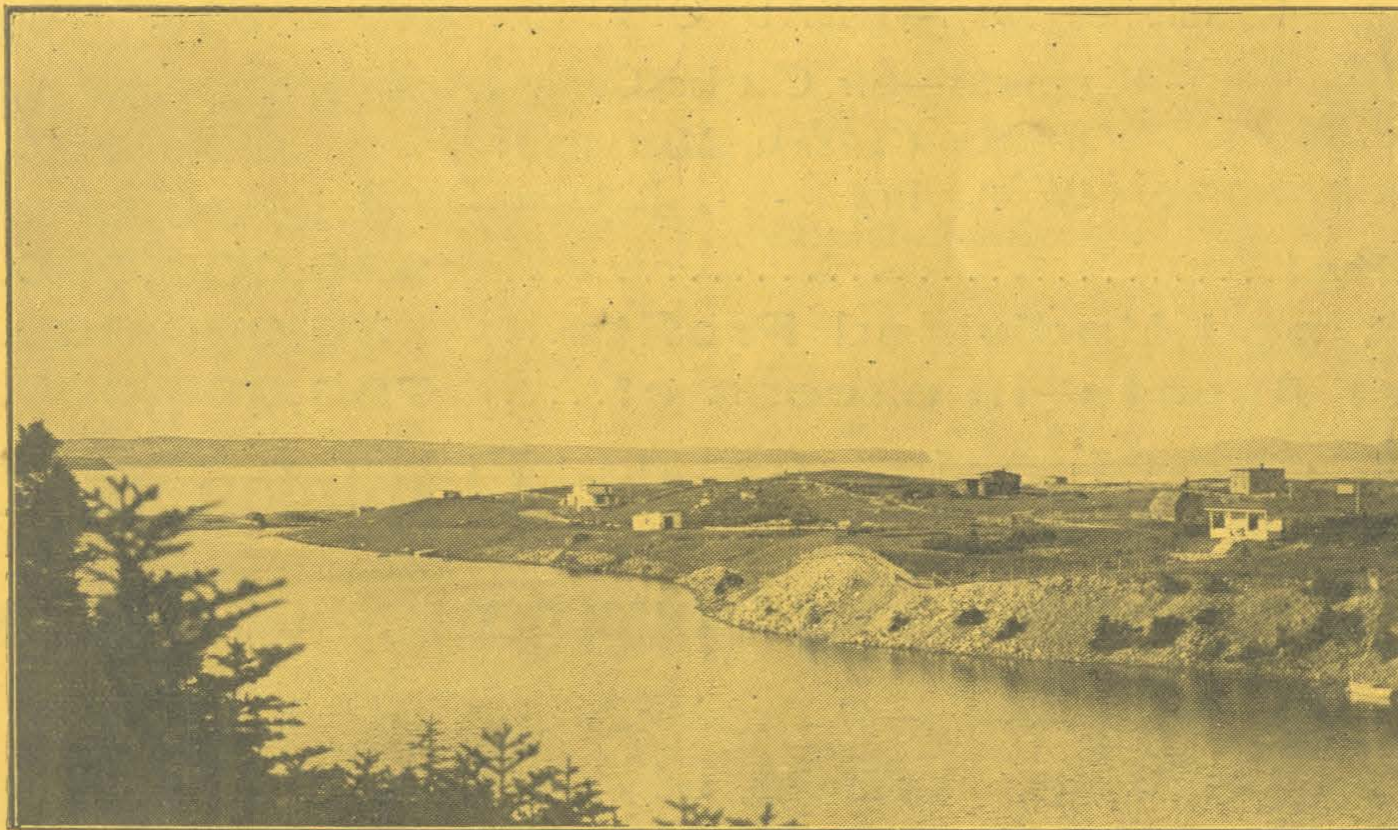


The NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY



Spring Number, 1936

JOHN J. EVANS, SR., PRINTER AND PROPRIETOR,
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Manuel's Flats, Conception Bay.

Photo by A. G. Williams.

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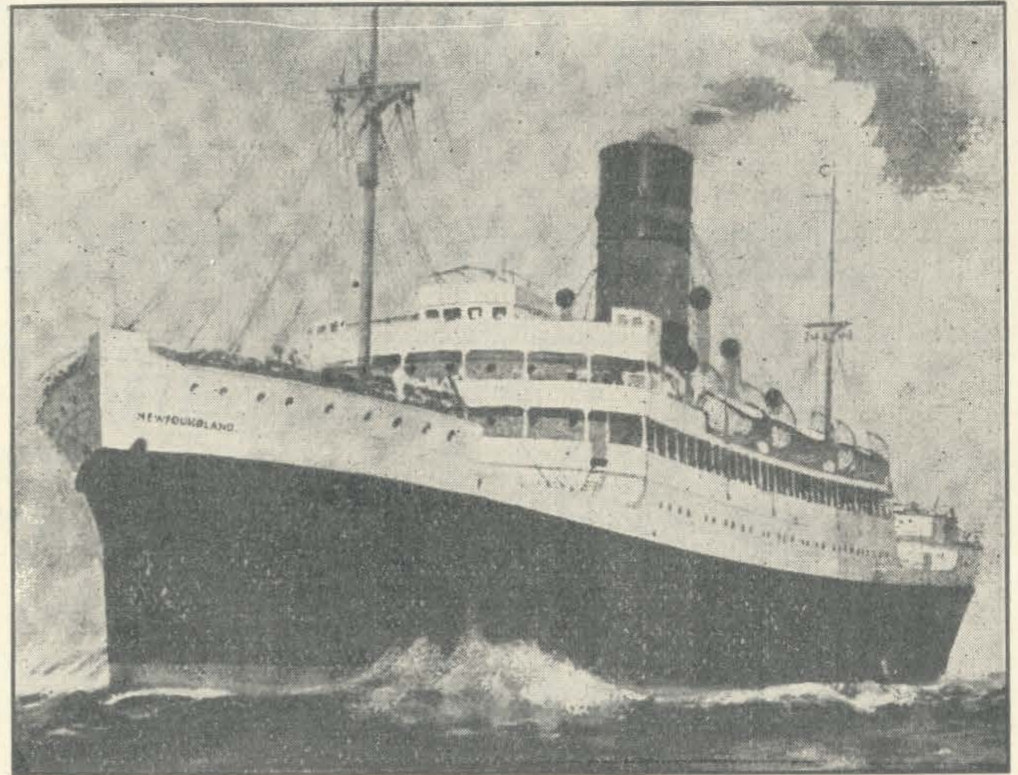


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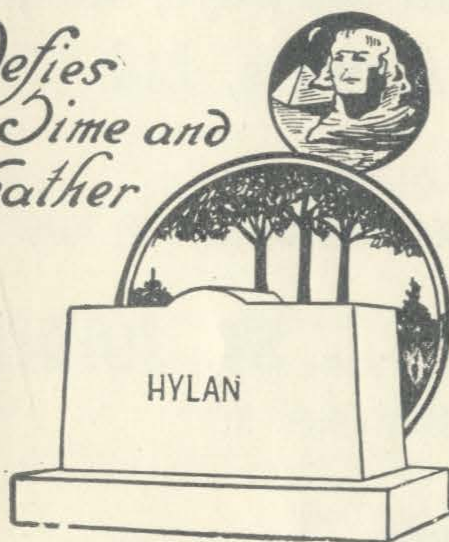
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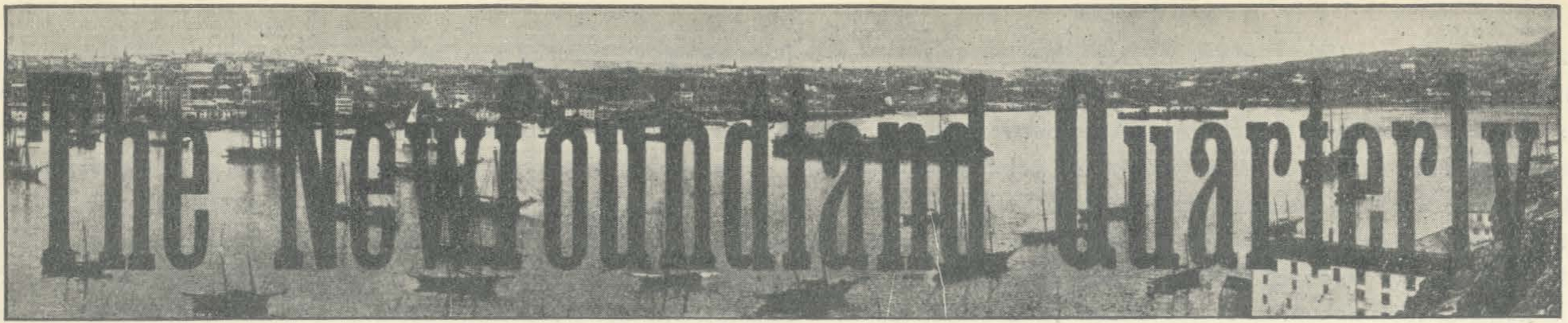
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APRIL, 1936.

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Storms in An Ailing World.

General National Unsettlement—Another Difficult Year—What of the Future?

By Dr. Arthur Selwyn-Brown.

IF you were to stop the first man you met in Water Street, St. John's, and ask him what he thought of conditions throughout the closing year he would unhesitatingly answer: "Not so good." It would be an answer that everyone in Newfoundland would agree with.

The question might be put to anyone from China to Peru, and the same answer would be given. Exactly similar conditions to those in Newfoundland have been experienced in every town and village throughout the world. Losses, grief and suffering were general experiences in 1935. Few escaped them. This has, naturally, led to public discontent and pessimism. Fears of wars and crises are common. Elderly people despairingly exclaim: "It's painful to be alive!" instead of "It's so interesting to watch a new era dawning!"

Law and Order.

The political atmosphere in different countries is likened to the period following a volcanic eruption. "We must stop the lava flow!" Lloyd George shouts excitedly. Stalin, Hitler and Mussolini agree with him. But how can it be done? That's a puzzling question. In different countries attempts are being made by various devices to smother public discontent.

Germany is determined to assure for herself, said General Goering, that "place in the sun that she deserves by reason of her work, diligence and efficiency." "The world must not think," he continued, "that the Germany that annihilated parties, classes and estates, that the people that forged a sword of security out of nothing and put an air fleet into the world overnight will capitulate before a transient butter shortage or too few pigs. Will bends matter and is superior to it." This tersely summarizes German philosophy, and shows what a slave-minded people will accept.

The French say that France is loyal to the League of Nations and holds England's support of the League in the highest regard and respect without forgetting her tender affections for her Latin sister, Italy, and her entente friends. While tender words are spoken in France, Laval, the Premier, is dancing on a tight-rope, for fear of burning his feet on the sizzling political problems on the ground. The French people were never so fearful and politically confused.

The most obvious weakness of the whole French political

system is its lack of any parties with strong Parliamentary discipline, programmes which bind their members, and nation-wide organization. France, true to the Republican spirit of the Revolution, views each deputy as the representative of his constituents alone, bound to express their views and further their interests. The "groups" of the Chamber, with the exception of the Radical-Socialists, Socialists and Communists, are little more than random alliances of like-minded individuals. They have no "group programme"; at the most, one or two of the largest will affirm common principles at election time. They are driven to rely on opportunist tactics in parliament and in their constituencies. This is why there is so much political turmoil in France to-day.

Another Viewpoint.

A voice in England said on November 11th: "Seventeen years ago, the last order, 'Empty guns!' was given in France. A Great Silence was broken by the round of cheering men from to sea to the mountains. The war to end wars was over; the world had been made safe for democracy. Seventeen years have gone. A new generation is born, but the reverberations of the guns have not died down; the drone of the bomb-carrying aeroplane has grown more insistent and oppressive. Do the people imagine a vain thing? Must the differences that arise between nations be left to force or shall we consciously and resolutely attempt to solve them by the ways of discussion and law that we all adopt as a matter of course for our private differences? That question will, in the end, be answered not by governments, but by peoples. Our object is to end war—to end wars that may shake the world as we know it beyond all hope of recovery within the life of such who will be alive at the end of another experience. It may not be an easy task. We accept it." Stanley Baldwin, Premier of England, was the Speaker influenced by the labor unions. He spoke while preparing Great Britain for extensive rearmament expenditures. The editor of a renowned English magazine in commenting on the Premier's words said: "The voice is the voice of the British nation, conscious alike of its destiny and its responsibilities."

National Habits.

Germany assures her starving people of securing a place in the sun; Mussolini claims Italy has a natural right to expand and fulfil her destiny; the British are alike conscious of their destiny and responsibilities; while Japan decides her domain is

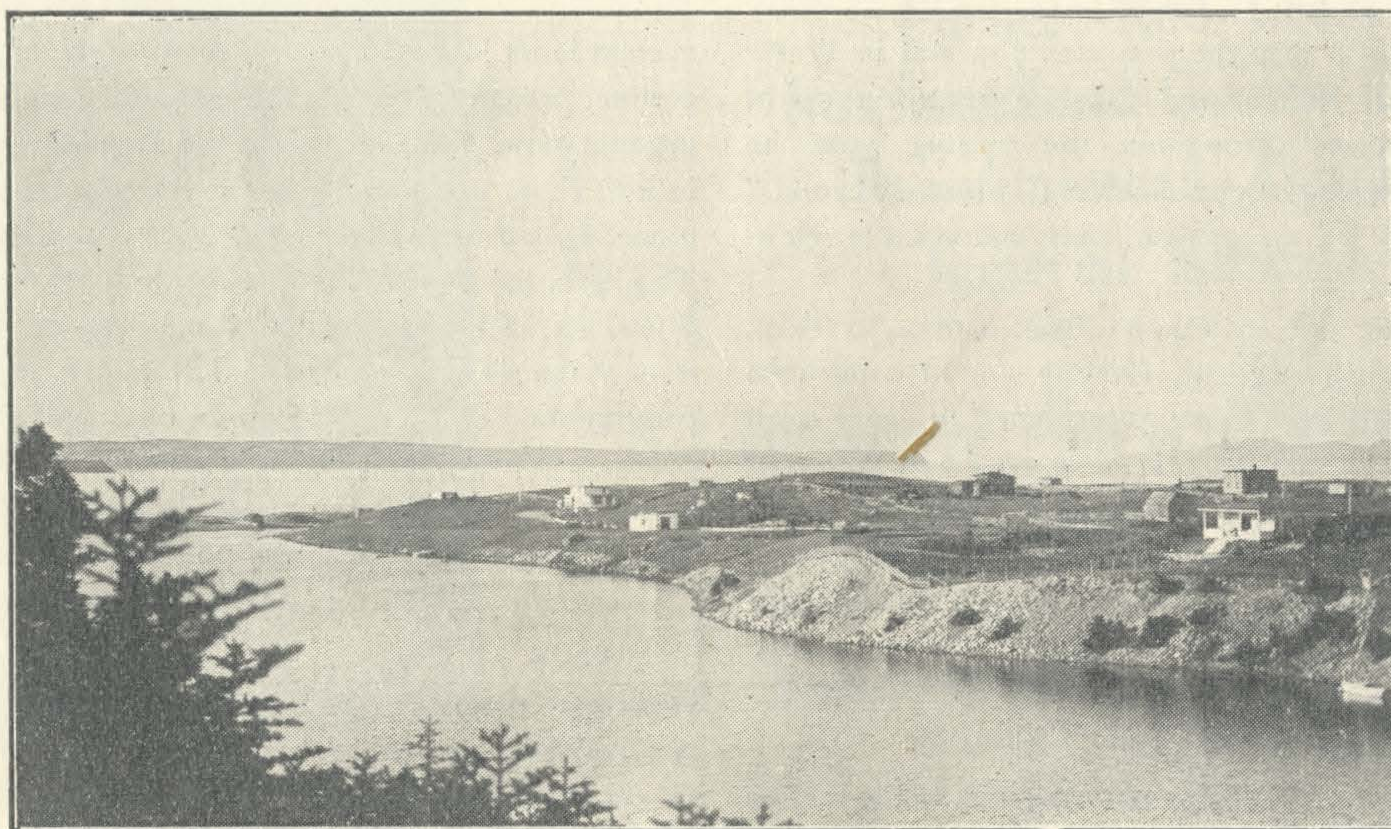
Asia and the Pacific. These national feelings can hardly be calculated to assure us of world peace for any length of time. Periods of peace appear as breathing spaces between wars and political revolutions. The present period is believed to have two more years to run before a resumption of the world war, which all governments are preparing for hurriedly. It is always through the mirror of war that we see peace, on account of our common habit of looking at social questions in a topsy-turvy manner. Few realize that we never see straightly and that things are not what they seem; because we are always moving through a maze of illusions. We might realize that we communicate with mutual understanding the sensations or sentiments collected by the five senses. When these sensual observations are tested conceptually they are called experimental theories. We, however, make few theories. Assertions, or non-experimental theories, are easier to make and they serve our various purposes. We find them everywhere. Beauty is truth is a good example, as well as, a vegetable or fruit diet is good for health;

Italy never thought of the infamy of its national actions. This is why the men in Mars think the Earth's people are crazy. We should find it difficult to defend the charge.

The Netherlands Medical Association has issued an appeal to the world to cultivate common sense and guard against political and war neurosis. It asserts that by self-knowledge a world calamity may be prevented. There is a seeming contradiction between the conscious individual aversion to war and the collective preparedness to wage war. This is explained by the fact that the behavior, the feelings, the thoughts of an independent individual are quite different from those of a man who forms part of a collective whole. Civilized twentieth century man still possesses strong, fierce and destructive instincts which have not been sublimated or only partly so, and which break loose as soon as the community to which he belongs feels itself threatened by danger.

Control Instinct.

The unconscious desire to give rein to the primitive instincts,



MANUELS' FLATS, CONCEPTION BAY.

Photo by A. G. Williams.

a hungry man is irritable; fish supply phosphorous to the brain; all men are created equal or capitalism is the cause of poverty. This is the fallacious way we think. It is the customary manner of politicians. The collected speeches of Lloyd George, Laval, Briand or Franklin D. Roosevelt contain thousands of examples of untested sentiments which psychologists term attitudes. Men rarely get away from this type of thought, because, as an old psychologist indicated, we are so physically limited. "Notice the eye," he said, "It is the portal to our world. It has stereoscopic powers; but we see nearly everything in a flat surface and our vision field is minute. Most of what we see we guess. And everything we imagine, dream and think, we perceive objectified in space. This visual-mental co-operation gives the impression of characteristic cerebration and led Rodin to carve a monument to man as the thinker. I believe he just thinks he thinks."

Political Insanity.

Italy celebrated sanctions day November 18th, as a holiday for national rejoicing, while 52 nations made arrangements for punishing Italians for their inexcusable aggression in Abyssinia.

not only without punishment but even with reward, furthers in a great measure the preparedness for war. It should be realized that the fighting instinct, if well directed, gives energy for much that is good and beautiful. But the same instinct may create chaos if it breaks loose from all restraint, making use of the greatest discoveries of the human intellect. From the utterances of well-known statesmen it has repeatedly been evident that many of them have conceptions of war that are identical with those of the average man. Arguments such as "War is the supreme court of appeal" and "War is the necessary outcome of Darwin's theory" are erroneous and dangerous, in view of the realities of modern warfare. They camouflage a primitive craving for power and are meant to stimulate the preparedness for war among the speaker's countrymen. The suggestive force of speeches made by leading statesmen is enormous and may be dangerous. Peoples, as well as individuals, under the influence of suggestions like these, may become neurotic. They may be carried away by hallucinations and delusions, thus involving themselves in adventures perilous to their own and other nations' safety. War neurosis is now being exhibited by

the people in Russia, Japan, Germany and Italy. The same tendency can be seen in many European countries. There is an undercurrent of it in the United States.

Economic Madness.

We are just as habitually stupid in our economic, as in our war and other political activities. To-day we are surrounded by tariff and other tax fences and destroying food supplies while we have insufficient to eat. We tax other nations trade and production and spite ourselves, calling this protection and good politics. Our political actions are full of these anomalistic exhibitions. That is why progress is made so slowly.

The Five Plagues.

Some years ago Pope Benedict in an allocution on the obvious decline of morality outlined the principle plagues affecting public conduct. We still have them with us in aggravated form. These plagues are (1) The unprecedented challenge to authority, (2) the unprecedented hatred between man and man and nation and nation, (3) the abnormal aversion to work, (4) the excessive thirst for pleasure as the great aim in life and (5) the gross

by politicians. But we find governments selecting export and import goods and national purchasers. We are doing this while mindful of Bertrand Russel's remark that: "It is not by pacifist sentiment (and new deals) but by world-wide economic organization that mankind is to be saved from collective suicide." Homo Sapiens certainly needs a more appropriate name in keeping with this paradoxical behaviour.

The Cause of Wars.

The League of Nation's Committee on Nutrition and Public Health has published its report showing the fruits of our economic paradoxes. It says: "The majority of the world's peoples are undernourished. Produce more food!" Technical progress has shown us how to double or treble food production and greatly reduce its cost. Yet, while the whole world is crying out for cheap nourishment, governments are striving to raise commodity prices to their artificial 1926 level! Everything that should not be done economically is being done in the name of social welfare. Yet Sun Yat Sen wisely said: "Livelihood is the centre of government, the center of economics, the center of



SALMON FISHING—NORTH HARBOUR RIVER, COLINET.

materialism which denies the reality of the cultural effects of the spiritual in human life. We cannot entertain these plagues and be happy and prosperous.

World Starvation Amid Plenty.

Nearly two billion people, the bulk of the world's population, are starving or sick from the effects of malnutrition. We are witnessing a strange aggregation of paradoxes. In the centenary of the death of Malthus, one of the founders of Economic Science, whose essay on population is one of the world's "best Sellers," a book which shows that the immortal spark called man is controlled and destined by his food supplies; and, when the extensive studies of the Italian philosopher, Pareto, show that "Man regularly directs his conduct unlogically," we are busy showing our disdain for the logic of economics by destroying or restricting food production, killing international trade by tariffs and other forms of taxation, while knowing that commerce only thrives in freedom and low prices. We are restricting everything and raising prices beyond the means of consumers. In all our political and economical relationships we are reversing economical principles and developing imbecilic new deals. We know that exports and imports are determined by costs and qualities, supply and demand, and not by the selection of goods

all historical movements. When we have made a thorough investigation of this central problem, then we can find a way to a solution of all social problems." Dear food, high living costs, and unemployment, the products of bad government and defective economics, are the direct causes of revolutions and wars. The Italian assault on Abyssinia is a good current illustration of this. Five thousand years ago the poor in China had a proverb that is still effective. It said: "There are seven things to worry about when you rise each morning—Fuel, rice, rent, oil, flour, meat, and tea." These are the things mankind everywhere is now worrying about.

Production For All.

Politicians appear to be unaware of the fact that every country is one economic machine intended to produce for all the people. A blow struck at any part of that machine by excessive taxes reverberates through the entire structure and hurts equally employers, labor and farmers. Any sound system of taxes must be based on recognition of these facts. Speculation about the diffusion and absorption of taxes is futile. The plain fact is that taxes deprive producers of part of their products in order to turn them over to those who do not produce anything at all. If the diversion of products to non-producers is excessive, the pro-

ductive machinery is slowed up, and if the drainage continues over a longer period of time a partial paralysis or depression is inevitable. This is why to-day people are unable to attain a simple standard of the dietary excellence demanded by nutritional scientists. The people instead of working for food are compelled to work to pay taxes to support extravagant and wasteful governmental expenditures.

Productive Processes Awry.

Commenting on the League's Report on worldwide malnutrition, the Economist, wisely stated that: "Economists everywhere are pointing out the need, first, for diversification of production and then for standardization and mass production. This suggests that much more or many more varieties of products, agricultural and industrial, could be profitably produced, if only they were capable of being exchanged. It does not seem beyond the bounds of possibility that even the most hard-boiled economic nationalists, both in primary-producing and industrial countries, will very soon realize the rigid limits which such economic

the family income is \$2 per capita per week. When the income averages \$10 per week five points of milk are consumed. A precisely similar correspondence in income and food consumption is shown in studies made in India, China, Japan, and Europe. There is a proportionate decline in consumptive capacity as taxes and trade restrictions rise—or as governmental efficiency declines. The greatest problem of the moment is how can the results of reversed economics be corrected so that the world shall no longer starve amid plenty?

Outlook For the Future.

Reading the daily newspaper does not supply data for optimistic viewpoints. Something appears to be lax in the world—a moral screw seems to be loose. This is a truth. The striving for personal gains, the profit motive and national vanity, acquisitiveness and aggression have destroyed morality. The crushing of democracy and the spirit of living and letting live has given many countries autocratic single-willed governments of force, expediency and injustice. World organizations cannot



DRYING FISH FOR MARKET AT MESSRS. JOB BROTHERS & CO., ST. JOHN'S.

nationalism sets to the expansion of the world's productive processes and to the progress of each country's national real income. Already the world's shippers and traders are beginning to cry out, in many lands, against the dead hand of the State, with its trade barriers, which darken counsel, obstruct knowledge and hinder commerce. There are, grievously, 'special areas' in the world as a whole, as depressed as England. There are agrarian populations going short of the cheap amenities of an industrial civilization; and there are industrial populations suffering malnutrition only a stone's throw, as it were, from those who are being paid not to produce foodstuffs. It may not be so very long before the voice of the people in the world's special areas is vehemently raised, in unison with those of the traders and shippers, to demand the unshackling of those economic chains which prevent the progress of their material welfare, and which may soon prove to be all they have to lose."

Food and Public Health.

It is clearly recognized that food production, nutrition, public health, and national prosperity are interlocked. Injury to one affects the others. Reduce incomes and increase prices and you restrict consumption. Statistics show that foodstuffs like bread, potatoes, and butter, the cheapest energisers are needed by all. Milk, cheese, eggs, fish, fruit and vegetables are consumed only when incomes rise. A pint of milk per head is averaged when

live in an unmoral world, because morality is the basis of society and civilization. Communistic and autocratic countries are dying countries. It is necessary to create in the public mind, and through the public in the minds of leading men, the rare, slowly permeating and difficult sentiment of constitutional and National morality. Athens and many other great states perished by acts of their own citizens in disregarding the moral laws. More nations have disappeared through political immorality than from the swords of conquerors. A nation reflects, and can advance no further than the average ethical, economic and artistic sentiments and actions of its citizens, when these are healthy and high principled the outlook will be good. All progress is cyclical and the present decaying principles can be reflected into better channels which will enable the world to reach a richer and more wide-spread prosperity than we have hitherto seen. There is no limit to the progress that can be secured by an active, enlightened, moral people. Without morality the alternative is chaos. Mankind's future is now entirely staked on an improved individual and national morality. There would be no world unsettlement with these.

JOY.

Joy is a bird
That sings for-ever,
On the branch of Beauty.

The Parish of Placentia.

A Parish Record of almost Three Centuries from its Foundation by the French and a Century and a Half from the Coming of the Irish Missionaries.

By Rt. Rev. Monsignor Flynn, B.A.

IN the Christmas Number of the QUARTERLY I gave the first installment of the Catholic Parochial History of Placentia. That article treated of the French Foundation, particularly of the Franciscans who established a house in the town. This was in 1689 when the second Bishop of Quebec, Monseigneur St. Vallier, came to Placentia on an episcopal visitation. The plan of this outline history follows:

Introductory.

The French Period—(1689-1713).

Uncertain Years—(1713-1770).

Father Kane, O.S.A.—(1770-1776).

Father Londregan, O.S.A.—(1775-1785).

Father Edmond Bourke, O.P.—(1786-1798).

Father John Phelan, O.S.A.—(1798-1810).

Father Andrew Cleary—(1810-1829).

Father William Hearn—(1829-1830).

Father Morrison—(1830-1830).

Father Pelagius Nolan—(attended Parish from Little Placentia)—(1834-1840).

Father James Walsh—(1841-1845).

Father William Forristall—(1846-1853).

Father Edward Condon—(1853-1870).

Father Michael Walsh—(1870-1871).

Father Charles H. Irvine—(1871-1883).

Father Michael A. Clancy—(1883-1897).

Rt. Rev. Monsignor V. F. Reardon—(1897-1920).

Rev. William O'Flaherty—(1920—).

Since the first article appeared I have been permitted the use of some old manuscripts collected by Mr. N. C. Crewe, from which in the following pages I take excerpts. I here acknowledge my indebtedness to Mr. Crewe, whose historical and antiquarian interests prompted this kindness, and I thank him for the use he has allowed me to make of these old and interesting documents.

It will be seen that as mentioned before a Franciscan house was set up by Episcopal command; that there was a chapel already at Placentia, consecrated, with vestments, sacred vessels and furnishings; that a cure was in charge; that there were unbelievers in the said town whether French or Indian is not certain—it may have been Indian for the phrase used is "other places adjacent" and there were Indian encampments on the islands in Placentia Bay; that the Franciscans were to act for the new parish; that one of the Fathers was to look after the Parish already existing. Whether this parish church already existing occupied the site which has always been pointed out as the Convent of Our Lady of the Angels is not quite clear. Speaking with Father Ethelbert a Franciscan Father who visited Placentia a few years ago, and who was greatly interested in this early foundation of his Order, I learned that the site chosen on the beach at Placentia was not

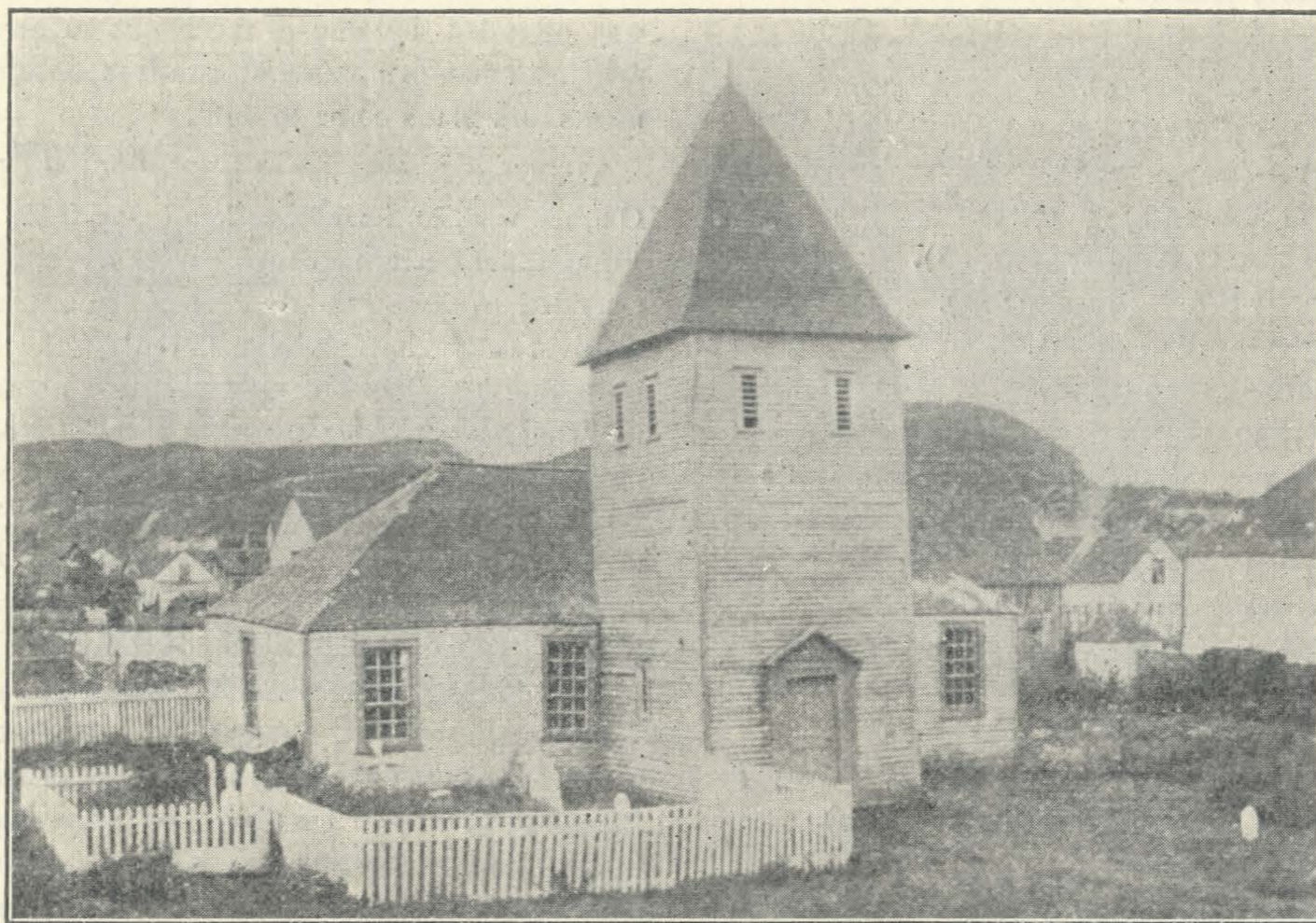
according to the usual Franciscan tradition. A site on the Jersey Side or near Dixon's Hill would be more in keeping with Church Building by the Friars of that date. We might remember, too, that the main fort of the town was Fort Louis on the Jersey Side and nearby there is an old French graveyard. Whether the Parish and Chapel existing at the time of Bishop St. Vallier's visit was on the Jersey Side or whether this was on the beach where afterwards the Anglican Church was built and was attended by one of the Friars as arranged is a question which we cannot now satisfactorily determine unless new documents and plans come to light.

The Church established in Placentia under the jurisdiction of Quebec went on its well ordered way from 1689 to 1713. The Franciscans performed their duties as set down for them. They attended to the spiritual needs of the garrison, looked after the resident and floating population of the town, cared for the Canadian Indians who augmented the French forces and bearing in mind French policy in other parts of North America it is not improbable that they sought to establish contact with our native Indian tribes who had encampments in Placentia Bay. That they had a very great influence in the town is borne out by the following incident. In the famous quarrel which took place between La Hontan the Intendant and De Brouillon the Governor of Placentia the Franciscans acted as peacemakers. La Hontan afterwards a renegade to his country and his faith lampooned and vilified the Governor, his poems being sung in the Placentia taverns. De Brouillon smarting under this form of torture forcibly entered La Hontan's house near Bruley with masked followers and wrecked it. Prowse says "a reconciliation was effected between the bitter rivals by the good offices of the Recollect Fathers." This was in 1693. La Hontan left Placentia December 14th of that same year severing his allegiance to France. An interesting diary was published a few years ago; the diary kept by the Abbe Baudouin, a missionary who was attached to D'Iberville's forces and whose journal is a record of the voyage he made with him in 1696. We read in the diary that the expedition against the English settlements set out from Placentia that year on All Saints Day and having walked on the ice up the S. E. Arm on the following day, All Souls Day, they took the trail through the woods and after a trying trip reached Ferryland. As most of the journal deals with matters extra ecclesiastical I shall not continue but I quote it for the following facts. We learn from this diary that there were many Irish settlers in the country even at that early date and that not a few of the English and Irish were living at Placentia. A reason for this may be seen in the attitude of the French colonial authorities towards settlers which is borne out by a proclamation of Louis about 1667 by which masters of ships were allowed five livres for every man and three for every woman carried to Placentia, and that Newfoundlanders were offered one year free subsistence this being afterwards increased to three. The

number of people at Placentia at this time according to Aylrod is two thousand besides 400 soldiers and their families. Prowse thinks this exaggerated. Maybe it is, but I mention it for what it is worth.

In 1713 the Treaty of Utrecht was made and France abandoned all claim to sovereignty in Newfoundland. The French Garrison removed to Louisburg in Cape Breton, and at the advice and by the persuasion of the Governor the inhabitants for the greater number were induced to leave their homes in Placentia and follow their flag to another resting place. Their lands and houses secured to them in the Treaty rights they sold to the English officers, soldiers and merchants who took their places. However many of them especially those who had settled in adjacent places were not anxious to leave their homes. They remained and to-day have been absorbed in the greater population around them. With the Garrison went the "King's Priests" as the Franciscans were called from the fact that they

the penal laws were in full force and as Catholic and Irishman were synonymous terms, the Irish found refuge in those isolated places as being more conducive to peace of mind and health of body. Although openly and officially there were no priests at Placentia which was now a garrison town and the seat of a Lieutenant Governor under the Governor of Nova Scotia, we know from contemporary letters and complaints that priests came from Ireland and administered the consolations of religion as far as they might, going from house to house in the arms and in the bay, wherever their compatriots were to be found. These priests came on the fishing ships which provisioned at Waterford, Cork, New Ross or Wexford. They dressed as the fishermen of the time—they had no chapels—no official residences. They performed their duties quietly and by stealth celebrating Mass wherever it was safe to do so probably in the houses where they lodged as was customary in England and Ireland during the penal times. Ultimately the authorities permitted Mass in the



OLD ANGLICAN CHURCH BUILT IN 1787 ON THE SITE OF THE FRANCISCAN FOUNDATION.

served as chaplains to the forts and ships. Placentia was left without benefit of resident clergy.

Dark Years.

For a period of seventy years from the cession of the town by the French after the Treaty of Utrecht until the coming of Father Bourke there does not appear to have been a Pastor in Placentia officially at any rate. The Old Church and Monastery of Our Lady of the Angels went into the possession of the English Government, and the old French graveyard on the beach became the burial ground of the members of the garrison and of the new settlers. As noted in the Abbe Baudouin's diary, the Irish immigration was now beginning, and even during the French occupation many of them settled here as well as in other parts of the country. On the change being brought about it is probable that the Irish moved from the harbour and settled in the arms and along the Cape Shore. It is not until about 1760 and on that we find grants of land given those with Irish names although in some cases they had been in possession and had cultivated the land for many years previously. At this time

Old Court House at Placentia and that the dead be buried for a fee of one guinea in the old French graveyard. But Prince William Henry afterwards William IV. on his visit as surrogate to Placentia in July 1786 did not consider this was suitable and forbade the use of the Court House. As a result the first chapel projected by the Irish Missionaries in Placentia already in course of erection was rushed to completion under the forceful Father Bourke. Though small and poor it was a great effort for those who built it from straightened means and over much objection in those intolerant times.

I am going to quote here passages from original documents which will be helpful in placing in true perspective Catholic life in Placentia during the second half of the eighteenth century.

(I.)

By His Excellency Molineux Shuldham, Esq., Govr. and Commander in Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland, the Coast of Labrador, &c., &c.

For better preserving the peace—Preventing Robberies, Tumultuous Assemblies, and other Disorders of Wicked and

Idle People remaining in the Country during the winter.— Ordered, that no Papist servant, Man or Woman, shall remain at any Place where they did not fish during the summer preceding — that no more than two Papist men shall dwell in one house during winter except such as have Protestant masters.— That no Papist shall keep a Publick house or vend liquors by Retail.

That no person keep Dieters during Winter. That all idle useless men and women be punished according to law and sent out of the country.—All His Majesty's Justices of the Peace are hereby required to carry this order into execution, to cause the same to be Publicly read in their quarter sessions once a year and a copy thereof put up at the door of the Court House or in some other Publick Place in the several harbours within their respective Districts.

District of Placentia for the above services to be continued for one year only.

Mr. William Saunders and Mr. Joseph Neaves to collect the above tax.

The Constables appointed last to remain still in office.

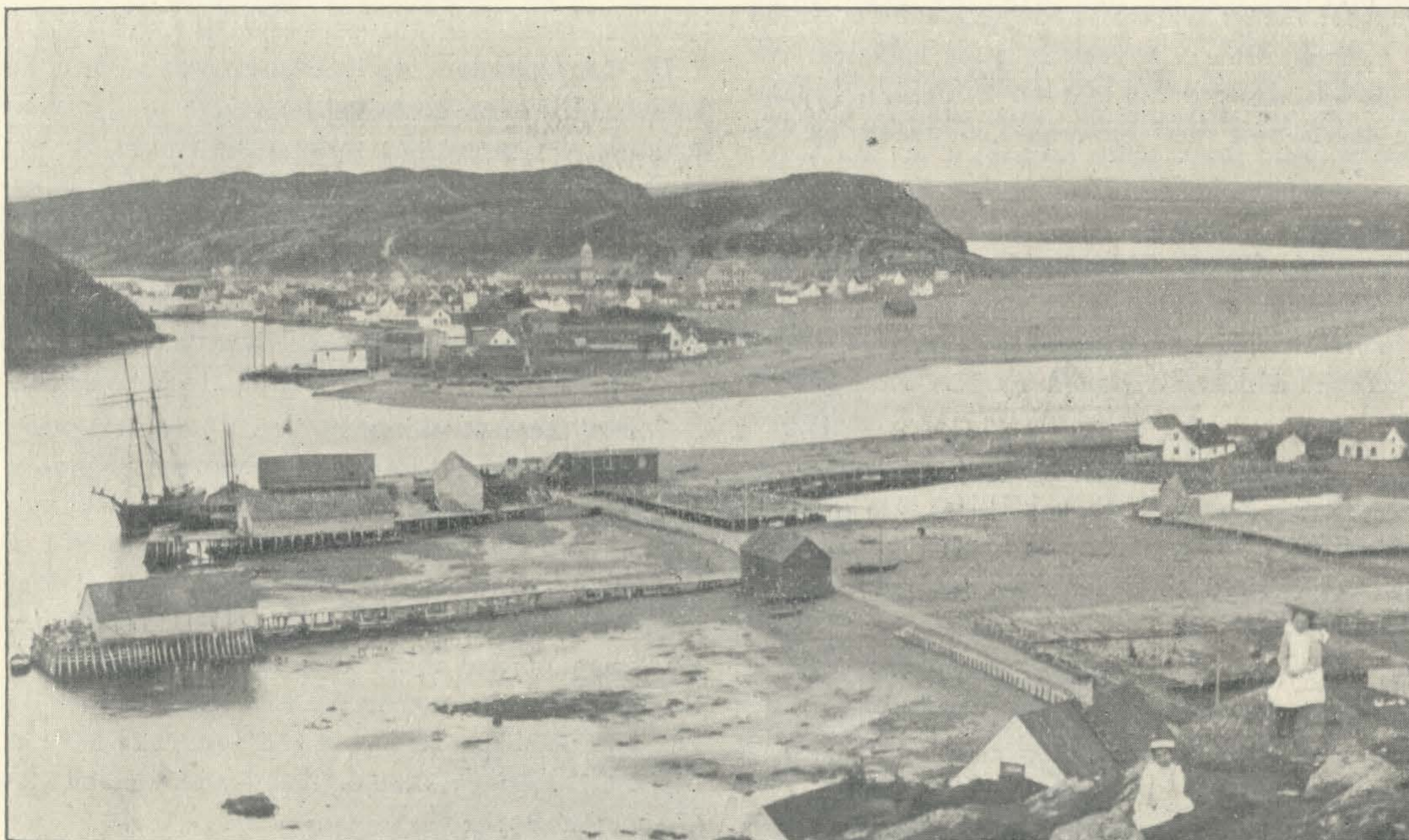
The following Licenses to sell liquor granted, viz. :

Jno. Miller, Wm. Collins, Christ. St. Croix, Geo. Blanch.

(III.)

Winchelsea, Placentia Road, 10th Sept., 1785.

No complaint being made which I think necessary to call a court for or insert in this book and the ship being wanted for other service I do therefore hereby order and direct His Majesty's Justice of the Peace to summons a Court the 1st day of October next and to be continued from time to time as occasion may require till the 10th day of November next.



PANORAMIC VIEW OF PLACENTIA WITH PART OF JERSEY SIDE IN FOREGROUND SEPARATED FROM FORT FREDERICK AND THE TOWN BY THE GUT—DIXON'S HILL WITH THE WATERS OF BRULEY IN THE BACKGROUND.

Given under my hand at Placentia, 14th August, 1772.

M. Shuldham.

By His Excellency's Command,
Edwd. Bragg.

(II.)

Placentia, Monday, 21st September, 1772.

At a Court held this day a Commission was read appointing James Wallace, Esq., Deputy in this District to His Excellency Molineux Shuldham, Esq., Governor of the Island of Newfoundland, &c., &c.

Present—James Wallace, Esq., Jervis Grossard, and the principal inhabitants.

Whereas upon the representation of the principal inhabitants, &c., that a tax is absolutely necessary for the repairing of the gaol, keeping up the Railing of the churchyard, the support of the Poor, and other necessary services for the Publick that may occur.—

Ordered a tax of two shillings to be levied on every Boat Keeper, Fisherman and Servant employed in the Fisherys in the

And whereas it has been represented to me that the Court House at this place has frequently been appropriated to divers uses contrary to the Intention and Purpose it was erected for by which means it has been much defaced the Windows broke and Furniture lost I do therefore hereby order His Majesty's Justice of the Peace not to suffer any other use to be made of the said Court House than that it was originally erected for excepting the temporary Indulgence the Magistrate thought proper to give to the Catholick Priest till a place can be provided for that purpose and no longer.

Thos. Farnham, Sgt.

To John Brown, Esq., Justice of the Peace, Placentia.

(IV.)

From an article written by the late Judge Pinsent I quote: Prince William, Duke of Clarence, afterwards William IV. appears in Placentia as Commander of H. M. Ship Pegasus in the spring of 1786

He wrote a despatch to the Governor reporting upon matters in general amongst other things he asks, on behalf of the Pro-

testants, for leave to build the Church, and recommends (for which he desires the Governor's sanction) the levy of a tax upon each shoreman of two shillings and sixpence. He reports as follows: "Upon my arrival I found in great forwardness a Roman Catholick Chapel building without public authority whatever, and on enquiry of the Justices of the Peace and inhabitants I found that the Priest, from his great ascendancy over the minds of these weak people, had made, in the course of the last twelve months, a number of Proselytes." His Royal Highness goes on to depict the probably fatal consequences which were to arise from "the growing power of the Roman Priests in the out-harbours." He says in another place: "In general I have found the people quiet; but they do not show that proper respect to the Magistrate owing to the awe they have for the Priest." Later we find inscribed in the records that the Magistrates were ordered to "allow no Catholics to be buried in Church land at Placentia, as there appeared to be no more room than what would be sufficient for the Protestants, and the ground enclosed for the Roman Catholic Chapel appearing quite sufficient for that purpose." It was also ordered that no Protestant inhabitants should be married or their children Christened by the Roman Priest.

(V.)

(On April 12th, 1786, Prince William Henry came to Placentia. His Commission as Deputy or Surrogate over the Island of Newfoundland to His Excellency John Eliot, Esq., the Governor, was read and it was signed by His Excellency's Command,
A. Graham.)

Tuesday, July 25th, 1786.

Having enquired if the Roman Catholick Priest was present, and being informed that he was gone to Little Placentia, the Chief Magistrate was desired to order him to attend Court on Friday next at 12 o'clock.

Friday, July 28th, 1786.

After business the Court was adjourned until Tuesday next, the first of August, and all those having any business depending were ordered to attend.

The Roman Catholick Priest attended in Court and was asked by what authority he was building the Chapel, said by leave of His Excellency Govr. Campbell, being ordered to produce it said it was granted by Letter to Mr. Saunders last fall who was now in England. He was asked whether he had shewn authority to the Magistrate, said he had not, but had informed Captain Farnham, of His Majesty's Ship Winchelsea, who told him he had no objections.

William.

(VI.—A.)

Know all men by these presents that I Henry Huxford of Placentia in Newfoundland, Planter, for and in consideration of the sum of Forty-three Pounds of lawful British money, by Richd. Welsh of Placentia aforesaid Merchant, to me in hand well and truly contented and paid the receipt whereof I do hereby acknowledge have granted, Bargained sold and delivered and in and by these presents do grant Bargain sell and deliver unto the said Richard Welsh his heirs and assigns all that one plantation consisting of a Dwelling house garden and yard now or late in the possession of me Henry Huxford aforesaid and every part or parcel of the said Plantation or which I ever held and enjoyed with the same or any part thereof with the appurtenances situate on the Great Beach on the left side of the Road leading to Bruley. To have and to hold all and singular the bargained and sold Premises with the appurtenances and every

part and parcel thereof unto the said Richd. Welsh his heirs and assigns for ever and the said Henry Huxford doth hereby for himself his heirs Exers. and Admrs. covenant promise and grant to with him the said Richd. Welsh his heirs Exers. and Admrs. that it shall and may be lawful to and for the said Richd. Welsh his heirs and assigns quietly and Peaceably to hold and enjoy the said granted and sold Premises with the appurtenances for or notwithstanding him the s. Henry Huxford his heirs Exrs. Admrs. or Assigns or any Person or Persons whatever lawfully claiming or to claim by from or under him them or any or either of them. In witness whereof I have here unto set my hand and seal this 6th day May, in the year of our Lord 1762.

Henry Huxford.

Sealed and delivered at Placentia aforesaid where

no stamp paper is to be had, in presence of us.

Andw. LeMercier, Robt. Edgecumbe.

Recorded—A. Willson, Custos Rot.

(B.)

In Consideration of Twenty Pounds paid us from the Collection of money given by the people in our Employ towards building a Chapel, We make over to the Reverend Edmund Burk the within piece of land as there mentioned to him and his assigns for ever. In witness whereof we have set our hands and seal this 29th Day of Octr., 1785.

Wm. Saunders & Co.

Witnesses: James Oakley, P. Sweetman.

Recorded—A. Willson, Cus. Rot.

This agreement witnesseth that I John Boggs in consideration of Fifteen Pounds paid me by William Saunders and Co. of Placentia the receipt of which I do hereby acknowledge do bargain sell and make over unto Reverend Mr. Burke all my right title and interest to a house erected on a Piece of ground in dispute between me and Wm. Saunders & Co. But in consideration of the above sum of Fifteen Pounds I relinquish forever and make over to the said Mr. Edmund Burke his heirs and assigns all my right title and Interest I have had in the said house or land in witness my hand and seal at Placentia, 27th October, 1785.

John Boggs.

Witness: T. Saunders, James Downes.

Recorded—A. Willson, Cus. Rot.

FATHER KANE, O.S.A.

1770—1776.

The first Priest whose name we find recorded as working at Placentia was an Augustinian Friar from New Ross in the County of Wexford. This Priest, Father Kane, came to Placentia in 1770 and remained there until 1776. The records of his ministrations, as well as of the other Augustinians who came to Newfoundland from New Ross, were very probably destroyed in the burning of the Augustinian Convent in that town after the rebellion of 1798. At this time, and for many years afterwards, there was a considerable trade carried on between this market-town on the Barrow and Newfoundland. Some of the older towns people will still point out to you where the sailing ships from Newfoundland used tie up alongside the quays. Father Kane moved from Placentia to St. John's where he remained for some years. He then returned to Ireland and died at Wexford.

(To be Continued.)



Honour the King.

By W. J. Browne.



THE unexpected illness and death of King George V. cast a gloom upon England, the Empire and the world. In the general sadness, the death of his most patriotic subject, Rudyard Kipling, was forgotten. They were almost of an age, the King having been born in June and Kipling in December, 1865. They were both great Englishmen, or rather Empiremen of the kind that have made the Empire the respected nation that it is. One was born in India, the other in England: one achieved greatness, the other had greatness thrust upon him. Kipling swiftly made a name for himself as a supreme storyteller, and went on writing verse and fiction that amused, and excited the admiration of the world.

King George was the younger son of Edward VII., and it was only on the death of his elder brother in 1892 that he became the heir presumptive to the throne. His early training had been in the Navy with his brother, but he pursued his naval

career after his brother had left. In 1893 he became Duke of York and married Princess Mary, the daughter of the Duke of Teck, to whom his deceased brother had previously been engaged. They had six children, five sons and one daughter. One son died in 1919; Princess Mary married Viscount Lascelles; the oldest son Edward is the present King, who was born June 23, 1894. The other three sons are the Duke of York, who is now heir presumptive, the Duke of Gloucester and the Duke of Kent.

King George succeeded to the throne on the death of his father May 6th, 1910, and last year the Empire joyously celebrated the Silver Jubilee of his succession. At Christmas last year he broadcast a message to the Empire, and his voice seemed stronger and clearer than the year before. It came therefore, as a surprise three weeks later, to learn that he was very ill, and the news released by the Doctors was disappointing and discouraging. Through the radio the Empire was in-



HIS LATE MOST GRACIOUS MAJESTY KING GEORGE THE FIFTH.

formed of every bulletin within a few minutes after it was issued by his medical attendants. The world waited with biting lips for the next announcement. "The King's life is drawing peacefully towards its close." There was no more hope; it was only a matter of hours now. At five minutes before Big Ben struck midnight, January 20th, the King died.

There was universal sorrow for the devoted Queen and the others of her family. Messages of sympathy poured into London from every part of the globe. Wreaths came from Foreign governments, the Dominions and Colonies of the Empire, public bodies of Great Britain, and from private citizens, rich and poor, until the lawns of Windsor were ablaze with bloom. Memorial services were held by all denominations in almost every country in the world. In Newfoundland, every Church held a service.

The body of the deceased monarch was brought by train from Sandringham to London, and at every station along the route crowds of his mourning subjects reverently watched it going by. From King's Cross Station the casket, draped with a Royal Standard, on which rested the Imperial Crown, was brought on a gun carriage to Westminster Hall. The new King and his brothers and sixteen members of the Royal Household comprised the procession. Thousands of people lined the streets to witness the sight, and later formed into huge queues outside the Houses of Parliament, in order to pass by the Royal bier as the body of the King lay in state in the great hall of King Richard the Lion Heart. For five days it lay here, whilst the citizens of London passed by in a steady stream that seemed as if it would never cease.

Guard was kept by four officers of various regiments, four Yeomen of the Guard, and Gentlemen at Arms. The guard was changed every half hour without any spoken command. On one of these days the guard was changed as usual and four officers wearing hats of a regiment of Hussars took their places at the corners of the dais in full view of the hushed throng, and silently kept their motionless posture until the relief came. It was the new King and his three brothers, who, unknown to the public, paid this touching tribute of respect to their illustrious father.

Only for a day was there any lightening of the grief that hung over England like a fog. This was on the day on which the new King Edward VIII. was officially proclaimed. On this day the flag was raised to the Masthead, the drums sounded, and the silent band struck up the National Anthem. All over the Empire the service was repeated. At St. John's the Proclamation was read from the steps of the House of Assembly in the presence of the high officials of Church and State, and a vast crowd of citizens. It was the first important official act of the new Governor—Sir Humphrey Walwyn.

Members of the ruling houses in other kingdoms of Europe came to London for the State funeral on January 28th. There were six kings in the procession, with princes, crown princes and dukes, presidents, generals, admirals, and many other distinguished civil and military representatives from foreign and Empire countries. Masses of people lined the streets in such tremendous numbers that the police and first Aid detachments were unable to handle the situation. Through the streets of London the cortege passed to Paddington station where the coffin was taken from the Naval gun crew who had charge of it, placed aboard the train and brought to Windsor. Here, after the funeral service, it was lowered through the floor to the vaults where it came to its last resting place amongst the other departed members of the Houses of Hanover and Windsor.

All this pageantry and pomp, all this outward expression of sympathy and remembrance were but the signs of the universal respect and admiration and love in which the late King was held by all people. Here was unique testimony to a great and good King.

Everyone has remarked how happy the King was in his home. He seemed to be, and he was, the best of husbands, and the best of fathers. This domestic happiness and loyalty were the foundations upon which his public reputation was built; because, he simply brought to bear upon the complex problems that arose from time to time the same sober, sane, and serious attitude with which he regarded his private and religious duties. God knows that his reign was marked by many difficult crises not of his making. Threats of civil war at the beginning, then the terrible nightmare of the great European conflict, and just at the end this "little colonial war" that threatened at any moment to set all Europe alight once more!

Yes, it was a troublous time! It had its achievements, too. It witnessed the development of the aeroplane from its infantile cross Channel flights to its trans Atlantic, round the world regular passenger schedules, and it saw the wireless give to the human voice a magic power that permitted His Majesty to speak into the ears of millions of his subjects throughout his Empire.

Nor was the King always in contemplation. His twinkling, kindly eyes mark him clearly as a man with a deep sense of humour. He enjoyed good music and drama, and understood the niceties of an International football or hockey match. Although he was brought up on the sea, and must have loved to hold the tiller of his yacht, with the wind on her quarter and all sails drawing, as her forefoot tore through the water, it was with his dogs and gun that he seemed to get the greatest outdoor enjoyment in the latter years of his life.

The simple frugal life which he liked to live earned for him the confidence and affection of the masses of his subjects; they knew he was their King who never forgot them. "Blessed are the meek, for they shall possess the earth."

Amidst the universal anxiety over the King's last illness, Rudyard Kipling, the great Imperialist, poet, world-famous author died; amidst the general sorrow for the King's death he was buried in Westminster Abbey. History will give to each his due share of honour, but the King is greater than all his subjects. Here was a King who set an example for his subjects that any of them could follow. Here was a King who was a man and did not fear to be a Christian; one who served his people well, and one who could lay down the sceptre without regret and say: "Now dost thou dismiss thy servant, O Lord according to thy word, in Peace."



The Companion Beautiful.

TRULY how a small thing
Moves us to remember—
A rose in June
A sun-set in September.

But what a great truth
We so oft forget—
That the All-Beautiful
Walks besides us yet.

Accession of King Edward VIII.

Acclaimed by Cheering Thousands.

*CEREMONY AT COLONIAL BUILDING—OATH OF ALLEGIANCE TAKEN
AND PROCLAMATION READ BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR.*

PRECISELY at noon, January 22nd, from the stately Ionic Portico of the Colonial Building, His Excellency the Governor Vice-Admiral Sir Humphrey Walwyn, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., proclaimed to the people of Newfoundland the Accession of His Majesty King Edward the VIII. to the Throne.

Thousands of citizens, including the children of the city schools who had been given a half holiday for the occasion, thronged the grounds and the street in front of the Colonial Building. The Constabulary under Chief of Police O'Neill and Assistant Chief Strange attended, and a large number of ex-service men paraded under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Walter F. Rendell, C.B.E., Senior Military Officer of the Royal Newfoundland Regiment. The G. W. V. A. was officially represented by Major F. W. Marshall, M.B.E., Dominion Presi-

dent, Lt. G. Adams, Dominion Secretary, Lt.-Col. Paterson, O.B.E., Honorary President of the Association, and Capt. J. J. O'Grady, M.B.E., President of the St. John's Branch with the executives of the Dominion Command and St. John's Branch. The C.L.B. were commanded by Lt.-Col. J. Crawford, and the Boy Scouts under Commissioner C. F. Horwood.

His Excellency the Governor in his motor car and having a mounted escort arrived from Government House at 11.30. Lady Walwyn accompanied by Mrs. Schwerdt had previously arrived there. He was received at the entrance by His Lordship the Chief Justice, Sir William Horwood. The Royal Salute was given and His Excellency attended by Captain S. M. R. Schwerdt, R.N., Lieutenant J. H. Walwyn, R.N., and Lt.-Col. L. C. Outerbridge, C.B.E., D.S.O., was escorted to the meeting



HIS MAJESTY KING EDWARD VIII.

room of the Commission of Government where His Lordship the Chief Justice administered the oath of allegiance to His Excellency the Governor who in turn administered the oath to the Commissioners.

Owing to the very restricted space where this ceremony took place the invitations to attend had likewise to be restricted. Amongst those present were, His Excellency the Governor, Lady Walwyn and staff, Mrs. Schwerdt, Mr. W. J. Carew, Secretary to the Commission of Government and Secretary for Home Affairs, His Lordship the Chief Justice, Hon. Mr. Justice Kent, Hon. Mr. Justice Higgins, His Worship Mayor Carnell, Rev. J. Thackeray, Rev. Levi Curtis, Hons. F. C. Alderdice, Sir John Hope Simpson, W. R. Howley, J. C. Puddester, E. N. R.



HIS EXCELLENCY SIR HUMPHREY THOMAS WALWYN, K.C.S.I., C.B., D.S.O., AFTER READING THE PROCLAMATION OF ACCESSION OF KING EDWARD VIII. FROM THE COLONIAL BUILDING, JANUARY 22ND, 1936.

Photo by A. G. Williams.

Trentham, the Commissioners for Home Affairs and Education, Natural Resources, Justice, Public Health & Welfare, and Finance respectively; His Grace Archbishop Roche and his Chaplain Rev. R. McD. Murphy. His Lordship Bishop White and Bishop's Commissary Rev. Canon Bolt, Rt. Hon. Sir W. F. Lloyd, Rt. Hon. Sir R. A. Squires, Mr. T. A. MacNab, Lt.-Col. T. A. Burton, S.A., Rev. J. McNeill, P. J. O'Neill, O.B.E., Hon. R. B. Job, Consul for Belgium; G. R. Williams, Esq., Vice Consul for Brazil; Hon. Sir Tasker Cook, Consul of Denmark, Norway and Portugal; Hon. Capt. I. R. Randall, Hon. Consul Dominican Republic; Capt. Olaf K. Olsen, Vice Consul for Finland, Sweden and Latvia; Mons. Edward F. Rossett,

Consul for France; Robert S. Furlong, Esq., Consul for Germany; C. McK. Harvey, Esq., Consul for Italy; T. J. Kennedy, Esq., Consul for Netherlands; H. J. Wyatt, Esq., Consul for Spain; H. B. Quarton, Esq., Consul General U.S.A.; His Honour Judge Browne: C. E. A. Jeffery, Esq., Evening Telegram; Hon. J. S. Currie, Daily News, and A. B. Perlin, Esq., Observer's Weekly.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE.

Upon His Excellency's entry everybody in the room rose and remained standing whilst His Lordship the Chief Justice administered the Oath, as follows:

"I, Humphrey Thomas Walwyn, do swear that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King Edward the Eighth, His Heirs and Successors, according to Law. So help me God.

"I do further swear that I will well and truly serve His Majesty King Edward the Eighth, in the Office of Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies. So help me God."

The Oath of Allegiance taken by the Commissioners was worded the same as that taken by the Governor. Their Oath of Office was:

"I do swear that I will well and truly serve His Majesty King Edward the Eighth in the Office of Commissioner. So help me God."

After the Oaths of Allegiance and of Office had been taken, His Excellency signed the Proclamation and was followed by other signatories, whose names were called out in order by the Secretary of the Commission.

This ceremony being completed, His Excellency the Governor moved from the room to the lobby of the building, followed by His Lordship the Chief Justice and the Honourable Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education. All those present who had not met him were then introduced to His Excellency and Lady Walwyn.

ACCLAIMED THE KING.

The Governor then proceeded to the steps of the building and read the Proclamation. Speaking near a microphone and sound amplifiers His Excellency's voice was carried to the people assembled in the furthest ends of the grounds and broadcast to the whole country over Station VONF.

PROCLAMATION.

Whereas it hath pleased Almighty God to call to His Mercy Our Late Sovereign Lord King George the Fifth of Blessed and Glorious Memory, by whose decease the Imperial Crown of Great Britain, Ireland and all other His Late Majesty's Dominions, is solely and rightfully come to the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David.

We, therefore, do now hereby with one voice and consent of tongue and heart, publish and proclaim that the High and Mighty Prince Edward Albert Christian George Andrew Patrick David is now, by the death of Our Late Sovereign of Happy Memory, become our only lawful and rightful Liege Lord Edward the Eighth by the Grace of God, of Great Britain, Ireland and the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India, Supreme Lord in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, to whom We do acknowledge all faith and constant obedience, with all hearty and humble affection; beseeching God, by Whom Kings and Queens do reign, to bless the Royal Prince Edward the Eighth with long and happy years to reign over us.

GOD SAVE THE KING!

The Proclamation bore the following signatures :

Humphrey Thomas Walwyn, Vice-Admiral, Knight Commander of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Companion of the Distinguished Service Order, Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Newfoundland and its Dependencies.

William Frederick Lloyd, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Richard Anderson Squires, a member of His Majesty's Most Honourable Privy Council, Knight Commander of the Most Distinguished Order of St. Michael and St. George.



LIEUT.-COL. L. C. OUTERBRIDGE, C.B.E., D.S.O., HONORARY PRIVATE SECRETARY, WHO WAS IN ATTENDANCE ON HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR DURING THE PROCLAMATION CEREMONIES.

William Henry Horwood, Knight, Chief Justice of Newfoundland.

James Mary Kent, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

William John Higgins, a Judge of the Supreme Court of Newfoundland.

Edward Patrick Roche, Archbishop of St. John's.

William Charles White, Bishop of Newfoundland.

John Wilkinson, President of the United Church Conference.

Thomas Alfred Burton, Commissioner of the Salvation Army.

James Macneill, Minister of St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church.

Joseph Thackeray, Pastor of the Congregational Church.

Frederick Charles Alderdice, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, and member of the Commission of Government.

John Hope Simpson, Knight, Companion of the Most Eminent Order of the Indian Empire, Commissioner for Natural Resources, and member of the Commission of Government.

William Richard Howley, Commissioner for Justice, His Majesty's Attorney General, and member of the Commission of Government.

Thomas Lodge, Companion of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath, Commissioner for Public Utilities, and member of the Commission of Government.

John Charles Puddester, Commissioner for Public Health and Welfare, and member of the Commission of Government.

Everard Noel Rye Trentham, Commissioner for Finance, and member of the Commission of Government.

Andrew Greene Carnell, Mayor of St. John's.

Patrick Joseph O'Neill, Officer of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire, Chief of Police.

Thorburn Ashley MacNab, President of the Board of Trade.

Immediately following the Proclamation the Royal Salute was given and the joy bells of the Roman Catholic Cathedral rang out. The thousands gathered around cheered lustily for His Majesty King Edward the Eighth. Then the C.L.B. Band played the National Anthem and the ceremony was over.

MESSAGE OF LOYALTY.

Immediately upon his return to Government House His Excellency despatched to the Secretary of State for Dominion Affairs the following telegram :

The people of Newfoundland and its Dependencies, the Commission of Government, and I tender to His Majesty their humble duty, their devoted allegiance, and their unswerving loyalty. It is our fervent prayer that His Majesty's reign may be blessed with peace and prosperity.

(Sgd.) GOVERNOR.

QUEEN MARY'S EMPIRE MESSAGE.

LONDON, January 30 (B.O.W.P.)

In a message of deepest gratitude to the people of the nation and the Empire for all their sympathy, Queen Mary, after commending to them "my dear son in the confident hope that you will give to him the same devotion and loyalty which you gave so abundantly to his father," makes a touching reference to the late King. Her Majesty writes: "Although he will be no longer at my side—and no words can tell how I shall miss him—I trust that with God's help I may still be able to continue, some part at least, of the service which for forty-two years of happy married life we tried together to give to this great land and Empire. During the coming years with all the changes which they must bring, you will, I know, let me have a place in your thoughts and prayers."

In Praise of Our Land.

VIII.—THE DISTRICT OF TRINITY SOUTH.

By W. J. Browne.

ON the map the District of Trinity South has the shape of the letter V with the upstroke much longer than the down one, and it begins where the narrowest part of the Isthmus of Avalon joins the solid bulk of the Island. It stretches South-East for thirty-five miles or so, and then North-East for nearly seventy. Like all the other Districts of Avalon it has hills guarding it from the sea, but unlike them it has three settlements that are inland out of sight and sound of the ocean.

Trinity Bay is larger than Conception Bay although it is not so wide. Its population, too, is much less, with few towns of any size. By the Redistribution Act of 1932, Trinity South, which is the Southern half of the original District of Trinity Bay, became an Electoral District with one representative. There are about eleven thousand persons in the District; except for a sprinkling of Irish, they are all of English descent, occupying about two score of settlements ranging in size from Arnold's Cove Station where the Station Master and his family are the only residents to the town of Winterton with a thousand inhabitants.

By land there are many ways of entering the District. First: there is the Hodgewater Line from Brigus to Whitbourne. Second: at Colonet on the old Placentia mail route a spur road runs North to Whitbourne. Third: there is the old road across from Spaniard's Bay to New Harbour. Fourth: another old road leads across from Carbonear town to Heart's Delight. Fifth: a Highroad goes from the same town to Heart's Content. Sixth: the main line of Railway passes through the Western end of the District, and a branch line starting from Whitbourne goes to Heart's Content, a distance of about thirty-five miles. Seventh: starting at Old Perlican in the Carbonear-Bay de Verde District one may follow the highroad South-West along the shore and pass through nearly every settlement.

With all these ways of approach one would naturally expect the District to be much visited. This is not so, however, except when the Fall Fair is being held at Heart's Content; then, people come from all directions. The District is so beautiful and the roads are so good that, to a person with a car, it offers the means for a most attractive holiday. There are rivers and ponds for trout, and there is the sea.

All Newfoundlanders love the sea, or so they must, for they build their houses where they may hear the sound of the surf breaking on the beaches. From this it is often assumed that they are totally dependent on the sea for their livelihood. About twelve per cent of the population of Newfoundland is engaged in some branch of the fishing industry, but almost all have other sources of income. Indeed, the products of the "gardens," the modest little vegetable gardens of the fishermen often exceed the profits of the fishery. Yet the fishery has been so linked with the History of Newfoundland from the time of its Discovery, and has been talked about so much that it is generally called the Mainstay of the Country. It symbolizes the Newfoundlander and stands for hardship and danger, adventure and success; it calls forth such endurance, courage and skill that it fills the lives of every Newfoundlander with romance—the Romance of the

Sea. Is it any wonder that the prosaic but profitable production of potatoes, pigs and poultry stirs up no crusade?

Fishing, therefore, is the chief occupation of the men of this District, although south of Heart's Content, there is logging and a mill or two manufacturing lumber, shingles and cooperage supplies. Farming, despite the neat gardens and their fine produce, the horses, cattle, sheep and goats to be seen everywhere, is not recognized as an industry. As for the domestic arts of sewing, knitting, spinning wool and weaving it into cloth, these are coming to the fore again; for, once upon a time, before the days of the Railway and the Highroad, when Grandma knitted the family's underwear, all these things held an honoured place in every household.

The best way to see the District is to start from Old Perlican. A couple of miles along the old Railway line the road turns East to meet the sea at Brownsdale, an exhilarating run that feels like a spin on the edge of the world; for, there are no trees or mountains to obstruct the view of the Ocean and the Bay, whilst blue and white on the horizon to the North the land stretches away until it becomes an indistinct blur, beyond which lies Cape Bonavista. Oh, Happy Sight!

Coming to earth, the roadway is narrow but good, with little traffic to make driving difficult or distract from viewing the scenery. The contour of the Coast forms a little shoulder, along which there are several small settlements close together. They are Lead Cove, Sibley's Cove, Torquay, (this is Devon), Brownsdale (once called Lance Cove), Whale's Brook and New Melbourne. The shoulder ends at Salvage Point.

In his book "The Boethucks or Red Indians, the Aboriginal Inhabitants of Newfoundland," the late Mr. James P. Howley included some stories which have been handed down amongst the people of these parts regarding the Indian. He says: "A very intelligent native of Old Perlican in Trinity Bay named Jabez Tilley, gave me the following tradition, which he often heard the old people relate when he was a youth.

"Several of the then oldest inhabitants remembered the depredations committed by the Indians as late as 1775. They came at night and stole the sails and other articles from a boat on the collar, as well as all the gear they could lay their hands upon. Tilley's informant, a Mrs. Warren, with others were up all night splitting fish in a stage close by but they did not hear the Indians approach. Next day a party was organized, and being fully armed set out in pursuit. They saw the smoke of the Indians' camp near Lower Lance Cove, and laying concealed all night, they surprised the Indians, while still asleep, at daylight next morning, when they shot seven of them, but the rest escaped. One huge savage, after being shot twice, rose up again and discharged an arrow at them, but he was immediately shot through the heart. He is said to have been nearly seven feet tall.

"The fishermen now loaded their boats with the stolen articles and also everything belonging to the Indians they could carry away. Being desirous of exhibiting the huge savage at Perlican, but having no room in their boat for the body, they tied a rope around his neck and tried to tow him along. A strong N.E.

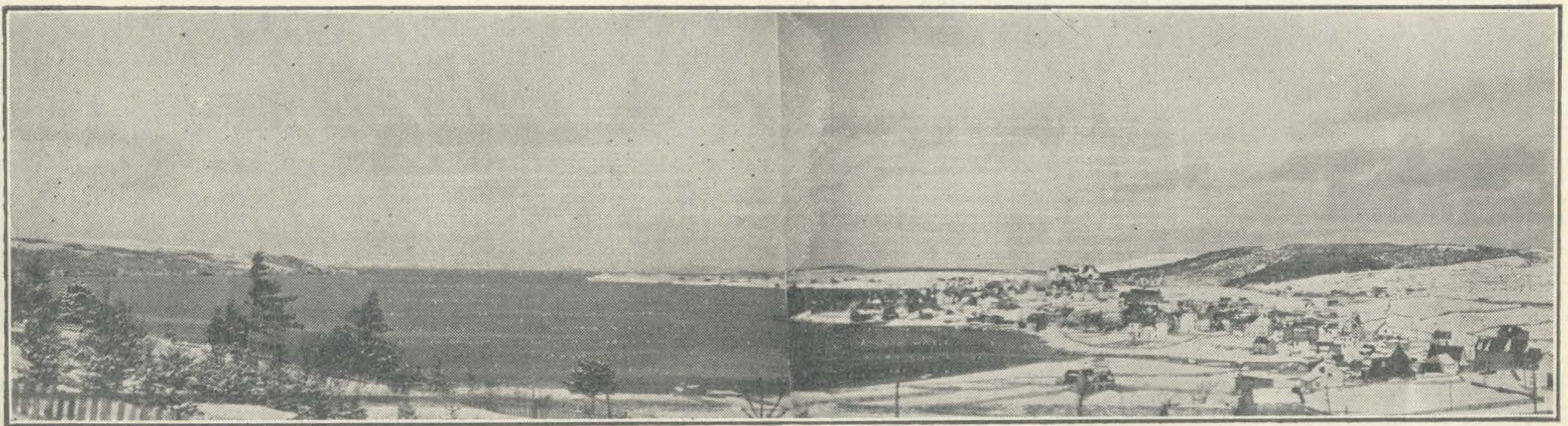
breeze having sprung up, they were obliged to cut the corpse adrift, and make all speed back.

"The poor Indians' body drove ashore at Lance Cove Head where it lay . . . till the autumnal gales and heavy seas dislodged it. In the meantime many visited the place to inspect the body."

Mr. Howley thinks that this story probably accounts for the name of the headland—Salvage, i.e. Savage Point.

The Boethucks were a timid, unwarlike race, who occupied this country before the white man came and destroyed them. It is a curious thing that these uncivilized Indians were able to live in this land and that with all the advantages of civilization the white man can no longer earn his bread. The Indian used the eggs of certain birds for food, the white man used the birds for fuel; the Indian killed the caribou for food, the settler shot them for sport. After two centuries of persecution the Indians were wiped out. The last known of them, Shanawdithit, a woman, was buried in St. Mary's Churchyard on the Southside of St. John's. By a strange irony of fate, two Red Indians now adorn the official crest of Newfoundland, and underneath in Latin is the significant motto upon which no one ponders, "Seek ye first the kingdom of God." It looks like the reproach of the

Hant's Harbour holds a surprise; it is for all the world like a toy pot, shut in by a chain of low steep hills on the South. There is a lighthouse to guide the vessels to their anchorage. On closer inspection it appears a busy fishing establishment, and all around are signs of industry; vessels in the harbour, fish on the flakes or in the stores on the beach. Several halls indicate that social life is not absent here, and that life is by no means as dull either here or in any of these outports, as some people imagine. Readers of the Daily News of St. John's will find nearly every week a budget of news from one or more of these settlements which show how busy folks are here; the Halls of Hant's Harbour confirm this. This place was once a stronghold of the Fishermen's Protective Union, which was organized in 1908 by a young telegrapher named William Coaker, and became for a time the greatest political influence in the Northern section of the country. Associated with the movement were companies to sell goods and buy fish, to build vessels, to transport fish to foreign markets, to produce and supply electric light and power, and to publish a newspaper and carry on a printing business in St. John's. Unfortunately the Union's commercial activities spread out too quickly. The capital was largely supplied by the fishermen, so that when



PANORAMIC VIEW OF HEART'S CONTENT, WHERE THE FIRST SUCCESSFUL ATLANTIC CABLE WAS LANDED BY THE ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH COMPANY, LIMITED.

whole vanished race of Boethucks to a world that put all its faith in profits.

In this District the Nomenclature Committee has been busier than anywhere else, and a person accustomed to an old map would scarcely recognize a modern one with all its aristocratic names; although it must have been very awkward at times to the Post Office clerks to distinguish between all the Shoal Harbours, Lance Coves and Seal Coves, around the coast. Hence the grand names for little hamlets. Nor do the places belie their names; they are extremely clean in appearance, the roadside is trim and neat, and the houses have an air of pride about them. There are sheep in the pasture, and chickens in the barnyard. A little stream runs into the sea at New Melbourne where the red brown seaweed piles up at autumn above a lovely sandy beach, that in summer would be a fine place for bathing.

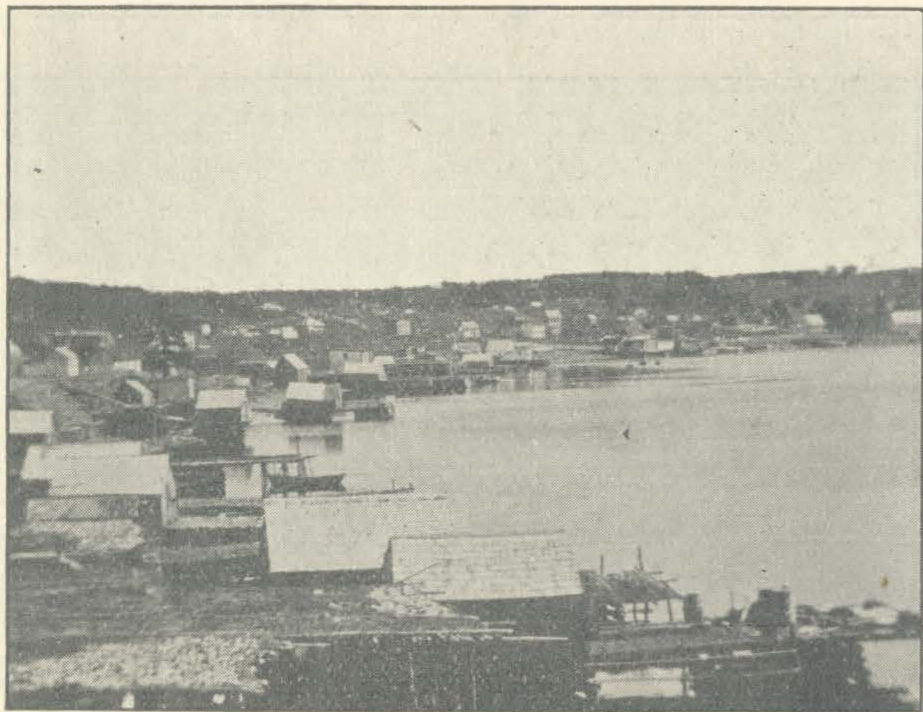
At New Chelsea the road rises and dips like the waves of the sea, and it twists this way and that, sometimes in hairpin bends, whilst, at one place, it scrambles along the edge of a cliff. Across a cove are seen many interesting caves hollowed out by the action of the tides. A river tumbles down its rocky bed with many pretty falls; the green grass is like a carpet; the changing hues of the trees add more colour to a landscape that calls for a Corot to paint.

bad times came, many of the branch stores had to be closed. The headquarters of the F. P. U. and the various companies are now at Port Union across the Bay. The founder, now Sir William Coaker, is a man of genius probably the most remarkable man the country has produced. He was an orator and organizer and his vigorous efforts to uplift the fishermen won them many rights.

There is a long hill out of Hant's Harbour from which there is a fine view inland over a valley with pretty lakes, but the prettiest sight is on the downward run into Winterton. One can see far away over the intervening hills the water glimmering in the harbour of Heart's Content. Down in a hollow is Winterton with a bold headland protecting it from the West. This is the largest settlement in the District; the men are mostly fishermen who go to Baccalieu waters to fish. Mr. Harold Mitchell who was elected member for this District in 1932 has taken the greatest interest in the welfare of his former constituents. At his own expense he had an ice house built to preserve bait for the use of the fishermen. The latter, however, have never taken wholeheartedly to bait freezers, and their use has been far from a general success. Of late the people, also encouraged by their former member, have very sensibly taken more interest in land development, rearing animals, and in the household sciences.

In the year 1625 there was great fear in England of damage being done to the Newfoundland fishing fleet, which consisted of three hundred sail, and was then on its way home. It had been reported that Turkish pirates had captured some twenty-seven vessels and two hundred men in a space of ten days. The Turks are reported to have visited Newfoundland, and it has been said that Turk's Cove near Winterton, and Turk's Gut (now Marysvale) in Harbour Main District received their names because the Turks stayed there. Why they selected places that to-day are very difficult even to find, is a mystery. As a matter of fact, the origin of many names on the map of Newfoundland will always be in doubt, so that one guess is as good as another.

For example, at the entrance to New Perlican, the next harbour, and one of the oldest settlements in the Bay, there is a place called Bloody Point, with its smooth rock sloping gradually to the shore line. Tradition says that there was once a battle fought here between the French and Red Indians, and the rock turned red as a result. Another version of the same story tells how a body of about four hundred Indians was surprised at Hant's Harbour and driven off to this point where they all perished. It must have been Englishmen and not



DILDO, TRINITY SOUTH,
LOOKING ACROSS THE ARM.

Frenchmen with whom they fought, as the latter never occupied this place, although they captured it several times. Inside the harbour there is a shelter from the swell of the ocean, and vessels often come from other parts of the shore, to lie up here for the winter. Formerly New Perlican was a famous ship-building place, and vessels once sailed from here to the seal fishery, and also went fishing on the Banks and at Labrador. There has been little or none of this since the War; shore fishing is still carried on, and there was until lately labour to be had at Heart's Content. The presence of a branch Bank of Nova Scotia is a cheerful sign.

Every landmark along the coast has a name. Around New Perlican there is Smutty Nose, Jane's Head, and Vitter's Cove, behind which is a high hill "Peter's Finger." This is an unusual name; its derivation may now be explained, because in the "In town to-night" programme recently on the B.B.C. there was a scene from a current London play "St. Peter's Finger," and the new landlord of an old inn of the same name in Devonshire was brought to the microphone to talk about it. He told how hikers always stopped when they saw the strange appellation, but he did not know how the Inn had come by it. Possibly,

a former customer of this old Devonshire inn once gave this strange name to the hill behind New Perlican.

The town of Heart's Content was once world famous, but not everyone nowadays is familiar with the romance of the Trans-Atlantic Cable and knows that it was here that the Cable was landed that effectively linked the New World with the now Old. The story has often been told and is well worth retelling. The first written communication in Newfoundland upon the subject of trans-Atlantic telegraphy was from the pen of that remarkable man Bishop Mullock, who, in a letter to the Editor of the Courier in 1850, advocated that St. John's should be the Western terminus of the Cable and that a land-line across to Cape Ray should connect with a short cable across the Gulf to the landline of the Mainland. It was this idea that was first followed. Cyrus Field was the great hero of the story, and the zest with which he took up the project was only excelled by the faith and the courage which he preserved in the face of satire, contempt and ridicule. Judge Prowse wrote in 1895; "All in Newfoundland who remember the 27th July, 1866, when the Atlantic cable was landed, can bear witness to the excitement and enthusiasm that pervaded all classes. I was present with a party in Heart's Content at the time, and I believe Cyrus W. Field hardly slept for three nights whilst in port. The cable is no longer a wonder and a marvel, but as one sits through the long watches of the night, with both continents at rest, and notes the beginning of the business day in Europe, and later on the rush from America, watching by the cable instrument, we appear almost to hear the eager steps of the busy multitudes in two worlds; to the tired operator it is ordinary business, but to the onlooker, this joining of the hemispheres, and the complete annihilation of time and space will always appear as the most wonderful achievement in an age of scientific marvels."

The cable was landed from the largest steamer in existence at the time, the unhappy pioneer in Ocean giants, the Great Eastern. The new system of communications helped to make Heart's Content prosperous and most of the young people of the place looked forward to becoming telegraph operators. At one time there were over two hundred persons employed in the Cable Company's plant here, but with the invention of the automatic repeaters and the two way cable system the numbers gradually dwindled. There are four cables at present connecting Heart's Content with Valencia, Ireland, and operated by the Anglo-American Telegraph Company for the Western Union Telegraph Company.

In 1913 the Branch Railway line was constructed from Whitbourne on the Main line, and was until this year used for the carriage of newsprint for the Anglo-Newfoundland Development Company to their winter storage sheds, from which it was shipped to England. This is the paper used for the printing of the Daily Mail, one of Lord Northcliffe's papers. This happy combination of industries had the effect of raising wages, so that this little town became the richest in the Bay.

Although it is an ice free port when the usual shipping port Botwood is closed, a new scheme whereby the Government built terminal storage facilities at St. John's has deprived the town of this welcome work forever. Regrets are to be seen on the faces of the townspeople whose splendid properties are still a credit to them. It is an up-to-date, model town in many ways. There is a fine co-operative spirit here; all children (Protestant) of school age attend one school, but it is at fair time that the united enthusiasm and good will are most evident. The Heart's Content fair was organized by Mr. Harold Mitchell in 1933 and has

been held annually since. All the settlements in the District send exhibits of all kinds of vegetables, cooking, baking, spinning, knitting, and weaving, with fish products, and many other articles for competition. Visitors come from long distances, many from St. John's. The Fair is held in the A. N. D. Company's paper shed, which is decorated by the voluntary efforts of scores of helpers. It lasts for three days ending with a big dance. This Fair is run along the lines of a Feis in Ireland and, with little difficulty, could be imitated profitably by all other Districts. Fairs of this kind where people may compare their produce with their neighbours and competitors do untold good, and it is difficult to understand why they are not more generally held. If the Local fairs were followed by a National Fair at St. John's, a healthy inter-District rivalry would develop, that would bring new interests, and new wealth into the lives of all Newfoundlanders.

A long time ago a poet must have come to these shores, and in a moment of ecstasy named at least three places, for who else would have put a Heart's Desire and a Heart's Delight within ten miles of Heart's Content? Mr. Mitchell presented this section with some Black pigs, which were the gift of the Nugget Shoe Polish Company. They were handsome specimens and aroused much curiosity at first. They helped to make pig-raising resume its old place in the domestic circle. Even school teachers took up rearing pigs, sometimes with a nursing bottle, and with the rise in the price of pork in the United States, Newfoundland pig breeders have been sitting on the pig's back.

Another interesting experiment has been in progress at Heart's Desire, where the fishermen have agreed to pool their fish and cure it collectively. It is said that this method has resulted in an improved product, but the social value of people working together is of equal importance.

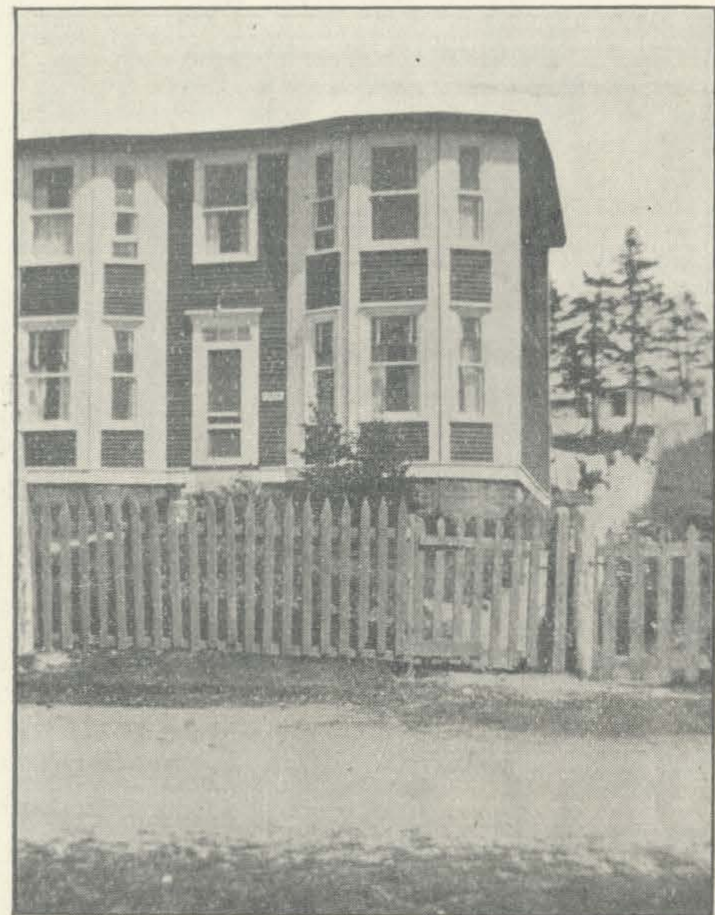
Islington is a happy substitute for the ubiquitous Island Cove although the latter name more aptly and succinctly describes the place, "an island off the Cove." Cavendish for Shoal Bay is not so good, but it perpetuates the memory of the author of the "Ode to Newfoundland," Governor Cavendish Boyle. Here the road goes around the beach between two rows of fish flakes. Whiteway is called after Sir William Whiteway, who was several times Prime Minister of Newfoundland, and whose Liberal Government first inaugurated the policy of a trans insular Railway as a means of developing the latent Agricultural resources of the Island. The Railway was built, and fishermen became railroadmen, but the main purpose of the program has never been carried out. This little hamlet with its scattered houses, two churches and a mill by a railway siding is the only memorial to a great Englishman, who once was the Member for Trinity Bay, a statesman with wide far-seeing policies, and an able lawyer who rendered most notable services to this country.

Green's Harbour is a large safe harbour. The land is cultivated extensively and the country around presents a well wooded, well watered appearance that resembles in beauty of scenery the South-East arm of Placentia. At New Harbour there is a fine stone bridge, above which fishing boats are moored. The smart houses in the fields are set well back from the roads. The place is very attractive as it was in Archdeacon Wix's time, for he said "New Harbour and Dildo Cove are places which present fine scenery to the admirer of nature; yet I learned that, before Mr. Pretty came thither, they had been the scenes of some very savage murders, into which, such was the imperfect state of the magistracy at that period, no inquiry whatever was made."

Dildo is very beautiful although not well known. There is a fishing section underneath a round hill, on top of which is a tiny

church, and the harbour comes around in a circle. There are trees along the side of the road, making in mid-summer walking a pleasure, and the long wide harbour that seems to be completely shut in seems a wonderful place for boating or bathing. Dildo Island nearby was the location of the Cod and Lobster hatchery experiments by the Norwegian expert Adolf Nielsen, who was engaged by the Fisheries Commission in 1888 to become Superintendent of Fisheries at a time when there seemed to be signs that the codfish was becoming scarce. The most interesting and successful result of his work was the artificial propagation of codfish and lobsters. Millions of both species were hatched and planted in the waters of Trinity Bay. The effects of this unique idea were not only apparent in a short while to the fishermen of Dildo, but it is said that even at this date the fishermen catch fish in their codtraps in the harbour near their homes.

The road now leaves the Bay and turns South passing a large lake about three miles long—Dildo Pond—near the settlement of Blaketown. This farming settlement, of which the residents



TOURISTS HOTEL, DILDO.

to-day are very proud, was called after Governor Blake, who administered the Colony's affairs in 1887 when a number of people were brought from Conception Bay and given land here. A road connected the place with Whitbourne, which at that time, and for a number of years afterwards, was a thriving village with sawmills and Railway workshops. The latter were later moved to St. John's.

Whitbourne is still an interesting little place, however. It receives its name from the greatest friend and most faithful lover that Newfoundland has ever had, the gallant old Devon sailor, Captain Richard Whitbourne who spent most of a long lifetime in voyages to and from this country. He wrote pamphlets and books praising our scenery, our climate and our soil. A copy of a first edition of his favoured Discourse on Discovery, which was published in 1622 in England, is preserved in the Public Library, St. John's.

The fine white mansion on the side of the lake, West of the Station at Whitbourne, was once the residence of Sir Robert Bond who was a distinguished Member of the House of Assembly from 1882 to 1913. He was Prime Minister for eight years,

but the election of 1908 resulting in a tie, each party getting eighteen seats, he was asked by the Governor of the day to resign, and was defeated in the Spring election of the following year. He was a Liberal in politics, and when in office exercised strict personal supervision over every item of expenditure. He died in 1927 and was buried in the cemetery on the mound east of the little church. By his will he left his house and large and valuable estate to the Government for use as a Model farm, but the Government of the day could not see its way clear to accept the gift. Four silver and gold caskets presented to him with the keys of four British cities are also in the Public Library, St. John's, together with many stuffed animals prepared by his own hands.

South of Whitbourne there was begun in 1934 a new settlement known as Markland. It now contains over six hundred persons, or about 100 families, although begun for ten. The scheme is administered by several gentlemen from St. John's, but the experiment is officially sponsored and financed by the



"NATIVE" TROUT CAUGHT NEAR DILDO.

Government, and is the especial interest of Hon. Mr. Lodge, the Commissioner of Public Utilities. No project of the Government has aroused so much discussion as this, and it will be interesting to see how it turns out. In the meantime, those who have seen the interiors of the homes and the schools give intriguing accounts of their visits.

From Whitbourne the Railroad goes West to Placentia Junction, where a branch line runs to Placentia. The railway main line now runs up the middle of the Isthmus, and at places one may see the waters of Trinity Bay on the North side of the train and those of Placentia Bay on the South. The highroad proceeds West of Whitbourne for about fifteen miles to Thornlea, and passes through some of the most charming scenery on the Peninsula at Chapel Arm. The quaint harbour of Old Shop can be seen from Dildo. Spread Eagle is supposed to be the place where John Guy in 1612 first met and conversed so pleasantly with a group of Red Indians. The latter's faith was rudely shattered the following year when a vessel fired a cannon at them, as they were preparing to meet John Guy again.

At Norman's Cove, a fishing village, the flakes are situated at the bottom of a dangerous high cliff, which at one time foundered and killed several fishermen. Beyond Bellevue is Chance Cove in Tickle Bay, a double harbour with wild rugged scenery in contrast to other parts of this Bay. Rantem and Come-by-Chance are small places on the Railway, but there is a long

harbour in Placentia Bay with a fine salmon river also known as Come-by-Chance. At the station, the Highroad, patches of which may be seen here and there from the train, is picked up again, and follows the old Fortune Bay Branch Railway Line from Gooby's Siding to Swift Current, in the bottom of Placentia Bay. A few more miles of road are necessary to reach Fortune Bay. At this strategic point, the Government has recently built a Cottage Hospital that will relieve many a suffering person of a weary journey to the General Hospital at St. John's. It will serve a wide area.

Arnold's Cove is in Placentia District, but the station is not. The Roman Catholic Church, by the roadside, is partly in one District and partly in the other. It is a pretty miniature, Byzantine in style, the work of Father Cacciola, the Apostle of Placentia Bay. The last settlement in this District is called Sunnyside, but was better known as Bay Bulls Arm, for it was here in 1858 that the first trans-Atlantic cable was landed. It operated only a short time however; the signals gradually grew weaker until they died out altogether. The scenery is lovely on both Bays. It was at this spot where the distance from one Bay to another is only a matter of a couple of miles that the clever French Canadian soldiers of D'Iberville's companies used to cross, bringing their boats with them.

Whitbourne said of it:

"And here I pray you note, that the bottoms of these Bayes doe meete together within the compasse of a small circuit; by means whereof our men passing ouer land from Bay, to Bay, may with much facilitie discover the whole Countrey."

APOLOGIA.

By Robert Gear MacDonald.

[No Newfoundlander, certainly no one who comes from, or whose forebears came from, Conception Bay, needs any explanation of the allusions in the sestet of the following Sonnet. But for the benefit of the uninitiate, a note may be prefixed. In Conception Bay an article nearly worn out is said to be "more older than gooder, like Hawco's chisel." Bussey is said to have "struck the swoils" between twelve and one—presumably after midnight. Possibly there is an ironical twist to the saying, hinting that Bussey may have begun to kill seals before the legal time had arrived. A variant of this expression, less well known, asserts that he "left the Ja" about this hour. Noftal was forty—but he lost the pork. This sounds like a North Shore tradition. The story, as it would appear, is that Noftal was playing a game of forty-fives for a barrel of pork; but being within one trick of victory, grew careless, and his opponents, in a single handed game, out-manoeuvred him. "Cape St. Mary's pays for all" is a saying from the Southern part of the Island. It is a cry of the reckless and extravagant, presuming that his catch from the prolific fishing ground about this Cape, may be trusted to recoup his losses and pay his debts. "Solomon Gosse's Birthday" evidently goes back to the "cookhouse days" of the eighteenth century Tuesday and Thursday, pork and duff (pudding) days, was each known as "Solomon Gosse's Birthday." Who Solomon Gosse was, or why he should have two birthdays in every week, or why he should celebrate it (any more than anyone else, when this kind of meal was universal) by pork and duff, I have never met anyone who could tell me. But many of his descendants and collaterals may be found to-day in Spaniard's Bay and its vicinity.]

I cannot write of things ineffable
In tortured words and verse irregular—
I've never linked my feelings to a star
That whisked them up to heaven before they fell,
A helpless sprawling wreck, when broke the spell—
I'd rather pipe of things anear, not far,
With bayside reed, of men that were and are,
Of characters our ancestors knew well.
I'd like to sing of Hawco's chisel worn;
And of the time that Bussey "struck the swoils";
And how the cocksure Noftal lost his game;
How Cape St. Mary's with its finny spoils
Pays all the fisher's debt; and hail the morn,
Solomon Gosse's Birthday, twice a week that came!



His Grace the Archbishop presides at the breakfast given to the four Communities in honour of the Golden Jubilee of Rev. Brother J. C. Fennessy.

Photo by S. H. Parsons & Sons.

❧ The New President of the Board of Trade. ❧

W. ANGUS REID, ESQ.



THE Newfoundland Board of Trade has become, by reason of the suspension of Parliamentary Governments, a body of greater importance and usefulness to the whole country than ever before. It is obviously the leading, if not the only, organization equipped to deal with many important matters. This statement is amply demonstrated by the amount of work already undertaken by the Board since the Commission of Government took office. It has grown to be a veritable safe-guard, not only to the trading community, but also to the country as a whole.

It is very gratifying to find that men like W. A. Reid, the new President, can be found who will voluntarily accept the

performing voluntary service not only as President of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, but also as chairman of the Tourist Development and Publicity Board, President of the Bally Haly Golf and Country Club, and Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Boy Scouts.

The new President is of a retiring nature, but his election indicates that his astute ability, his versatility and panoramic knowledge of Newfoundland's affairs has been recognized. Much is expected of him as the successor of Mr. T. A. MacNab whose dynamic energy has done so much to the good of the Board and its work. It is not doubted but that those expectations will be realized and that the Board of Trade will go forward.

THE NEWFOUNDLAND QUARTERLY offers congratulations to Mr. Reid on his election to the Presidency of the Newfoundland Board of Trade, and sincerely believes that his term of office will be one of outstanding success.



W. ANGUS REID, ESQ.

work and responsibilities which the presidency of this important organization imposes. A brief biography of Mr. Reid will show not only his capability but also his willingness to take his place whenever a public service can be performed.

William Angus Reid was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, the son of the late H. D. and Jessie Reid. He was educated at Bishop Feild College and at Harrow the famous public school of England. Mr. Reid is a Director of the Reid Newfoundland Co., Ltd., and General Agent for Newfoundland for the Railway Passengers Assurance Company of London, England, and for the Scottish Metropolitan Assurance Company of Edinburgh. He is a past President of the St. John's Skating Rink Co., Curling Association, Rotary Club, and a Past Master of the Masonic Lodge. Besides his business activities Mr. Reid is still

King George's Last Ride

By Bertille Tobin, King's Cove.

KING GEORGE was borne through London
By brawny arms and strong,
But hidden was the ready smile
That used to greet the throng.
Crowds did, indeed, surround him,
But his kindly eyes were closed
And in an oaken casket
His earthly form reposed!

Upon that simple coffin
The royal crown brightly shone—
The orb and gilded sceptre
Were also laid the eon.
Beside those gems so gorgeous,
A lovely floral cross
Told sweetly where Queen Mary
Found strength to bear her loss.

King George was borne through London,
With pageant truly grand,
Whilst all the British Empire
Seemed mourning close at hand.
To Paddington they bore him,
And tears fell free as rain,
When drums beat out the Dead March
As the cortège did entrain.

The train drew up at Windsor
Where tolled the Curfew Bell,
Sad welcome to the Monarch
That all had loved so well.
Then formed again the cortège
With its assemblage rare—
Kings, queens, and royal persons
From many lands being there;

Whilst Europe's great Republics
Had their envoys, likewise;
And troops of land, of air, of sea,
In varied splendid guise.
Again the Dead March sounded,
Guns did on air disgorge,
Whilst men in silence wended
To the Chapel of St. George.

The funeral rite being chanted,
The coffin was lowered down,
But at base of the altar
Remained the gleaming crown.
King George no longer needed
The glittering diadem,
His well spent life had crowned him
With a more precious gem!

Harbour Grace History.

Chapter Ten.—The Jerseymen at Harbour Grace.

By W. A. Munn.



In former chapters we gave many traditions about Jerseymen, but there was no official records of them kept in Newfoundland, and it is a difficult matter to get anything more than traditions about Newfoundland in Jersey.

The following chapter will show what an important part they took in the early History of Harbour Grace.

From an official record of surveys of all principal settlements in Conception Bay, taken about the year 1804, we have the names of the planters and families living there at that time. The surveyor has given the exact measurement of each property from High Water Mark to the Woods very often, bounded on the East and West by property belonging to other parties, and has endeavored to get from each one, important information of how this land came into their possession.

With a pair of compasses and a survey map of Harbour Grace before you, it is possible to fill in every property from Riverhead to Keef's Grove, also on the South Side of Harbour Grace, and right around Mosquito Cove, (Bristol's Hope).

You see from these records what Houses, Wharves, Stores, Stages, Flakes, Meadows and Gardens each person had.

Some state this property had been in their possession for 40 or 50 years, others say it was bequeathed by their father, or very often father-in-law. Some purchased it outright, stating amount, and giving name of the former owner. Others cleared the land from the woods and claimed ownership by Act, William III. From this we can trace an original Jersey ownership of almost all the Waterfront from Courage's Beach, east, to Cochrane Street, or the Boats Room at Point of Beach.

From Cochrane Street, or better known as Church Hill, east to Kerry Lane, and from the waterfront back to the woods is Garland's property.

East of Kerry Lane we find very old families, such as Bradbury, Snelgrove, Sheppard, Marshall, Parsons, Webber, Kennedys, and thence to Garland's Castle at the Grove; particulars of which we will have more to say about later on.

The records show that the extensive Roman Catholic grounds, 90 yards east to west from the waterfront, north to the woods, were bought from John Clement, a Jerseyman, for one hundred and forty pounds (£140).

Surrogate Charles Garland states, that he purchased his property at the Grove, 750 yards by the sea front, on which he had four houses, three gardens and one meadow, from Nicholas Fiott, a merchant of Jersey for £50 in 1771, and part cleared by himself from the woods.

Henry Warford, near by, states that he purchased 130 yards by the sea-side on which he had one stage, three flakes, two gardens, from Philip Bissin of Jersey in 1776 for £30, also part cut and cleared by himself.

On the South Side of Harbour Grace the Executors of John Clement claim 330 yards waterfront west from the Stone House. The Noels and Yetmans, still living there, are also originally Jersey families and related to the Clements.

The property where Munns have carried on business for 100

years was purchased originally from Danson's Estate in 1832. We find this sandwiched in between Jersey firms, Journaux and Gushue and their descendants. The Donnelly property was purchased from Thorne, Hooper & Co. in 1852.

The Devereaux stone house is where Thomas Foley was in 1830, Denis McGrath in 1806, James McBriare in 1791. These firms carried on an extensive business on land which the Martins of Jersey say belonged to them originally.

The Kean's Estate belonged to Richard Cain of Waterford, Ireland, and records say that he was owner since 1792. The property is bounded on the north by Joseph Martin's fence, showing clearly that the Martin property must have extended originally from the Jersey Room at Noad Street and east to where we find Victoria Street to-day.

In the block of land between Gas House Hill and Church Hill we find Pynn's Estate claimed by them for 70 years or more, but we find it bounded by a Jersey firm, Juer, and tradition says that the old Roman Catholic graveyard near by was given to them by the Thistles, another Jersey family.

The Pynns are a Bristol family, who settled originally in Mosquito (Bristol's Hope), and tradition says they got the land at Mosquito from the Sopers.

We have records of an important lawsuit claiming right to property, John Bailey vs. Amy Thistle, 1806.

John Bailey, an Englishman and cooper by trade, had married a daughter of Jeur or Jewer, and had been appointed executor for the Jewer Estate.

Isaac Bradbury, an old English resident, gave sworn evidence that the property claimed by Bailey was open, (that is public or common to all) before and after the French had burnt Harbour Grace (1697). The claim was for property at the waterfront and adjoining the lane leading to the Point of Beach, where the Sub-Police Station stands, and which is still a public cove, and described in deeds as the "Boats Room."

The property in this vicinity was originally Thistles and Jewers. M. J. Jones' property belonged formerly to the Pitts family, who moved to Harbour Grace from Bell Island. Pitts married one of the Jewers and got this property.

The Watts property adjoining belonged formerly to John Stretton, and was purchased from Peter LeSuer of Jersey about 1770, who will come in for special mention later on.

The Brown, Andrews and French families, west of Noad Street, all claim Jersey descent.

Another property that Surrogate Charles Garland was looking after for Captain Robert Beal (or Bail), between the Cole and French plantation at Courage's Beach, must have been Jersey property.

William Hennessey's property, formerly John Smith's, belonged originally to a Jersey family named Best.

In some old deeds regarding transfer of land, other Jersey names are mentioned. LeViscount's plantation called the "Look Out" or "Labor in Vain," was bequeathed unto Louisa Hippisley, daughter of Charles Parsons.

The following Jersey names taken from the Register of the Church of England, which dates back to 1775 will confirm:

In 1775 Philip Brown is mentioned as a native of Jersey. There were also L'Air, LeBreton, Filier, Rouge, LeCour, Filsuel LeDro, LeBrocke, LeSauture. In 1803 Peter LeBreton sold a Garden and meadow in the rear of the town to Richard Palmer a native of Bristol.

There were two private Jersey burying grounds. Tombstones of the Thistle family dating back to 1760 are still to be seen in the Plot off Thompson's Lane.

Dr. John Moore, a Jerseyman still remembered as a very clever man, was buried there. He was a Doctor on a warship, and married into the Thistle family, and settled at Harbour Grace. His residence and shop where medicines were sold was on the spot where Thompson's Drug Store stands to-day, show how tenaciously trade holds on to certain localities.

The other Jersey burying ground was 20 yards north from Payne's Room.

With this documentary evidence there is every reason to believe the tradition in the Martin family, that the Martins and Paynes are the oldest settlers in Harbour Grace. Payne's premises near Noad Street was called the Jersey Room. They say John Payne also built a hut right near the Point of Beach on property where Pitts built a store afterwards. He went there to shoot wild birds for food and bait. Clouds of ducks and geese at that time passed over the Point of Beach in their annual migration. The Martins claim that originally their family sailed from Jersey to Iceland for the fishing season. They had got as far as the Orkney Islands, and were induced by a man named Joyce to go to Newfoundland instead.

The Clements were a very important firm and had extensive family connections all round Conception Bay, which traditions say go back to 1500 or earlier.

We find Clement owning property at Freshwater, at Bryant's Cove, also Bread and Cheese Cove (now Bishop's Cove).

There is also the Clement Estate at Cupids, adjoining where John Guy had his first settlement in 1610. The Clement family from Jersey are still important merchants trading direct with Burgeo and LaPoile, and state that there can be no doubt that the Clement family trading so long with Harbour Grace must have been their ancestors, still they have no records of it.

In several important harbours we still hear one side of the harbour called the Jersey Side, showing clearly that the Jersey-men endeavoured to keep to themselves, and did not mix freely with the others residing in that harbour. Some prominent spot is pointed out as the site of the Jersey Room, that was where the principal business was carried on, and the other places would be Jersey fishing stages.

In Harbour Grace we find two important Jersey Rooms. The Journeaux appears to be the most important from the Jersey Rock in the Dock, east to Thistle's property, where Robert Duff carries on business to-day.

The Paynes at Noad Street was the other Jersey Room. The red brick house occupied by Richard Cornish in 1800 was an important centre and belonged to this Jersey Room.

These facts gathered from tradition and a few old deeds that are still in existence give the most reliable evidence that is obtainable, but there is no doubt whatever that the Jersey-men were settled in Harbour Grace long before the Englishmen.

There are no official records of these events preserved in Jersey. By accident some old papers of Charles Robin of Gaspe were found in Jersey a few years ago, giving particulars of when

that old firm still carrying on business first started, 1766, after the capture of Quebec by General Wolfe.

1793—Chief Justice Reeves in his evidence given before a Royal Commission states, that one of the reasons the Custom House was started in Newfoundland in 1764 was, that a clandestine trade of a very considerable amount was carried on with Newfoundland, not only by vessels from Guernsey and Jersey, but also through the French Islands of Miquelon and St. Pierre.

We get some interesting facts from a book published in 1818 by Lieutenant Edward Chappell, R.N., of a cruise he made in H.M.S. *Rosamond* to Newfoundland and Labrador in 1813. He stated:

"A great jealousy and friction exists between the Guernsey adventurers, who occupied the western side of Blanc Sablon and the English families of the opposite shore. The Guernsey people are generally the most industrious. The vessels of these thriving Channel Islanders are slightly built and calculated to make speedy voyages, so that by hurrying out to Newfoundland as early in the year as possible, they quickly procure cargoes of codfish, and as speedily recross the Atlantic, and by this means reach the Portuguese and Spanish markets first, whereby they obtain the highest price and therefore, incur the resentment of those not so successful. According to an old custom the sum of sixty pounds sterling is annually bestowed upon the master, who arrives first, and he is dignified by the title of Admiral of the fishery for the season. There are a few trifling privileges attached to the office, amongst which is the exclusive right to a salmon river at the head of the Bay. A Guernsey master had gained the reward this year, and by farming out the salmon river for forty pounds, he cleared one hundred pounds without the least exertion on his part, which proves that the Channel Islanders had the same privileges as the Englishmen."

1641—The following happened in the reign of Charles I. and during the Civil War in England, which ended in his execution in 1649. During these eight years the Channel Islanders followed the fortunes of their King, and as Royalists preyed on British shipping with their privateers. From an old Jersey diary (of Jean Chevalier) covering the period between 1643 and 1651 we get many details.

Sir George Carteret, the Governor, organized a famous fleet of privateers armed under Letter of Marque from the King, causing great damage to English trading vessels, most of whom supported the Parliamentary party. This fleet captured one hundred and twenty-five prizes. They were brought to Jersey, where cargoes and vessels were auctioned, Governor Carteret getting one tenth of the proceeds.

There were many other captures, as these privateers seized many vessels near the English coast, and sent the Captains ashore to bring ransom immediately or the vessel and crew were carried off. In cases of this kind there was no dividing of proceeds at Jersey.

In 1646 the French King made such complaints of depredations to French vessels, that King Charles was forced to withdraw the Letters of Marque for a short time.

It was a wonderful period when we recognize Sir George Carteret with ten or twelve small privateers of 30 to 50 tons measurement facing the whole Naval and mercantile fleets of Great Britain so successfully for eight years.

The Parliamentary Party, with Oliver Cromwell in charge, were now getting settled, and could give more attention to the affairs of Jersey.

In September, 1650, they sent two well armed frigates to Newfoundland, where they captured the Jersey fleet of ten ships, and brought them back loaded with fish.

In October, 1651, Admiral Blake was sent with warships to Jersey, and the days of Sir George's privateers were over.

1685—We find the Jersey fleet for Newfoundland greatly reduced. The Jersey records say only five vessels have cleared this year for Newfoundland. The French aggression and concessions granted during the reign of Charles II. had almost driven the Jerseymen out of the fishing trade.

1755—Daniel Messervey writes from Jersey to a friend of his in London, that during the late war with France, the Jersey privateers had captured prizes to the value of £60,000 and made 600 prisoners.

1775—England was at war with the revolutionists in the United States. France stepped in to help the United States, and tried to recover her prestige of Naval power. The Jersey privateers were manned, and did excellent work, but unfortunately there was no Messervey to chronicle their successes and activities.

1778—There were 150 French vessels as prizes in the harbour at St. Helier and 1,500 prisoners.

1780—Jersey owned 14 corsairs, carrying 36 to 120 men, armed with 4 to 22 cannon. On September 21st, 1780, twenty-one prizes were anchored in the harbour. William Patriarche claimed £2,605 for loss of his corsair, whilst in the employ of the State. Jersey sailors had exemption from press gangs. The Jersey fleet in Canada had very little chance against the American privateers. Robins, in Gaspe, was plundered.

1790—The staple trade of Jersey and Guernsey is said to be the fishery with Newfoundland, and in war time privateering. Guernsey had also a profitable business in wines and spirits.

1793—Then came the Napoleonic wars, and in two years Jersey lost 40 vessels, being over two-thirds of her shipping, and 900 Jerseymen were prisoners in France. It was only with the greatest difficulty that they kept the trade open with Canada and Newfoundland.

1794—Only six vessels, manned by 50 Jerseymen, were fitted out for the Newfoundland fishery. The days of privateering were ended.

Napoleon's war must have hit the Jersey trade with Conception Bay very hard, as we find them all selling out, and never recovered. The Jersey trade with the Straits of Belle Isle continued for another hundred years. It is still active with Burgeo and LaPoile on the South Coast.

When the Norsemen started their raids over one thousand years ago, they were successful in capturing a large proportion of France. They then invaded and conquered England. Numerous raids were made to the Mediterranean, where they conquered and held the Island of Sicily, but instead of introducing their own Norse language as England, Spain and Portugal did in their American colonization, we find the Norsemen—while creating many improvements—eventually adopted the original language of the conquered and lost their identity.

It was the same with the Jerseymen, who were Normans in their customs speaking the French language, but have become so absorbed in our Newfoundland life, that no one knows any difference to-day; and it is only by family traditions that we know they originally came from the Channel Islands.

The Jerseymen have always fished from the shore like the Englishmen. The fishermen came here working on shares very different from the Spaniards and Basques, who came as fisher-

men on wages; and most of their fishery operations were carried on at the Banks just as the French do to-day with St. Pierre as their centre for supplies throughout the season.

The Jerseymen have always been noted for the splendid way in which they cured their fish. They obtained highest prices in all the foreign markets, notably in the market of Brazil; also Naples, Valencia and Oporto. Many cargoes were taken from Newfoundland to Jersey in the autumn, to be thoroughly dried, and were shipped to Brazil and elsewhere during the winter.

In looking for early reference in our Histories of the Jerseymen, we must come to the conclusion that, when French vessels are mentioned between Cape Race and Cape Bonavista in the early records, these were really the Jerseymen.

In 1527 Capt. John Rut, in charge of Man-of-War for King Henry VIII., arrived at St. John's, August 3, 1527, and finds eleven sail of Normans (Jerseymen), one Breton, and two Portugal, — Basques, all fishing and ready to depart.

1583—Sir Humphrey Gilbert's frigate *Swallow* waylaid a French vessel (Jerseymen), near the entrance to Conception Bay, who was then on a voyage home. The crew of the *Swallow* were in need of clothes, and took them forcibly.

1596—Captain Richard Clarke, who had commanded the *Delight* in Gilbert's fleet visiting St. John's, 1583, was now in charge of his own vessel at St. John's. He was the last Englishman to leave for home, and there were three French ships (Jerseymen) remaining, who invited him aboard, and surreptitiously took himself and crew prisoners for nine days, while they pillaged his vessel.

1614—Sir Henry Manwaring, the pirate, arrived at Harbour Grace. From a French ship in Harbour Grace he took 10,000 fish. He also captured another Flemish ship in Carbonear. They must be Jerseymen.

In this chapter we have confined ourselves as much as possible to Jerseymen. In our next we will tell about the English fishermen.



TAD LINCOLN.

By Henry Polk Lowenstein, Kansas, Missouri.

[Tad Lincoln's remains rested in a crypt in his father's tomb in Springfield, Illinois, until the monument was rebuilt a few years ago, when it was taken to Washington, D.C., and interred beside his little brother in Arlington Cemetery, said to be the wishes of Mrs. Lincoln expressed in her lifetime.]

TAD LINCOLN was his father's cherished son,
Beloved child of promise and renown;
His sacred ashes rest in Arlington,
His glowing spirit wears a mystic crown.
He was the apple of his father's eye,
None were so dear to him as little Tad;
The doting father praised him to the sky,
The son returned his love and, too, was glad.

Now let his lifeless body sleep in peace
In Arlington beneath the trees and grass,
And may his father's praises never cease
As they in Glory meet, salute and pass,
And may these kindred spirits ever roam
Through corridors of their Eternal Home.

THE PASSING OF HON. F. C. ALDERDICE

STRICKEN as he was listening to the broadcast of the proceedings of the annual meeting of the Bible Society on Sunday, February 23rd, Hon. Frederick Charles Alderdice, Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, passed away at 6 a.m. February 26th at his residence Park Place, Rennie's Mill Road. Medical assistance was summoned immediately, but from the first it was feared that little hope could be held out for his recovery from what was found to be a paralytic stroke. Mr. Alderdice was in his office the day previous and there was nothing to suggest up to the time of his collapse that he was feeling unwell.

Frederick Charles Alderdice was born at Belfast, Ireland, on November 10th, 1872, and was the son of William and Rachel (Monroe) Alderdice, both residents of Belfast. Educated at the Methodist College, Belfast, Mr. Alderdice came out to New-



THE LATE HON. F. C. ALDERDICE.

foundland and became identified with the Colonial Cordage Development Company in 1886, then under the presidency of the late Moses Monroe, his uncle. In 1922, he was appointed Vice-President and Managing Director, and his keen business acumen and enterprise made it the flourishing establishment which it is to-day. In addition he was Director of the Imperial Tobacco Company, (Nfld.) Ltd., the Newfoundland Manufacturers' Mutual Insurance Company, Newfoundland Motor Mutual Insurance Association, and of the Eastern Trust Company. In addition to his business activities he was always a close student of affairs that concerned the land of his adoption, and in 1924 he was appointed member of the Legislative Council, becoming Government leader of the Council in 1928.

On the retirement of Hon. W. S. Monroe in that year, Mr. Alderdice assumed the office of Prime Minister. In the October election he was returned as member for St. John's East but his party was defeated, and for the next four years he led the Opposition in the House of Assembly. In 1932 he again faced the

country in the General Election, his party being returned with 24 members out of a House of 27. He continued to fill the office until February 16th, 1934, when the affairs of Newfoundland were taken over by the Commission of Government. He was appointed Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education and Vice-Chairman of the Commission.

The late Frederick Alderdice leaves to mourn his widow, formerly Harriet Carter, to whom he was married in October, 1900, and who has been his devoted partner in much that concerned his public as well as his private life; two sons, James and Harold, both engaged in the Colonial Cordage Company, and two daughters, Miss Edith who resides at home, and Mrs. H. Darroch Macgillivray of Circular Road. Regret will be general at his passing, and the deepest sympathy goes out to the relatives in their great bereavement.

State Funeral Very Largely Attended.

The funeral of the late Honourable F. C. Alderdice, Vice-Chairman of the Commission of Government and Commissioner for Home Affairs and Education, which took place from his residence, Rennie's Mill Road, was a fitting tribute to the memory of one who had striven so valiently in the interests of Newfoundland. From his late home to St. Thomas's Church both sides of the route were filled with citizens in their thousands.

Preceded by a hearse banked with floral tributes the hearse bearing the casket was also laden with wreaths. Behind the hearse came the members of the family of the deceased and then Privy Councillors, the Chief Justice and the Puisne Judges and the members of the Commission of Government. Following were the Consular representatives of Foreign Governments, ex-members of the Legislative Council and of the House of Assembly, the Chief of Police, the Sheriff and the Judge of the Central District Court, secretaries of departments, Commissioned officers who had served in His Majesty's Naval and Military forces, members of the Civil service, the Mayor and Councillors, President and Council of the Board of Trade, employees of the Colonial Cordage Company and private citizens.

Mr. R. Gushue represented the President of the Board of Governors of Dalhousie University.

Leading the funeral cortege were Boy Scouts under assistant commissioner Horwood, Church Lads' Brigade under Lt. Col. J. Crawford, Great War Veterans Association under Major March and the Constabulary under Assistant Chief Strange.

His Excellency the Governor, Captain Schwerdt, Private Secretary and Lieut. Walwyn, had taken their seats in St. Thomas's Church before the funeral arrived. In the Church also was a delegation from the Girl Guides.

At St. Thomas's Church, preceded by the Choir and in processional order, Rev. C. T. D. Sparshott, Rev. Canon Higham, Rev. Canon Stirling, Rev. Canon Facey, Rev. Canon Howitt, Rev. J. A. Meaden and the Lord Bishop of Newfoundland, met the funeral at the north door. The service opened with the hymn "Jesu, lover of my soul," followed by Psalm 39 beginning "I said, I will take heed to my ways: that I offend not in my tongue." The lesson from I. Corinthians XV:20 was read by Canon Stirling and the hymn "When I survey the wondrous Cross" was sung by request. Canon Howitt took a part of the burial service, the prayers and the "Nunc Dimittis". The Lord Bishop of Newfoundland pronounced the Benediction.

Reforming, at the conclusion of the Church Service, His Excellency the Governor, Captain Schwerdt and Lieut. Walwyn walked immediately behind the members of the family of the deceased, to the Church of England cemetery, where the comital service was taken by Canon Howitt.

❧ ❧ The Late Archbishop Howley's "Newfoundland Name-Lore."

Republished from "The Newfoundland Quarterly," Commencing October, 1901.

ARTICLE XXIII.



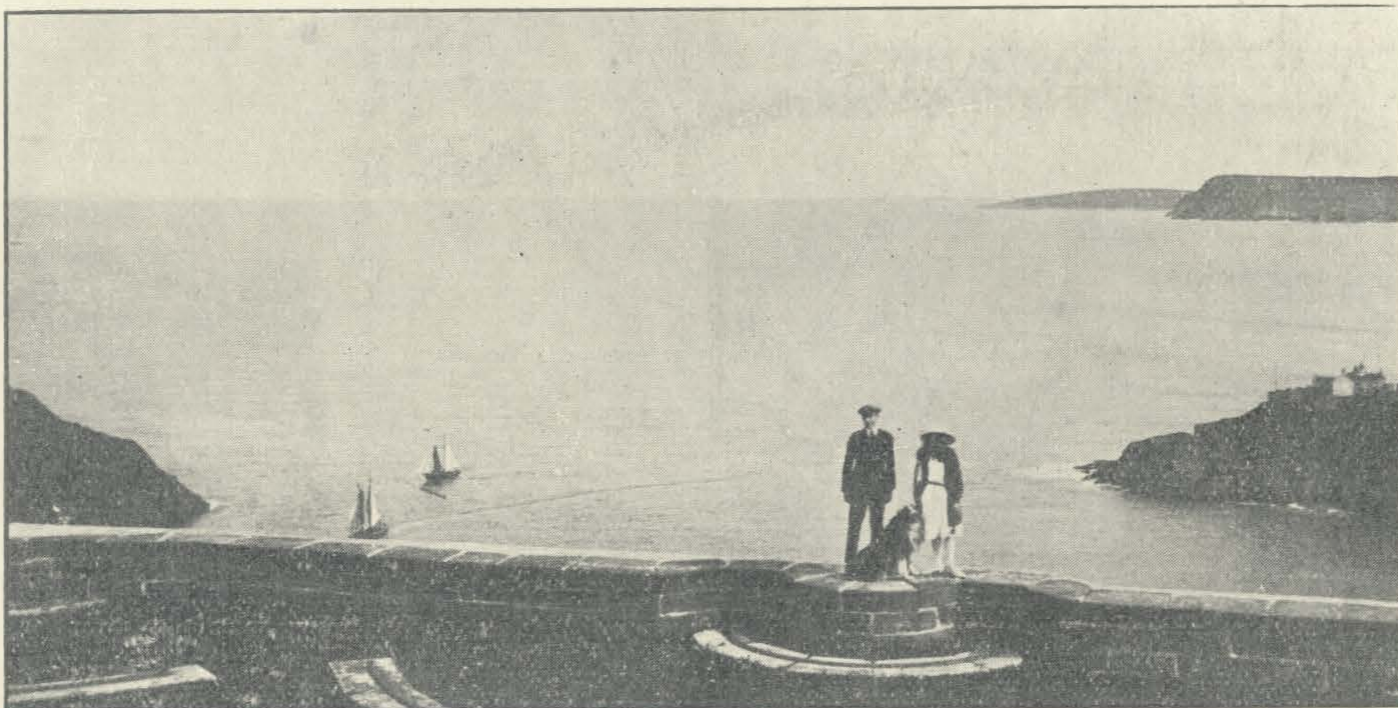
LEAVING St. John's and going Southwards, we pass at first the commonplace names of Freshwater, Deadman's Cove, and Blackhead: next we come
To Cape Spear.

This is a very interesting name. The point itself is a most important one, being the nearest point of America to the Old World. It is only 1650 miles from Cape Clear, the south-western point of Ireland, and the distance could be run by the *Lusitania* in about two days and fifteen hours! The name also is one of much interest: it is found many times repeated in various forms, and in various localities. It is a corruption of the French word *Espérance*—HOPE—and is generally joined with the adjective good, making in French

Hope that beyond it they might find the long-looked-for passage. That Cape Spear is a corruption of this name appears evidently also from a study of the old maps. On Majollo's and Ribeiro's maps (1527) it appears as C. d'espera. In 1527 John Rut, an English navigator, was in St. John's Harbour. He wrote from there a letter, and speaks of this cape as Cap. de Sper. On the the French maps, the Harleyan Collection (1542) and Deescellier's (1553), it appears as C. d'espoir. This name still remains as that of one of our western bays; though by a strange corruption it has received a name in English meaning the very opposite of the original French name. It is called on our maps

Bay Despair,

whereas the French was *Baie d'espoir* (of hope), though some



FROM THE QUEEN'S BATTERY—SHOWING FORT AMHERST, BLACKHEAD, AND CAPE SPEAR.

Photo by G. R. Williams.

"Bon Esperance," in English "Good Hope." A harbour on Labrador, a little west of Blanc Sablon, still bears the name, though barbarously mispronounced by our people as Bon ESPEARANCE (with the accent on spear). We learn the origin of the name from Jacques Cartier. In 1534 he gave this name to a point at the south entrance of Gaspé Bay, "Pour l'espoir," he says que nous avions, d'y trouver passage"; "for the hope that we had of finding there a passage," i.e. He thought on seeing the wide opening of Gaspé Bay (he had not then discovered the mouth of the St. Lawrence) that he had at length found the great Nor'-West passage to Cathay and Chipango, China and Japan, which was the object of his explorations, and that of all the early voyagers, even up to a period long subsequent to Cartier's time. In 1670, nearly a hundred and forty years later, the Hudson Bay Company, in their Charter, had special mention made of the finding of this passage. This then throws light on the fact of the above name appearing so frequently. The voyagers on meeting some bold headland always cherished the

of the French maps translating back from the English corrupt form have *Baie de desespoir*. On the map of Homem (Italian, 1558) we have C. de Espera. The same on Dee's map (1580). Mason's map, 1625, does not give Cape Spear at all; but near C. Broyle it gives *Isle espere*. This is one of the few French names on that map. The greater part of the map is in English (and naturally), but there are several names in Latin as, for instance, *Fretum Placentiae*. These are evidently interpolations, and the map bears every appearance of having been tampered with by later hands. Judge Prowse relies almost entirely on this map for proof of Cabot's Landfall being Bonavista. But the map is not to be relied on. I may at some other time, and in some other place return to this question. Jacobscz's map, 1621, gives both C. d'espere and I. d'espere. I find this Spear Island, or Isle of Spear on all the old maps down to 1784, where it appears on the Royal French map.

On modern maps we have only three islands marked between C. Spear and C. Broyle, viz.:—Gull I. off Whittle's Bay, the

largest of the three; Green I. the smallest, off Moble; and Great I. off Bawleen. On the older maps two other islands are given: viz. Spear I. or Isle de Spere off Bauleen: a little to the northward of it; and Fox's Island near Torr's Cove. Some of the maps have also Goose I., but this is only a second name for Great I., as appears from Page's map, 1860, which gives Goose I., as being the same as Great Island; thus, Great or Goose I. On Belin's map, 1744, it is given simply as Goose I., in French thus "I aux Oyes." And Taverner in the British Pilot, 1755, gives it thus:—"Against Bauline (sic) lies Goose Island about a mile, or half a league seaward." Cook also, 1775-78, gives it as Goose I. The Royal French map of 1784 calls it Grande Ile." So it was about this time the change began to take place, but, as we have seen the two names, seemed to strive for possession up to within fifty years ago, vide Page's map. On all

is called P. (point) despare; and at the inlet of Quidividi which is made abnormally large, and looks more, like the bight of Torbay, is marked I. despaire. This map, however, is very incorrect all throughout, especially for one of so late a date. C. Tour Lotter's map, 1720, gives C. Espar. Taverner, 1745, has C. Spare, and Cook, 1774, and the French Ordinance map, 1784, copied from Cook, gives it as at present spelt. After that we find no further variations. It may be here remarked that the well known

Cape Of Good Hope,

the southern point of Africa, suggests the same idea as mentioned above. It was given by the Portuguese on their search for a southern passage to India. This cape was discovered first by Bartholemew Diaz in 1486. It was rounded for the first time by Vasco da Gama in 1497, whence he steered for India, and



PETTY HARBOUR—ABOUT NINE MILES FROM ST. JOHN'S.

The Electric Light Plant which supplies the City with power is stationed here.

later maps, however, the name Great I. seems to have gained the mastery. As to Spear I., Taverner, 1755, says: "From Baline Head to Isle de Spear is N.N.E. a mile." Then he says, "A little without Toads Cove is Foxe's I., between which and it there is no passage." This is the island which forms the harbor of Torr's Cove.

I am not aware whether the name of Spear Island still survives among the inhabitants of the shore. It has certainly disappeared from all modern maps, though exactly when I cannot say. It is not on Page's map of 1860, nor on Howley's map of 1907.

Returning now to the consideration of C. Spear, the name appears for the first time in its present form on Dudley's map, 1647. On Sellars', 1671, it is C. Spare. The same on Thornton's, 1689; and on another of the same date we have C. Dispear. On Friend's map, 1713, there are three large islands misplaced between St. John's and Torbay. The land opposite

was successful in finding the Great Eastern World.

Between Cape Spear and Petty Harbour there are two small coves not at present, I believe, occupied by any inhabitants, but they bear names which have some significance. One is named

Empty Basket.

It would be difficult to find a meaning for this strange name. I once heard an explanation offered, but whether in joke or not I cannot say. It was the following: The place is hardly worthy of the name of a cove. It is merely a small creek or crannie among the rocks. At the back the cliff rises perpendicularly. The only house existing there in former times was perched on the ledge of the rock after the manner of the Sacro Specu at Subiaco, where St. Benedict had his cell, and lived for many years. There was no access to this dwelling place of the saint except by a most dangerous pathway down the face of the cliff, and provisions had to be let down from the top in a basket attached to a rope. When the basket reached the mouth of the

cave the saint used to put out a long stick with a hook on it and draw the basket into his cell. Taking out the bread which some kind friend had let down to him, he would ring a little bell and the basket was hauled up! I need not pursue the legend, though it is very interesting. Now it was said that in this manner the family who lived at this place used to let down the basket containing their "supplies": and no doubt it was very often empty! The boys of the family used to "shinnie" up and down this rope, and so became expert and daring climbers. It is said that when the Brooklyn Bridge was in course of construction, the two great piers being erected, a fine wire was strung across from one to the other. The next move was to send across a man in a basket, who would bring with him a heavier cable. No one could be found to perform the daring feat, until at length one of the boys of "Empty Basket," who had emigrated to the United States appeared on the scene, and immediately volun-

The Captain of the *Greyhound*, then doing duty between Bell Island and the Cove, who had sailed in Lord Brassy's yacht, stated that he had often seen this fish in the South Pacific. It was a species of sunfish, and was known among the seamen as the "snapper." It might be that such a fish had been taken in the vicinity and have given the name to the place. A more likely and less far-fetched reason is suggested by the worthy Canon, viz., that the old name for the "Billfish," which is very common on our shores was the "snapper." These fish were abundant about this locality.

The name Stopper's Side suggests the name of a place near Lawn, the meaning of which I have not hitherto been able to ascertain. It is called "Step-aside."

The name of

Petty Harbour

explains itself Small Harbour. The name is found in different



THE GOULDS—FOREST POND, PETTY HARBOUR ROAD.

teered to go across which was successfully accomplished.

The other place is called

Stafford Side.

No one lives there now. This place came into some notoriety lately, as the spot where the *Regulus* went ashore. One of the local papers, in describing that event, spoke of the place as "Stopper's Side." The name is not known as such by any of the fishermen. The Revd. Father Tierney of Petty Harbour informs me that no one of the name of Stafford has ever lived at the place. The Revd. Canon Smith of Portugal Cove, from whom I am constantly receiving much assistance in compiling these notes, writes me saying that he has always heard this name pronounced Stafford's Side. But some of the fishermen say they have heard it called Snapper's Side; never Stopper's Side. Canon Smith then describes a strange fish which was caught some years ago at the Cove. It was a very beautiful fish, about five feet long and four feet wide, nearly round but always swam on its side. It was brilliantly coloured, "crimson, green and gold when taken out of the water." This reminds one of Byron's description of the Sunset, when

" the parting day
Dies like a Dolphin, whom each pang imbues
With the new colour as he gasps away,
The last still loveliest."

places along our coast, and is spelt in different ways like so many other names. There is one on Labrador near C. Louis.

Petty Fort,

in Placentia Bay, is likely the same name corrupted from Petit Port as there is no vestige of a fort or battery there. In an old Record (1626) is spelt Petyte Harbour, (Prowse, p. 103). On Mason's Map 1625, Petit Harbour: In 1671 Sellers spells it as we do now Petty: Taverner (1755) has it Pette Hr. In the present instance the name is not very appropriately applied, for there is a large bay or bight outside. From the north to the south point is over a league ($2\frac{1}{2}$ miles) and inside where the boats anchor is scarcely fit to be called a harbour it is rather a little cove. Between Cape Spear and Petty Harbour lies

Maddock's or Maddix Cove,

a considerable settlement of fishermen reside here. The name is a family name. It was well known in St. John's in the XIX. Century. One of our best known men of those times was Luke Maddock, a well-to-do merchant of St. John's. He lived in the old house at the foot of Carter's Hill, now occupied by Captain Fitzpatrick. One of his daughters was married to John Howley, Esq., late of Topsail Road. I cannot say if any of his relatives gave their name to this cove or not.

Before passing along the coast, I will take an excursion inland.

About three miles from Petty Harbour, on the main road from St. John's to Bay Bulls, is the rich and comfortable settlement of

The Goulds.

It is an entirely agricultural settlement, being one of the few existing in Newfoundland out of sight of the sea. There is no actual village, but the road is thickly lined on both sides for a distance of over three miles, with neat farm houses, and prosperous looking farms. As to the name. It is not easy to decide the origin of it. It is possibly one of the few Irish names surviving in the country. The first settlers in this locality were Irish emigrants. The word Gabhal (pronounced goul) in Irish, means primitively a fork, such as a hay-fork made of a forked branch of a tree. Boys in Ireland use a small fork of this kind to sustain their "cribs" or traps for catching birds. It is called a Goulyoge (little fork). The word is in a secondary sense applied to the forks of a river, and the land lying between them. There are many names in Ireland of which this word forms a part: for instance Gould's Cross near Thurles. Goole-mor and Goole-beg—Great and Little Fork—the name of two mountains near Glengarriff. They stand somewhat like the prongs of a fork. Now there are the "Goulds" two rivers which branch off from each other forming a fork, which might have reminded some of our early settlers of the sunny vales of Tipperary or Kilkenny, watered by the Suir and the Anner—the Nore and the Barrow. The Rev. Fr. Tierney, Parish Priest of Petty Harbour, whom I have consulted on this question, writes me as follows: ". . . One version has it that on the banks of one of the Goulds rivers, now known as Raymond's River, at the lower Goulds, there used to grow an abundance of wild plants that gave off yellow flowers and blossoms (Mary Gold). These flowers were called 'Goulds' by the people. Another version is that the boys and young men were wont to assemble in that locality to play a game called Goulds (Goals)." Mr. H. LeMessurier writes me that he thinks the name is rather English. "It is," he says, "an old English name. Gould's Green is an ancient village in Middlesex, two miles from Uxbridge. The Goulds owned large tracts of land in Middlesex. . . . I think it very likely," he continues, "that the name of Goulds was given by some old Englishman who came from Middlesex with Guy." But none of Guy's people, as far as we know, ever came from Conception Bay to the Southern Shore, and we have no account of any one of that name ever having lived at the Goulds. It would be more likely one of Lord Baltimore's people. But I don't think the name of Goulds is at all so ancient. The settlement is evidently quite modern and grew up subsequently to the making of the road in the early decades of the XIX. Century. Before the road was built, the path from Bay Bulls to St. John's ran along the top of the ridge or hill, near the sea coast. Even up to the late Dean Cleary's time there was no road from Whittle's Bay to town, and he often tramped with his "nunny bag" on his back over the long ridge from Bay Bulls to Petty Harbour, and so on to St. John's. The interior of the country was then altogether uninhabited.

Before closing this Number I wish to refer back to No. XXII. In that article I spoke of the

Tantum Rocks,

off the south head of Torbay, and said that I had no explanation to offer of the meaning of the word. Since then Canon Smith writes me that he has heard the word

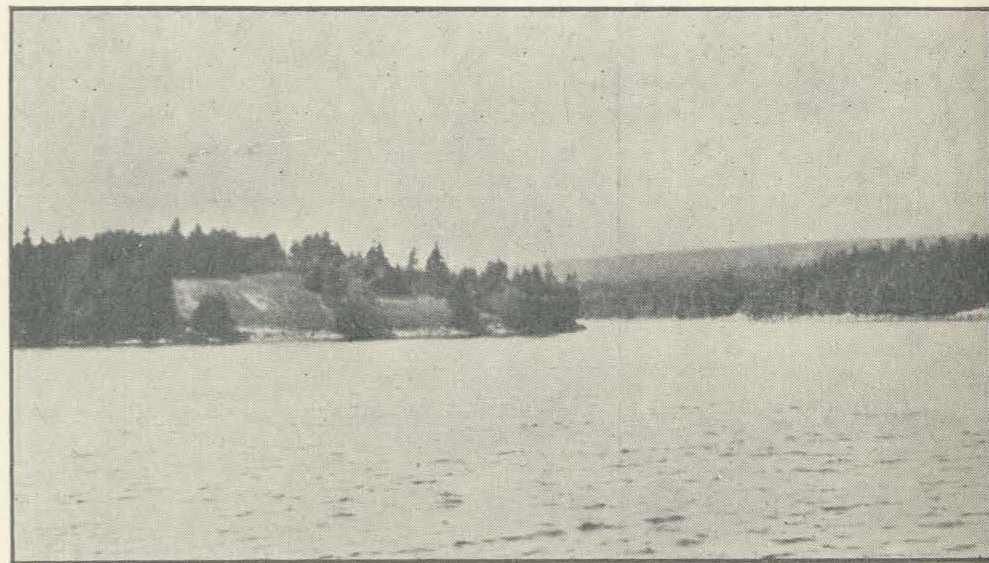
Tantum

applied by fishermen in the sense of a tangle: thus they would say their nets were "all of a tantum" or "all in a tantum," when

the net had been, for instance, swept by a tide, or tangled and torn by a shark" This word is evidently a corruption of the English word tantrum, which means a fit of passion and illhumor. No doubt such a state of mind would be caused by seeing a net destroyed, and by a very simple exercise of metonymy the effect would be applied to the cause, first to the nearer or proximate cause—the net; then to the remoter cause—the rock, &c., which brought the net to that state, and finally to a rock, which covered with long tangled fibres of seaweed, might have the appearance of a net in a tantum: or again, a rock around which the surges rage as if they were in a tantum or tantrum. I may say that I have recently enquired among fishermen of the west side of Placentia Bay, and I find they have the use of the word still among them. Canon Smith informs me that the Tantam Rock is a reef that is always submerged even at the lowest water. It is a "Ledge"—a fishing ground. In heavy sea and storms the waters rage and seethe over it, and it is said to be in a regular tantum. Canon Smith suggests some kindred meaning for Rantam and Random in Trinity Bay. There is a "ledge" or fishing-ground off Ferryland called the "Bantam Ledge"; this may be another corruption of the same word.

October, 1908.

† M. F. H.



SOUTH-EAST ARM, PLACENTIA.

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NEWFOUNDLAND, our Terra Nova,
Each our gifts to thee we bring,
Worthy daughter of an Empire,
Firm and loyal to our King.
Onward may good fortune guide thee,
Upward set a valiant course,
Nurture thee with richest blessing,
Dower thee to humblest source.
Land of Cabot's glorious venture—
Ancient Colony, our pride—
Nation of a stalwart lineage,
Dauntless foemen of the tide.
Onward let us bear thy banner,
Undivided faith unfold,
Ready to conserve thy freedom,
Thy concern ours to uphold.
England's first wrought link of Empire,
Rugged Isle of Tudor's claim,
Robust child of robust sire,
All thy sons appraise thy name.
Naught of evil to attend thee,
Or ill fortune thee assail;
Victory crown thine aspirations,
And strong purpose to prevail.

January 13th, 1935.



St. Patrick's Day In The Mornin'.



By Capt. Leo C. Murphy.



THE BENEVOLENT IRISH SOCIETY'S HALL—ST. PATRICK'S DAY.



URE it was grand, years ago, to wake up on the morning of St. Patrick's Day. Maybe there was a scad of snow on the ground, and the sun was out to take the chill out of the air, while there was a fine, clear sky.

Happy are the memories of that Day, and all that went with it!

You were out early after breakfast, for the Annual Parade of the Benevolent Irish Society was a feature of the festival you should not miss. A grand sight it was, with so many Bands, playing stirring airs along the line of march. The Society's Officers, with beaver hats, and scarves, and their bunches of shamrocks, left an impression.

Faithfully you trudged along the side-walk on the snow-crust, as you watched the C. L. B. Drum-Major waving his baton, and drank in the medley of Irish airs.

What of the night? Lovingly and lingeringly you awaited your tea, so that you could rush away to the Play. You sensed that both the Irish and the T. A. Halls would be filled, and unless you were at the door by seven o'clock, there was little chance of a seat in the Gallery or the "Pit."

And the Theatricals themselves! Through the mists of memory the Plays emerge as you visualize them. "Shaun Rhue," "Inshavogue," "A Daughter of Erin," "Shaun McGawn," "A Sprig of Shamrock," "The Road to Kenmare," — you see the stage settings, and hear the voices of these talented local performers, many of which are now,—alas!—silent. P. F. Moore and the late Miss M. Viguers; T. H. O'Neill and Mrs. Baxter; T. M. White, G. F. Power, W. J. Myler and the Old Favourites—perhaps these names stand out to some, but there were many others who graced the St. John's stage with talent and distinction in the days of long ago. "The Colleen Bawn," "Eileen Oge," "The Shaughraun," "Kerry Gow," "Rory O'More," "Mavourneen," "Peep O'Day" and "My Geraldine" are not soon forgotten!

St. Patrick's Day brings with it thoughts of Ireland—of the Country, of its people and of its traditions.

My own visit to that fair land was all too short, but there are

mental pictures of it that will live for ever. Rugged cliffs and roaring billows were not strange scenes, but one also saw a quiet land, a land of peaceful dales and dreamy pastures, and that at a time when the whole of Europe was involved in that awful War of 1914-1918. There was graceful beauty lurking in its luscious fields of clover, in its glittering meadows, and in its purple sweet scented bogs. Along silent reaches were stretches of shimmering beauty, while the grandeur of tree-clad shores of a tranquil "Lough" entwined itself around the heart of a lone Newfoundlander so far removed from his native soil. It seemed a land of restful content and of golden memories; no wonder one's thoughts go out to it on this day!

Even now, though the sunshine of last March has faded to a memory, and that of next St. Patrick's Day is too far away to be even a hope, I can still feel the lilt of the western wind and the great peace which fell on us, although merely a few hundred miles distant guns roared heavily on the air, and the God of War breathed Death over a fair Country!

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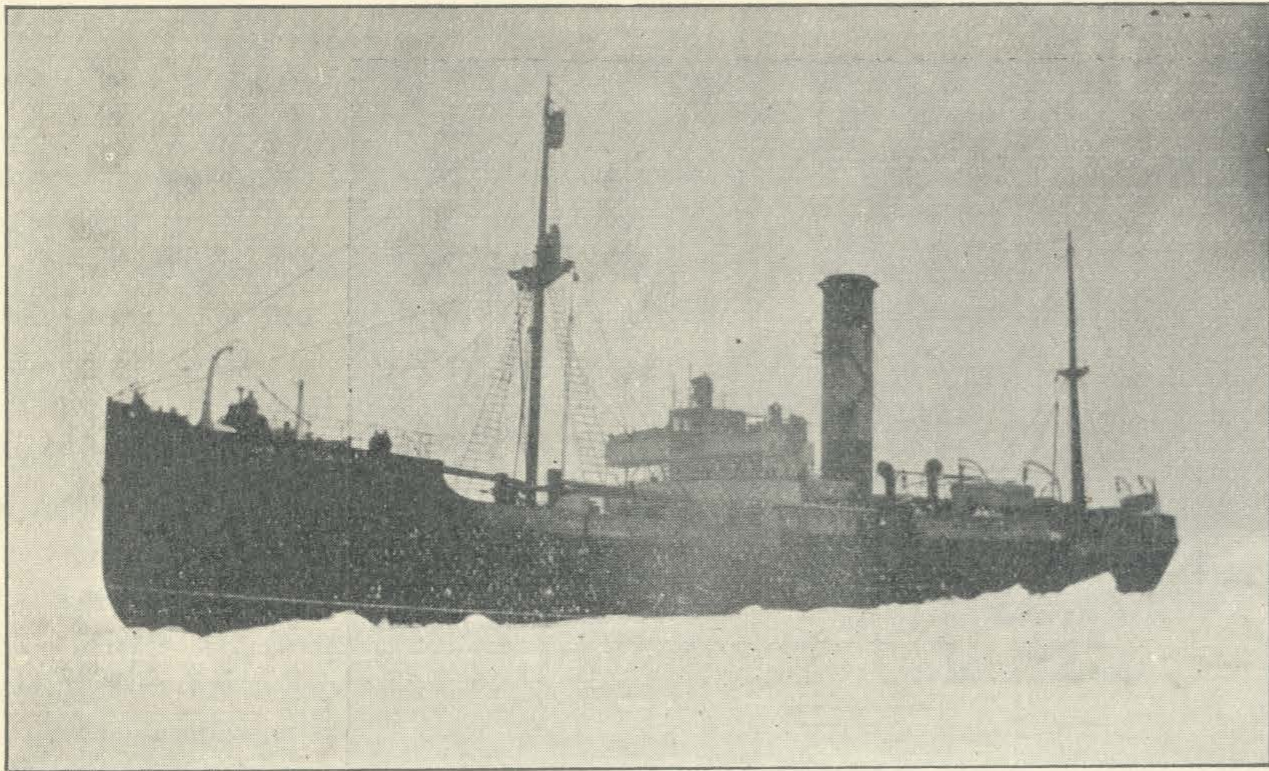


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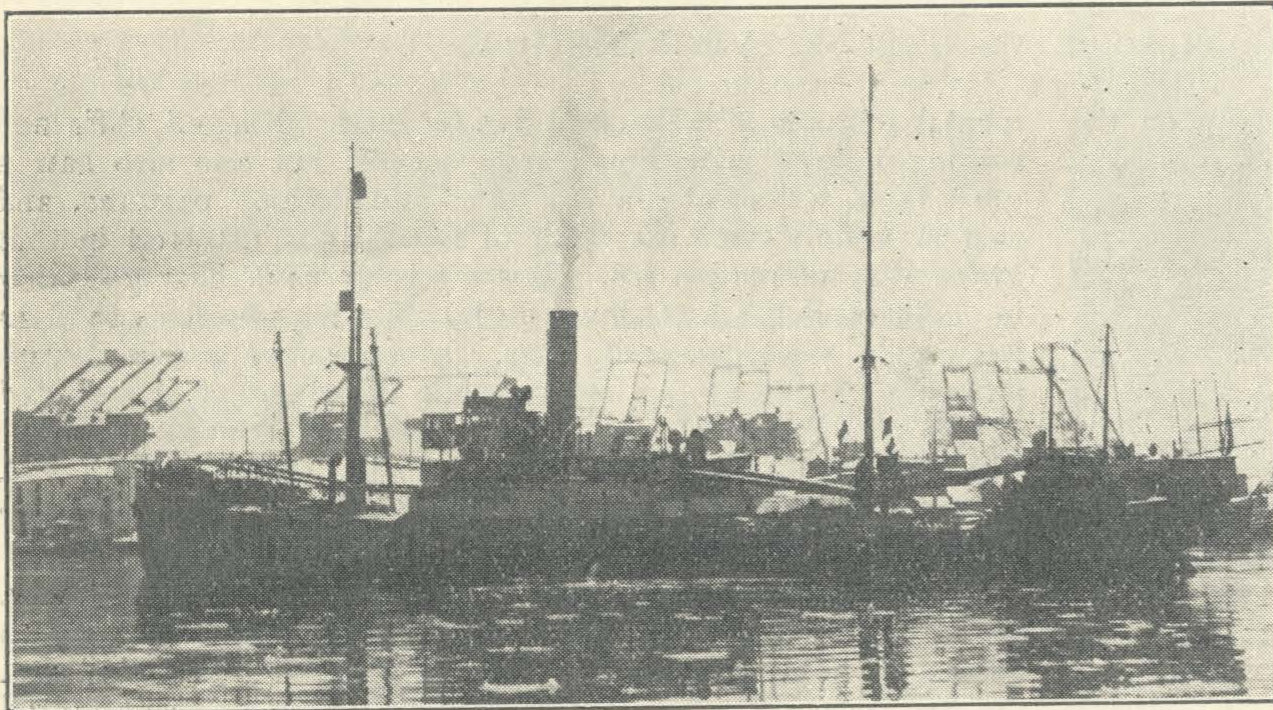
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As we close the pages of this number of the QUARTERLY, April 9, the result of the sealing voyage is as follows:—

S.S. Eagle (discharged)...	25,549
S.S. Thetis (discharged) ..	13,926
S.S. Ranger (discharged) ..	20,765
S.S. Neptune (discharged).	14,535
S.S. Ungava (in port)	25,200
S.S. Imogene (in port) ...	35,000
S.S. Beothic	17,000
S.S. Terra Nova	14,000

165,975



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QUESTING.

By Laura Hoagland Pierce, Kansas City, Mo.

WHITHER is your thought aquesting?

To the earth or to the stars?

Does it travel, earth-borne weary,
Or in ships with gleaming spars?

Does it see material limits,
Or horizons wide and far—

Does it see the pall of darkness,
Or the shining of a star?

Does it seek to know the meaning
Of the tender thoughts within,
Or in stolid cold rebellion,
Cloud their beauty under sin?

Wake these inward budding yearnings,
Let them grow into the flower,
Waken thought with grateful praising
For the beauty of each hour.

You will find your promised heaven,
In the beauties seen each day,
You will grow to fuller stature
As you look beyond the clay.

RHYTHM.

By John Milton Smither.

IN the play of the universe rhythm is cause,
It is life in expression through infinite laws.
In the flight of the planets, from Pluto to Mars,
And the silvery mist that is shed by the stars;
In the moon-tide of pearl, and the sun-tide of gold,
And the flare of the rainbow with beauty untold;
In the castles that float on the heavenly main,
In the rumble of thunder and whisper of rain;
In the earth with its snow, and the flowering sod,
All is rhythm, the law of the infinite God.

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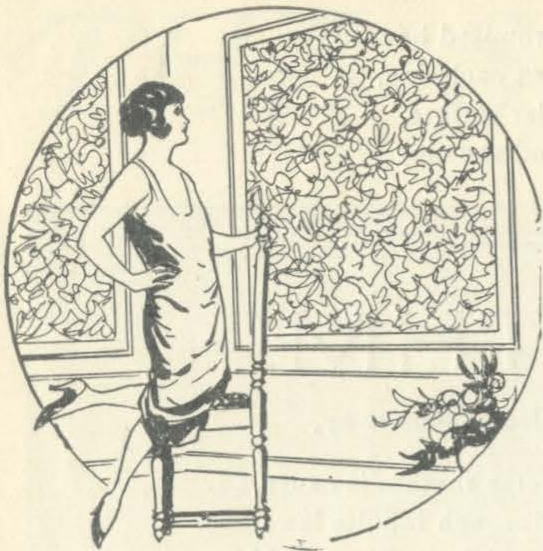
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STATEMENT DECEMBER 31, 1935

ASSETS

Cash on Hand, in Banks.....	\$ 5,515,555.40
Bonds and Stocks.....	28,969,454.27
Real Estate unencumbered.....	509,261.06
Loans—Real Estate, Collateral.....	2,202,223.94
Reinsurance due on Paid Losses, Interest, Rents and other Assets.....	194,851.80

\$37,391,346.47**LIABILITIES**

Provision for unpaid claims	\$ 1,048,988.88
Reserve of unearned premiums	8,031,322.59
Provision for taxes, other liabilities	1,512,926.09

TOTAL.....\$10,593,237.56

Cash Capital 6,000,000.00

NET SURPLUS 20,798,108.91**\$37,391,346.47****Surplus to Policy Holders, \$26,798,108.91****Losses paid since organization, \$176,591,025.06**

The "Phoenix" surplus to policy holders is over three times the Reserve of Unearned premiums (the amount necessary to reinsure all policies in force) which means that this liability is covered over four times—an unusually strong financial position.

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THE NEW COMMISSIONER.



HON. J. A. WINTER, K.C.

HON. JAMES ALEXANDER WINTER, K.C., whose appointment to the Commission of Government has been approved by His Majesty the King, was born in St. John's, Newfoundland, on December 20th, 1886. The son of the late Sir James Spearman Winter, K.C.M.G., former Premier of the Colony, and the late Lady Winter, he was educated at Bishop Feild College where he was one of the outstanding students, and later proceeded to Rossall School, Lancashire. Returning here, he read law with his father, being admitted Solicitor in 1910 and called to the Bar in the following year. After the death of Sir James Winter, with his brother, Mr. H. A. Winter, he formed the firm known as Winter and Winter. In 1916, he entered into partnership with Hon. R. A. Squires. From 1920 to 1926 he was a member of the legal firm of Blackwood, Emerson and Winter, afterwards practicing alone. He married in July, 1915, Miss Evangeline Arnaud, daughter of the late E. DeB. Arnaud, former Commissioner for Canada at St. John's.

In 1928 as a member of the Alderdice Government Mr. Winter successfully contested the District of Burin, and in 1932 he was again returned to the House of Assembly as representative for Burgeo and LaPoile, filling the position of Speaker until the Legislature was disbanded on the inception of the Commission of Government.



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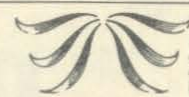
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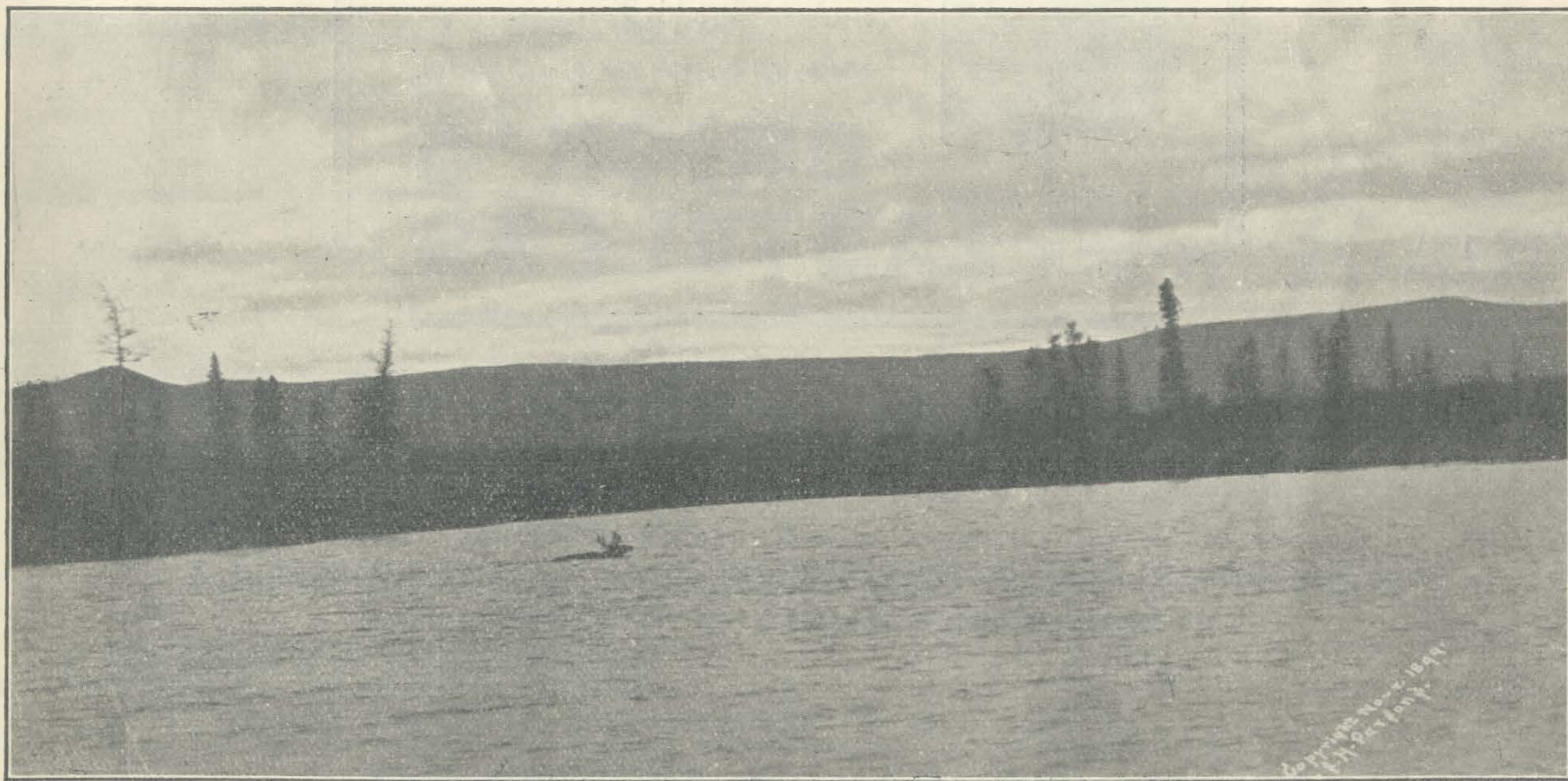
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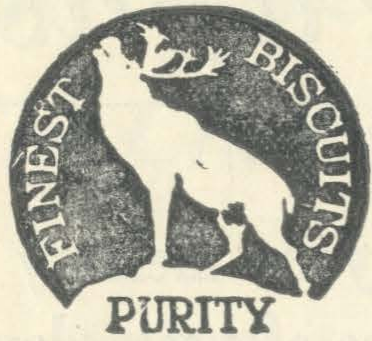
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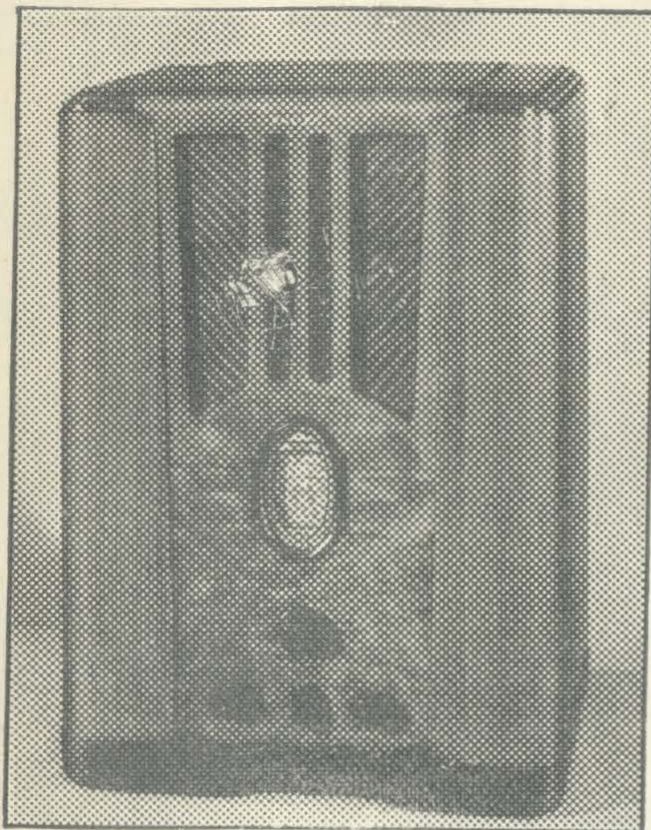
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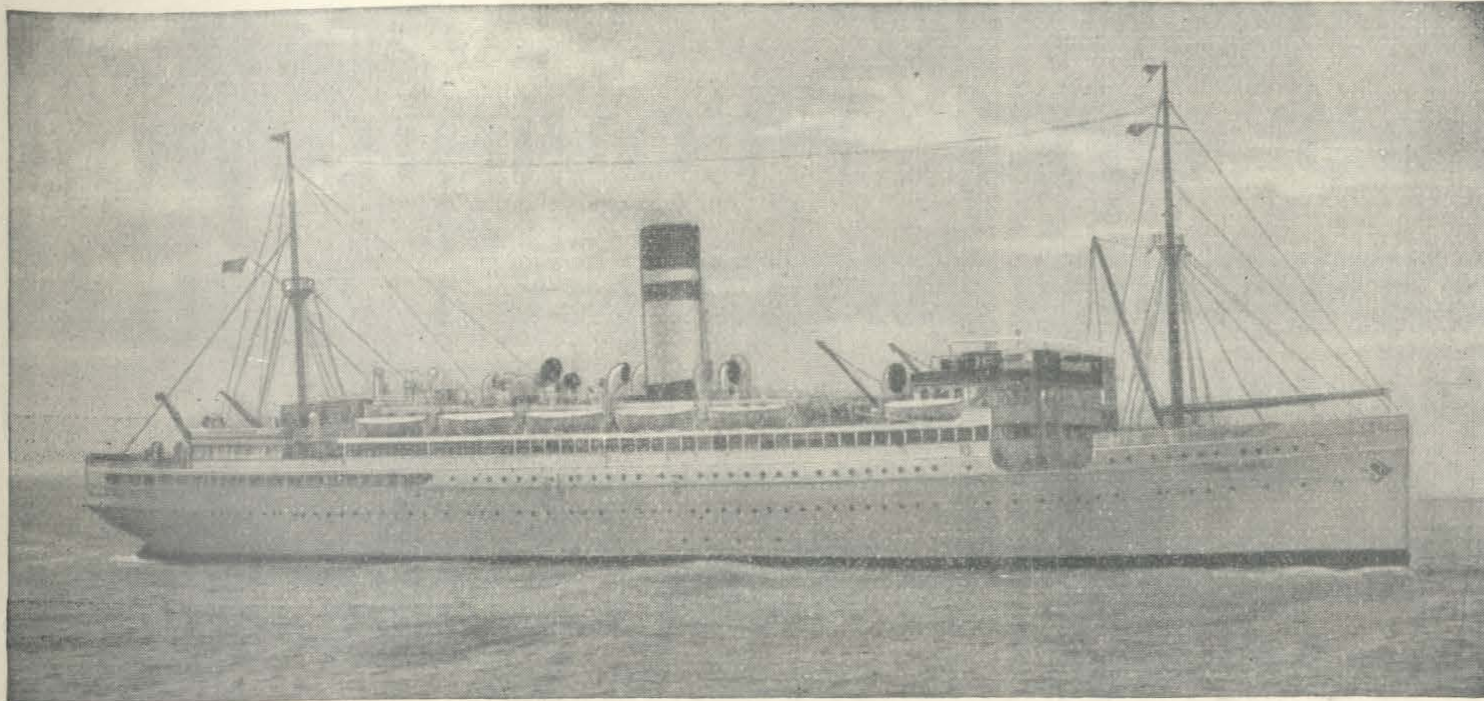
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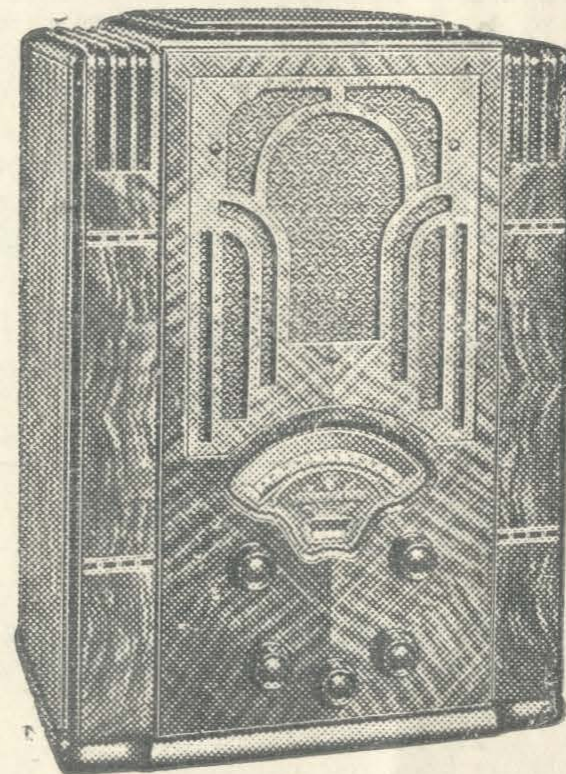
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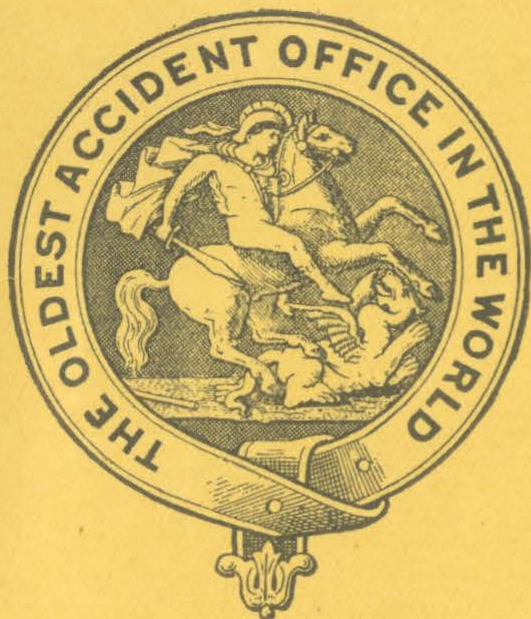
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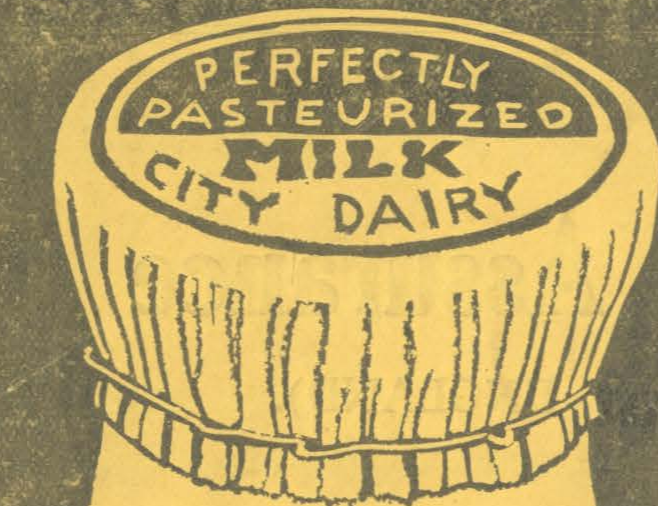
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