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AN ACCOUNT
 OF THE
 COLONY AND FISHERY OF
 NEWFOUNDLAND,
 AND THE
 PRESENT STATE THEREOF;
 WITH A
 MAPP OF THE WHOLE ISLAND.

[*Compiled for Secretary Sir Joseph Williamson in 1677.*]

COLONIAL OFFICE,
APRIL 1891.

HEADS

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NEWFOUNDLAND.

AN ACCOUNT of the COLONY and FISHERY of NEWFOUNDLAND, and the PRESENT STATE thereof.

Newfoundland is an Island of America situated betwixt 46 and 53 degrees of Northern Latitude distant from England Westward above seven hundred leagues. Situation.

It was first discovered in the Year 1496 by Sr Sebastian Cabot, commissioned by Henry the 7th whereby the first Right was vested in the Crown of England. Discovery.

In the Year 1578 Queen Elizabeth by Letters Pattents granted unto Sr Humphrey Gilbert, full Powers to discover and possess all lands not in actual possession of any Christian Prince, by vertue whereof hee did in 1583, land in St John's Bay and calling together both English and Strangers then fishing there took possession of the Country in the Queen's Name and Erected the Arms of England in testimony of Her Sovereignty upon a Pillar of Wood since which time the English interest has been maintained there in order to a Plantation and continuance of the fishery. First Pattent.

In the Year 1610 a Pattent was granted by King James for a Plantation unto the Earle of Northampton, Sr Francis Bacon, and severall others, by the name of The Treasurer and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the City of London and Bristol for the Colony in Newfoundland, with all usuall Prerogatives, and immunities, only reserving to all persons free liberty of fishing. Second Pattent.

Ten Years after a Grant was passed unto Sr George Calvert (since Lord Baltimore) and his heirs of a tract of land called The Province of Avalon, which lyes in the 47th degree of North Latitude on the South East Point of the Island extending it selfe from between the Ports Fermose and Aqua-fort to Petit Harbour which is 50 or 60 miles from South to North and from thence Westward to the Bay of Placentia which is about 60 miles from East to West. And by the same Pattent was also granted to Sr George Calvert the propriety of all Islands within 10 leagues of the Eastern Shore, together with the fishing of all sorts of fish, saving unto the English free liberty of fishing, salting and drying fish. Third Pattent.
Avalon.

In 1628 Marquis Hamilton, Earle of Pembroke, Earle of Holland, Sr David Kirk, and others under pretence that the Lord Baltimore and other proprietors had deserted the Plantation procured a Pattent of all Newfoundland including Avalon, whereby it was Fourth Pattent.

amongst other things Provided, That no person should Plant or inhabit within six miles of the Sea Shore between the Capes de Race and Bonavista.

- Commission.** After the death of Marquis Hamilton and other proprietors, the pretended Council of State did in 1650 give a Commission to John Treworgey, Merch^t who was then upon the place to order affairs there for the best advantage of the State, which Commission was also renewed in 1653.
- Commission.** Sr David Kirk in the year 1635, obtain'd a Commission from the late Usurper wherein John Claypole Esq^r John Goffe &c. were joyn'd with him, but little or nothing was acted thereupon.
- Restitution of Avalon.** In the Year 1660 the Lord Baltamore who had been formerly dispossesed by Sr David Kirk and others of the Province of Avalon petitioned His Ma^{tie} for restitution and obtain'd Orders to that effect.
- Fishery.** The Harbors and fishing places of Newfoundland did at first lye open to all Nations who indifferently fished there, though under some restriction of Laws which they agreed upon among themselves, but the English have severall times challenged a Sovereign Right by impositions and certain Rules of Religion in acknowledgment of the Crown of England.
- Abuses.** In process of time the Fishery became liable to severall abuses, as appears first by an Act of Parliament of the second of Edward the Sixth against the Exaction of licences. And in the Year 1615, Cap^t Rich^d Whitburn was sent to Newfoundland with a Commission out of the High Court of Admiralty authorizing him to Empanel Jurys, and to make enquiries upon Oath of sundry abuses and disorders committed amongst fishermen yearly upon that Coast.
- Regulation.** At length the Starr Chamber on the 24th of January 1633 by petition and complaint of the Merchants and Owners of Ships in the West of England, was induced to issue out an Order for the Regulation of this Trade whereby it is provided That
- Rules.**
1. If a man kill another or steale to the value of 40s. hee shall be brought prisoner to England, and the Earl Marshall shall take cognizance of the cause, and if it be prov'd by two witnesses the delinquent shall suffer death.
 2. That no Ballast be thrown out to the prejudice of the Harbour.
 3. That no person deface or spoil any Stage, Cookroom &c
 4. That such a ship as first entreth a Harbor shall be Admiral.
 5. That no person deface or alter the marks of any boats to defraud the Owners of them.
 6. That no person steal any fish, train, or salt, or other provision belonging to the fishing ships.
 7. That no person sett fire to the woods, or rinde the trees except for Cookrooms.

8. That none cast Anchor to hinder the haleing of Seanes.
9. That none robb the netts of any drift boat.
10. That no Tavern be sett up for the selling of wine, Beer, strong water or Tobacco.
11. That on Sundays the Company assemble themselves to hear divine service.
12. That the Mayors of Southampton, Weymouth &c. take cognizance of all Complaints made against any offender upon land.
13. That the Vice Adm^{ll} in the Countys of Southamp^o, Dorsett, Devon and Cornwall, proceed against offend^{rs} at Sea.
14. That the said laws be in force till annull'd by His Mat^{ie}.
15. That the Admiral in every Harbour do proclaim the same.

And on the 20th of february following a Charter was granted according to the tennor of this Order unto the Merchants and Traders to Newfoundland ; which was since on the 24th of January 1660 renew'd and confirm'd by His Mat^{ie} with an Additionall provision. Charter.

That no Master or Owner of Ships do Transport any persons to Newfoundland that are not of his Ship's Company, or such as are to plant and settle th ere Additional Rules.

On the 4th of December 1663 a Letter was Sign'd by severall Lords of the Privy Councill whereby the Magistrates of the Western Ports were enjoyn'd to take care that no Owners of Ships Trading to Newfoundland do suffer any person or persons to be Transported thither then such as are of the Ship's Company, and the Officers of His Mat^{ies} Customs in the respective Ports, therein directed to charge all Masters of Ships to observe the said Rule. Letter.

That the Trade of Newfoundland having on the 22nd of february 1664 been fully debated in relation to the Warr with Holland, His Mat^{ie} did authorize His Roy^{ll} Highness Lord High Admirall of England to give licence and grant a Pass for one Ship of Dartmouth only, and no more to go for Newfoundland. Permission.

On the 28th of August 1667, several petitions were presented unto His Mat^{ie} in Councill subscribed by many Merchants, Owners of Ships and others Inhabitants of the Towns of Totness, Plymouth, Dartmouth, and places adjacent trading to Newfoundland setting forth that severall persons upon specious pretences and for sinister ends, were endeavouring to establish a Governor which had alwayes been pernicious to the fishery : And because they were unable to attend or beare the charges of solicitation and sending Witnesses at so far a distance praying His Mat^{ie} to impower such persons of the Country of Devon as His Mat^{ie} should think fit, to heare and examine the whole matter, and to make Report to his Mat^{ie} in Councill. Petition.

Upon consideration whereof it was ordered that S^r Edward Seymour, S^r John Northcott, S^r William Courtney, S^r Thomas Carew, and S^r Walter Young, Barronets, and other Gentlemen Order.

of Devonshire, should examine matters of fact concerning the miscarriages of former Governors of Newfoundland to the damage of the Trade and transmit the Examinations unto His Mat^{tie}, As also, That the Petitioners of the severall Western Fishing Towns should prepare reasons to make good the Allegations of their respective petitions, that upon consideration such Order might be given for the good of the fishery as should be conceived fitt and convenient.

Depositions. In pursuance whereof severall Depositions were taken at Totness in Devonshire on the 20th of November 1667 and transmitted unto His Mat^{tie} in Council certifying the inconvenience of a Governor and prejudice that would necessarily ensue thereby unto the fishing Trade.

Petⁿ for a Gov^r. On the 6th of December following The Compy of Merchants, Adventurers and Owners of Ships trading from Bristol to Newfoundland, and other Merchants petitioned His Mat^{tie} to provide a speedy remedy to the dangerous condition of the Fishery (which was likely to fall into the hands of the French) by sending some able person as Governor with Guns, Arms, Amunition, and other materials necessary for the fortifying some of the Harbors there.

Reference. Whereupon His Mat^{tie} was pleased to refer the consideration of this matter unto the R^t Hon^{ble} the Earl of Anglesey, L^d Ashley, M^r Comptroller, M^r Vice Chamberlaine and S^r W^m Coventry that they might certify unto His Mat^{tie} what was fitt to be done therein. In Order whereunto Their Lop^s perused severall papers making out the convenience and usefullness of a Governor who might regulate the abuses comitted in the fishing trade and defend the Country against the assaults and invasion of an enemy, and sumond severall Merchants of London and all other persons concerned in this matter to give their attendance, but no resolution appears to have been taken therein until the Year 1669 upon the petition of Cap^t Robert Robinson for the settlement of a Governor.

Examination. His Mat^{tie} did then refer the consideration thereof unto the Lords of the Committee for Trade & Plantacons who upon sumoning severall Merchants of London well knowing in the Trade of Newfoundland together with the Agents of the Western Ports concerned therein, and upon examination as well of the proposalls of Cap^t Robinson as the answer of the Merchants trading thither Their Lop^s did on the 15th of December last Report unto His Mat^{tie} That they did not think fitt to recommend the petition and proposalls of the said Cap^t Robinson to His Mat^{tie} for the making him Governour of Newfoundland, but for keeping the people living there in Christianity it was proposed that His Mat^{tie} would be pleased to send a Chaplin on the Convoy Ships, and that the Cap^t of the said Ships should have power to regulate abuses there with reference unto His Mat^{ties} Letters Patents unto the Western Towns, which Report being read in Council on the 4th of february was confirmed by His Mat^{ty} in every particular.

Petⁿ ag^t Passengers and By-Boats. After which on the 25th of the same month severall fishing Towns in the West of England by Letters unto the Lord Comm^{rs}

of the Treasury made complaint that divers Owners of Ships did presume to violate the laws and constitutions of the fishery by carrying over Passengers and private Boat keepers to the great detriment of the fishing Trade and lessening the number of Ships & Seamen and by victualling their Ships with provisions brought from Ireland to the prejudice of England, which being represented unto His Mat^{ty} in Council, It was Ordered that the Mayors and Magistrates of the respective Towns mentioned in the letters Patents, bee carefull that the s^d constitutions be punctually observed, As also that the Officers of the Customs in their respective Ports do strictly charge all Masters of Ships and Owners trading to Newfoundland to put the said Rules in execution, and not only return the names of Offenders but stop their proceeding in their intended voyages. Order.

After this on the 23rd of December 1670 a petition was presented to His Mat^{ty} by the Western Merch^{ts} and Traders, That new additionall Powers might be granted for the regulation of the fishery and the Council of forrain Plantations having made a Report of severall Rules and Powers which were necessary for the support of this Trade. His Mat^{ty} was pleased to Order that they should be added to the form^r Chart^r. Petition for a
Regulacon of
y^e Fishery.
Order.

1. That His Mat^{ties} Subjects may take bait and fish in Newfoundland Provided they submit to the Establisht Orders. Addition^{ll}
Rules.

2. That no aliene take bait.

3. That no planter cut down any wood or plant within six Miles of the Sea Shore.

4. That no Inhabitant or Planter take up the best Stages before the arrivall of the fishermen.

5. That no Master or Owner of any ship transport Seamen or fishermen to Newfoundland unless they belong to his Ships Comp^a.

6. That no Master carry more then 60 persons to 100 Tunns.

7. That every fifth man be a Greenman (that is not a Seaman).

8. That the Masters of Ships provide Victualls in England according to the number of men for the whole voyage, salt only excepted.

9. That no Fishing Ship part hence for Newfoundland before the month of March.

10. That Masters give Bond of £100 to the respective Mayors not to carry any persons to Newfoundland as aforesaid and to bring back such as they carry out, or shall employ with fish for Market voyages.

11. That no Master take up a Stage with less then 25 men.

12. That no fisherman or Seaman remain behind after the fishing is ended.

13. That the Admirall, Vice Admirall and Rere Adm^{ll} do put these Orders in execution and preserve the peace.

14. And bring Offenders for any crime into England.

15. That they proclaim on the 20th of September yearly His Ma^{ty}s Orders.

16. And keep Journalls.

17. That Recorders and Justices of the Peace be joynd in Commission with the Mayors.

18. That reasonable fines be imposed on Offenders.

19. That a Bill should be prepared for the Great Seale for the confirmation of the said Charter with these additionall powers.

20. That the Clause touching the Marshall should be reviewed by Mr. Attorney Gen^l &c. who should present to the Board some way of Judicature for the determining of Causes in Newfoundland.

Pet^r for a Gov^r. On the 12th of february 167 $\frac{1}{2}$ a petition was presented His Ma^{ty}s setting forth the great advantages that would attend the fishing Trade by a settlement in Newfoundland under a Governor which His Ma^{ty}s was pleased to refer to the consideration of the Lords of the Committee for Trade and Plantations, who having heard the reasons of the Merchants & Owners of Ships in the West of England protesting against such a settlement together with what the petitioners could alleadge in behalf of a Colony thought fitt to Report to His Ma^{ty}s as followeth.

Reference.

Report. That for some late years the fish has faild in Newfoundland, the Adventurers have lost many of their Ships in the late Warrs especially in that with Spain, and the late Warrs have much diminished the hands which used to take fish. The Inhabitants and Planters who contrary to their Old Charter live within six miles of the Sea, have destroy'd the woods, do continue to destroy whatever the Adventurers leave yearly behind, they possess early the places of greatest conveniency, and which is very pernicious do most of them sell wine and Brandy whereby the Seamen are withdrawn from their labour and many seduced to stay in the place while their families do thereby become burthens to their respective parishes at home.

That the Inhabitants live scattered in 25 severall Harbo^{rs} almost 80 leagues asunder, and that in all the Winter when abuses are chiefly committed there is no passing from one place to another so that near 40 Harbors would have no Government though a Gov^r were in the Country.

That besides the charge of fforts and of a Governor which the fish Trade cannot support it is needless to have any such defence against fforainers the Coast being defended in Winter by the Ice; and in Summer by the Resort of His Ma^{ty}s Subjects, so that unless there were proper reasons for a Colony there could be none for a Governor: That against a Colony there are not only the rigors of the Climate and infertility of the land which oblige those that are there all the Winter to idleness, and inclines them to debauchery, but also that they chiefly consume the products of New-England, the Shipping of which Country furnishes them with french wine and Brandy, and Madera wines in Exch. for

their fish without depending for any supply from England, So that if the Climate and Soile could favour a Colony the Planters would rather adhere to New England & in time tread in the same steps to the loss of those many advantages which, by the present method of things, are yet enjoyed, there being no hope for a like Regulation on the product of this place as on the products of other Plantations because fish cannot beare the charge of coming home but must go directly to the Marketts abroad. Report.

That the french do not mannage their ffishery otherwise then by Adventurers Ships that go out and returne back yearly.

That they maintaine a ffort at Placentia to defend them from the Indians who at certaine times come off from the Maine, and molest them in their Beavor Trade, for w^{ch} Trade and not for fishing they do inhabit there.

That the Adventurers catch fish cheaper then the Planters.

So that their L^{OPPS} did propose

That all Plantation in Newfoundland be discouraged and in order thereunto that the Commander of the Convoy have Commission to declare to all the Planters that they come voluntarily away, or els that the Western charter be from time to time put in execution, which forbids any Planters to inhabit within six miles of the Shoar from Cape Race to Cape Bonavista, as also that th Additionall Rules settled on the 10th of March 1670, be observed and the Mayors of the Western Ports required to renew their Charter accordingly.

Which Report being approved by His Maty in Councill Order was given for the effectuall execution of the particulars therein proposed. Order.

After which Sr John Berry appointed a Convoy for the Ships trading to Newfoundland did in pursuance of an Order of Councill of the 15th of April 1675 acquaint Sr Robert Southwell by a Letter of the 12th of Sept^r 1675 with the State of Newfoundland, as he found it in relation as well to the Planters and Inhabitants, as the Western Adventurers, declaring Letter from Sr
John Berry.

That severall disorders attributed to the Planters were chiefly occasion'd by the Adventurers Ships.

That the Inhabitants never sold their fish to those of New England for Wine and Brandy.

That the Adventurers men pull down the Stages and Store-houses.

And that it is their fault that the Seamen are seduced to stay in the Country to save 30s. for their passages.

Which letter was read at the Comm^{ttee} on the 4th December in the presence of severall persons who appear'd in behalf of the West Country and complain'd of the encouragement Sr John Berry had given the Planters contrary to His Mat^{ts} Orders, and of the certain ruin of the Adventur^{rs} Trade by the continuance of the Inhabitants and By-boatkeepers, Whereupon the Lords advised them to settle those Additionall Rules allowed of by His Mat^{ie} which some time after was accordingly put in execution. Additional
Rules.

Relation of
S^r John
Berry.

S^r John Berry at his return attended the Lords of the Comm^{ttee} and besides the confirmation of what he had already written assured their Lordships of the necessity of encouraging a Colony in Newfoundland, or els that the French would take advantage by the intended removall to make themselves Masters of all the Harbours and fishing places about the Island, or would otherwise entice the English Planters to come and settle among them to the great prejudice of Our fishery.

Pet^r for y^e
Planters.

On the 7th of November 1676 John Downing inhabitant of Newfoundland petitioned his Ma^{tie} against the endeavours and attempts of the Adventurers to pull down the Houses and burn the Stages of the Planters in order to drive them out of the Country. And His Ma^{tie} was then pleased to refer his Complaint unto the Examination of the Comm^{ttee} for Trade and Plantations who having heard Councill learned as well in behalf of the Adventurers as of the Inhabitants and thereupon Reported their opinions, His Ma^{tie} thought fit to signify His Roy^{ll} pleasure that the Masters and Seamen belonging to the fishing Ships should not anyways molest the Planters upon pretence of a Clause in the Western Charter; whereby no person should inhabit within Six miles of the Shoar, untill His Ma^{tie} should proceed to a farther resolution concerning the ffishery and Plantation of Newfoundland.

Reference.

Order.

Ord. to y^e
Convoys.

His Ma^{tie} was likewise pleased by an Order of the 18th of May following to direct the Capt^s of the Convoy Ships then going to Newfoundland to make publication of His Ma^{ties} pleasure That the Planters should be permitted to continue in the possessⁿ of their houses and Stages according to the usage of the last years untill farther order. And that His Ma^{tie} might be truly inform^d of the State of that Trade and Colony, They were farther Ordered to return a particular Answer to severall Heads prepared by the Lords of the Comm^{ttee} for Plantations. In pursuance whereof S^r William Poole did by a letter dated 10 Sept^r 1677 from on board The Leopard Frigat in S^t John's Harbors certify unto the Lords of the Comm^{ttee} the particulars following.

Answer to
Inquiries.

That the ffishermen do confess that of late years the Planters have done no prejudice to the ffishery, so that when they return their stages are found in as good order as can be after a Winter so that they are not obliged to come sooner to repair them.

That the Planters do affirm they do not meddle with any of the Adventurers fishing places, nor desire to do it—Provided they may but quietly enjoy the same room they have possesst for severall years.

That the ffishermen complain that the Planters take up the best places to cure their fish, doe some damage to their stages and possess more then they have hands to manage.

That the Planters affirme that it is impossible to live six miles from the Seaside by reason of the barrenness of the Country.

That the fishermen do not desire the removall of the Plant^{rs} but only a better Regulation.

That the Planters cannot keep a constant number of men or Boats but as they are supplied every Year with Servants from England.

That the Planters do not take so much fish proportionably to the number of men and Boats they keep, as the fishers do who are better artists, nor sell it so cheap by reason of the great wages they are forced to give their Servants.

That it is not possible for the Planters to observe the Charter punctually. Answ^r to Inquiries.

That the Planters do all sell drinke contrary to their Charter.

That the fishermen rind the trees and employ 6 or 7 Stages for seaventy men contrary to the rule of their Charter.

That the ffrench manage their fishery generally by fish Ships from Europe, and that their Trade for Furr is very inconsiderable.

That the French planters are much encouraged by the Gov^r and have the same accomodation in their Harbors as their ffishers have.

That the fishermen confess the Planters are of great use to them.

That the Planters prepare Materialls for the fishermen against their coming which otherwise could not be made ready without a great loss of time, and preserve in their houses the salt that remains of the ffishery untill the next season, and that when Shipping is wanting the ffishermen are glad to lodge their fish in a Planters house until the next Yeare.

That in case the fishermen be visited with sickness, or be necessitated to stay for their ships upon their first arrivall they use the convenience of the Planters houses.

That either when the Fishermen want provisions, the Planters supply them out of their Stores, or when they have an overplus they buy it of them for fish.

On the 18th of December 1677 The Lords of the Comm^{tees} for Trade and Plantations in pursuance of an Order of Councill upon the petⁿ of the Western Advent^{rs} made Report unto His Ma^{ties} that notwithstanding a Clause in the Western Charter forbidding the transportation of any persons to Newfoundland then such as were of the Ships Comp^a The Magistrate of severll Western Ports did permit Passengers and private Boatkeepers to transport themselves thither to the detrim^t of the Fishery, which might for the future be prevented, if not only those Magistrates, but the Vice Adm^{ls} and Offic^{rs} of the Customs were strictly Comnded to hinder this abuse. Petition agt. Serv^{ts} and L^y-boats.

And there being at the same time a petition presented unto His Ma^{ty} in behalf of the Inhabitants of Newfoundland praying that nothing might be ordered to their prejudice His Ma^{ties} was pleased to direct that both the Adventurers and Planters should be heard by their Councill learned, And accordingly on y^e 18th Petⁿ for y^e Planters.

day of January last, as well the convenience as inconvenience of a Colony was argued by the parties whereupon His Matie thought fit to refer the consideration of the whole matter to the Lords of the Comm^{tees} for Trade and Plantations that they might propose some fit regulation between the Adventurers and Planters which may consist with the preservation of His Maties interest there, and encouragement of Navigation in the fishing Trade.

A List of the cheife Harbors in Newfoundland where the Fish is taken with their distances.

Harbors.

	Leagues.
From Cape de Race to Renooze - - - - is	7 $\frac{1}{2}$
From Renz to Fernouze - - - - is	2
From F. to Aquafort - - - - is	1
From A. to Ferriland - - - - is	1
From F. to Caplin Bay - - - - is	1
From C. B. to Cape Broyl - - - - is	1
From C. B. to Briggus - - - - is	1
From B. to Isle of Spear - - - - is	3
From I. S. to Toads Cove - - - - is	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
From T. C. to Mumble Bay - - - - is	1
From M. B. to Whitleys Bay - - - - is	1
From W. B. to Bay Bulls - - - - is	1
From B. B. to Petty Harbor - - - - is	5
From P. H. to the Harbor of St. Johns - - - - is	3
From H. S ^t J. to Tarr Bay - - - - is	2
And thence to Cape S ^t Francis - - - - is	4
From C. S ^t F. to Belliale - - - - is	4
From B. to Briggus by N ^o - - - - is	7
From B. N ^o to Cupids Cove - - - - is	1
From C. C. to Ports Grave - - - - is	1
From P. G. to Bay Roberts - - - - is	1
From B. R. to Harbor Grace - - - - is	2
From H. G. to Carboner - - - - is	1
From C. to Bay Vards - - - - is	7
From B. V. to Old Pelican - - - - is	4
From O. P. to New Pelican - - - - is	3
From S. C. to Bonaventure - - - - is	7
From B. to Trinity Harbour - - - - is	4
From T. H. to Samon Cove - - - - is	1
From S. C. to English Harbour - - - - is	2 $\frac{3}{4}$
From E. H. to Port Bonavista - - - - is	14
From P. B. to Cape Bonavista - - - - is	2

A LIST OF INHABITANTS and their CONCERNS from TREPASSY to y^e CAPE BONAVISTA in 1677.

Harbors.	Houskeepers.	Wives.	Sons.	Daughters.	Men Servants.	Women Servants.	Dwelling Houses.	Store Houses & Lodging for Bervts.	Boats.	Stages.	Trininkts.	Roomes.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hoggs.	Gardens.	Km. fish & boat.
Trepassy	4	2	4	—	34	—	6	7 5	11	3	3	11	—	4	3	12	—	780
Rencozo	6	3	4	6	39	—	6	10 9	13	6	4	13	—	14	7	25	—	1,160
Fernooze	9	5	3	1	64	—	7	6 24	11	7	4	10	—	—	—	33	—	1,100
Ferryland	8	3	5	6	109	3	8	15 9	27	8	0	27	—	32	—	63	—	1,240
Caplin Bay	1	1	3	4	20	—	1	3 1	5	1	1	5	—	15	—	20	—	200
Boreokus	3	3	4	3	33	—	3	4	7	5	3	7	4	—	—	13	—	480
Balene	3	2	3	6	19	—	3	4	6	3	2	5	—	—	—	13	—	350
Toad Cove	1	1	—	—	12	—	1	4	4	1	1	4	—	—	—	7	—	100
Whitleys Bay	3	3	3	2	19	—	3	4	6	3	3	6	—	—	—	53	—	510
Bay of Bulls	6	8	8	3	—	—	6	20	15	4	5	15	—	16	5	50	—	600
Petty Harbor	8	1	1	—	44	—	7	7	10	53	43	10	—	—	0	59	6	1,020
S ^t John's Harbor	27	15	18	27	150	0	27	80	45	20	18	45	8	112	11	184	28	—
Tarr Bay	3	3	—	—	3	—	3	6	3	3	—	2	—	6	—	51	—	350
Carboner	11	9	15	20	107	—	14	18	25	11	10	25	—	70	22	43	12	2,130

A List of Inhabitants and their Concerns from Trepassy to y^e Cape Bonavista in 1677.—continued.

Harbors.	Houskeepers.	Wives.	Sons.	Daughters.	Men Servants.	Women Servants.	Dwelling Houses.	Store Houses & Lodging for Servants.	Boats.	Stages.	Trainfatts.	Boomes.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Hoggs.	Gardens.	Km. fish & boat.
Muskeeta	2	2	4	5	22	1	2	4	5	3	4	5	—	38	3	20	4	410
Harbor Graco	10	2	7	3	35	—	7	9	11	9	3	11	—	38	—	27	9	1,800
Bay of Roberts	2	1	5	1	10	—	2	7	6	2	2	6	—	24	22	13	1	400
Bryans Cove	2	1	1	3	12	—	2	2	4	2	—	4	—	—	—	—	—	380
Port Gravo	4	2	2	1	49	—	5	10	10	4	4	10	—	24	18	38	4	880
Baregues	3	2	3	2	14	—	3	6	4	3	1	4	—	18	—	11	2	560
Harbor Mayn	1	1	1	3	26	1	1	3	5	1	1	5	—	6	—	14	3	200
Bay of Varda	8	4	2	—	109	—	8	15	20	9	8	20	—	—	1	36	11	1,700
Old Parlican	13	9	9	8	167	—	16	18	35	14	12	35	—	22	3	23	12	2,820
Lilly Cove	3	2	5	3	33	—	4	4	8	3	4	8	—	11	—	—	4	780
New Parlican	2	1	1	—	11	—	2	10	3	2	2	3	—	—	—	—	2	360
Bonaventura	3	1	5	2	27	—	3	8	7	3	2	7	—	9	—	16	3	610
Salmon Cove	1	—	1	3	9	—	1	1	2	1	1	2	—	—	—	—	—	140
Bonavista	16	13	21	13	96	1	18	10	22	18	11	28	—	8	28	51	13	9,040
Total 28	162	94	137	120	1,327	15	167	203	324	168	121	324	12	450	131	845	114	23,360

Total of Inhabitants, 1,893.

The Inhabitants live all near the water side for the convenience of curing their fish which they catch and sell in the Summer season, as the fishing Ships doe. Planters.

And after the fishing Ships are gone away which is about the midst of September they begin to fish again untill the latter end of October (sooner or longer as the season permitts) and the fish then catcht proves the best and is called the Winter fish.

As soon as the Winter comes on, they employ their Servants in the woods to fell Trees and saw them into boards to build boats and make Oars for the fishermen and themselves against the next season. Employment

The Country by reason of its barrenness does not afford them wherewithall to subsist without supplies from other parts. Soile.

Their provisions and Cloths coming from Engl^d Ireld^d New Engl^d New York, From Barbados they receive Sugar & Rum; From France Salt, Wine, Brandy, Flower, Bread and other provisions, and sails for their boats. From Portugall and the Western Islands some quantities of flesh, flower, bread, Wine and Oyle. Provisions.

About half the Servants that belong to the Inhabit^{ts} go home (for England) every yeare, and return to their Mast^{rs} at the beginning of the fishing season. Servants.

An Account of the Fishing Trade in the Year 1615.

Ships	—	250	Fishery in 1615.
Men	—	5,000	
Tuns	—	15,000	
Quantity of Fish taken	Knt ^{ls}	800,000	
Which at the rate of 8s. ∇ K ^l	@ Ster ^s	120,000	Codd Fish.
Quantity of Train Oyl	Tuns	1,250	
At 12s. ∇ Tun-	@ Ster ^s	15,000	
So that the whole Sum arising from the Years fishing was	@ Ster ^s	135,000	Total.

An Account of the Fishing Trade in 1677.

Fishery in 1677.	Fishing Ships - - - - -	—	109
	Men - - - - -	—	4,405
	Tuns - - - - -	—	9,055
	Guns - - - - -	—	261
	Boats - - - - -	—	883
	Stages - - - - -	—	224
Codd Fish.	Quantity of Fish taken by the Adventur ^{rs} & Plant ^{rs}	Knt ^{ls}	221,220
	Which at the price Current of 12s. φ K ^l	@ Ster ^s	132,732
	Quantity of Train Oyl - - - - -	Tun	1,382
	At 8s. - - - - - φ Tun	@ Ster ^s	11,056
Totall.	So that the whole sum arising from this years fishing is - - - - -	@ Ster ^s	143,738

*An Account of Sack Ships that came in 1677 to fetch fish
from Newfoundland and carry it to a Market.*

Sack Ships.	Sack Ships - - - - -	-	112
	Men - - - - -	-	1,161
	Tuns - - - - -	-	7,304
	Guns - - - - -	-	427
So that the whole Account of Fishing Ships and Sack Ships, Men, Tuns, Guns, is as followeth.			
Total of Ships.	Ships - - - - -	-	221
	Men - - - - -	-	5,566
	Tuns - - - - -	-	16,359
	Guns - - - - -	-	688

Mem^{dm}.—These Ships were convoyed by two men of Warr, the one a 4th Rate 185 men, 46 Guns. The other a 5th Rate 85 men 28 Guns.

Places from whence these Ships do chiefly come are viz^t.

Bydiford, Barnstaple, Bristol, Bricksom, Dartsmouth, Falmouth, Ports.
Southampton, Plymouth, Poole, Foy, Loo, Topsham, Shoram,
Tinnmouth, Torbay, Weymouth, Yarmouth and London.

Places whither these Ships are cheifly bound are viz^t. Ports.

England, The Plantations, Canaries, Alicant, Seville, St
Sebastian, Barcelona, Cadiz, St Lucar, Malaga, Lisbon, Porto
Porto, Burdeaux, Marsellis, Nants, Rotchell, Genua, Legorne,
Naples & Sicily.

Besides the Inhabitants and Adventurers there are other Persons, By-Boats.
that not being willing or able to buy a share in the fishing ships
hire Servants in the West of England and carry them as Passen-
gers to Newfoundland where they employ them in private Boats
to catch and cure fish, And after the season is over bring them
back to England, or p̄mit them to take service with the Planters,
or on board the Ships which By-boat-keepers formerly went over
yearly in great numbers, but this practice being contrary to the
Western Charter and His Ma^{ties} express cōmand has been of late
very much disused.

An Account of the French Colony and Trade of Newfoundland.

From the first discovery of Newfoundland untill the Treaty in French.
1632, The French were not permitted to fish there, but after
that time (under pretence of promoting the Trade of Canada and
Acadia) they began to take fish upon the Coast. Whereupon Sr
David Kirk with others having obtained a Patten for the whole
Island went thither as Governor, and was furnished with all sorts
of materialls to fortify the country, in order to maintain the Right
of y^e Proprietors, and His Ma^{ties} absolute Sovereignty therein,
And accordingly during his Government the ffrench were not
suffered to trade wth any Coñodities, or to make fish without an
acknowledgmt of 5 and sometimes 10^⁹ cent. which was afterwards
continued in the late Rebellion by the Governors and Convoys
which were from time to time sent thither.

In the Year 1662, a Ship sent out of ffrence put into Placentia Plantations.
Bay, and landed Severall Soldiers with men and women to settle
there under a Governor who having a Commission to command
the whole Country of Newfoundland fortified that Harbor with
eighteen pieces of Ordnance.

After which in 1666 the ffrench dispatched another Governor
thither with 2 great Ships of Warr, who carried with him severall
great Guns, 150 Soldiers, small arms and other materialls to fortify
more Harbors with 60 families of men, women & children of
divers Trades to settle there, by which settlement and power in
the Country, and upon discontinuance of a Governor from England
they began to assume to themselves a Right of Sovereignty in
those parts where they inhabited, and of taking fish without paying

any acknowledgment to the Crown of England as formerly they had done.

At Placentia the ordinary residence of the Gov^r are two fforts with 13 peices of Ordnance, and about 15 families of which 4 are English.

At S^t Peters about 30 leagues to the Northw^d there is likewise a small Plantation, and a ffort of 8 Guns with about 60 Soldiers.

In y^e Bay of Fortune there are some Inhabit^{ts} and great Store of Cattle of all sorts. And to all of these places are brought yearly by the fishing Ships considerable supplies of Men, Women and Children, who settle there, and Catch fish in the like manner as the English Inhabit^{ts} do in their Harb^{rs} and wth equall priviledges and accomodation wth the fishermen.

Fishery.

The places where the french fishing Ships do most frequent are S^t Maries, Coroneat, Placentia, S^t Peters, Three Islands, Petty North, and severall other Harbors to the Westward of Placentia.

An Account of French Ships, fishing upon the Coast of Newfoundland in 1676, vizt. :—

Fishery in
1676.

Ships - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	102
At 20 Guns - - - - -	-	-	-	-	☞ ship	Guns 2,040
Eighteen Boats - - - - -	-	-	-	-	☞ ship	Boats 1,836
five men - - - - -	-	-	-	-	☞ boat	Men 9,180
Each Boat catch - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Knt ^{ls} 300
Fish in all - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Knt ^{ls} 550,800
Each Knt ^l sold at 13s. price in all is - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	@ Ster ^{rs} 358,020
Train Oyl made - - - - -	-	-	-	-	☞ boat	Hogsh ^d 7
Train in all - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Tuns 3,213
Price of Train Oyl - - - - -	-	-	-	-	☞ tun	@ Ster ^{rs} 8
Price of Train in all - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	@ Ster ^{rs} 25,704
Core fish ☞ Boat - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Knt ^{ls} 5
Core fish in all - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	Knt ^{ls} 9,180
Core fish - - - - -	-	-	-	-	☞ Knt ^l	Shill. 6
Price of Core fish in all - - - - -	-	-	-	-	-	@ Ster ^{rs} 2,754
Total price of fish & Traine - - - - -	-	-	-	-	is -	@ Ster ^{rs} 386,478

Convoys.

These Ships were Convoysed by two men of Warr, one of 36 Guns and 160 men, the other of 50 and 300 men.

Ports.

Places from whence the french ships chiefly come are S^t Malos, Rochel, Isles of Oleron, Bourdeaux and Bayonne and are bound to all ffrainne Ports where the English Trade with their fish.

Banck.

The french have besides a very advantageous fishery upon the great Banck which is a Ridge of Mountains lying 30 or 40 fathom deep in the Sea, at 25 leagues distance. from Cape de Race, in Newfoundland, extending itself from 41 to 52 degr. of N^o Lat.

The French send hither yearly about 100 Saile from Honfleur Diepe, Bologne, Calais and le Pais D'Aulins, these ships carry from 80 to 120 Tuns, and from 8 to 14 Guns, and are manned $\frac{1}{3}$ part of men to their burthen, and make sometimes two voyages in a Year.

The fish is caught in y^e Ships, there cured and salted, and is ^{Fish.} called Molice Verte, or wett fish for distinction, from that which is taken on the Coast which is Molice Blanche, or Dry fish. The least Ships catch from 20 to 25 thousand, the greatest from 30 to 40 thousand of fish, which is carried directly to a Market & consumed for y^e most part at Paris.

Besides the English & French there are some few & incon- ^{Other Naç ons.} siderable Ships from Biscay & Portugal, that use this Trade & keep their Station on the North Coast of Newfoundland & upon the Banck.

But no other Nations has been known to frequent this ffishery.
