

drama did not end there though, as the *Two Sisters and Mary* was seized in Bilbao and negotiations continued.

## 7. What Might An Ideal NF Genealogical Record Look Like?

The Le Gresley/Greeley family had an early presence in Newfoundland. I came across this record which I found stunning:

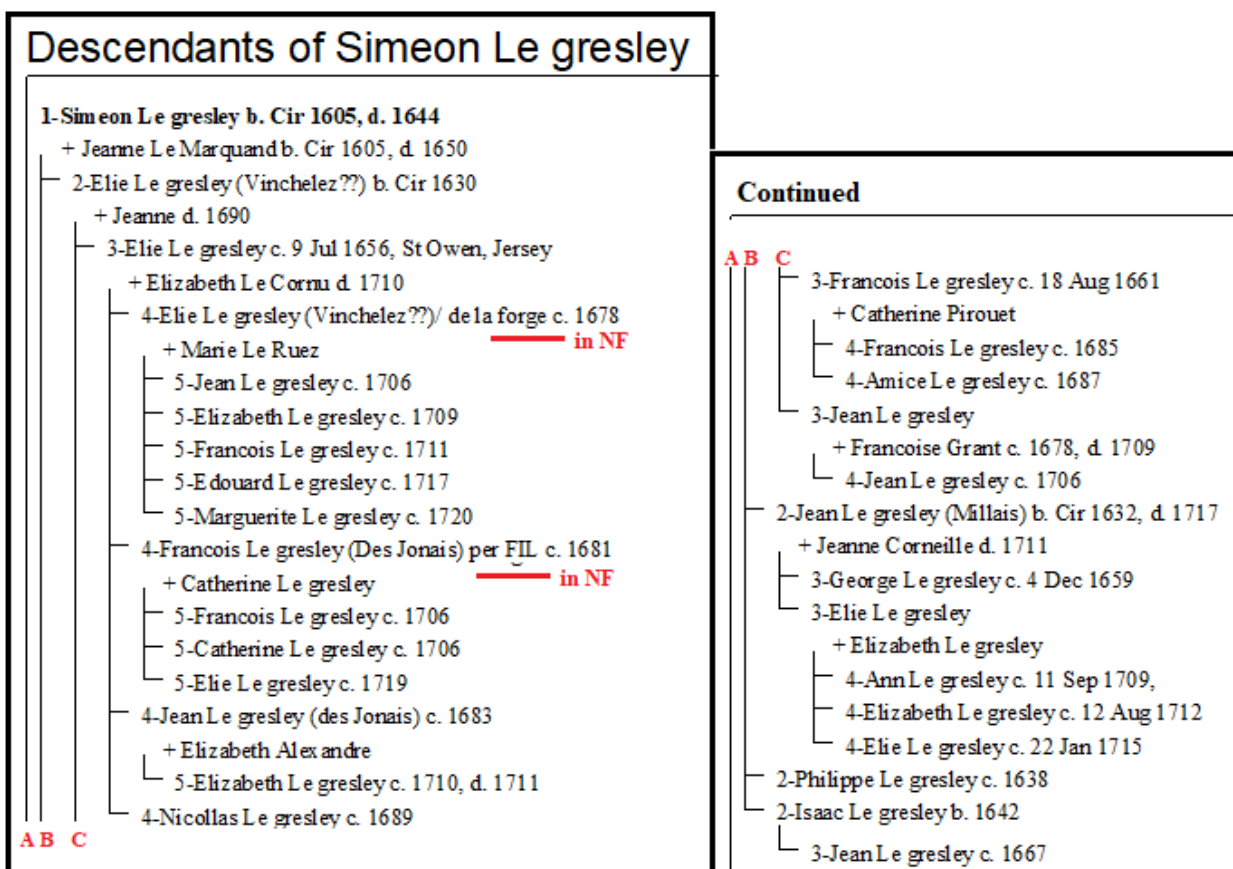


Not only does it provide 4 generations for 2 brothers working in Newfoundland but Simeon is not that common and points to Francois and Magdoleine Le Brocq being an earlier generation. It also helps placing this family in Vinchelez de Haut, St Owen. Simeon inherits a house called Maison de Dehors. Simeon's brother Jean seems to inherit property at nearby Le Jonais, St Owen. This is of interest because in the 1750's a John Le Gresley of Jonais recorded the baptisms of his children born in Newfoundland.

Simeon's line of Le Gresleys may have been working as blacksmiths as many Le Gresleys are referred to as "de la forge".

Other early records include:

- Elie Le Gresley in the ship *Anne* to NF and Bilbao in 1686
- Symeon Le Gresley "a la Peche" in 1697
- Francois Le Gresley to NF in 1702 in *L'Esperance*
- Captain Pierre Le Gresley in Newfoundland in 1709 (son of Jean?)
- Francois Le Gresley in NF in 1722 in *Le Jean*
- Elie Le Gresley in the John Davis Estate accounts in 1740



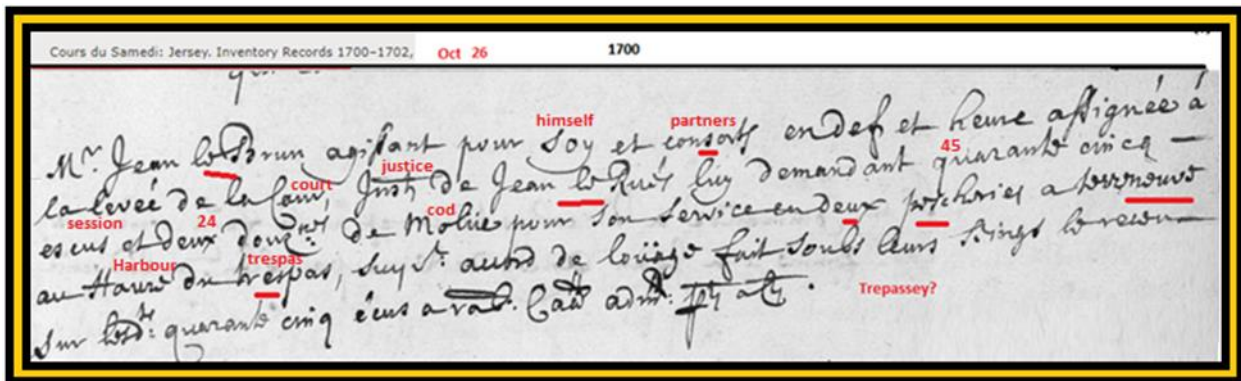
Francois Le Gresley in the above tree seems to have relocated to Le Jonais through his marriage to a cousin.

## 8. Channel Islanders in the South Avalon

In 1692 Daniel Valpy dit Janvrin a former partner in the ship *Elie & Anne* is trying to collect his share of a charter party agreement for the catch from Trepassey in 1690. He takes Elie Nicolle Jr and the other partners to court.

In 1701 Nicholas Esnouf sailed the ship *Durel* to Renewes.

John Le Brun had another interesting court case. His servant, Jean Le Ruiz, is demanding payment for 2 seasons of fishing in 1700. Presumably this is for the preferred contract of 2 summers and a winter at the fishery. What is notable is that he claims to have worked in Trepassey. This is right on the border of the French and English territories in the south. The histories I see online indicate that the area had been vacated by the English in 1690. The French had moved in but it looks like the opportunistic Jerseymen had done likewise. In 1702 Commodore John Leake drove the French out of Trepassey. I wonder what the mix of French and Jersey fishermen was. By 1708 there were no inhabitants. Until the Treaty of Utrecht was signed, Trepassey was the sole settlement where English and French borders in Newfoundland met. In 1715 Jacques Vibert was in Trepassey with the ship *L'Elie*.



In 1730 Captain Samuel Rolland of Guernsey is suing Samuel De Heaume for £40 as ordered by Admirals of Burin in Newfoundland in 1729. Du Heaume is arrested in Jersey. In 1711 Samuel Roland's wife had paid the merchant tax in Guernsey.

This is probably the same Samuel Du Heaume who was a servant of Jean Villeneuve in 1727. Villeneuve was demanding his accounts from Newfoundland. Villeneuve was an owner of the ship *Orange* which was captained by Noe du Heaume that year.

In 1719, Captain Jean Balleine of the *Ester*, took Josue Le Brocq to court for the charter of a boat. The boat was sent for 10 days with 4 men and equipment, to travel from St John's to Conception Bay to purchase fish. In 1721 Balleine, himself, was in court for payment on a 1720 bill of exchange involving Robert Dickes and Philippe Patriarche. Previously Dickes had sold fish to a Jersey ship in Trepassey in 1715. In 1705 he had been on the Isle of Maye, Cape Verde, collecting salt to bring to Newfoundland.

## 9. Early Renouf References And An Interesting Record of Bay Roberts

In 1695 Jean Renouf was sued for the debts of his brother Philippe who had died in Newfoundland.

The Jersey historian Saunders noted there was a fisherman named Renouf in Placentia in the 1700's. In 1721 Marie Le Gresley, the widow of a Philippe Renouf, is trying to secure payment from Pierre Seale Jr on a bill of exchange written in Bay Roberts in 1709. The document is written by George Follet on Anne Neck of Bedminister. Anne Neck, wife of Thomas, was the daughter of Anthony Varder, the Bay Roberts planter. Bedminister is on the south side of Bristol.

Marie Le Gresley was the daughter of Elie, son of Francis of St Owen. She was married to Philippe Renouf in 1710.

In 1715 there is a London merchant Peter Renew signing a document concerning the Newfoundland fishery.

## 10. Jersey - Tax Haven NOT

These notes are supported by cases from the Jersey Samedi court. I have made my best efforts on accuracy but translating the French legal shorthand is difficult as is relating them to family lines. Some caution is probably wise.

Newfoundland at the dawn of the 18th century seemed to be a free-wheeling place. This was not the case in Jersey at all. There are many layers of taxes and rents which the people had to pay to the government and landholders. The seigniorial services due from the tenants at the time included homage to the Seigneur once in a lifetime. Tenants must cut and carry the

---

Seigneur's hay. Each Cinquante must annually provide a four-horse cartload of vraic (wrack - seaweed used as fertilizer), and provide a man to dig a verge of land, repair the Manor, its mills and roads. Every resident had a right to his own harvest of seaweed which was controlled and necessary for agriculture in the sandy Jersey soils.

The courts are loaded with cases for those who are not meeting their tax and rent commitments. A report to England around 1705 states that the legal system of Jersey has broken down. The courts are functioning but the jail is full and there is nowhere to place offenders. It appears debt was a constant concern among the merchant class as well. The court records show constant warnings to sea captains to block the exit of those fleeing debt problems.

Payments were often made in labour or farm produce. It makes me wonder if indentured labour was transferable such that a father's debt might be paid by the service of his son to a third party. Collections were often farmed out to 3rd parties.

The taxes also included the "dixieme" (1/10th) of income which seemed to be payable to the parish church. This tax would apply to the fishermen although sometimes it seems there were arrangements that they would be paid by the crew leader for his servants (who often spent a winter in Newfoundland). There was a local fishery in the Channel Islands around Guernsey but I think most of the following records are probably relevant to Newfoundland

Perhaps the clergy took a further interest in the fisherman's trade. In 1703 during the war with France, Hugh Grandin, the Rector of St Pierre, gave Philippe Fondan his mother's pistol to take with him to Newfoundland.

<u>Cour de Samedi, Jersey</u>		
Season	Description of Le Dixieme for Fish Cases (select years, possibly local)	Court Date
1648	Nathanail Le Petevin dit Le Roux, Nicoll Pipon, Pierre Groschi???, Daniel Le Feubure, Jean Le Brocq son of Elie, Jean Grissier, Adrian du Maresq, Jean Ssiber? (Siberil?), Jacques Le Cras, ??? Heraulx? owe the dixieme of fish to the Minister of St Brelade.	1649-01-20
1648	Jacques Le Febure dit Fillastre, Pierre Du Val, Jean Le Cras, Edmond Le Cras, Jean Bisson, Phil Martell, Jean Le Brocq and Jean Le Marquand owe the Parish of St Brelade.	1649-03-10
1684	Jean Horman, Benjamin Horman, Thomas Orange, Edouard Horman, Edouard Piton, Richard Quesnel, Edmond Le Cras and John Seele all owe the parish of St Brelade.	1684-11-15
1684	Richard Dumaresq Sr and Richard Dumareq Jr also a fisherman must pay the Parish of St Pierre.	1685-05-02
1685	Jean Mollet, Jean Amy, Thomas Godfrey, Bernabe Adverty son of Tho, Henry Le Febure, Francois Filleuil and Rachel Cook (for Jean de Veulle (Voy?)) owe the dixieme for fish in St Clement.	1696-02-17
1685	After a confession The Parish of St Pierre requires the dixieme from Jean de la Roque and Eli Le Blanc who accidently took fish (maybe local) belonging to Philippe Mauger.	1686-06-19
1685	Francois Filleuil is condemned to pay Joseph Pithois the Pasteur of St Clement Parish the dixieme of the fish he caught at the summer fishery last year	1686-12-18
1685	Jacques Godfray is condemned to pay Joseph Pithois the Pasteur of St Clement Parish the dixieme of the fish he caught at the summer fishery last year as had been agreed. Applies to the use of nets or line.	1686-12-18
1685	Simon Filleuil and Richard Neel must pay Josue Pallot, Minister of Grouville the dixieme of fish.	1686-12-18
1686-7	Helier Esnouf owes the Parish of St Pierre .	1688-06-09
1687	Jean Filleuil son of Jacques must pay Josue Pallot, Minister of Grouville the dixieme of fish for 1687.	1687-09-03
1687-8	Jean Briard, Elie Le Cornu, Jean Le Cras and George Le Montais owe the Parish of St Owen for 2 years.	1688-06-16
1689	Mathieu Mauger, Thomas Le Dain, Philippe Le Feuvre son of Mathieu, Clement Le Fuevre and his father, Jean de la Rocque son of Jean and Philippe Remon owe the Parish of St Pierre.	1690-06-21
1689-90	Jean Le Bree Sr and Jean Le Bree Jr owe the Parish of Grouville for 2 years.	1691-12-05
1690	Jean Bree Sr and Jean Bree Jr owe the Parish of Grouville for the fish caught with nets (local?).	1690-12-13
1690-91	Helier Godfrey, Henry Le Feuvre, Jean Amy, Francis Filleuil, Thomas Touzel, Thomas Le Soulement, Bernaby Averty and Rachel Cook (for Jean De Veulle(Voy?)) owe the Parish of St Clement.	1691-11-21
1691	Nicolas Le Bas owes St Brelade for his boat and 2 his sons for this year and arrearages.	1691-11-21
1692	Elie Roze, Richard de Carteret and his son, Clement Gallichan son of Clement, Jean le Bas son of Jean, Pierre du Val, Richard du Val, and Jean le Bas son of Laurans owe the Parish of St Jean.	1692-11-03
1692	Richard le Manquais owes the Parish of St Jean.	1692-11-03

Cour de Samedi, Jersey

Season	Description of Le Dixieme for Fish Cases (select years, possibly local)	Court Date
1692	Jean Le Cousteur son of Edmond, Clement Gallichan and Thomas Priaux owe the Parish of St Jean.	1692-12-17
1692	Philippe Fondan, Thomas Trachie, Philippe Slou and Jean Slou owe the Parish of St Jean.	1692-12-17
1692	Jean Le Neveu Sr., Moyse Le Jeune, Jean Amy Sr as owners of a shallop owe the Parish of St Clement for themselves and other sailors. (local?)	Feb 1693
1692-3	Thomas (?) owes the parish of St Clement for the dixieme of fish for 1692 and 1693.	1694-11-10
1692-3?	Jean Le Broc son of Elie owes St Brelade for his unpaid years.	1692-07-16
1692-4?	Philippe Blancpied owes the parish of St Mary the dixieme of fish.	1694-06-23
1692-4	Thomas de Soulement, Philippe De Veuille, Jean Mollet, Jean Amy, Thomas Godfray, Bernabey Averty son of Thomas, Henry Le Febure Jr, Philippe Touet, Jean Le Neveu Sr., Thomas Touzel son of Thomas, Francois Filleul and Hillier Labey owe the Parish of St Clement the dixieme of fish for 3 years.	1694-11-10
1693?	Thomas Chevallier, Francois Le Boutillier, Jean Coignard, Richard Hamon and Aaron Duval owe the Parish of St Jean the dixieme de poisson for the boat at the harbour of Bonne Nuit (local?).	1694-06-09
1695	Nicholas Neel owes the dixieme of fish in St Brelade.	1695-10-12
1695	Richard de Carteret son of Pierre and John Goupil Jr owe the parish of St Brelade for their fish.	1695-12-14
1695	Jean Le Ruez owes the parish of St Owen for his fish.	1695-12-07
1695	Philippe Hamon son of Jean, master of the ship belonging to Jean Briard, owes the parish of St Owen for his fish.	1695-12-07
1695	Jean Bailhache master of the ship belonging to Jean Le Boutillier owes the parish of St Owen for his fish.	1695-12-07
1695-8	Thomas Le Dain, Thomas Le Vesconte and Michel Le Brun owe the dixieme for fish in St Pierre.	1698-07-15
1696	Tobie Le Cras and Jean Le Febure owe Amice de Carteret who has the right to the dixieme for their fish in St Owen.	1698-04-09
1696	Jean Bree Jr owes the dixieme for fish to St Clement for the boat of La Rocque (local?).	1696-07-20
1697	Edouard Jean owes Amice de Carteret who has the right to the dixieme for his fish in St Owen.	1698-04-09
1699/1700	Thomas Balleine, Pierre Le Brun and Thomas Vesconte are in default to Pierre Le Feuvre for their Dixieme of fish for this year and previous years.	1700-01-20
1700/3	Jean Vibert must pay Pierre Le Feuvre a 1/15th share of fish caught the 3 previous years.	1703-10-30
1700/3	Jean Le Boutillier must pay Edouard Payn, Rector of the Parish of St Owen, the dixieme of fish for 1705.	1703-10-30
1701/2	Jacques Payn Sr and Jacques Payn Jr in default to Pierre Le Feuvre for the Priory of St Pierre for non-delivery of the dixieme of fish that his son caught previous years.	1702-06-11
1702	Philippe Le Feuvre son of Mathieu and Marie Le Brocq wife of Philippe Le Cerf are in default to Pierre Le Feuvre who has the right to the dixieme of fish for the Priory of St Pierre.	1702-06-11
1703-4	Captain Jean Le Rossignol owes St Owen for his trips on the ship of Elie Dumaresq.	1705-06-19
1703/5	Jean Le Rossignol, Master of the ship of Jean Arthur, is in default to Edouard Payne, Rector of the Parish of St Owen, for the dixieme for his sailors from St Owen at the fishery this year 1705 and also in default is the fish from Elie Dumaresq and partners for	1705-06-19
1705	Elie Dumaresq procurator for Nicolas Le Ruez, Master of the ship belonging to Elie Dumaresq and partners, must pay Edouard Payn, Rector of St Owen, the dixieme of fish for the year 1705.	1703-10-30
1705	Captain Jean Le Rossignol owes St Owen for his trips on the ship of Jean Arthur.	1705-06-19
1705	Nicollas Le Ruez owes St Owen for this year (ship of Elie Dumaresq?)	1705-06-19

---

## **LATE NINETEENTH CENTURY TRANS-ATLANTIC MIGRATION FROM NORTH WALES TO NEWFOUNDLAND: THE ALLAN LINE AND THE SS COREAN AND SS SIBERIAN**

Michael Williams

Beady eyed ship spotters might have noted this sentence in a quotation in my 2019 article about quarrymen who migrated from North Wales to Random Island, Newfoundland: “The Rev. David Ffynab Davies, late of Carmarthen College, who recently left Liverpool in the Siberian for St. John's, reached that city on July 31....”. (The Welsh quarrymen of Random Island, Newfoundland, Newfoundland Ancestor, Vol.35, Issue 3). Since writing the article, I have been corresponding with the grandchildren of two of the quarrymen about whom I had written. Both of the quarrymen lived in the United States and both were associated with the Slate Valley quarrying district surrounding Granville in New York State and neighbouring Poultney in Vermont. One of the grandchildren kindly sent me the manifest for the ship's voyage undertaken by his grandfather. He had sailed on the SS Corean. Interestingly, I had speculated that the quarrymen might have migrated from Newfoundland to the American slate quarrying districts and these correspondents confirmed that this was the case for some of them.

In this article I want to focus on the migration route from North Wales to Newfoundland at the end of the nineteenth century. The processes involved at any time in migration, especially international migration, are complicated. I write from personal experience since, in 1960, I emigrated by ship from Liverpool to New York for my first proper job. Of course, circumstances were very different at the end of the nineteenth century.

Central to this is the role of the Allan Line, the shipping company that specialised in trans-Atlantic voyages and provided a link between Britain and Newfoundland. There are several detailed accounts of the history of the Allan Line.<sup>1</sup> It is not my intention to follow these historical accounts. It is sufficient to notice that the company had its origins early in the nineteenth century when the founder, Alexander Allan, began trans-Atlantic trading focused on Montreal. Over the years, he and his sons built up a substantial fleet, changing from sailing ships to steel-built steam ships. They sailed from Glasgow and Liverpool principally to St John's, Montreal, Quebec and Portland though some of their ships also sailed to ports in South America. As migration to North America grew rapidly, ships called into Irish ports to pick up passengers. Sailings became frequent to meet the demand and more ships were acquired.

Advertisements for the Allan Line were commonplace in newspapers serving a North Wales readership. They often appeared with advertisements for other trans-Atlantic shipping companies. A column on page 4 of the North Wales Express of May 11th 1900 illustrates this well. Here there are advertisements for the American Line, the Orient Line, Elder Dempster Lines, the Dominion Line and the Allan Line. Of these, companies, the Allan Line and Elder Dempster offered passages from Liverpool to St. John's.



**ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.**  
**ALLAN LINE.**

**To CANADA and the UNITED STATES**

**SAILINGS FROM LIVERPOOL.**

S.S. "Sicilian," for Quebec and Montreal, Aug. 16th.  
 S.S. "Corean," for St. John's, N. F., and Halifax, Aug. 18th.  
 S.S. "Tunisian," for Quebec and Montreal, Aug. 23rd.  
 S.S. "Damara," for St. John's N. F., and Halifax, Aug. 25th.

Saloon Fares from £10, 2nd Cabin, £7 Steerage, £6.

Through Tickets to all points at special rates.

CANADA.—Handbooks, maps, rates, and full particulars free on application to Allan Brothers & Co., 19, James Street, Liverpool; or to W. J. Williams, Accountant, 7, Market Street, Carnarvon; E. O. Williams, Railway Station, Gwryglo; J. Davies, Padarn Cottage, Llanberis.

These advertisements followed a similar pattern and this is well illustrated in this advertisement that appeared in the North Wales Observer and Express on Friday, August 17th 1900. Immediately after or before the name of the shipping line, some companies stated that they were Royal Mail steamers, indicating reliability and frequency of sailings. There followed a list of ships' names and the dates of their departure with ports. Fares for different classes of passengers were provided. Most importantly, for potential passengers, addresses were provided for the names of local agents scattered across the towns and larger villages in North Wales. These agents would provide maps and other information.

The shipping lines were not the only sources of information. Advertisements were also placed by organisations promoting migration and settlement in Canada as well as brief articles with up-to-date information about particular ships. A small advertisement appeared at the foot of a column in the North Wales Chronicle and Advertiser for the Principality on page 1 of the April 1st 1899 edition titled "Wealth for Workers in Canada". This had been placed by the Canadian Pacific Railway and stated that "farm labourers, female servants, and men to learn farming" were wanted. Free illustrated books were offered. Much more graphic was a large illustrated advertisement, placed by the Canadian Government Agent, depicting two pairs of horses drawing farming implements and beneath, in bold lettering, the offer of free land of 160 acres. This appeared in the North Wales Express on May 12th 1905.

Newspapers were important transmitters of news and need to be placed alongside local gossip and letters from friends and relatives who had migrated to Canada. Authoritative information was also provided by Agents of the Canadian Government who gave encouraging talks at public meetings at various venues in Wales.

For the slate quarrymen of North Wales, Owen J. Owens, vice-chairman of Festiniog Council, played a very important role. A brief article in The Weekly News and Visitors' Chronicle for Colwyn Bay, Colwyn Llandrillo, Conway Deganwy and Neighbourhood (July 4th 1902, p.5) refers to a book he wrote, printed in the Welsh language and published in Conwy that "speaks in glowing terms of the slate prospects of the country [Newfoundland]". It also states that Mr. Owens had travelled to Newfoundland on the S.S. Siberian in 1902. Other newspapers at this time reported on the glowing prospects for slate quarrying in Newfoundland. But this optimism proved to be short-lived.

Once the decision to migrate had been made, a string of other decisions followed. Imagine a quarryman and his family living in, say, the villages of Llanrug or Bethesda, contemplating emigration. Where to go, when, what about insurance, which shipping company, how to reach the port of departure, arrangements at the ports of departure and arrival, and how to reach a final destination? It was here that the local agent played a vital role. Advertisements often listed these agents and in late 1890s and early 1900s they included a range of business people and shopkeepers, e.g. in Caernarfon agents included Richard R. Stythe, 39, Bangor Street; R. Owen, Ship and Insurance Broker, and W.J. Williams, Accountant, 7 Market Street. Emigrants would be able to purchase rail and ship tickets locally. On arrival in Liverpool, they would be assisted by local agents with carrying their luggage and transfer from the railway station to the dock. If required, accommodation could also be arranged by these local agents in Liverpool. Agents would also be available in Newfoundland to facilitate transfer from St John's to the ultimate destinations.

At the time of the emigration of the Gwynedd quarrymen the steamships *Corean* and *Siberian* were named in newspaper articles relating to voyages from Liverpool to St John's, Newfoundland. The S.S. *Corean*, with a tonnage of 3,488 tons, had been built in Sunderland and made her maiden voyage in May 1881 and she continued sailing until she was scrapped in 1908.<sup>ii</sup> The S.S. *Siberian* was built in Glasgow in 1884 and was scrapped in 1912. She was registered as 3,904 tons.<sup>iii</sup> These were small ships and bore no comparison with contemporary Atlantic liners. These steamships faced the same hazards, especially in winter when ice fields, icebergs, dense fogs and severe gales had to be navigated. The absence of stabilisers made travelling even in reasonably good weather uncomfortable for unseasoned passengers. Indeed newspapers from the 1880s onwards reported the S.S. *Siberian*, especially, experiencing delays brought about by the winter conditions.

The manifest for the S.S. *Corean* voyage undertaken by a quarryman who was a relative of one of my correspondents gives some information for each of the passengers. The document for a voyage that commenced on July 7th 1900 records that the ship was carrying sufficient provisions for fifty passengers who were divided into cabin and an unnamed accommodation group, presumably steerage. There were 12 in the former and 33 in the latter. Cabin class passengers were listed by name and title and no information is given regarding their employment. For the others, either initials or first names are given with surnames. In this list the only indication of employment is the abbreviation 'Lab' for labourer. There were several families including children. There are four columns for the national origins of the passengers: English, "Scotch", Irish and Foreigners and, for each passenger, age is recorded and also married status. Welsh passengers were included under English. Compared to the manifests used by some other shipping companies at this time, this S.S. *Corean* manifest provides very limited information. Some manifests recorded a migrant's age, the place where a migrant had been living, the kind of employment of the migrant, e.g. slate quarryman rather than labourer, and the ultimate destination in the chosen country for arrival.

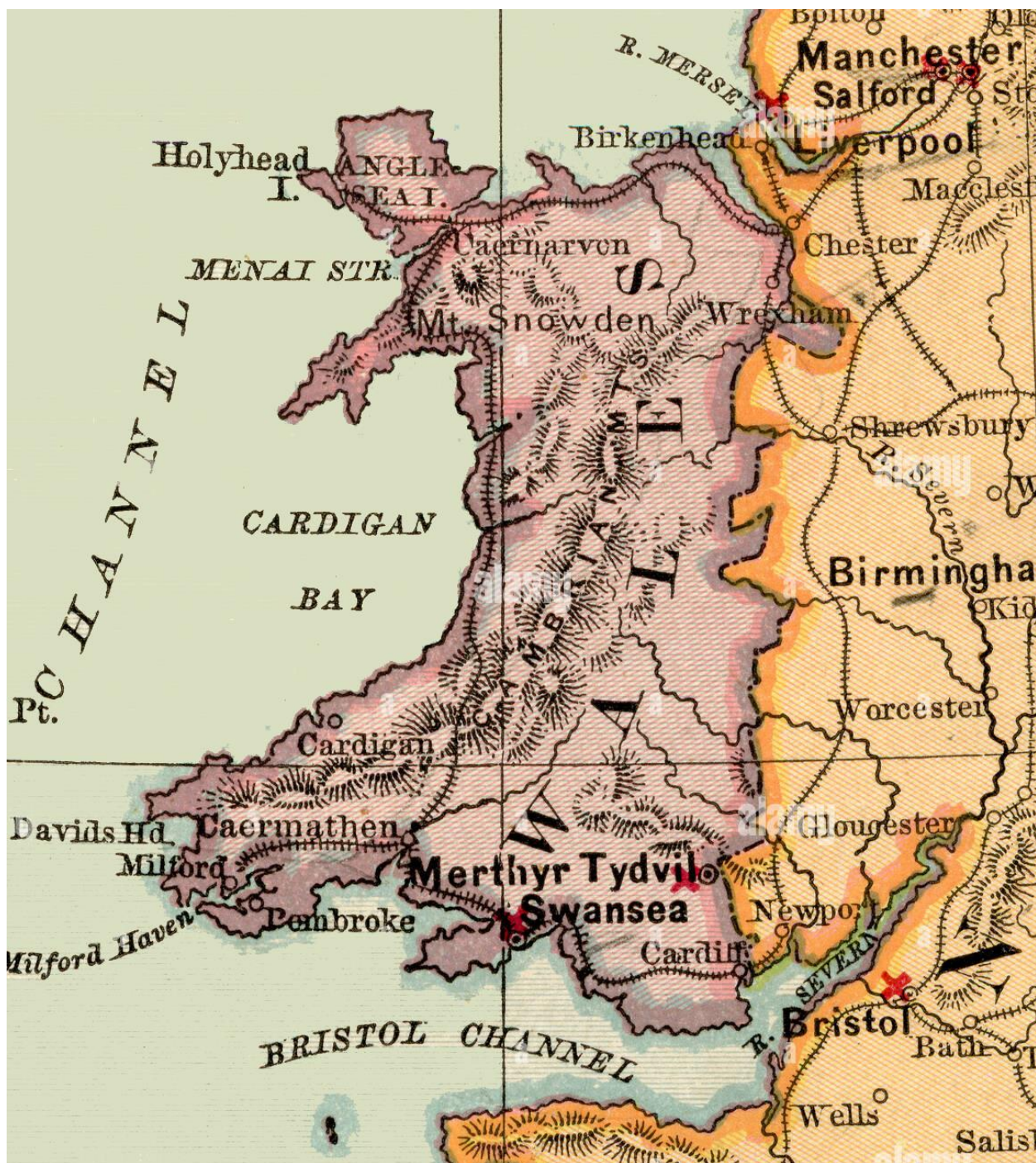
Emigration is a fruitful field of study by family historians. As suggested above, there are so many facets of the process and so many different persons and organisations involved. There is also such a wide array of sources of information from ships' manifests to the journeys and the places where migrants worked and settled. Diaries and letters, not only of emigrants, but also of sailors, local and overseas agents, and employers often provide detailed and fascinating firsthand accounts. Perhaps this article will stimulate others to write about these sources.

<sup>i</sup> For example: Thomas E. Appleton, *Ravenscrag: The Allan Royal Mail Line*, McClelland and Stewart Limited, Toronto, (1974) and N.R.P. Bonsor, *North Atlantic Seaway: An Illustrated History of the Passenger Services Linking the Old World with the New*, Brookside Publications, Jersey, (1980). Internet sources (all accessed on October 10<sup>th</sup> 2022) include:  
<https://www.shipsnostalgia.com/threads/allan-line.15688/>;  
<https://www.theshipslist.com/ships/lines/allan.shtml>;  
[http://www.norwayheritage.com/p\\_shiplist.asp?co=allan](http://www.norwayheritage.com/p_shiplist.asp?co=allan);

<https://www.ggarchives.com/OceanTravel/SteamshipLines/AllanLine.html#gsc.tab=0>

ii <https://www.norwayheritage.com>

iii <https://www.ggarchives.com/OceanTravel/Passengers/AllanLine/index.html#gsc.tab=0>



Map of Wales 1875

---

## LAW AND ORDER IN 1933 IN NEWFOUNDLAND

Melvin Baker

### Introduction

In 1933 Prime Minister Frederick Alderdice<sup>i</sup> asked the British Government to appoint a commission of enquiry to “examine the future of Newfoundland and in particular the financial situation and the prospects therein.”<sup>ii</sup> The Commission appointed on 17 February 1933 had William Warrender Mackenzie, Baron Amulree, a Scottish lawyer and former Labor politician, as its chairman. The other members were Canadian banker Charles Magrath appointed as Canada’s representative, and Sir William Stavert, Newfoundland’s representative who was also a Canadian banker and an adviser to the Newfoundland Government in late 1932.<sup>iii</sup> In preparation for the Commission’s work, all departments of the Newfoundland Government prepared detailed statements of their administrative, organizational and financial operations as background information for the Commissioners who also met in camera with officials of government departments concerning their department operations and services. What follows below is the Justice Department’s memorandum prepared on its structure and administration as of 21 February 1933.<sup>iv</sup> This abridged version provides an overview of the structure and administration of the judicial and policing systems in 1933.

**Document – Reports of the Department of Justice, the Staff, Work and Finances, for the Consideration of the Royal Commission, February 21<sup>st</sup>, 1933 by Hon. L. Emerson,<sup>v</sup> K.C., MHA, Minister of Justice and Attorney General, and Brian Dunfield,<sup>vi</sup> B.A., K.C., Deputy Minister of Justice**

### THE HEADQUARTERS STAFF

**The Minister of Justice and Attorney General** - This officer is, of course, political, and goes out of office with the Government in which he is a Minister. Whether or not he can be regarded as a member of the Headquarters Staff from the point of view of Departmental work is a question the answer to which varies with circumstances. It is naturally the case that the most influential or one of the most influential legal practitioners associated with the party in power receives this appointment. The field of selection is necessarily small. Any member of the legal profession elected to the House of Assembly is considered eligible for the Office of Attorney General and Minister of Justice, but the whole profession consists of only about fifty men. A substantial proportion of these do not interest themselves in politics at all, while a further substantial proportion are too junior for the position, and two or three hold official posts. Of the remainder, part are ordinarily associated with one political party and part with the other, so that in practice the Attorney General is selected from a very small fraction of the legal profession. In the present House of Assembly there are five lawyers only.<sup>vii</sup> He, therefore, may or not be either a practitioner in the class of advisory counsel or a practitioner accustomed to handle criminal prosecutions, and the special functions of the Attorney General fall under these two heads. It is thus obviously a matter of chance whether any particular Attorney General can or cannot be counted as an efficient member of the Staff. Some Attorney Generals in the past have spent their whole time in the Department and given service as good as is available in the profession. Others have for various reasons not done so. Further, it sometimes happens that as a result of political exigencies the Attorney Generalship is combined with some other Ministry in the hands of one person, who necessarily cannot attend fully to both. It is also to be remarked that

in view of the present rate of remuneration of Ministers, viz. \$2,700.00 a year, any practitioner of standing who becomes Attorney General must either continue to devote most of his time to his private practice or incur a very great financial loss during his term of office.

**The Deputy Minister** - It, therefore, follows that the Deputy Minister, who is a whole-time official, and who is the only other legal officer, may have to attend to anywhere from one-half to the whole of the legal business of the Colony, except in so far as he may be provided with outside assistance. From the outline of the duties of the Department...it will be immediately evident that one man cannot hope to cope efficiently with such a mass of work even if out of a very small field the processes of political selection should result in the appointment of the best available practitioner. Even if the Attorney General for the time being spends his whole time in the public service, as is the case at present, the two officers have to do more work and more important work than any ordinary legal firm comprising three or four partners.

In the past this difficulty has been got over in various ways. When the Deputy Minister has not been a practitioner of the type who would be entrusted by the Government with grave responsibilities, the advisory work of Government has been mainly done by legal members of the Executive, while the prosecution of criminals has been for the most part assigned to legal members of the Executive and of the Government party being, for all which fees have been charged. When, as at present, there is an Attorney General who spends his whole time in the public service, the work of the Colony can by assiduous application be done by him and the Deputy Minister, to take criminal cases whenever there is any considerable pressure in this direction; but if the Attorney General did not actively participate in this work, as has often been the case, nearly all the work of criminal prosecution would have to be handed by outside Counsel. A further objection to the Colony's possession of only one permanent law officer is that in the event of his death or retirement there is a complete breach of continuity in the Department. In the opinion of the present Deputy Minister, who has been connected with the Department for some six years or more, it takes a man three or four years to, as it were, find his feet in the Department and become adequately acquainted with the personnel of the various services and the ramifications of the Government's business, particularly its business as affecting relationships with large corporations. Further, great difficulty would arise in the event of the prolonged illness of the Deputy Minister; and every man must at times have holidays, otherwise he cannot continue efficient. In order, therefore, that the Department may be permanently efficient it is essential

- (a) that the salary of the office of Deputy Minister be sufficient to interest a practitioner of the best type available;
- (b) that no person not of that class be selected for the office;
- (c) that an Assistant Deputy Minister be provided at a suitable salary, and be carefully selected so as to be fitted to succeed to the Deputy Minister upon his retirement, thus avoiding a breach of continuity.
- (d) With such a staff the amount of work which the Department could do without outside assistance would be greatly increased. In view of the fact that the present Attorney General is spending his whole time in the Department and may yet have four years in office, it is not immediately

necessary that this position be dealt with, but ultimately it should be dealt with. Anyone acquainted with the legal history of this country can vouch for the fact that over the past thirty years the country has lost exceedingly large sums of money through the lack of an efficient and continuously legal establishment; these losses occurring mainly in connection with the Government's relationships with large corporations and in connection with the disposition of public natural resources...<sup>viii</sup>

### THE JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT (THE SUPREME COURT)

The Supreme Court consists of the Chief Justice<sup>ix</sup> and two puisne Judges.<sup>x</sup> It has unlimited civil and criminal jurisdiction subject to review only by the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council. It may thus, on one day, be found dealing with an action involving only \$200.00 or \$300.00 or with a minor criminal charge and, on the next day, dealing with an action involving millions of dollars or with a case of murder or manslaughter. It is obvious that it cannot be conducted with less than three Judges. It has also a Registrar (who acts as the principal Master and as species of Public Trustee), three Clerks, the senior of whom is Deputy Registrar, and the usual Stenographers, Crier and Bailiffs. The salary of the Sheriff<sup>xi</sup> is carried in the Finance Department Votes. The Court has been fortunate in the character and ability of the occupants of its Bench, commands the respect of the whole public and compares favourably with other Dominion and Colonial Courts when its decisions are the subject of appeal to the Privy Council. There is an extensive Law Library, the property of the Law Society. In consideration of the use of this by the Judges the Government pays part of the salary of the Librarian. In the past it was always the custom that Judges should go on Circuit, there being three Circuits – one to the Northward once a year, one to the Westward once a year and one in Conception Bay twice a year. During the last year or two, Circuits have been discontinued in order to reduce expenses, though the reduction in this respect is to a substantial extent nullified by the additional cost of bringing witnesses to St. John's. As an instance, two years ago, when a murder occurred at Corner Brook, it was considered to be more economical to send a special Circuit to Corner Brook than to try the case in St. John's...<sup>xii</sup>

### THE JUDICIAL ESTABLISHMENT (SUBORDINATE COURTS)

The subordinate judicial establishment of this Colony consists of twenty-six Stipendiary Magistrates, of whom only two, namely, the Magistrate and the Clerk of the Peace at St. John's are legal practitioners... Twenty-six Magistrates may at first seem a large number, but the situation is governed by transportation difficulties and under present conditions the majority of the Magistrates have as much as they can attend to, and in some cases suffer considerable hardship in travelling around their districts. The following notes are furnished in relation to each district, commencing at St. John's and going south about... By way of generality it may be said that the population, though of course everywhere very sparse, is heaviest in the section from St. John's to Little Bay Islands and on the toe of the Burin peninsula and is scanty in all other parts, except above the industrial centres in the Corner Brook and Grand Falls districts.

1. St. John's – We have both a Magistracy and a District Court. The District ... includes the town of St. John's with a population of about 40,000 and outlying settlements which would probably aggregate another 20,000. The staff consists of a Magistrate,<sup>xiii</sup> who is also Judge of

the Central District Court having jurisdiction over the same area, and a Clerk of the Peace<sup>xiv</sup> who sits as Assistant Magistrate. There is ample work to keep both these officials fully employed. Indeed, in the past there have been times when three Magistrates assisted in this Court. Transportation facilities in this district are the best in the Island, and except in especially severe winter weather all parts of the district can be easily reached.

2. Ferryland –There is a Magistrate<sup>xv</sup> at Ferryland, who is also the local Medical Practitioner. This is one of several districts where it is felt to be desirable that the local medical practitioner should hold the Magistracy, in order that the combined earnings may warrant a professional man's remaining in the district. The people could only with difficulty, if at all, support a medical practitioner without the assistance of a Magistrate's salary. A medical practitioner, being necessarily a man of education, usually makes a good Magistrate. The main road from St. John's runs through the district as far as Renews. Since the closing of the Trepassey Railway<sup>xvi</sup> there is no transportation through the rest of the district except by sea. The transportation position may be classed as poor.



Ferryland, Newfoundland.

3. St. Mary's – Here again the combination of Medical Practitioner and Magistrate<sup>xvii</sup> is necessary. During most of the year there is good transportation by road through this district and good direct communication by road with St. John's. During winter months, however, when there is heavy snow, transportation may be classed as difficulty.

4. Placentia – There is a Magistrate<sup>xviii</sup> at Placentia. He can work as far as Gooseberry Cove by a good road, and across the peninsula to the settlement of Branch by a bad road, and he can reach the extreme northern section of his jurisdiction by railway via Whitbourne, but the remainder of his jurisdiction can be reached only by motor boat or by bay steamer when available. As there is seldom ice in this Bay transportation may be classed as fair to good, though when motor boats have to be hired it is somewhat expensive.

5. Marystown – There is a Magistrate<sup>xix</sup> at Marystown. Here again we have the combination of Medical Practitioner and Magistrate. There are no roads or railways and transportation is entirely by sea. The same observations [are] as in the case of Placentia.

6. Burin – There is a Magistrate<sup>xx</sup> at Burin, who serves a relatively large population. There is a road across the peninsula which is serviceable except in times of heavy snow. Apart from this communication is by sea. Transportation may be classed as fair to good.

7. Harbour Breton – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxi</sup> at Hr. Breton. There is no transportation in the district except by sea, and travelling is by steamer or motor boat. Transportation may be classed as fair in summer, difficult in winter.

8. Channel – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxii</sup> at Channel, who serves a coast of about 150 miles, thinly populated. There are no roads or railways. When the coastal steamer is available transportation may be classed as good, but owing to the intervals at which her trips are made much has to be done by motor boat on a very rough coast.

9. St. George's – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxiii</sup> at St. George's. As the main line of railway runs through the mainland part of his district transportation may be classed as good at all times of the year, and he can reach the settlement of Port au Port by road. He is one of the most favourably situated Magistrates as regards transportation.

10. Corner Brook – There is a Magistrate here.<sup>xxiv</sup> This is the most important magisterial jurisdiction outside St. John's, as the district is an industrial centre and Corner Brook is a seaport town. The main line of railway runs through all the industrial settlements, hence transportation may be classed as good. The magistrate at this point is kept very fully employed.

11. Bonne Bay – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxv</sup> at Bonne Bay, who serves a very long, rough and sparsely populated coast of about 200 miles. During the season of open navigation he can travel through his district by steamer, but owing to the infrequency of her trips and the shortness of her stay at any given place much has to be done by motor boat. During the season of ice and snow when navigation is closed transportation may be classed as extremely difficult and visits could be made only with great hardship and much expense. In practice the district is not visited in winter except in case of great emergency. There are no roads or railways.



12. St. Anthony - There is a Magistrate<sup>xxvi</sup> at St. Anthony. The same observations apply to this jurisdiction as to Bonne Bay. The Magistrate at St. Anthony has within recent years been required to make one or two visits to the Southern part of Labrador in summer when the steamer is running.

13. La Scie – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxvii</sup> at La Scie. The district, the salary and the population are alike small. There are no roads or railways and transportation ordinarily is by motor boat. The population is very sparse.

14. Little Bay Islands – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxviii</sup> at this point. There are no roads or railways, except the road connecting the coast with the railway line, which affords fairly easy communication with St. John's in summer. In this district, as in all districts from Bonne Bay to St. John's by way of the North, navigation is closed for several months during the early part of the year; and for a few weeks in [the] spring when the local ice on the sea and lakes breaks up so that neither boat nor dog can be used, travel temporarily becomes impossible. Travel is by steamer when available and otherwise by motor boat.

15. Grand Falls – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxix</sup> at Grand Falls. This is the only really inland district. It is of an industrial type and comes next to Corner Brook in importance and in volume of business. All important points are reached by railway and transportation may be classed as good at all seasons of the year. There is a substantial population engaged in mining, logging and the manufacture of paper.

16. Twillingate - There is a Magistrate<sup>xxx</sup> at Twillingate. His district consists entirely of Islands. There is a substantial population engaged in fishing. Transportation is by steamer when available and otherwise by motor boat, and may be classed as fairly good in summer, difficult in winter and almost impossible during the spring break-up of ice.

17. Lewisporte – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxi</sup> at Lewisporte. In this district we find again the combination of Medical Practitioner and Magistrate, for the same reasons as in other similar cases. The Railway runs through the district but most of the people are on the coast and transportation is by steamer when available but mainly by motor boat. Transportation may be classed as poor.

18. Fogo – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxii</sup> at Fogo. General conditions are the same as in Twillingate.

19. Greenspond – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxiii</sup> at Greenspond. Transportation is mainly by motor boat. There is a considerable population, mostly on Islands, and engaged in fishing. Transportation may be classed as poor.

20. Bonavista – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxiv</sup> at Bonavista. There is a considerable population and transportation is fairly good by reason of the Branch Railway which runs through the district.

21. Trinity – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxv</sup> at Trinity. Transportation by road is good in the Northern end of the district. It will be noted that a region which would seem naturally belong to Bonavista is served by the Magistrate at Trinity, and this is because of good road transportation.

In the Southern part of the district transportation is mainly by motor boat and is therefore difficult except in summer.

22. Brigus – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxvi</sup> at Brigus, on Conception Bay. He serves a substantial population at Brigus and Clarke's Beach but most of the territory he has to cover is in Trinity Bay, and he also goes inland to Whitbourne. He can reach all parts of his district fairly easily by road or rail, subject of course to the ordinary difficulties of travelling by road in winter.

23. Harbour Grace – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxvii</sup> at Harbour Grace, who is also Judge of the District Court of that place, and serves a considerable population on both sides of the peninsula, as shown on the map. The district is well served by roads and fairly well by railway, and transportation on the whole may be classed as good.

24. Old Perlican – In this District we again find the combination of Medical Practitioner and Magistrate,<sup>xxxviii</sup> for the usual reasons. There is a substantial population and transportation by road is good.

25. Holyrood – There is a Magistrate<sup>xxxix</sup> at Holyrood, who serves a considerable population within a limited area. Transportation by road and railway in this district is good and the distances are not great.

26. Bell Island – There is a Magistrate<sup>xl</sup> at Bell Island. This is a small Island in Conception Bay, containing the important and well known iron mines and carrying in normal times a relatively large population, the majority whom are engaged in mining. The island is small and communications are good...

**General Notes on the Magistracy** - Except in the case of St. John's, the Magistrates are not lawyers but lay Stipendiary Justices of the Peace, who receive salaries much smaller than those for which legal practitioners could be obtained, if indeed legal practitioners in any considerable number could be induced to reside at all outside St. John's. (It may be remarked that there is only one legal practitioner, a junior,<sup>xli</sup> residing outside St. John's. He practices in Corner Brook). The present system seems to suit the needs of the people and the lay Magistrates acquit themselves surprisingly well all things considered, though of course they necessarily avail themselves extensively of the advice of the Department of Justice in any case of difficulty. In practice it is found that they are able to settle a great part of the civil disputes which come before them by diplomatic or persuasive action out of court.

It is our considered opinion that the work cannot be handled in any other way. It has, for example, been suggested that the whole country could be divided into say four County Court Districts, each provided with a Judge of legal training who could travel on Circuit; but owing to the larger salaries which would have to be provided in order to obtain legal practitioners for this work, if indeed they could be obtained at all, and owing to the difficulties of transportation, the cost could not would not be less, and indeed would probably be greater, than under the present system. It has always to be remembered that half of the country is closed by ice by ice for several months in the year; that throughout the country the steamer service is considerably reduced in Winter; and that the regular steamers do not stay long enough at any port of call except the terminals to enable anyone to go ashore and do any substantial work, so that a great amount of motor boat work would be inevitable and except during the most favourable periods of the year travelling by motor boat is often bad, difficult and dangerous. Quite possibly special

boats would have to be provided for these Judges. In any event St. John's, Conception Bay and Corner Brook would still require resident Magistrates and possibly Grand Falls also. Within the past year or two we have effected combinations of jurisdictions whereby the number of Magistrates has been reduced by seven or eight, and it is doubtful whether much more can be done in this direction, though one or two more combinations may be possible. There has further to be borne in mind the desirability already to of combining the office of Magistrate with that of Medical Practitioner in a number of places. The abolition of the Magistracy in these places would probably involve the subsidizing of medical services at least an equal cost. On the whole it is clear that, inasmuch as we have a population of about a quarter of a million thinly scattered round the shores of an Island as large as Ireland, and in most parts in a relatively primitive condition, judicial services even of the present class cannot be furnished to the people at less cost than at present. The jurisdiction of a Magistrate extends to \$200.00 in civil cases. In criminal matters the summary jurisdiction has been extended far beyond that given to lay Magistrates in England, so that with the consent of the Minister of Justice many crimes which would have to go before the High Court or the Assizes in England can here be tried summarily, and it is felt that the limit in this direction has now been reached. It would not be possible to reduce the cost of the system by any reduction in salaries. Except in the cases of St. John's, Corner Brook and Grand Falls the salaries of the present Magistrates are of the order of \$100.00 a month. It is impossible for a man of standing to live, much less maintain the position of leading man in his simple community, on any less sum...

### THE POLICE

The Police Force of Newfoundland consists at present of the following: The Inspector General (office in charge);<sup>xlii</sup> One Superintendent; A Secretary-Accountant; Two typists; One Messenger; Two District Inspectors; Eight Head Constables; Eleven Sergeants; Two Acting Sergeants; and 247 Constables. Of these 206 are ordinarily stationed in St. John's and about 72 distributed through the rest of the Island. There are three motor cars, and five riding horses for mounted men. The Central Station and Barracks are at Fort Townshend, St. John's... The St. John's Force includes Detectives and other men used for special duty throughout the Island.<sup>xliii</sup> The Force has also been found to be the most effective agency for the investigation of frauds on the poor relief system and for the prevention of smuggling, and all Constables have the powers of Customs Officers. A substantial number of men are at all times detailed for these special duties. In addition to the regular Force there is at St. John's a force of 150 nominal, at present 97 actual, special Constables, embodied in the year 1932. These men receive a small monthly retaining fee, attend on stated occasions for training, and will be issued with partial equipment, including steel helmet and baton, if and when required for temporary service.

The Police Force has for many years been exceedingly weak in proportion to population, which is perhaps a testimonial to the law-abiding nature of the population in all matters relating to the maintenance of the peace. Some 50 years ago there were serious local riots<sup>xliv</sup> in Conception Bay, involving the use of firearms; but since that time there has not been any mass breach of order. It is perhaps because the Government had been lulled into a sense of security that notwithstanding the gradual growth of population, the rise of industrial centres and possibly the infiltration of advanced ideas from other parts of the world, we found ourselves at the end of the year 1931 with a Force of only about 150 Police, excluding Headquarters Staff, to control a population of 275,000, about two-thirds of these being stationed in St. John's and Conception Bay to control a fairly concentrated population of about 80,000 to 90,000 people. It is still the

case that on most parts of the Coast Policemen are to be found in a proportion of one to several thousands of the population and responsible for the good order of from fifty to one hundred miles of coast. We are informed that the ordinary proportion regarded as necessary in most Western countries is about three to four per thousand of the population. From figures published in Whitaker's *Almanack*<sup>xlv</sup> we calculate that the force of Police in London consists of about two and one-half constables per thousand supported by about an equal number of special police, giving an available total of five per thousand, and that in a country where the forces of the Army and Navy are immediately available. It will, therefore, be seen that the then proportion of Police in this country, viz: one three-fifths' man per thousand, without any other local force in support, was extraordinary low; and even the present Police Force of one per thousand is relatively very small.

During the year 1932 certain events took place which led to the increase of the regular Force from about one hundred and fifty of all ranks (outside Headquarters Staff) to about two hundred and seventy-five of all ranks, together with about one hundred special Constables. It is to be noted that the only comparatively large and dense mass of population in the Colony is to be found in the region of St. John's with a continuation round the shores of Conception Bay. The population of St. John's is about 40,000, and that of Conception Bay, which may be regarded as continuous with St. John's, about the same, the main concentration of population in Conception Bay are being about sixty to eighty miles from St. John's. The connection between the two main areas is by a single road and railway line, both easily blocked, with, as an alternative, communication by sea except when weather and ice conditions forbid. It was always the practice to keep over one-half the available Force in St. John's, the remainder being scattered over the coasts of the Island.

In the early spring of 1932 there existed throughout the Island, but especially in this region, a serious degree of discontent arising partly from economic and partly from political causes. In view of the privations suffered during the winter by a considerable part of the populace it is hardly surprising that their temper at that time was not all that could be wished. On February 11, 1932, a large number of the unemployed in St. John's assembled outside the Executive Council Chamber and sent in certain demands in relation to able-bodied poor relief; and after a time, becoming impatient owing to an answer being delayed, entered the building despite the efforts of a small party of Police who were present, broke into the Executive Chamber, did some damage and assaulted the Prime Minister and Members of the Government who were present. Some of the demands of the crowd were acceded to, and no punitive action was taken, which was probably a mistake in view of subsequent events.

On the 5<sup>th</sup> of April, the Legislature being then in session, a body of citizens went in procession to the Legislative building to present a memorial on a political matter then exciting public interest. After they had been there a short time there was an outbreak of violence, the building was besieged, all its windows were broken, and the basement of the building was gutted, some attempts being made to set it on fire. The party of Police who were present were attacked, several of them injured by stones, etc., and had to be withdrawn into the building, this being the only way in which with their small numbers they could adequately protect it and the Members of the Legislature. The Members of the House of Assembly were imprisoned until a late hour in the evening, and the Prime Minister<sup>xlvi</sup> and others were assaulted when they attempted to leave under cover of darkness. The inadequacy of the Police Force available in the City against any mass demonstration was on this occasion very clearly shown.

The rioters subsequently broke into the Government West End Liquor Store and looted it, seizing about \$1,500.00 worth of liquor. They also broke into the East End Store, but seized only a small quantity there. Attacks were made on the Central Store, where the main stocks of liquor were kept, but these were successfully beaten off by the Police. The town was for a short time in a very serious state of alarm, and emergency measures had to be taken. One thousand or more special Constables, in part ex-soldiers, were enlisted with the co-operation of the Officers of the Great War Veterans Association, and the town was thoroughly patrolled for more than a week, it being clear from information reaching the Police that the disorderly element were only awaiting an opportunity of pressing their advantage. Indeed from time to time further attempts were made to break into the liquor store, and a number of shops were broken into all parts of the town and some looting done, though it is significant that foodstuffs were not taken to any extent. The situation was such that His Excellency the Governor,<sup>xlvii</sup> after taking local advice, thought well to ask for outside assistance and H.M.S. *Dragon* was sent by the Admiralty and remained here for about a week, pending the reorganization of local forces. Arrangements were immediately made for a large increase in the Force and about one hundred additional regular Constables were enlisted almost overnight.

It was not possible to take immediate punitive measures against those concerned in St. John's riots for the double reason that in case these should precipitate further trouble the Police Force was quite inadequate to deal with possible contingencies, and that there was at the time absolutely no prison accommodation available for the numerous persons who might be arrested. The immediate enlargement of the Force was intended to deal with the first difficulty, but obviously the training of these additional men was a matter of some little time. As to the second difficulty, measures were taken to increase the accommodation in the Penitentiary and during the autumn a small steamer was chartered from the Government railway and anchored in the Harbour (where she still remains in use) to serve as a Branch Prison.

The possibility of disturbances in the adjoining centres of population had already been indicated and these were not long in coming. On October 6<sup>th</sup> a large number of unemployed in Carbonear and the neighbourhood, being dissatisfied with the current scale of relief rations, assembled in the town of Carbonear, and there was a very serious riot; the town was for a considerable time entirely in their possession, considerable damage was done to property and to the Railway, communications were interrupted, and one or two persons who incurred the anger of the mob sustained serious physical injuries. A merchant of that place had to issue a large quantity of provisions to satisfy the people.<sup>xlviii</sup> On the next day, many of the people at Spaniard's Bay, a few miles nearer St. John's, acting in concert with those of the Carbonear neighbourhood, seized possession of that town cut off communications, and tore up part of the Railway. The very small parties of Police at Carbonear and Spaniard's Bay were negligible in the face of this situation, and a Force of one hundred and twenty men under a District Inspector had to be sent to restore order, and remained in the locality for several days. This would not have been possible without the increased Force, as at the time of the original riots in St. John's the total baton strength in St. John's was not above sixty; and even with the increased force it was felt to be necessary to swear in some two hundred special Constables to ensure that no disturbance took place in St. John's while it was temporarily stripped of regular Police.

After these occurrences, the Force and the Prison accommodation being now adequate, a considerable number of rioters in St. John's, Carbonear and Spaniard's Bay were brought before the Courts and in most cases convicted, and there are at present some thirty-five prisoners serving sentences either for riot or for other offences incidental to the riots.

In view of the occurrences above recounted we are of opinion that it will not be possible, at any rate until there is a great improvement in the economic condition of the populace, to dispense with any part of the present Force. The question of dispensing with the ninety-seven special Constables at present on the strength might possibly be considered, but the cost of this Force at about \$10.00 per month per man without any overhead expense is relatively a small item. We are quite definite in our opinion that no part of the present regular Force can be dispensed with... As will be noted, the main concentration of Force is and must continue to be in the Avalon Peninsula, as owing to the distribution of the population in other regions serious disturbances there are not anticipated; and the populations of the industrial centres, Corner Brook and Grand Falls, not being mixed industrial populations but rather in each case the employees of a single Company, any difficulty which may arise is comparatively easily dealt with by the method of negotiation. We give it as our opinion that the Force is now well disciplined and efficient; and while it might benefit by the addition of one or two suitable persons, if available, in senior or technical ranks, we think it would bear very favourable comparison with any similar Force abroad...

**Special Police** - In view of the occurrences mentioned in the report under this Head, it has been considered necessary to embody a Force nominally of 150, at present numbering 97, of Special Constables to supplement the Regular Force. These men received a retainer of \$5.00 per month, and an allowance for attending occasional drills, the total cost per man being about \$11.00 per month. This Force was formed in the summer of 1932...

## PRISONS

Prisons come under the Department of Justice in respect of discipline, but in respect of finance they come under the Department of Public Works (except that the salaries of the Gaoler and Turnkey at Harbour Grace are paid out of the Department of Justice Vote). There is only one large Prison in the country, the Penitentiary at St. John's. This institution is administered by a Governor<sup>xlix</sup> and a Staff of eleven wardens and Turnkeys. The number of Prisoners during the period 1927 to June 1932 has varied between about 55 and 80. During 1932, however, there were three somewhat serious riots, in respect of which prosecutions were taken against the ring-leaders and persons conspicuously concerned, resulting in a large number of convictions. Further, an investigation into the matter of able-bodied poor relief disclosed and continue to disclose a considerable number of frauds.<sup>l</sup> As a result of these conditions, in conjunction with the fact that, when people are in straitened circumstances, there is usually an increase in ordinary crime, the Prison population has increased since June 1932 to about 150. The prison was originally built some 70 years ago to accommodate not more than 30 to 40 Prisoners and could not contain, even with grave overcrowding of cells, more than 80. It was found possible to accommodate an additional 20 Prisoners, and as an emergency measure to deal with the excess the S.S. *Meigle* was temporarily chartered from the Newfoundland Railway,<sup>li</sup> anchored in the Harbour of St. John's and used as a branch Prison, additional staff being taken on to supplement the regular Staff. It is hoped that with the running off of sentences and in the absence of any further serious outbreak of crime it may be possible to dispense with this Steamer by June or July 1933, when the Penitentiary will be left filled to its maximum capacity.

There is accommodation for 8 female Prisoners in the penitentiary, who are in charge of a Matron. At present there are four in custody...

**Harbour Grace Prison** - There is an old Prison at Harbour Grace, a town which was formerly the second in the country but has since declined. This is provided with a Gaoler and a Turnkey and has accommodation for 12 to 14 prisoners. It is not suitable for the serving of sentences of more than six months and, except when pressure is severe, it should not be used for Prisoners sentenced to more than three months, owing to the lack of occupation and of space indoors. It was at one time proposed to adapt this for the purposes of a juvenile Reformatory, but the proposal fell through for want of funds.

**Outport Gaols and Lockups** - At 14 places in the Outports there are small Gaols or Lockups comprising from two to six cells. The Gaol at Corner Brook, comprising six cells and comparatively new, is the one in which a sentence of any substantial length should be served. Indeed, in none of these should a prisoner be kept for more than a month or two if avoidable. The regime, however, in these places is comparatively mild and may almost be described as paternal, consequently prisoners do not, so far as is known, suffer any serious hardship through the smallness of their quarters. In these places the Constable of the place acts as Gaoler. There are also Police Lockups of one cell at three other places. There is a Lockup of several cells in connection with the Police Court at St. John's.

**Crime generally** - The people of the Dominion are on the whole very law abiding and the incidence of serious crime is not great. Only at long intervals of years does a murder occur. At present the longest sentences being served are of five years in two cases, of four years in three cases and of three years in three cases. The crimes of the 146 prisoners now in custody in the penitentiary may be classified roughly as follows:

Sexual crime	14
Money crimes (embezzlement, Forgery, false pretences, etc)	16
Arson	4
Robbery, larcenies and housebreaking	61
Riot	26
Bastardy	2
Bigamy	1
Forgery, etc	3
Concealment of Birth	1
Prison Breaking	2
Vagrancy	5
Desertion of Ships	1
Liquor Offences	3
Murder, but insane (In Asylum)	1
Miscellaneous	4

... Rough Comparison on Cost of Law Enforcement - As a matter of interest, with a view to seeing how our expenditure for the administration of Justice compares, relatively to population, with that of Great Britain, we attempt a comparison, though with considerable hesitation, owing to our lack of acquaintance with the British financial system. Any such comparison must, of course, be extremely rough, but we append it for what it is worth. Our voted expenditure, deducting the cost of the Registry of Deeds and that of the St. John's Fire Department, is

approximately \$405,000,000. From the (Imperial) Appropriation Act 1932 Schedule E, Part 8, Civil, Class III, we extract the following Votes which seem to have approximately the same scope as ours, or say £25,000,000, which at \$4.86 = about \$121,000,000. Taking our population about 1/170 of the population of Great Britain and dividing by 170 we arrive at the sum \$711,765.00 which is 75 per cent greater than our voted expenditure above stated. This seems to indicate that the cost of law enforcement in Great Britain is not less per head of population than in Newfoundland. The extent and physical difficulties of our territory and the scattered nature of our population may perhaps be set off against the greater complexity of the more concentrated British civilization. We do not know what proportion, if any, of the British figure would be more properly comparable to the Public Works vote to ours.

<sup>i</sup> Frederick Alderdice (1872-1936), Prime Minister 1928, 1932-1934, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, 1934-1936. See Doug Letto, *Newfoundland's Last Prime Minister: Frederick Alderdice and the Death of a Nation* (Portugal Cove-St. Philip's: Boulder Publication, 2014); and Jeff A. Webb, "Alderdice, Frederick Charles Munro," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 16, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/alderdice\\_frederick\\_charles\\_munro\\_16E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/alderdice_frederick_charles_munro_16E.html).

<sup>ii</sup> *Newfoundland Royal Commission 1933, Report* (Cmd. 4480, 1933), Royal Warrant, ii.

<sup>iii</sup> Sir William Ewen Stavert (1861-1937), a Prince Edward Island-born banker who oversaw the establishment of a branch of the Bank of Montreal at St. John's 1895-1898. See *Evening Telegram* 18 Oct 1932 for his appointment; see also his obituary in the *Observer's Weekly* 4 Jan 1938, and *Evening Telegram* 31 Dec 1937.

<sup>iv</sup> The full report is to be found at the Rooms Provincial Archives (RPA), GB16, Newfoundland Royal Commission (1933) Fonds, Reel# 12, file 11, Department of Justice. A later update on changes to the Department since this report is in RPA, GN158.183, "Department of Justice, Report, February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1934."

<sup>v</sup> Lewis Edward Emerson (1890-1949), Minister of Justice, 1932-1934, Commissioner for Justice and Attorney General, 1937-1940, Commissioner for Defence, 1940-1944, and Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1940-1949.

<sup>vi</sup> Brian E.S. Dunfield (1888-1968), Secretary for Justice 1939-1939, and Supreme Court Justice, 1939-1960.

<sup>vii</sup> They were F. Gordon Bradley (1888-1966), William J. Browne (1897-1989), L. Edward Emerson, Philip J. Lewis (1900-1985) and Harry A. Winter (1889-1969).

<sup>viii</sup> In January 1934 a "long-needed junior legal member" in Harry P. Carter (27 Oct 1901 – 24 Mar 1980) was added to the Department with the title of Assistant Deputy Minister. A barrister of "some eight years' experience," he was "selected by the Minister and Deputy Minister" and was "in their view the best available person for the post." See RPA, GN158.183, "Department of Justice, Report, February 1<sup>st</sup>, 1934," 1.

<sup>ix</sup> Sir William H. Horwood (1862-1945), admitted to the Bar 1895; MHA Trinity 1894-1897, 1900-1902, and Harbour Grace, 1902-1902; Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, 1902-1944.

<sup>x</sup> James Mary Kent (1872-1939) Supreme Court Justice, 1916-1939 and William J. Higgins (1880-1943), Supreme Court Justice 1928-1939.

<sup>xi</sup> William Joseph Carroll (1861-1940), Sheriff 1932-1934.

<sup>xii</sup> This was the case of a woman found not guilty in a criminal charge of the murder of her husband as well as another case of perjury involving a witness in this case where a special jury found him guilty of perjury. This witness had first been charged with murder of the husband in the Supreme Court at St. John's and the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. See *Western Star* 6 and 13 May 1931, *Daily News* 4, 5 and 8 May 1931, and *Evening Telegram* 1, 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 May 1931.

<sup>xiii</sup> Frank J. Morris (1862-1947), admitted to the Bar 1887; Judge District Central Court 1917-1934.

<sup>xiv</sup> John J. McCarthy was appointed in July 1922. See Gerald J. Barnable, "Biographical Data on the Magistrates of Newfoundland since 1729" (Unpublished manuscript, 1996 and revised 2001), 48.

<sup>xv</sup> Dr. Robert Jardine Freebairn (1863-1934), Magistrate at Ferryland, 1902 -1933. See Nigel Rusted, ed., *Medicine in Newfoundland c. 1497 to the early 20<sup>th</sup> Century* (St. John's: Faculty of Medicine, Memorial University, 1994), 38-41; *Daily News* 10 Sept 1934; and Barnable, "Biographical Data on the Magistrates of Newfoundland since 1729", 33.

<sup>xvi</sup> This branch railway from St. John's was closed in 1931 for economy reasons. See the closure notice in *Evening Telegram* 16 July 1931.

<sup>xvii</sup> James M. McGrath, MD (1902-1975), Magistrate at St. Mary's 1928-1935. See RPA, GN9.32, 1926-1928, Minute of Executive Council, 3 Apr 1928.



- <sup>xviii</sup> Michael Sinnott (1872-1965), Magistrate at Placentia, 1923-1939. See RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 166, file 34; and Gerald Barnable, *Under the Clock: A Legal History of the "Ancient Capital"* (St. John's: SS Daisy Legal History Committee, Law Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2002), 36-8; and RPA, GN9.29, 1922-1924, Minute of Executive Council, 26 Sept 1923.
- <sup>xix</sup> Dr. Chester Harris (1887-1971), Magistrate at Marystown, 1932-1935. See RPA, GN9. 36, 1932-1933, Minute of Executive Council, 6 Aug 1932. A brief profile of Harris is in Robert C. Parsons, *Vignettes of a Small Town* (St. John's: Creative Publishers, 1997), 46-52.
- <sup>xx</sup> Malcolm Hollett (1891-1985), Magistrate at Burin, 1 Jan 1923-1935; and RPA, GN9.29, 1922-1924, Minute of Executive Council, 21 Oct 1922.
- <sup>xxi</sup> William E. Parsons (1870-1952), Magistrate at Harbour Breton, 1919-1935.
- <sup>xxii</sup> Arthur Squarey (1877-1969), Magistrate at Channel, July 1924 – October 1933. See RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 166, file 34.
- <sup>xxiii</sup> A.J. O'Reilly (1866-1933), Magistrate at St. Georges-Port au Port, 1929-1933. See Barnable, "Biographical Data on the Magistrates of Newfoundland since 1729", 56. Some other biographical information on the magistrates is from RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 166, file 34.
- <sup>xxiv</sup> Andrew Vatcher, see Christopher English, "Diary of a District Magistrate: Andrew Vatcher in Curling and Corner Brook, 1937-1939," in Christopher English, ed, *Barrels to Benches: The Foundations of English Law on Newfoundland's West Coast* (St. John's: The Law Society of Newfoundland and Labrador 2010), 91-101.
- <sup>xxv</sup> George W. Wilton (1863-), Magistrate Bonne Bay 1919-1934. See RPA, GN2.5.556.8, deposition of George Wilton dated 11 July 1933, and GN131/B. Box 233, file 28.
- <sup>xxvi</sup> Mark Alcock (1865-1963), Magistrate at St. Anthony, July 1919 -1935.
- <sup>xxvii</sup> Daniel P. Duggan (1870-1950), Magistrate at La Scie, 1904 -1935. See RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 166, file 34.
- <sup>xxviii</sup> George Jones (1867-1949), Magistrate at Little Bay Islands, 1929 -1935.
- <sup>xxix</sup> Henry F. Fitzgerald (1868-1933), Magistrate at Grand Falls, 1910 –1933. See the obituary by H.F. Shortis in the *Evening Telegram* 7 Aug 1933.
- <sup>xxx</sup> Frank Roberts (1870-1949), Magistrate at Twillingate 1929-1935. See RPA, GN9.33, 1928-1939, Minute of Executive Council, 6 July 1929.
- <sup>xxxi</sup> Dr. N.S. Knapp (1895 -), Magistrate at Lewisporte, 1929 -1935. See Rusted, ed., *Medicine in Newfoundland*, 56; and RPA, GN9.33, 1928-1939, Minute of Executive Council, 6 Aug 1929.
- <sup>xxxii</sup> Nehemiah Short (1897-1970), Magistrate at Fogo, 1924-1933. See RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 166, file 34.
- <sup>xxxiii</sup> Job Brenton Wornell (1877-1950). See Melvin Baker, "'Seeking Justice: E.J. Wornell's 1936 Quest to be Reappointed to the Magistracy,'" *The Greenspond Letter* vol. 23, no. 4 (Fall 2016), 20-4, and "The Retirement of Magistrate Job Brenton Wornell, 1942-1943," *The Greenspond Letter*, vol. 23, no. 1 (Winter 2017), 17-23.
- <sup>xxxiv</sup> John S. Rowsell (1862-1946), Magistrate at Bonavista, 1922 -1935.
- <sup>xxxv</sup> Frederick Somerton (1861-1935), Magistrate at Trinity, 1914-1933.
- <sup>xxxvi</sup> Jabez P. Thompson (1857-1938), Magistrate at Brigus, 1895-1934. See *Fishermen's Advocate* 21 Jan 1938 and *Daily News* 20 Jan 1938; and Gerald Barnable, "Brigus – A Brief History: Five Magistrates and Two Court Houses," in Christopher Curran and Melvin Baker, eds., *The Face of Justice on Newfoundland's Northeast Coast* ((St. John's: SS Daisy Legal History Committee, Law Society of Newfoundland and Labrador, 2012), 166-167.
- <sup>xxxvii</sup> John Casey, Acting Judge of the District Court of Harbour Grace, 1923-1932, and Judge 1932- 1933. See RPA, GN9.37, 1933-1934, Minute of Executive Council, 19 Dec 1933.
- <sup>xxxviii</sup> Dr. W.H. Newhook (1892-1963), Magistrate Old Perlican, 1926- 1933. See Rusted, ed., *Medicine in Newfoundland*, 77; See RPA, GN9.31, 1925-1926, Minute of Executive Council, 2 July 1926; and E. Fred Cram, *As We Were: An Historical Perspective of Old Perlican, 1568-1968* (St. John's: Jespersen Press, 1996), 191.
- <sup>xxxix</sup> Matthew E. Hawco (1882-1962), Magistrate at Holyrood, January 1929 -1949.
- <sup>xl</sup> Philip F. Power (1864-1944), Magistrate at Bell Island, December 1910 -1935. On Power, see his biography at <https://www.historic-wabana.com/o---s.html>
- <sup>xli</sup> William Loyola Whelan (1904-1978). See Christopher Curran and Melvin Baker, "Kevin Barry's 'Outport Opinion': A Memoir of Corner Brook in the 1940s," in English, ed, *Barrels to Benches*, 119; findagrave.com and *Evening Telegram* 2 Aug 1978.
- <sup>xlii</sup> Charles Henry Hutchings (1869-1946), called to the Newfoundland Bar on 20 Nov 1892, Deputy Minister of Justice 1908-1917, Judge (Acting) of the St. John's District Central Court 1916 -1917, and Inspector -General, 1917-1934. Hutchings in 1916 and 1917 had "presided alternatively at the Magistrate's Court; that was when Judge [Arthur W.] Knight (1862-1915) was ill and for twelve months after his death." with Frank Morris. Hutchings said he had the choice of either the Judgeship or the police position and chose the latter. See RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 76, file 72, Hutchings to Howley, 21 May 1934; Arthur Fox, *The Newfoundland Constabulary* (St. John's: printed by Robinson Blackmore Printing & Publishing Ltd, 1971) 108-22, and his obituary in the *Observer's Weekly* 25 June 1946, and *Daily News* 18 June 1946. Hutchings retired in 1934 and the title was changed to Chief of Police.

<sup>xliii</sup> The strengths and weaknesses of the Police are outlined in a November 1936 memorandum prepared by Chief of Police P.J.O'Neill for the Commissioner for Justice, William R. Howley (1934-1937). See RPA, GN13/1/B, Box 438, file "Police Investigation draft proposals" and an enclosed memorandum on the "reorganization of Police Work in Newfoundland."

<sup>xliiv</sup> One such disturbance was the Harbour Grace Affray when a parade by the local lodge of the Loyal Orange Association through the Roman Catholic portion of Harbour Grace on Boxing Day 1883 resulted in physical confrontation and the deaths of five people and 18 individuals wounded. See Fox, *The Newfoundland Constabulary*, 60-8.

<sup>xlv</sup> This refers to a British reference book published annually, *Whitaker's Almanack*. See

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitaker%27s\\_Almanack](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Whitaker%27s_Almanack)

<sup>xlvi</sup> Sir Richard Anderson Squires (1880-1940), Prime Minister 1919-1923, 1928-1932. See James K. Hiller, "Squires, Sir Richard Anderson," in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 16, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, [http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/squires\\_richard\\_anderson\\_16E.html](http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/squires_richard_anderson_16E.html).

<sup>xlvii</sup> Sir John Middleton (1870-1954), Governor of Newfoundland 1928-1932, see

<https://www.heritage.nf.ca/articles/politics/colonial-john-middleton.php>

<sup>xlviii</sup> James Overton, "Riots, Raids and Relief, Police, Prisons and Parsimony: The Political Economy of Public Order in Newfoundland in the 1930s," in Elliott Leyton, William O'Grady, and James Overton, *Violence and Public Anxiety: A Canadian Study* (St. John's ISER, 1992), 244-45.

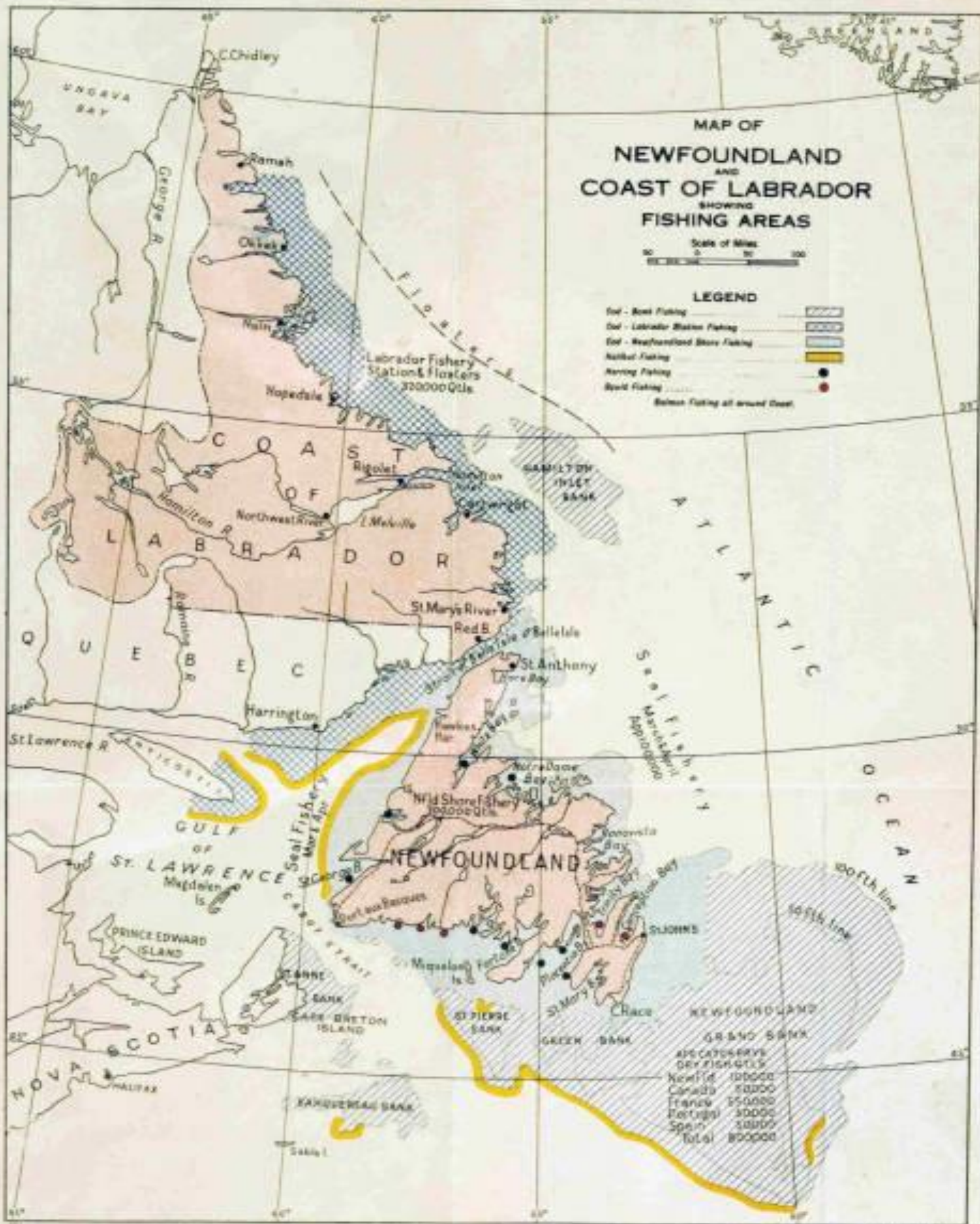
<sup>xlix</sup> Capt. Gerald Guy Byrne (1890-25 Jan 1952), Superintendent of the Penitentiary, 1932-1944, Royal Newfoundland Regiment # 340, enlisted 8 September 1914 and retired 17 May 1920, On his service record, see

<https://www.therooms.ca/thegreatwar/in-depth/military-service-files/database>. See also David Harvey, *Inside the Walls; A History of Her Majesty's Penitentiary* (St. John's: DRC Publishing, 2014), 179.

<sup>l</sup> Among the frauds was one at Port Union, see *Daily News* 8 Apr. 1933 and RPA, GN2.5.556 for a case at Clarke's Beach. For charges brought by Magistrate Newhook against merchants in Grate's Cove, see *Evening Telegram* 19 Oct and 10, 15, 17, 21 and 22 Nov 1932. For a case concerning Conception Harbour, see *Evening Telegram* 20 and 21 Oct 1932.

<sup>li</sup> *Evening Telegram* 24 Oct 1932. See also Terry Carlson, "From coastal boat to prison hulk: the varied log of the *S.S. Meigle*," *Newfoundland Quarterly* Vol. 99 (3), 38-44.

# Merry Christmas and Happy New Year



*The Ancestor*

Family History Society  
of Newfoundland and Labrador  
P.O. Box 8008  
St. John's, NL  
Canada, A1B 3M7

