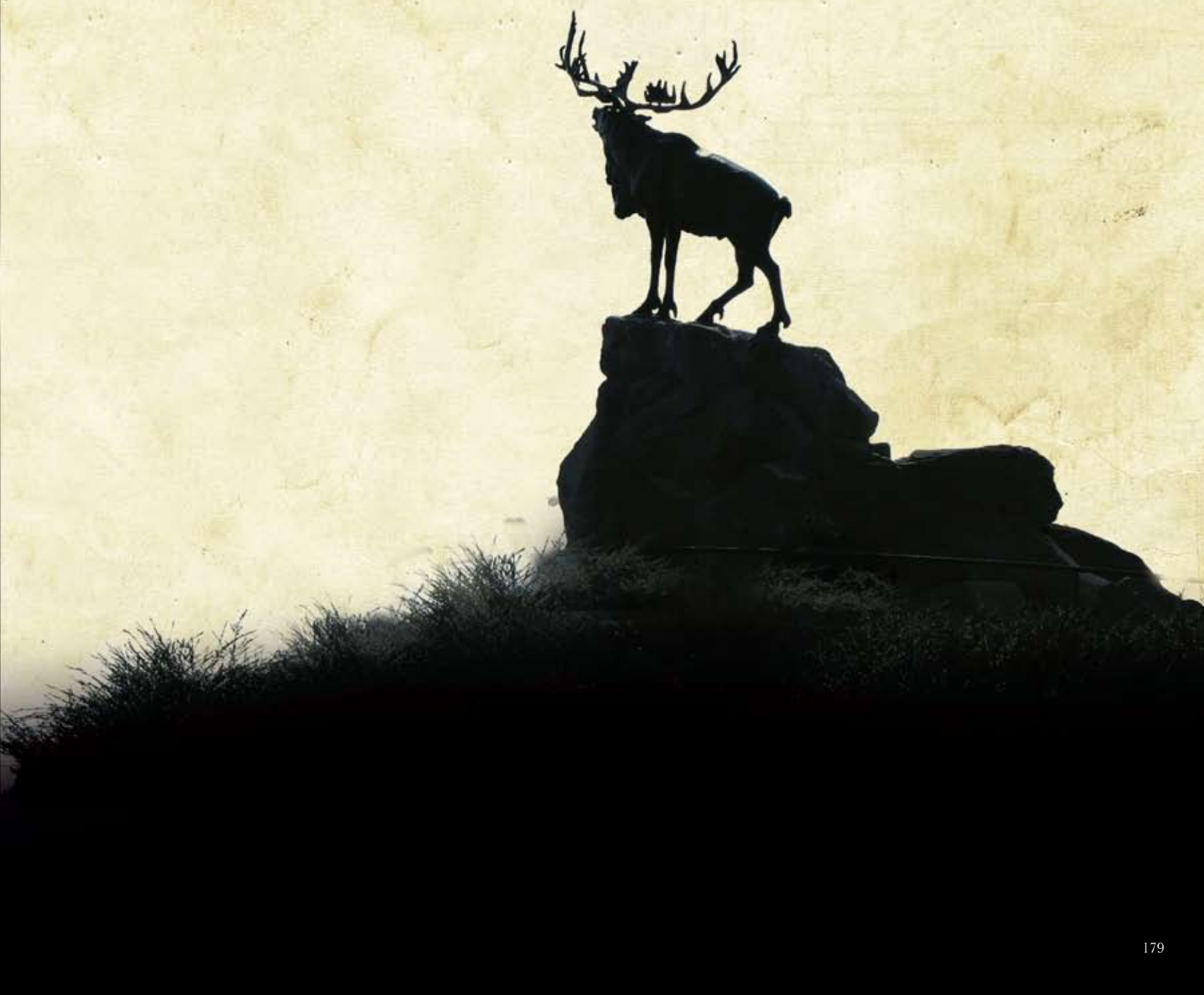
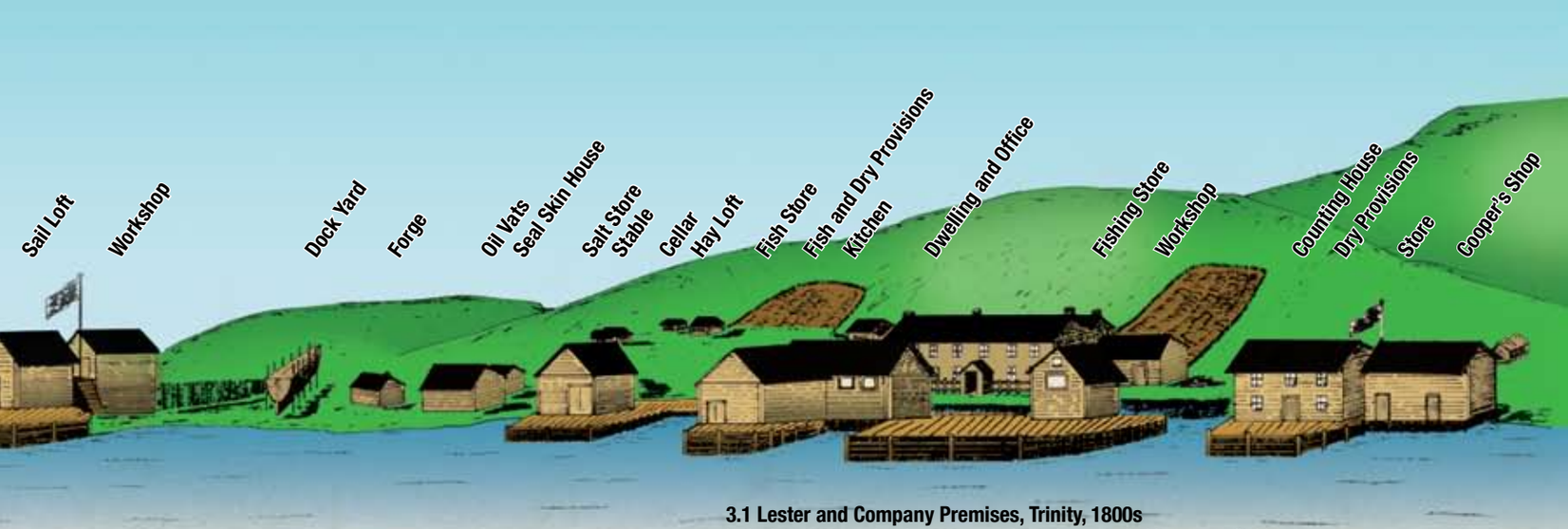
Chapter Three

INFLUENCE *of the* SEA





3.1 Lester and Company Premises, Trinity, 1800s
In the late 1700s and early 1800s, merchants began to find it more profitable to conduct a general supply trade. These premises are typical of the trading establishments built in regional centres. The merchants provided waterfront buildings for collecting and storing fish, oil, and seal skins for export, and storing imports such as flour, beef, and salt for the settlers. How does each structure shown in the diagram relate to the fishery? What differences do you see in the set-up of this fishing premises versus the one in fig. 2.53?

TOPIC 3.1

Settling In

How would you feel if you were asked (or forced) to leave your family and friends to permanently settle in an unknown area?

If you were to move today to a new country, what challenges might you face? How would you overcome them?

Introduction

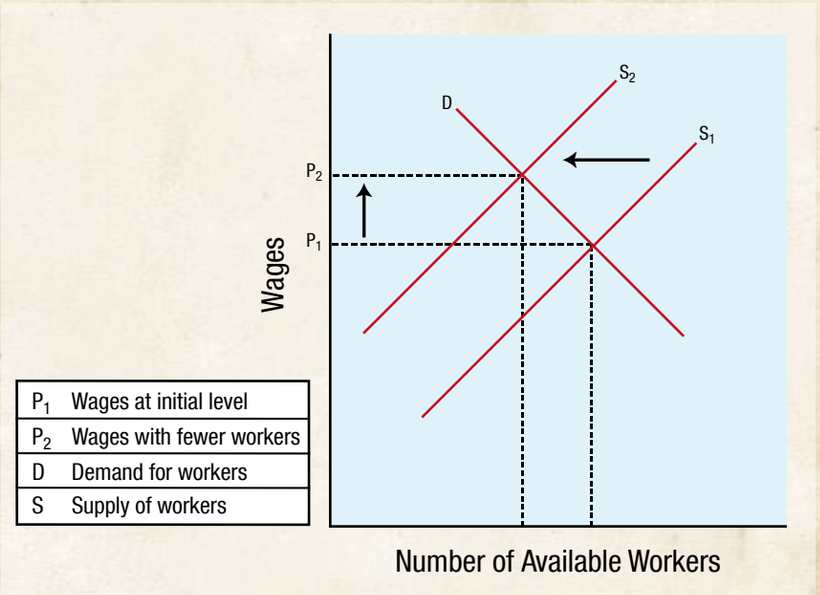
For nearly 300 years the fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador was a seasonal migratory activity conducted by Europeans during the late spring to early fall. A settled population, however, began to emerge from the early 1600s, and by 1815 the transatlantic migrations had almost ended.

Why did a resident fishery emerge?

By the mid-1600s, Newfoundland and Labrador was beginning to acquire a settled European population.* As it increased, the migratory fishery declined. Merchants were now able to get all the fish they wanted from residents without the risk and expense of catching it. The nineteenth-century fishery would be conducted almost entirely by residents.

Several important factors contributed to the growth of settlement and a resident fishery. One of these was the wars that Britain fought with America and France over the period 1775 to 1815. These wars disrupted shipping and interfered with the transport of workers and supplies needed for the migratory fishery. Also, large numbers of able seamen were forced to work in the Royal Navy. This created a labour shortage in the migratory fishery. As a result, British merchants were forced to pay more for wages and provisions, reducing their profit margins. These events encouraged the development of a resident fishery, since it did not depend on a workforce from Europe and required fewer ships. By 1815, residents were catching almost all the fish the merchants required.

*Europeans who settled in Labrador were called livyers, a term also sometimes used in Newfoundland.

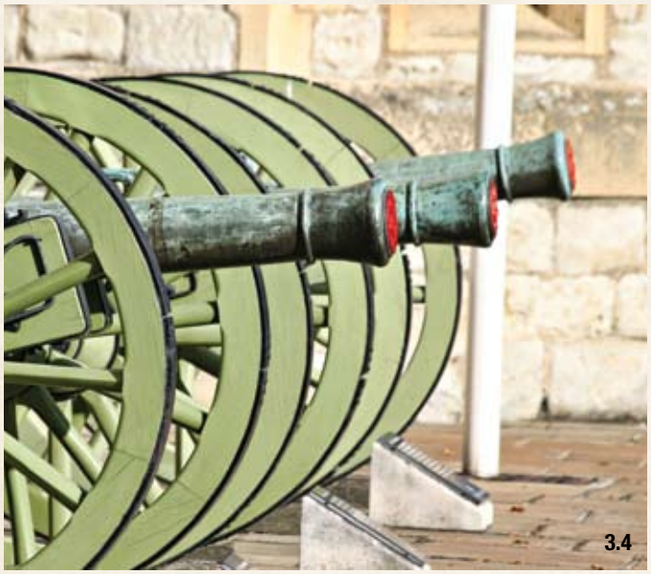


3.2 Labour shortage
When workers were pressed into the Royal Navy, there were fewer available for hire in the fishery; the supply line shifted to the left (S_2). As a result, market forces caused employers to pay higher wages (P_2).

3.3 You're going to sea.
This caricature published in 1791 shows a Royal Navy press gang at work. During times of war, the Royal Navy was permitted to recruit seamen by "pressing" them into service by force. The Newfoundland and Labrador fisheries were supposed to be training grounds for seamen who, when required, were expected to join the Royal Navy. Not surprisingly, press gangs were actively recruiting in the fishing ports, looking for experienced sailors. Individuals with a seafaring background were preferred, but vagrants were also taken. After 1740, the age limit for impressment was 55. The impressment of large numbers of men resulted in a shortage of workers for the migratory fishery.

CONFLICTS IMPACTING THE FISHERY

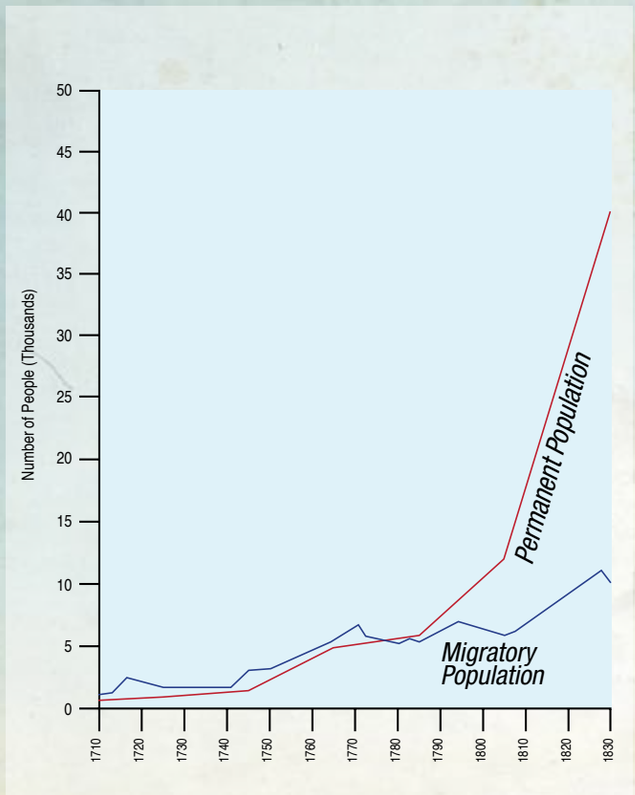
Britain was involved with over 30 conflicts from 1750 to 1870. The identified conflicts made it more difficult for Britain to operate a migratory fishery in Newfoundland and Labrador and encouraged the development of a resident fishery.



3.4

- **French and Indian War*** (1754-63)
- **Seven Years' War** (1756-63)
- **American Revolution** (1775-83)
- **French Revolutionary Wars** (1792-1802)
- **United Irishmen's Revolt** (1798)
- **Napoleonic Wars** (1803-15)
- **War of 1812** (1812-15)
- **American Civil War** (1861-65)

* considered part of the Seven Years' War



Merchants began to find it more convenient, profitable, and less risky to supply resident fishers than to catch the fish themselves and shoulder the total cost and risks of the voyage. This encouraged them to move from a purely fishing trade to a general supplying trade, even setting up some of their former employees to fish for them. To do this, many of the smaller traders and byeboat-keepers settled here to handle their business in person. Larger merchants, on the other hand, often stayed in England and conducted their business through resident agents.

The emergence of winter industries (such as trapping, sealing, and boatbuilding) to provide a means of income during these months was another incentive for settlement. Worsening employment conditions in both England and Ireland promoted further **emigration**. By the 1790s, residents were the largest producers of fish in Newfoundland and Labrador.

3.5 Newfoundland population changes 1713-1830
(Based on information from "English Migration to Newfoundland" by W. Gordon Handcock in *The Peopling of Newfoundland: Essays in Historical Geography*, Ed. John J. Mannion. Institute of Social and Economic Research, Memorial University of Newfoundland, 1977.)

Questions:

1. What was the most significant reason for the emergence of a resident fishery?
2. How might our history have been different today if Britain had not been involved in wars with America and France in the latter part of the 1700s?

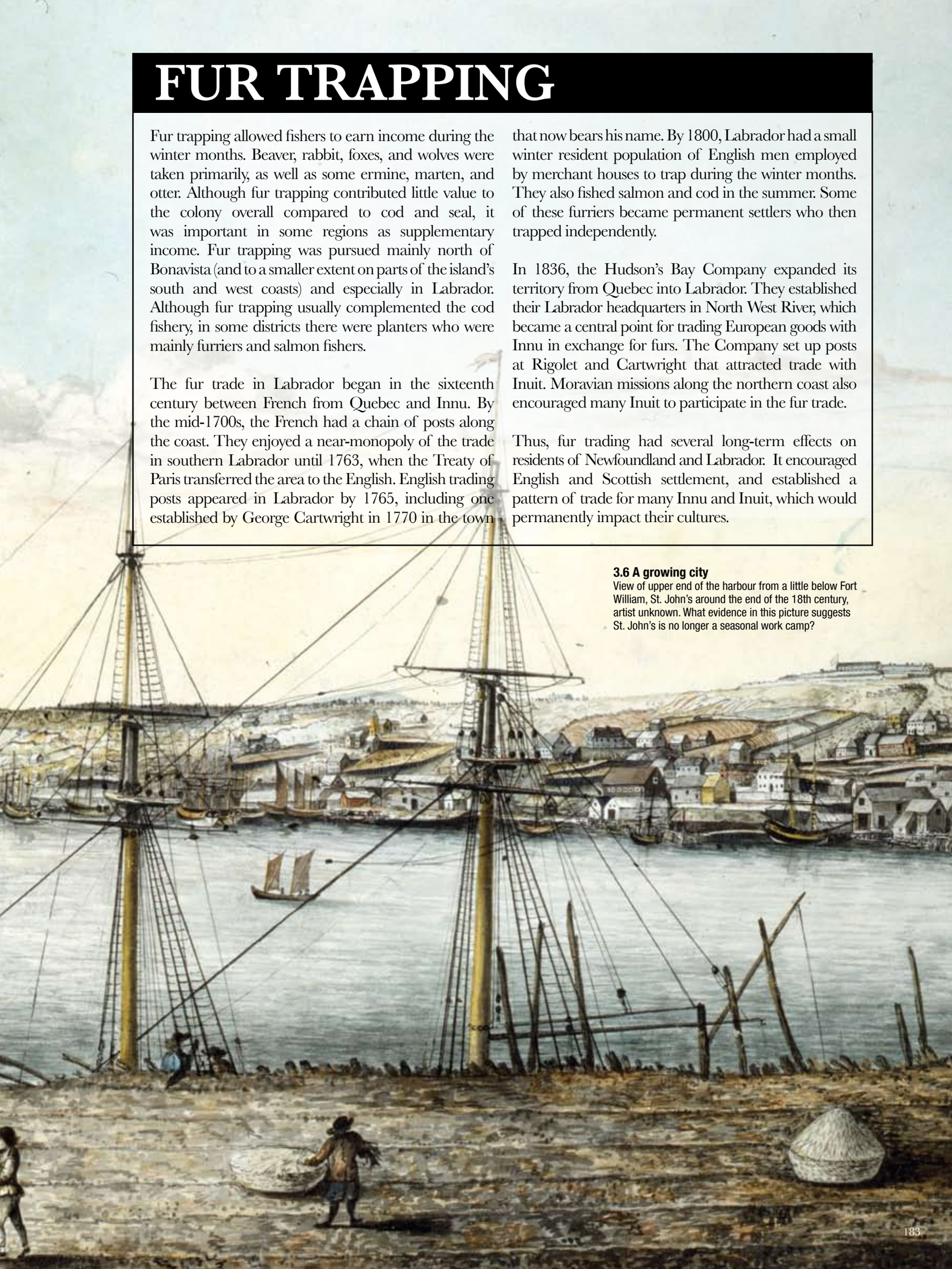
FUR TRAPPING

Fur trapping allowed fishers to earn income during the winter months. Beaver, rabbit, foxes, and wolves were taken primarily, as well as some ermine, marten, and otter. Although fur trapping contributed little value to the colony overall compared to cod and seal, it was important in some regions as supplementary income. Fur trapping was pursued mainly north of Bonavista (and to a smaller extent on parts of the island's south and west coasts) and especially in Labrador. Although fur trapping usually complemented the cod fishery, in some districts there were planters who were mainly furriers and salmon fishers.

The fur trade in Labrador began in the sixteenth century between French from Quebec and Innu. By the mid-1700s, the French had a chain of posts along the coast. They enjoyed a near-monopoly of the trade in southern Labrador until 1763, when the Treaty of Paris transferred the area to the English. English trading posts appeared in Labrador by 1765, including one established by George Cartwright in 1770 in the town that now bears his name. By 1800, Labrador had a small winter resident population of English men employed by merchant houses to trap during the winter months. They also fished salmon and cod in the summer. Some of these furriers became permanent settlers who then trapped independently.

In 1836, the Hudson's Bay Company expanded its territory from Quebec into Labrador. They established their Labrador headquarters in North West River, which became a central point for trading European goods with Innu in exchange for furs. The Company set up posts at Rigolet and Cartwright that attracted trade with Inuit. Moravian missions along the northern coast also encouraged many Inuit to participate in the fur trade.

Thus, fur trading had several long-term effects on residents of Newfoundland and Labrador. It encouraged English and Scottish settlement, and established a pattern of trade for many Innu and Inuit, which would permanently impact their cultures.



3.6 A growing city
View of upper end of the harbour from a little below Fort William, St. John's around the end of the 18th century, artist unknown. What evidence in this picture suggests St. John's is no longer a seasonal work camp?

TOPIC 3.2

Those Who Settled

What countries of origin are represented in your community or region?

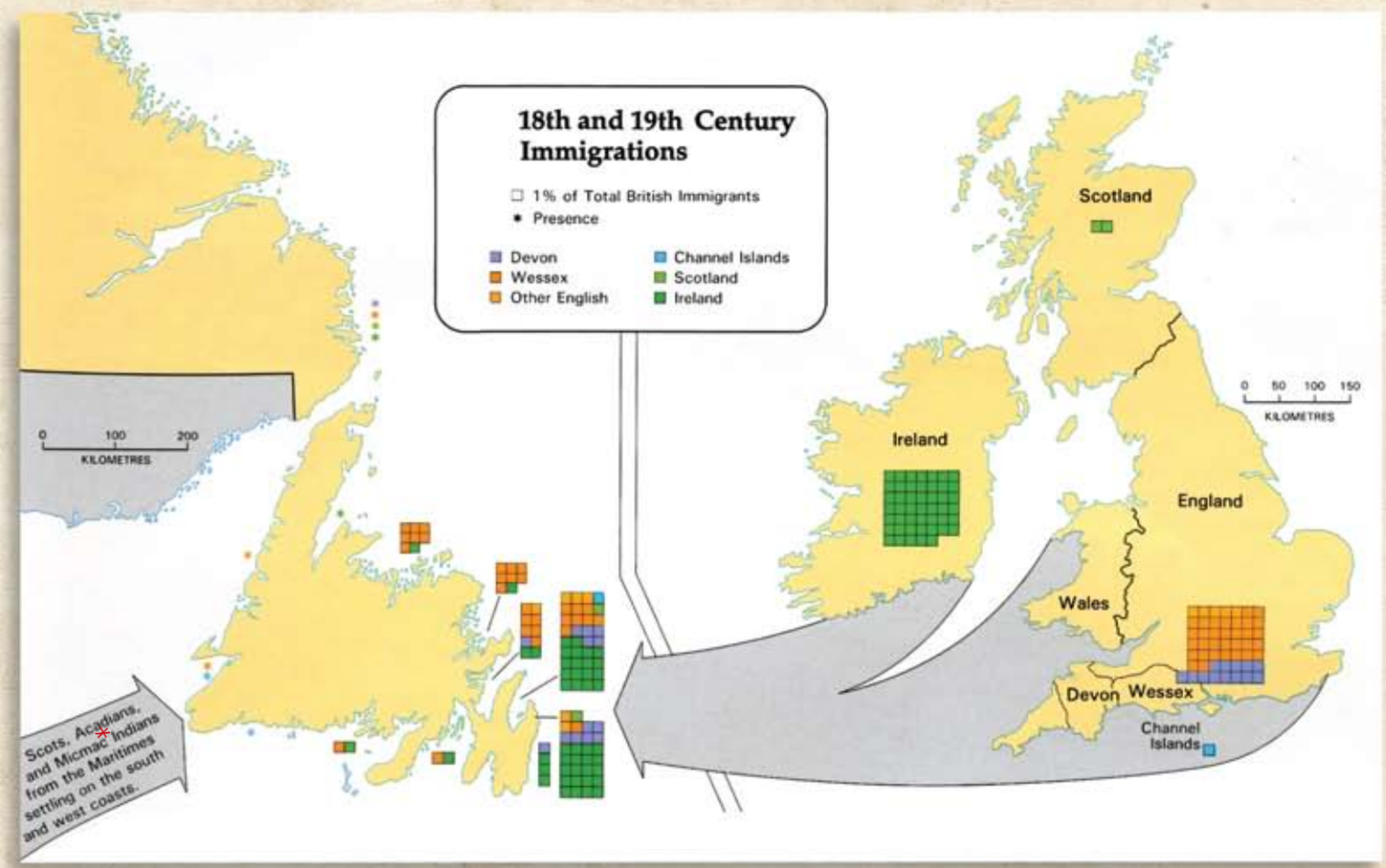
What is your family's ancestry?

Introduction

The story of how Europeans first settled Newfoundland and Labrador is somewhat different from European **immigration** to other parts of North America. Our province's European population came almost entirely from England and Ireland, with small but significant inputs from the Channel Islands, Scotland, and France.

The two most important regions providing the labour in the migratory fishery also became the primary sources of the settled population. To this day, the great majority of Newfoundlanders and Labradorians can trace their ancestry to late eighteenth and early nineteenth century immigrants from the southwest of England and the southeast of Ireland. Because of this, the effects of the migratory fishery are still prevalent today.

Another distinctive characteristic of settlement in Newfoundland and Labrador is that it was encouraged by merchants rather than being the product of individual initiative. Unlike other areas of North America, where ships brought large numbers of families seeking a better life, immigrants to the island of Newfoundland were primarily young, single men brought by merchants on their ships to work for them. There were few women or children in the early years.



*Today, Mi'kmaq is the common usage.

3.7 Early settlement
Some historians suggest that by 1800 there were hundreds of communities in Newfoundland with perhaps 15 000 permanent residents. However, definitions of "permanent resident" vary and other historians' calculations suggest that there were closer to 10 000 permanent residents.

3.8 An immigrant arrives in St. John's in the late 1700s
Immigration to Newfoundland required no more than leaving a ship. There were no formalities for subjects of the king – passports and immigration controls lay far in the future. Most settlers in Newfoundland came as individuals, not as members of a family unit. Family units were mostly formed here and marriage was often a main reason for staying.

3.9 The immigration experience
(above) Immigrants await processing in Ellis Island in an 1893 *Harper's Weekly* illustration. The immigration process that developed later in these immigration stations was more formal than the Newfoundland experience. (left) Dutch immigrants assemble in a hall in Pier 21 in Halifax (c. 1920-30).

English Immigration

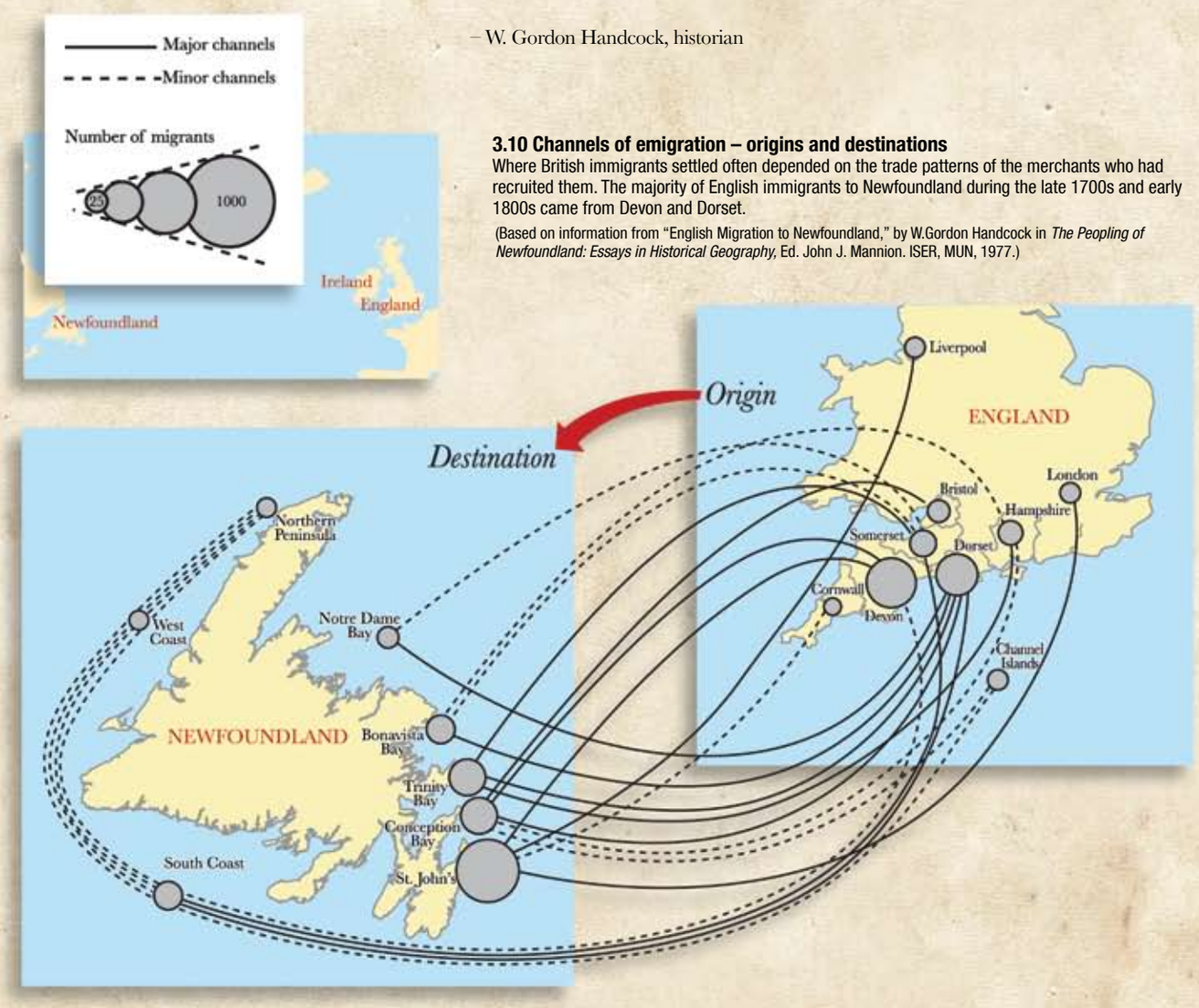
There were several push and pull factors that drew people to Newfoundland and Labrador. **Push factors** included low wages, boredom, and poverty; **pull factors** included adventure, good wages, and freedom. In southwest England during the 1700s, the population in rural areas increased, but without similar growth in the local economy. This created a surplus of labour and much underemployment.

Some of the men affected by this found seasonal employment in the migratory fishery and ultimately chose to immigrate to Newfoundland and Labrador. It was an opportunity for many teens and young men. For the most part, these immigrants were Church of England, Methodists, and Congregationalists.

Throughout this period, Britain's demand for fish increased because of its wars with America and France, creating more employment opportunities in the fishery. West Country merchants actively advertised and recruited men for employment in the fishery as servants and planters. Terms of employment usually required the men to stay for several years. Typically, the ports which had been the most involved in the migratory fishery contributed the largest number of immigrants to Newfoundland. These immigrants usually settled in communities where the merchants who had brought them over conducted their business.

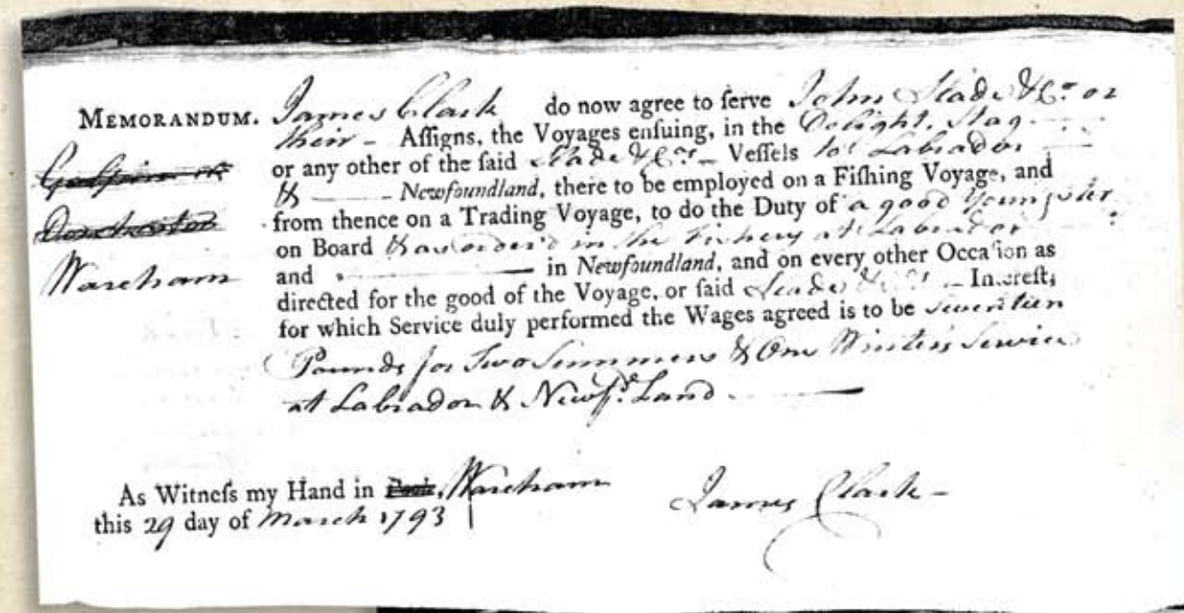
"Throughout Newfoundland, merchant headquarters became dominant regional centres ... These centres also attracted to them the first community institutions such as churches, schools, and courts."

– W. Gordon Handcock, historian



3.10 Channels of emigration – origins and destinations
Where British immigrants settled often depended on the trade patterns of the merchants who had recruited them. The majority of English immigrants to Newfoundland during the late 1700s and early 1800s came from Devon and Dorset.

(Based on information from "English Migration to Newfoundland," by W.Gordon Handcock in *The Peopling of Newfoundland: Essays in Historical Geography,* Ed. John J. Mannion. ISER, MUN, 1977.)

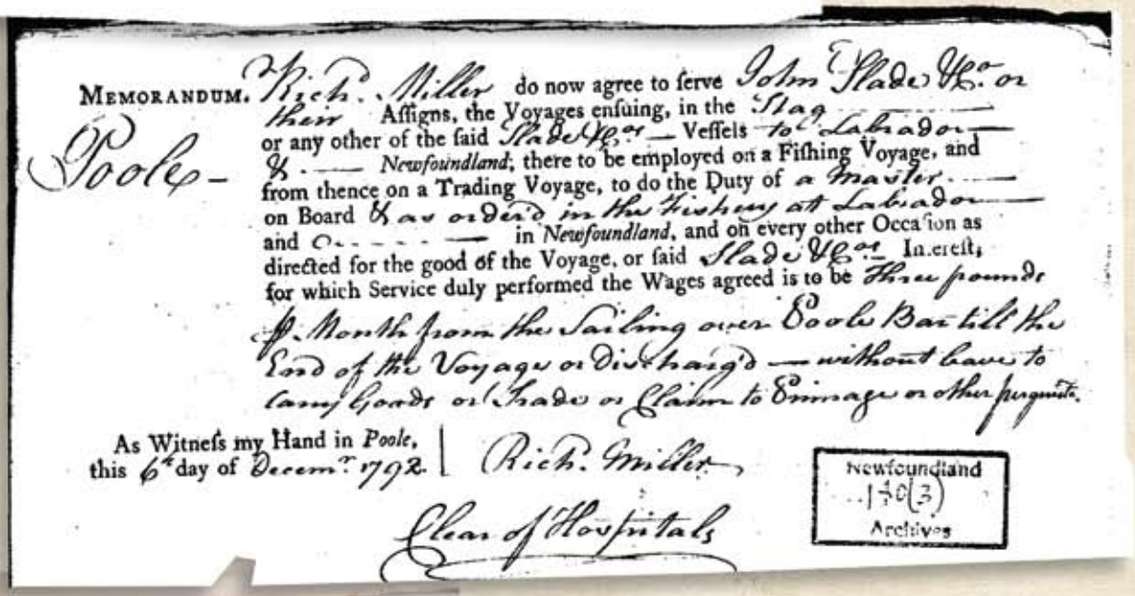


MEMORANDUM. James Clark do now agree to serve John Slade & Co. or their Assigns, the Voyages ensuing, in the Delight, Stag or any other of the said Slade & Co.'s Vessels to Labrador & Newfoundland, there to be employed on a Fishing Voyage, and from thence on a Trading Voyage, to do the Duty of a good Youngster on Board Slade's in the Fishery at Labrador and ——— in Newfoundland, and on every other Occasion as directed for the good of the Voyage, or said Slade & Co.'s Interest; for which Service duly performed the Wages agreed is to be Seventeen Pounds for Two Summers & One Winter Season at Labrador & Newf.d Land. ———

Captain at Dartmouth
Wareham

As Witness my Hand in ~~Poole~~ Wareham this 29 day of March 1793 | James Clark

3.11 Example of employment terms: "youngster"
from Slade shipping papers, 1793



MEMORANDUM. Rich.d Miller do now agree to serve John Slade & Co. or their Assigns, the Voyages ensuing, in the Stag or any other of the said Slade & Co.'s Vessels to Labrador & ——— Newfoundland, there to be employed on a Fishing Voyage, and from thence on a Trading Voyage, to do the Duty of a Master on Board Slade's in the Fishery at Labrador and ——— in Newfoundland, and on every other Occasion as directed for the good of the Voyage, or said Slade & Co.'s Interest; for which Service duly performed the Wages agreed is to be Three pounds p.r Month from the Sailing over Poole Bar till the End of the Voyage or Discharged — without Leave to carry Goods or Trade or Claim to Primage or other perquisite.

Poole

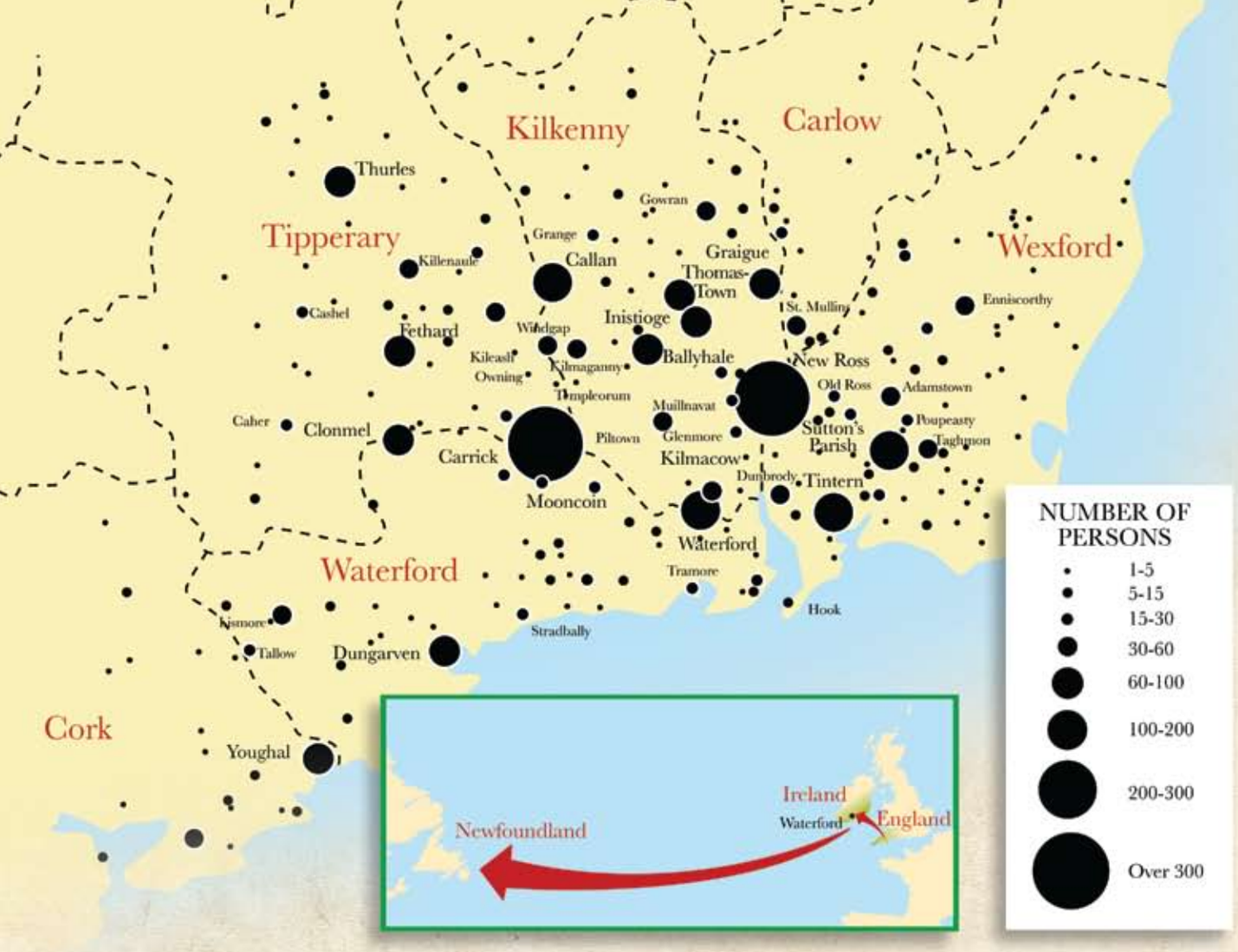
As Witness my Hand in Poole, this 6th day of Decem.r 1792 | Rich.d Miller

Clear of Hospitals

Newfoundland 1790(3) Archives

3.12 Example of employment terms: "master"
from Slade shipping papers, 1792

3.13 An indication of the importance of cod to British merchants
Dried cod, a symbol of the family's source of wealth and prosperity, is featured on this marble mantelpiece in a property built during the late 1770s in Poole, England for members of the Lester family. The Lesters were important merchants in the cod trade at Trinity. Today the Lester house is the site of the Mansion House Dining Club and Hotel.



3.14 Sources of Irish immigrants: 1790-1850
The majority of Irish immigrants to Newfoundland during the first half of the 19th century came from Waterford and Wexford.

(Based on information from *"The Irish Migration to Newfoundland."* a summary of a public lecture delivered to the Newfoundland Historical Society by John Mannion on Oct. 23, 1973.)

3.15 From Waterford to Newfoundland and Labrador
Irish workers often joined West Country ships that called at Waterford looking for workers and supplies on their way to Newfoundland.

Irish Immigration

In Ireland there was a similar desire to escape hardship at home. A series of crop failures in the 1730s and 1740s impoverished various regions of Ireland and there was little work to be found in local towns. In addition, with each generation, peasants were finding it more difficult to subdivide their land among their sons into farms that were still economically viable.

The Newfoundland migratory fishery provided alternative employment to farm labourers and tradesmen in southeastern Ireland. Many men found seasonal employment in the fishery when West Country ships called at Waterford for lower-priced provisions en route to Newfoundland. Recruiting and hiring occurred there and in the rural market towns and villages.

Irish labour* was seen as another commodity to purchase. At first, very few workers stayed permanently in Newfoundland: there were probably fewer than 500 Irish settlers in the 1730s. However, by 1770 there were approximately 4000 permanent Irish residents and by 1836 they comprised roughly 50 per cent of the island's total population. Most of these Irish immigrants were Roman Catholic.

The influx of Irish Catholic immigrants into a population that was largely of English Protestant descent caused some tension. In fact, for much of the 1700s, Roman Catholics had been prevented by law from openly practising their religion by a series of decrees from naval governors. Although there were some priests, for the most part they operated out of sight of British authority. Roman Catholics were not officially allowed religious freedom until Governor John Campbell gave permission for Roman Catholics to build a chapel in St. John's in 1783. However, in many harbours and coves, and on numerous ships and in fishing crews, the English and Irish worked together. There were many intermarriages. Many Irish also attained the status of merchants, ship owners, captains, and leading planters.

*Irish labour tended to be less expensive than English labour.

Roman Catholics were also discriminated against in the United Kingdom until the 1820s.

The 1760s and early 1770s were good years for the fishery. Exports increased and prices remained steady. Employment soared, with perhaps 20 000–30 000 men working seasonally in the fishery.

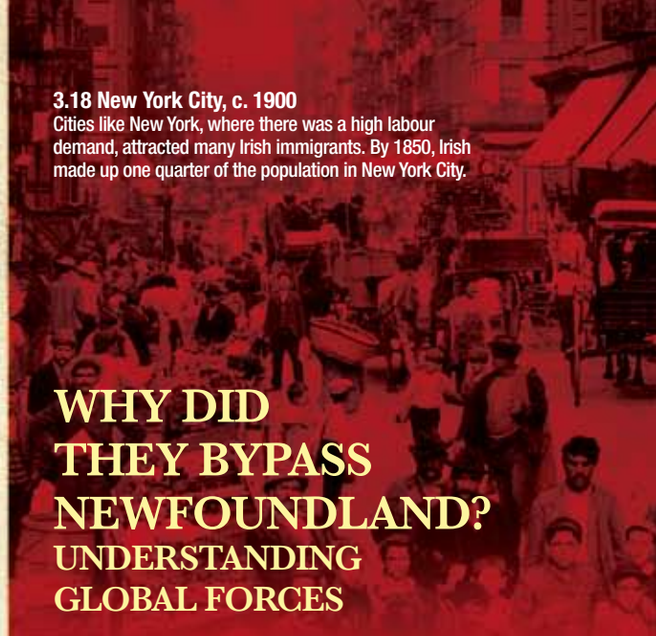
3.16 Freedom to worship
The first Roman Catholic church was built in St. John's in 1783.

Note that Roman Catholics were the only exception to this decree!

"… You are to permit a Liberty of Conscience to all Persons (except Papists) So they be contented with a quiet and peaceable enjoyment of the same, not giving Offence or Scandal to the Government."

– Excerpt from the Crown's instructions to Governor Osborn upon his Commission as Governor in 1729.

3.17 *View of Waterford, Ireland*
(artist William Van der Hagen, 1736) How does this picture compare to the image of St. John's harbour in fig. 3.6?



3.18 New York City, c. 1900
Cities like New York, where there was a high labour demand, attracted many Irish immigrants. By 1850, Irish made up one quarter of the population in New York City.

WHY DID THEY BYPASS NEWFOUNDLAND?

UNDERSTANDING GLOBAL FORCES

Early in the nineteenth century there were two waves of Irish immigration that brought an estimated 45 000 Irish to Newfoundland (see page 188). This marked the end of large-scale Irish emigration to Newfoundland. The great exodus of people from Ireland caused by the potato famines in the 1840s bypassed Newfoundland completely in favour of the larger cities of the east coast of North America.

The volume of emigration from Ireland in the late 1700s and early 1800s was a trickle compared to the later flood. In the decade after 1845, two million Irish, a quarter of the population, emigrated to North America. Many more followed until, at the end of the century, the population of Ireland had declined by almost 50 per cent.

The post-famine Irish tended to avoid Newfoundland because of our depressed economy at the time. A Newfoundland governor of the period claimed that the Irish in Newfoundland advised their relatives not to join them there as they would not find work. Employment, however, could be found in the cities of the north-east coast of mainland North America. In fact, during this time period, the majority of transatlantic shipping activity was between Europe and this area, which was beginning to industrialize in the 1840s and had a large demand for labour. Although many Irish did find work in building railways and canals and other heavy construction, they faced a long climb out of poverty in their new homes.

Scottish Immigration

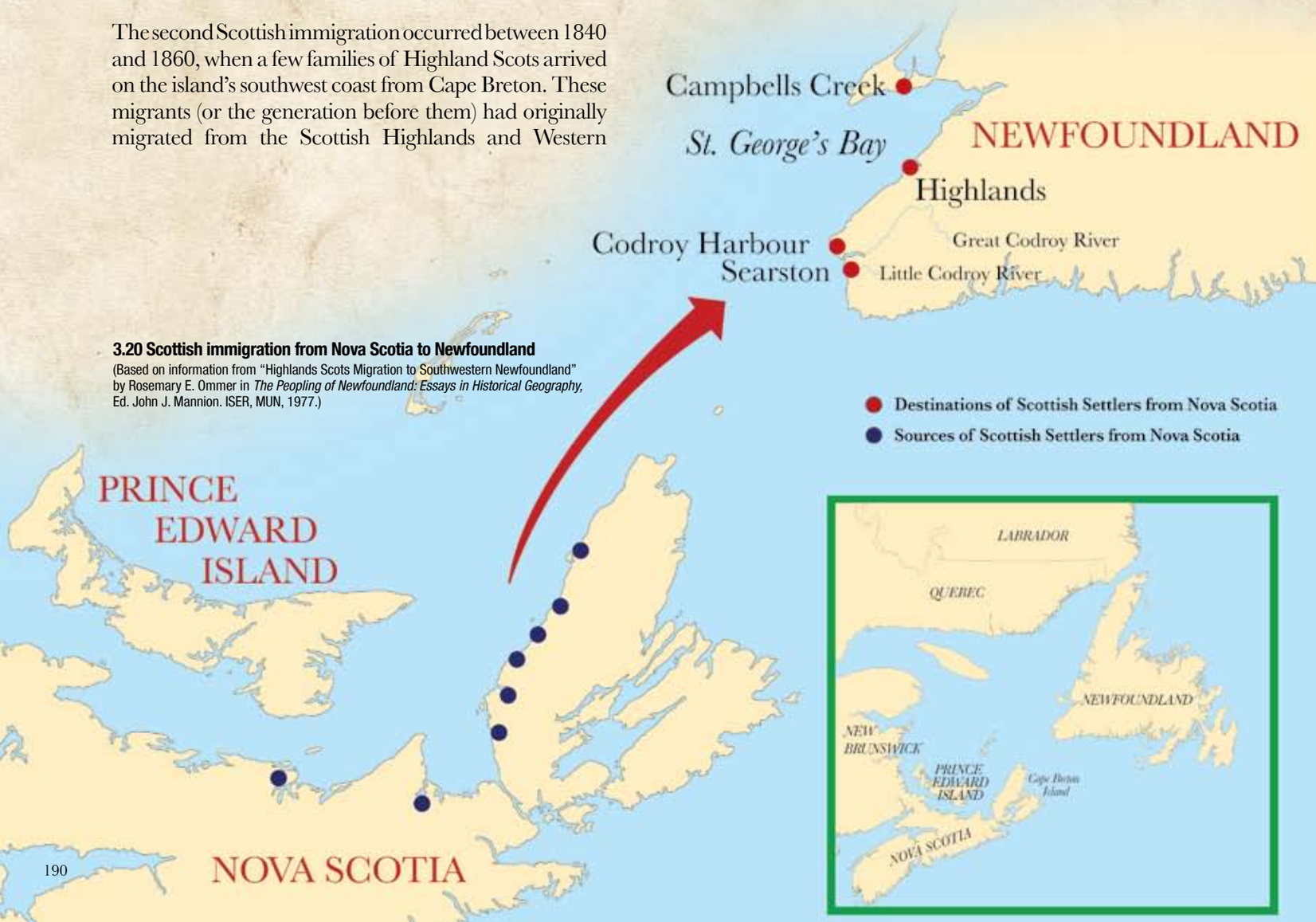
Scottish migrants did not settle in Newfoundland and Labrador in significant numbers until the nineteenth century. Unlike many of the settlers from England and Ireland who were fishers, most Scottish migrants during this time were artisans or involved in the merchant trade. As well, most were Presbyterian and relatively well-educated. Until the 1840s, almost all Scottish immigrants came from the Scottish Lowlands, especially the port towns of Greenock and Glasgow, where there were merchant firms that had regular trade with Newfoundland and Labrador. Eventually several Scottish merchant firms were set up in St. John's, and in outport communities such as Harbour Grace, Trinity, and Bonavista.

While the vast majority of the Scottish migrants from the Lowlands settled in St. John's, Harbour Grace, and the eastern part of the island of Newfoundland, smaller numbers moved to other regions. Some Scots migrated to Labrador in the 1800s to work for the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC). Prominent among these was Donald Smith, who became the Hudson's Bay Company's chief trader for Labrador in 1852 and established the company's headquarters at North West River. Smith lived in Labrador for 21 years and became Lord Strathcona in 1897.

Originally, Donald Smith was "banished" to Labrador by the HBC as punishment for taking time off work to see a doctor without permission.

The second Scottish immigration occurred between 1840 and 1860, when a few families of Highland Scots arrived on the island's southwest coast from Cape Breton. These migrants (or the generation before them) had originally migrated from the Scottish Highlands and Western

3.19 Sources of Scottish immigration
Scottish immigrants came from two areas. Those who arrived prior to 1840 came mostly from the Lowlands (especially from Greenock and Glasgow). Those who arrived from 1840-1860 came mostly from the Highlands via Cape Breton.



3.20 Scottish immigration from Nova Scotia to Newfoundland
(Based on information from "Highlands Scots Migration to Southwestern Newfoundland" by Rosemary E. Ommer in *The Peopling of Newfoundland: Essays in Historical Geography,* Ed. John J. Mannion. ISER, MUN, 1977.)

3.21 St. Andrew's Church, St. John's, c. 1910
Scottish Lowlanders living on the island's east coast helped to establish the Presbyterian Church in Newfoundland and Labrador. The colony's first Presbyterian congregation opened St. Andrew's in December 1843.

3.22 The MacArthur home, c. 1920
The MacArthur family was one of several families that emigrated from the Scottish Highlands to Newfoundland's west coast during the 19th century. Most Highlanders settled in the Codroy Valley and St. George's Bay and many of their descendents still live in the area today.

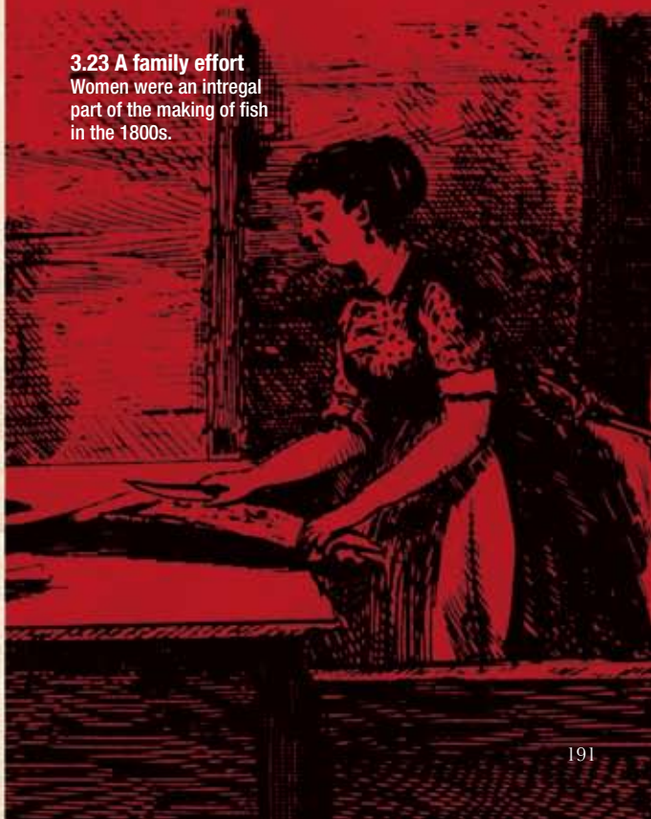
Isles to Cape Breton to farm. When land in Cape Breton started to become scarce in the 1840s, some of these Scottish families moved across the Cabot Strait to Newfoundland's southwest coast. Most settled in the Codroy Valley and St. George's Bay, where arable land of a similar quality to that in Cape Breton was available. It has been estimated that by the 1880s, 38 per cent of the households in the Codroy Valley belonged to people of Scottish descent.

The first census to enumerate Scots in Newfoundland occurred in 1857. It recorded 416 Scottish-born people living on the island, but the precise number of Scots who emigrated to Newfoundland and Labrador during the nineteenth century is unknown. Several of these Scottish immigrants and their descendents made significant contributions to the development of Newfoundland and Labrador's politics, economy, and culture – including political reformer William Carson, explorers John MacLean and William Epps Cormack, and merchants such as Baine, Johnston and Company, and John Munn and Company.

A COUNTING CONUNDRUM

Because our fishery evolved over many decades, it is difficult for historians to get a clear picture of how many permanent residents lived in Newfoundland prior to 1800. Before this time, many of Newfoundland's European residents lived here only in the summer or stayed for a winter or two, without ever becoming permanent residents. One source puts the resident population in 1800 at 15 000, but others suggest the number of people who actually stayed here long-term was much lower.

One means of calculating the true resident population is to base it upon the recorded number of women and children. The link between marriage and the decision to settle was noted over 300 years ago. "Soe longe as there comes no women they are not fixed," wrote a seventeenth century observer. This suggests that the true resident population was the family population. This is calculated by doubling the number of women (to give each one a husband) and adding the number of children, which totals fewer than 10 000 residents in 1800.



3.23 A family effort
Women were an intregal part of the making of fish in the 1800s.

3.24 French fishing rooms
This image depicts Cap Rouge Harbour, near Conche on the Northern Peninsula.

French Immigration

The cod fishery attracted Europeans to Newfoundland waters from the early sixteenth century, and the French were among the earliest arrivals. This was a migratory fishery: ships and crews sailed out each spring and returned to France each fall. Permanent French settlement began with the establishment of a colony at Plaisance (Placentia) in 1662.

This colony was short-lived. France claimed sovereignty over the island of Newfoundland, as did Britain (Aboriginal people were ignored). But in the Treaty of Utrecht (1713) France abandoned this claim. Plaisance was evacuated, and almost all the settlers moved to Cape Breton, which the French named Île Royale. However, France retained the right to fish, during the summer, on the northeast coast of Newfoundland between Cape Bonavista and Pointe Riche, near Port aux Choix; the limits changed after 1783 to Cape St. John and Cape Ray. These coasts became known as the French Treaty Shore. The French were not allowed to remain there year round. After 1815 Newfoundland residents called "gardiens" were often employed to look after their fishing premises in the winter.

In time, a small number of French people, either deserters from the fishery or migrants from Saint-Pierre-et-Miquelon* (originally ceded by Britain to France in 1763), settled on the Treaty Shore, mainly on the Port au Port Peninsula. The most important French **enclave** in Newfoundland, the St. George's Bay area, was settled by Acadiens (Acadians) from Cape Breton in the first half of the nineteenth century. They were descendants of French people who had settled in what are now the Maritimes and northern Maine, an area they called Acadie (Acadia) during the seventeenth century.

The Acadiens were fishers and farmers, and sometimes intermarried with French settlers and the local Mi'kmaq. St. George's Bay for a time became the most important population centre on the Treaty Shore – Sandy Point was the main settlement – and in 1850 a French-speaking Roman Catholic priest was appointed to the area. Protestant clergy followed later to minister to English-speaking settlers.

The migratory Treaty Shore fishery declined steeply in the second half of the nineteenth century, as French outfitters either left the trade, or transferred into the offshore bank fishery based at Saint-Pierre. Quarrels remained, however, and it was not until 1904 that France and Britain agreed that the fishery clauses of the old treaties should be rescinded. The French Treaty Shore disappeared, as part of a comprehensive Anglo-French agreement known as the **entente cordiale**.

But the Acadiens remained, with their traditions. Archaeologists are now uncovering the artifacts and landscapes created by French migratory fishing crews centuries ago.

*Prized for their rich fishing grounds, this group of islands is all that remains of the former French Empire called New France.

3.25 The French Treaty Shore

Experiencing The Arts

As you read sections 3.1 to 3.3, create a comic art essay of 6-10 frames that summarizes:

1. The reasons why a permanent population emerged on pages 180-182.
2. The experience of one of the groups that migrated to Newfoundland and Labrador on pages 186-192. Be sure to address the issue of push-pull factors.
3. The experience of a fisher in one of the fisheries discussed on pages 200-210. Be sure to address the forces that affected that fishery.

Add this to your portfolio.

3.26 Émile Benoit (1913-1992)
Émile Benoit from the French Shore was, perhaps, Newfoundland's best known fiddle player. His great-grandfather was a native of France and his mother was an Acadien whose ancestors came from Cape Breton Island.

Experiencing The Arts

Find out how Émile Benoit was discovered as a fiddle player... at the age of 60. To learn more, turn to page 590.

CASE STUDY

French Place Names – A Lasting Legacy

From the beginning, France was one of the main participants in the exploration of Newfoundland and Labrador.

3.27 Preparing the cod, Cap Rouge, c. 1858

THE FRENCH PRESENCE IN NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR dates back to the early 1500s. French fishers were found in many parts of Newfoundland, in the inshore fishery, and later the offshore bank fishery. The French gave names to many communities in Newfoundland and Labrador, and many of these names have persisted unchanged to the present-day. Some have evolved slightly over time; others are less obvious, but with a little research can still be traced to their French origin. Numbering well over one hundred, these communities are a lasting reminder of the role the French played in the settlement of our province.

On the Creation and Evolution of Place Names …

Place names for new localities can be drawn from a variety of sources: they may be borrowed from the country of origin of the person(s) conferring the name; they may be saints' names, personal names, family names; they may recall historical incidents or refer to occupations; they may be descriptive.

Once a locality has been given a particular name, that name must become generally known and accepted. Finally, it must be recognized by cartographers, who, through the creation of maps, give a degree of permanence to place names. Since the coasts of Newfoundland were known to early European navigators and cartographers and attracted fishing interests from Spain, Portugal, France, and England, it is sometimes difficult to identify the specific origins of particular names. This difficulty arises from the tendency of early cartographers to adapt names learned from seamen and explorers or found on foreign charts to the likeness of a word in their own language.

CATEGORY 1

3.28

Place names of Newfoundland and Labrador communities that have retained their original French form or have evolved with only a slight variation

Current name of community	Original name of community	Current name of community	Original name of community
Baie Verte	Baie Verte	Harbour le Cou	Havre de Cou
Bateau	Bateau	Harbour Mille	Havre Mille
Bay d'Espoir	Baie du St. Esperit	Haricott	Haricot
Bay l'Argent	Baie l'Argent	Hermitage	L'Ermitage
Bay Roberts	Baie des Robert*	Ile aux Morts	Ile aux Morts
Beau Bois	Beau Bois	Jacques Fontaine	Jacques Fontaine
Benoit's Cove	L'Anse à Benoît	Jean de Baie / D'Argent Baie	Baie d'Argent
Branch	Les Branches	La Manche	La Manche
Brigus	Brigue	La Poile	La Poile
Brigus South	Brigue	La Scie	La Scie
Burin	Les Burins	L'Anse au Clair	L'Anse St. Clair
Calmer	Calme Mer*	L'Anse aux Canards / Black Duck Brook	L'Anse aux Canards
Cape Anguille	Cap à l'Anguille	L'Anse-Amour	L'Anse Amour
Cape St. George	Cap St. Georges	L'Anse-au-Loup	L'Anse au Loup
Cape St. George	Grand Jardin/ Petit Jardin (both now part of Cape St. George)	Little Brehaat	Petit Bréhat
Carbonear	Carbonière	Maison d'Hiver / Winterhouse	Maison d'Hiver
Castors River	Rivière aux Castors	Marches Point	Pointe à Marche
Chapeau Rouge	Chapeau Rouge	Marquise	Marquès
Chateau	Château	Molliers	Mollier*
Colinet	Colinet	Mortier	Mortier
Conche	Conche / Havre la Conche	New Ferolle	Nouvel Ferolle
Conne River	Rivière Conne	Pacquet	Pacquet
Corbin	Corbin	Petit Forte	Petit Port
Croque	Croc	Petites	Petite
Cul de Sac East	Cul de Sac	Point au Gaul	Pointe Egalle
Cul de Sac West	Cul de Sac	Point au Mal	Pointe aux Morues
De Grau	Dégrat	Point La Haye	Pointe la Haye
Felix Cove	L'Anse à Félix*	Port au Bras	Port au Bras
Femme	Femme	Port au Choix	Portichoa
Fleur de Lys	Fleur de Lys	Port au Port	Orphor Portu
Forteau	Forteau	Port aux Basques	Port aux Basques
Fortune	Fortune	Port de Grave	Port de Grève
Francois	François	Pouch Cove	L'Anse de Pouche
Gallants	Gallant	Presque	Presque
Gargamelle	Gargamelle	Ramea	Iles des Rameaux
Gaultois	Gaultois	Rencontre East	Rencontre Est
Grand Bank	Grand Banc	Rencontre West	Rencontre Ouest
Grand Bay East	Grande Baie de l'Est	Romaines	Romaine
Grand Bay West	Grand Baie de l'Ouest	Rose Blanche	Roches Blanches
Grand Bruit	Grand Bruit	St. Barbe	Ste. Barbe
Grand le Pierre	Grand Ile à Pierre	St. George's	St. Georges
Grand' Terre / Mainland	Grande Terre	St. Jacques	St. Jacques
Great Brehat	Grand Bréhat	St. Julien's	St. Julien
Great Brule	Grand Brûlé	St. Lunaire	St. Lunaire
Griquet	Griquet	Trepassy	Trépassés
Grole	Grole	Trois Cailloux / Three Rock Cove	L'Anse aux Trois Cailloux
Harbour Breton	Havre Bertrand		
Harbour Buffett	Havre Buffet		
Harbour Grace	Havre de Grâce		

*Name appears to have a French origin, but has not been documented.

Based on information from *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador: Teacher Resource Book*, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Education

CATEGORY 2

3.29

Place names of Newfoundland and Labrador communities that have evolved significantly from their original French form

Current name of community	Original name of community	Current name of community	Original name of community
Bauline	Baleine	Mattis Point	Pointe St. Jean Baptiste*
Bauline East	Baleine	Mose Ambrose	Ma Jambe
Bay Bulls	Baie Boulle*	Petty Harbour	Petit Havre*
Belleoram	Bande de l'Arier	Pinware	Baie Noire
Clattice Harbour	Cap Lattice*	Placentia	Plaisance
Crouse	Cap Rouge	Plate Cove	L'Anse Plate
Englee	Baie des Aiguillettes	Point Rosey	Pointe Enragée
Ferryland	Forillon	Point Verde	Pointe Verte
Gaskiers	Gascoigne	Pointe Crewe	Pointe Creuse
Grandois	Les Grandes Oies	Quidi Vidi	Quiédéville
Great Barasway	Grand Barachoua	Quirpon	Kerpont
Harbour Main	Havre Mein	Renews	Rougnouse
Lamaline	La Meline*	Rosiru	Roches Rousses
L'Anse aux Meadows	L'Anse aux Méduses	Roundabout	Rends à Bout
Lawn	L'Ane	Spillars Cove	L'Anse aux Piliers
Little Barasway	Petit Barachoua	St. Shotts	Cap de Chincete
Lord's Cove	Cap Lard*	Taslow	Tasse d'Argent
Mall Bay	Baie des Morues	Twillingate	Toulinquet

Here is an instance where a place name may have changed because of an error. Some historians suggest the original name L'Anse aux Méduses ("the bay of Jellyfish") probably morphed into its current name because of an early misspelling of its original French form.

CATEGORY 3

3.30

Place names of Newfoundland and Labrador communities that have evolved significantly from their original French form

Current name of community	Original name of community	Cuurent name of community	Original name of community
Boat Harbour	Havre à la Chaloupe*	River of Ponds	Rivière des Roches
Brent's Cove	Petit Coup de Hache	Rocky Harbour	Havre des Roches
Coachman's Cove	Havre du Pot d'Etain	Shallop Cove	L'Anse à la Chaloupe
Cow Head	Cap Pointu	St. Anthony	St. Antoine
Fox Island River	Ile du Renard	St. Anthony Bight	Havre St. Méen
Freshwater (near Carbonear)	Fréneuse	St. Bride's	La Stress*
Goose Cove	Petites Oies	Summerside	Petit Pas
Harbour Round	Grand Coup de Hache	Wild Cove	L'Anse à la Vache Gare
Little Harbour Deep	Grandes Vaches	Wild Cove	Havre Gouffre
Middle Arm	Havre Faux	Woody Point	Pointe Broussailles
Ming's Bight	Baie des Pins		
Red Bay	Les Buttes		

3.31 French fishing premises in Conche, 1859

Questions:

1. What is the extent of French influence on place names of Newfoundland and Labrador?
2. Look at the names on the list that have changed slightly (category 1) or substantially (category 2). List three factors which might account for this change. Which might be the most important factor? Explain.
3. Do you think communities today should go back to their roots and change the names of the communities to the original names? Support your reasoning.

*Name appears to have a French origin, but has not been documented.

Based on information from *Carte de Terre-Neuve et du Labrador: Teacher Resource Book*, Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, Department of Education

The Last Waves

The last half of the eighteenth century and the first half of the nineteenth century saw three main waves of emigration to Newfoundland. The first one in the late 1700s consisted mainly of English Protestants. The next two influxes of emigrants, from 1811-1816 and from 1825-1833, were primarily made up of Irish Catholics. After 1835, however, immigration to the island was greatly reduced, and most population growth came from natural increase as the great population movements of the Victorian era bypassed Newfoundland and Labrador.

Have you wondered why the religious affiliations of the English and Irish are mentioned? In the 1800s, religion had a huge impact on political and social life in Newfoundland and Labrador.

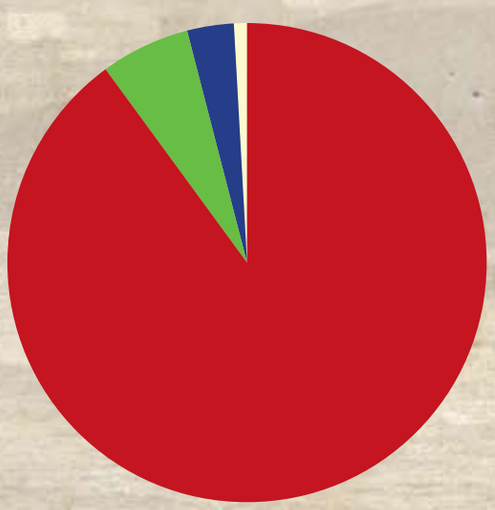
With permanent settlement came self-government (in 1832) and in the decades that followed there emerged a sense of national identity. Early settlers had seen themselves as English or Irish but, by the 1857 census, 90 per cent of the population had been born in Newfoundland and knew no other home. Fishing communities changed from being work camps into the more familiar settled "outports."

The "settlement" of Newfoundland and Labrador, however, continued throughout the 1800s by **internal migration.** Some of this migration was short-distance, as the surplus population of overcrowded harbours moved to nearby (and often less productive) sites along the coast. Many new communities arose this way along the east coast. Other migration took place over much longer distances, from the older areas of the east coast into the frontier regions of the south, west, and Labrador coasts to take part in the fishery there.

In many instances the peopling of these frontiers went through the same stages European settlement had earlier – seasonal occupation to fish followed by over-wintering and finally permanent settlement. By 1845, the older districts near St. John's, Conception Bay, and Ferryland had finished a stage of rapid population increase. Growth continued in Trinity, Bonavista, Placentia, and Burin until the 1850s. In the frontier regions of the southwest, west, and north coasts, settlement by internal migration lasted until the 1870s.

The colony's population continued to grow during this period, but the economy could not support any more people. By the 1880s, migration (mostly by those of Irish descent) to the United States and Nova Scotia became a response to the challenging economic conditions in Newfoundland and Labrador.

3.32 19th century internal migrations



- **Newfoundland (107 399): 90.0%**
- **Ireland (7383): 6.2%**
- **England (3516): 2.9%**
- **British Colonies (475), Scotland (390), and Foreign States (136): 0.8%**

3.33 Newfoundland population: place of birth, 1857 Census
Data is only for island of Newfoundland. Labrador data not available. French Shore information is not included, as census notes "Countries where born only partially given."

Questions:

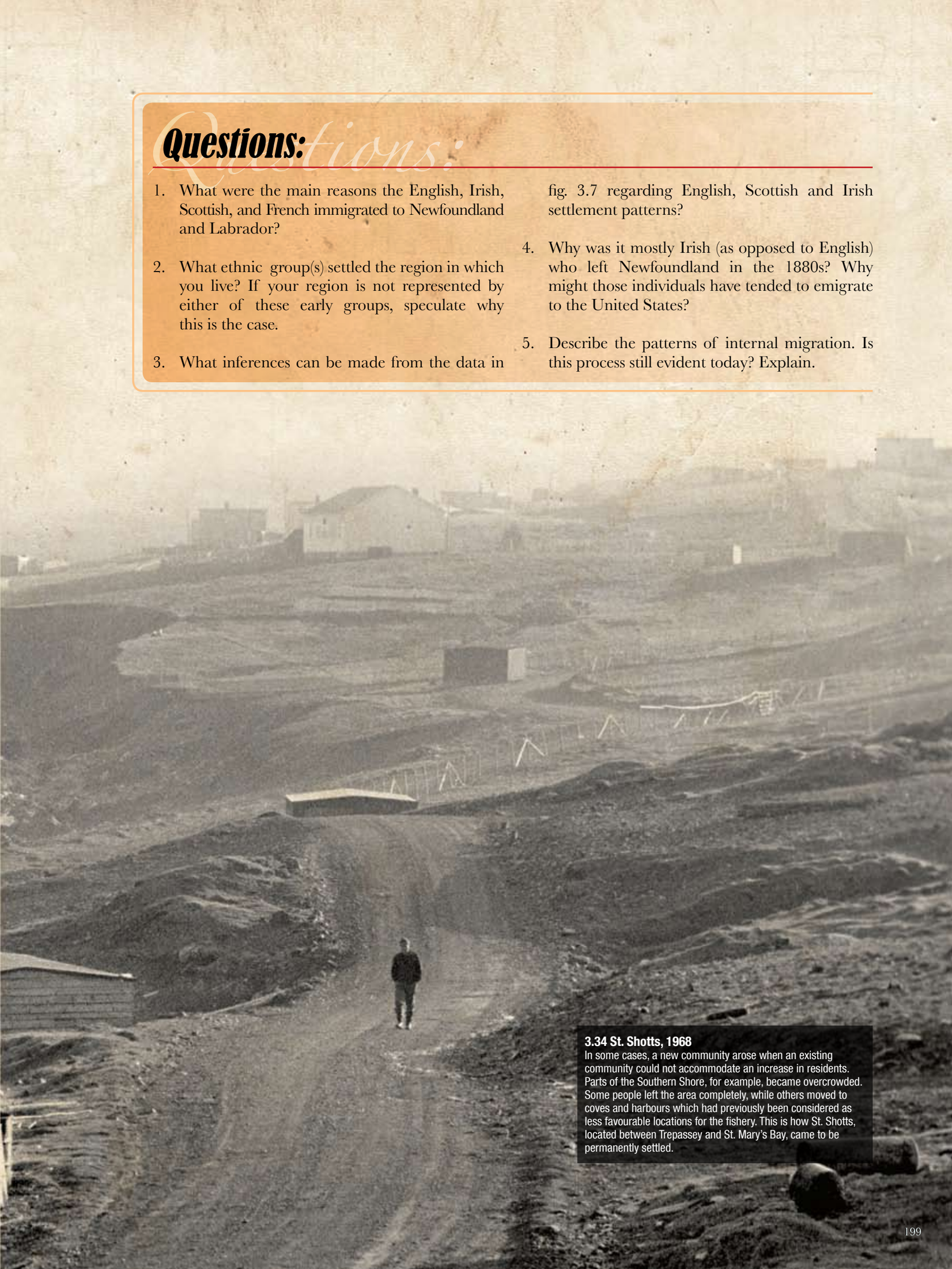
1. What were the main reasons the English, Irish, Scottish, and French immigrated to Newfoundland and Labrador?

2. What ethnic group(s) settled the region in which you live? If your region is not represented by either of these early groups, speculate why this is the case.

3. What inferences can be made from the data in fig. 3.7 regarding English, Scottish and Irish settlement patterns?

4. Why was it mostly Irish (as opposed to English) who left Newfoundland in the 1880s? Why might those individuals have tended to emigrate to the United States?

5. Describe the patterns of internal migration. Is this process still evident today? Explain.



3.34 St. Shotts, 1968
In some cases, a new community arose when an existing community could not accommodate an increase in residents. Parts of the Southern Shore, for example, became overcrowded. Some people left the area completely, while others moved to coves and harbours which had previously been considered as less favourable locations for the fishery. This is how St. Shotts, located between Trepassey and St. Mary's Bay, came to be permanently settled.