

TER-CENTENARY OF JOHN GUY.

**NEWFOUNDLAND:
ITS RESOURCES AND
DISCOVERY,**

**AND SETTLEMENT OF JOHN GUY
AT CUPER'S COVE,
CONCEPTION BAY.**

BY
REV. T. H. JAMES.



PRICE : 10 CENTS.

ST. JOHN'S, NEWFOUNDLAND :
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Ter-Centenary of John Guy.

NEWFOUNDLAND:

Its Resources and Discovery, and
Settlement of John Guy at
Cuper's Cove, C.B.

BY REV. T. H. JAMES.

NEWFOUNDLAND was the first trans-Atlantic possession of the British Dominion. It is to be found in the north temperate zone, between the parallels of 46 and 51 degrees, north latitude, and between the meridians of 52 and 59 west longitude.

It is located in the mouth of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and has long been regarded as a stepping-stone between the old world and the new. As Palestine in ancient times lay between the traffic of Egypt and Assyria, so Newfoundland lies between the trade of the old and new world.

The East coast is some 1640 miles from Ireland, the southwestern extremity is said to be within 50 miles of Cape Breton, and on the north Newfoundland is only 10 miles distant from the Labrador. Some two or three centuries ago, European travellers to Halifax, to Quebec, and to other Western lands, kept a bright outlook for the Newfoundland coast, just in the same manner as it is being done to-day.

We well remember in 1871, when crossing the Atlantic in the S.S. *Austrian*, of getting out of our berth in the night and taking a view of the bright light which shone from the lighthouse of Cape Race.

The length of Newfoundland from Cape Ray to Cape Norman is said to be 316 miles, and the breadth from Cape Anguille to Cape Spear 317 miles. Dr. Pilot says Newfoundland has "an area of 42,200 square miles, being larger than Ireland by 11,200 square miles, or nearly four times the size of ancient Palestine."

Our Newfoundland writers describe its coast as being 2,000 miles in length. This must mean a rough outline of the coast. When the coast-line of our large bays, harbours and coves are added together, and all the coast-line of our smaller islands, it amounts to about three times the above figure. The *Free Press*, some time ago, stated the coast-line to be *over 6,000 miles*.

In shape the Island has been compared to an irregular triangle, having Cape Race and Cape Ray for its base and Cape Bauld for its apex. It

has also been aptly compared to a leg of mutton, with its shank turned towards the north ; and to a great ship anchored near the Banks of Newfoundland for the convenience of British fishermen. Lord Salisbury has termed the country "the land of historic misfortune."

For some centuries after the Island was discovered by Cabot it seemed to be little known in England. Most amusing stories are told with regard to the ignorance of the British people respecting the inhabitants of Britain's oldest colony. Newfoundland was prized, at least, for two reasons—1st : on account of its lucrative trade with England, and 2ndly : because its fisheries produced a hardy class of fishermen, or sailors, from which class the British navy might be replenished when the requirement was needed. But Newfoundland itself was treated as a "Royal Wilderness," and its inhabitants left almost without government, law and order ; or like the children of Israel during the time of the Judges, when "every man did that which was right in his own eyes." It was as late as 1729 when Governor Osborne had power to divide the Island into districts, and appoint Justices of the Peace, and build a court house and prison in St. John's and a prison in Ferryland.

The ignorance of the Mother Country with respect to her oldest colony need not be wondered at when we consider the meagre amount of information which was disseminated through Britain with regard to Terra Nova. The amount of information contained in the geographies of England fifty years ago, which were taught in her public colleges and schools, was very scanty. We have in our library a copy of an English geography written by Robert Anderson, Head Master of an Edinburgh college, which was a text-book in some of the Methodist colleges in England some half-century ago. It is a book of some 223 pages, and the information given about Newfoundland just covers a half page. When young, we purchased a small geography in England, written for children. It contained quite an amount of information about the Home-land, but very little knowledge about Britain's oldest colony. We think we can give *verbatim* almost every word of information the book contained about this Northern Isle. It was very good so far as it went, and read something like the following : "Newfoundland, a large island off the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It derives almost all its importance from its fisheries, which are prosecuted on its adjoining sandbanks. It is inhabited only on the coast."

Not a word in the last-named book about our magnificent bays, our beautiful rivers, our fertile valleys, our picturesque ranges of hills. No mention of our historic capital, which had been some three times taken by the French, and some three times destroyed, or partially destroyed, by fire. No mention of any other town of Newfoundland, some of which had prominently figured in British history.

When a country is unknown it is likely to be misrepresented. This has most assuredly been the case with Newfoundland. It has been spoken of as a barren land, a land of fish and fog, a land of rock, or, as it is termed in the Colonial Records, "This desolate island." We regard these expressions as misnomers. The late Dr. G. S. Milligan used to say that "New-

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foundland was the land beyond fog." Instead of being a poverty-stricken country, as some have called it, as a matter of fact, the Island is very rich.

Newfoundland is rich in agricultural resources. It could not be expected to make much progress when it was regarded only as a fishery, and this was the case for some 268 years after the Island was discovered by Cabot. Pedley, the historian, says, "In the year 1765 two important additions were made to the civil government of Newfoundland. Up to that time it had been regarded merely in the light of a fishery, and not recognized as a regular plantation or colony."

Some forty years ago, "Messrs. Murray and Howley, Geological Surveyors for Newfoundland, officially informed the Government that the interior of the Island was rich in all that made other countries great and prosperous, and that in Gambo, Gander, Terra Nova, Grand Lake, Deer Lake, St. George's and Codroy Valleys alone there were over three millions of acres of land fit for raising cereal and other crops, and another two millions of acres admirably adapted for cattle-raising, with thousands of square miles of timber." Of these immense tracts of land, up to the present time very little has been done towards their cultivation. Only just a fringe of the agricultural land around the coast of Newfoundland has been subjected to the implements of the husbandman: a few small patches around the habitations of the fishermen.

And yet the soil has been sufficiently tested and proved to show that it is rich in agricultural products. According to the census, or Government Report for 1901, there were in Newfoundland over 35,000 acres of pasture lands, over 35,000 of garden lands, and over 215,000 acres of occupied lands, with a rental valued at over a half-million dollars. On these lands there have been produced annually, for some years past, some 10,000 bushels of oats, some 50,000 tons of hay, some 60,000 barrels of turnips, and over a half-million barrels of potatoes, and some 12 or 13 millions of heads of cabbage. Some nine or ten years ago there were found in the colony nearly 9,000 horses, over 14,000 milch cows, over 18,000 of other horned cattle, over 17,000 goats, over 34,000 swine, over 78,000 sheep, over 200,000 fowls, and over 600,000 lbs. of butter made annually, while some 200,000 lbs. of wool were shorn from its flocks of sheep.

Newfoundland is rich in forest wealth. Comparatively speaking, it is only within the past few years that several Lumber Companies have been gathering in a small portion of our forest resources—in fact, it is only within the past few months, since the large and efficient pulp-mills of the Harmsworth Company have been in operation. And so it comes to pass that this desolate Island of former years is now helping to supply the London market with paper. But if we go back some half-score years, we find there were in the Island nearly 200 saw-mills, employing over 2,400 men; that the value of these saw-mills is over \$290,000; that annually there has been cut over *one million five hundred thousand logs*, and the value of sawn timber, some years, has been over \$480,000.

The Island is also very rich in building stone and mineral wealth.

Here we have gold, galena, granite and gypsum. Here is found copper, coal and chromite. The Island produces manganese, marbles and mica ; with iron, lead, petroleum, asbestos and roofing slate, with other metals. Notre Dame Bay was, for several years, the chief centre of our mining operations. Some years ago, in conversation with the Weighing Master of Pilley's Island mine, we remember hearing him speak of the large quantities of iron pyrites which had been taken from the mine in a single day. With respect to the production of copper, Newfoundland has for several years held the sixth rank in the world. Another mine which has been very productive of iron ore is Bell Isle, in Conception Bay. If we go back some nine or ten years we find that several mines had been opened, and over 1,700 miners and labourers employed ; that over 700,000 tons of metal have been produced annually ; that the value of the mining plant is over \$1,700,000. There have been over eleven and a half millions of dollars invested in the mines of Newfoundland, and the value of the annual products is over *one million one hundred and fifty thousand dollars* !

Newfoundland is fast becoming a manufacturing country. If we go back about a decade, we find that there were a considerable number of articles, and a great variety of articles have been manufactured in the colony. There are some 300 factories in the Island, and some 4,000 men employed in them. According to the last census, the value of nails manufactured was \$36,000 ; of tanned leather, \$98,000 ; of tobacco, \$112,000 ; of boots and shoes, \$226,000 ; of rope and lines, \$300,000. The value of other articles manufactured is estimated as over \$1,190,000, the value of the manufacturing plant as \$1,419,000, and the total value of all manufactured articles as over *two million and a half dollars* !

To say that Newfoundland is rich in fisheries is a very common saying as the Colony is known almost throughout the civilized world as a fishing colony. It has greatly enriched European nations for more than 400 years. The chief nations of Europe which have derived great benefits from its piscatorial wealth are Portugal, Spain, France and England. In 1577, just eighty years after the discovery of Newfoundland, there were engaged in the fisheries of the Island some 50 Portuguese vessels, some 100 Spanish vessels, and some 150 French vessels. The voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert to Newfoundland in 1583 served to arouse the attention of Englishmen to the importance of the Colony's fisheries. Dr. M. Harvey says, "During the ten years which followed the death of Gilbert, ending in 1593, the progress of the English fishery in Newfoundland was so great that Sir Walter Raleigh declared in the House of Commons, 'It was the stay and support of the west counties of England.'" Sir W. Morison, who wrote in the year that Cuper's Cove Colony was founded, declared that since the Island had been taken possession of, the fisheries had been worth £100,000 annually to British subjects. We are informed that in 1600 it was known that 200 English ships went to Newfoundland, and that 10,000 men and boys were employed in catching and curing fish. Lord Bacon has been often quoted as saying of the piscatorial wealth of the Island, "Its fisheries were more valuable than all the mines of Peru." Gradually,

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however, the number of Portuguese and Spanish ships diminished along those Arctic regions and they gave more attention to the gold mines and wealth of the sunny south, so that for many years the fisheries of Newfoundland are just where they ought to be, viz:—In the hands of Newfoundland fishermen.

There is a great variety of fishes around the coast and in the large bays of the Island, as well as in its rivers, ponds and lakes, but the principal commercial fishes are the seal and salmon, the lobster and herring, and the codfish.

The seal fishery in former years was carried on by sailing vessels, but of late years the large sealing steamers kill nearly all the seals. The outlay for the seal fishery is very heavy, and when a steamer comes home "clean," which is sometimes the case, it means a heavy loss to the owners. On the other hand, when the steamer gets a full load of seals it is a quick way of earning money. In a few weeks the captain may earn \$2,000 more or less, and the sealers \$100 per man, more or less. Quite a number of sealing steamers are employed year by year, and sometimes the number of seals taken amount to over 400,000, and sometimes less.

The salmon fishery is a very valuable one. It received encouragement from a former Governor of the Colony in the person of Sir Hugh Palliser. The catch of salmon annually amounts to some four or five thousand tierces besides the large quantities used for home consumption. We think the salmon are found in almost all parts of Newfoundland.

The lobster fishery may possibly be more variable than some of the other fisheries. We have known some wealthy men who have been engaged in this fishery, and, presumably, have made a large amount of money in this industry, while we have known others to whom the results of the voyage have been very unsatisfactory. The last census reports over 1400 factories and between six and seven thousand men and women employed in them. The value of lobster factories was over \$90,000; the number of lobster-traps, over 240,000, while ten years ago over 38,000 cases of lobsters were taken.

The herrings are sometimes very plentiful on the coast of Labrador, in St. George's Bay, Bay of Islands, Fortune Bay, Placentia Bay, Conception Bay, Notre Dame Bay, in fact it is hard to tell where they cannot be found around the shores of Newfoundland. The annual catch sometimes amount to 125,000 barrels.

But the staple industry of Newfoundland is the codfishery, as the late Robert S. Munn, of Harbour Grace, was accustomed to say, "Herring is herring, and salmon is salmon, but codfish is *fish!*" The value of the seal, salmon, lobster and herring fisheries added together scarcely make one third of the value of the codfishery.

Dr. Harvey substantially gives the annual value of those five principal fisheries as follows:—The lobster fishery a little over \$100,000; the salmon fishery over \$100,000; the herring fishery as over \$500,000; the seal fishery as over \$1,000,000 and the codfishery as over \$6,000,000.

Thus we learn that the total annual production of the Newfoundland fisheries are over seven-and-a-half millions of dollars.

Newfoundland is rich in invested capital. There are about 1000 places of business in Newfoundland, the value of rental of which is estimated at over \$1,700,000. If we reckon the value of all the private dwellings and public halls owned by the people of the colony, the sum will certainly amount to several millions of dollars. If we go back some ten years ago it is on record that the number of fishing boats of the colony capable of holding from 4 quintals to 30 quintals, and from 30 quintals upwards, were over 25,000; the number of fishing vessels going to the Banks as nearly 200, with 3000 men, and the number of schooners going to the Labrador as nearly 1000, with over 10,000 men and 2000 women employed.

When the bank crash came in 1894 it was estimated that the people of the colony had some \$8,000,000 or \$9,000,000 in the Union, Commercial and Government Savings' Bank. As the population of the colony was then about 200,000, this would give an average of from \$40 to \$45 per head to each man, woman and child in the island.

Newfoundland, like Palestine, is a well-watered country. It abounds with rivers, lakes, ponds and springs. An abundance of fresh, pure water may be seen flowing from the water tanks of our towns in copious and constant streams. Some of the large lakes of the island, like Red Indian Lake and Grand Lake, are many miles in extent. In travelling about a dozen miles from Heart's Content to Carbonear, we have sometimes counted between twenty and thirty lakes and ponds. Dr. Pilot, in his geography, tells us, "From the top of North-East Mountain of the West Avalon range, some 1200 feet high, sixty-seven lakes may be seen." The traveller and tourist have only just begun to gaze on our picturesque ranges of hills, and to pitch their tents by the sides of our rivers and lakes, and to enjoy the cool, healthful breezes of our healthful climate. I do not wonder that Dr. A. Carman, when addressing the Newfoundland Conference of 1910, in anticipation of his visit across the "sweltering prairies" to Vancouver, should say, "O, for a breath, a breath of cool, refreshing air from the hills of Carbonear."

Newfoundland has many beautiful and picturesque bits of scenery. The coast is rocky and abrupt—rising in some places from 700 to 1000 feet. That certain portions of the Island are sterile and forbidding is frankly admitted. But other portions of the island are fertile and beautiful such as the Exploits, Humber and Codroy Valleys. Along the Reid-Newfoundland railway from St. John's to Carbonear many beautiful spots may be seen, such as Topsail, Holyrood, Bay Roberts, Harbor Grace, and Clarke's Beach from Foley's Hill—the latter place some persons who travel there daily consider the most beautiful of all. You may stand in certain spots, and the eye can take in a wide, charming and picturesque view. We have stood on Spectacle Head and seen Cupids lying quietly in the valley below. We have looked Westward in the direction of the Gullies, the Goulds and Hodgewater line. We have looked northward on Salmon Cove, Clarke's Beach and Otterbury. We have looked towards the rising

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of the sun on the Dock, Bareneed and Port-de-Grave, and across the narrow neck of land to Coley's Point, and the flourishing and prosperous town of Bay Roberts, and beyond Bay Roberts to Spaniards' Bay and adjoining places, and then we have gazed on Conception Bay and Bell Island in the distance, (so rich in iron ore, and from which small island such large quantities of metal have been shipped to other countries). A magnificent view which one may enjoy while standing on the same foot of ground.

Should a seaman desire to view some of the most beautiful and most safe harbors in the world, let him look at Burin, Placentia and Trinity. In some of these harbors, no doubt, all the navies of Europe may safely anchor. After visiting the region of Ottawa, and travelling the circuit of New Gower in 1890, we thought the view of Conception Bay from Saddle Hill never appeared so delightful to us as we looked across to Carbonear and noted the points of land at Freshwater, Blackhead, Western Bay and onward to Baccalien jutting out picturesquely into the waters. From Centre Hill no less than five bays may be viewed at one time, viz.—Fortune, Placentia, Conception, Trinity and Bonavista Bays. Perhaps the experienced traveller may know of another such view, but some of us do not. The world has waited long for the fertility, beauty and charming scenery of the Ancient Colony to be made known, and it has not waited in vain. Travelling in company with the late Dr. Withrow on one occasion, near the city of St. John's, he called attention to a beautiful bit of scenery reminding him of the Alps.

How came this rich and beautiful Island to be discovered? A general answer may be given thus:—Almost ever since man has been expelled from the Garden of Eden he has been a wanderer on the face of the earth. Milton represents Eve as thus speaking to the nuptial bower:

"From thee how shall I part,
And whither wander down into a lower world."

We have reason to believe that the antediluvians overspread a large portion of the earth's surface, but when Noah came out of the ark he and his three sons, and their descendants overspread the earth a second time. Shem, with his five sons, are said to have peopled a considerable portion of Asia. Ham, with his four sons, are said to have peopled Africa; and Japheth, with his seven sons, are said to have peopled Europe, including the isles of the Gentiles. In Gen. 10: 32 we read, "And by these were the nations divided in the earth after the flood."

Man's plan and God's plan are often at variance. Man's plan was for the descendants of Noah to remain in one place; God's plan was for them to be scattered abroad upon the face of the earth. In Gen. 10: 3 we read of the sons of men saying, "Go to let us make brick and burn them thoroughly: And they had brick for stone, and slime had they for mortar: And they said 'Go to,' give ear, hearken, let us build us a city and a tower whose top may reach unto heaven, and let us make us a name lest we be scattered abroad upon the face of the whole earth. The Divine plan was entirely different from man's proposal. His will was that man should overspread the earth. So we read, "So the Lord scattered them abroad

from thence upon the face of all the earth." So the Lord designed men to overspread the whole earth. This truth is twice recorded in the 8th and 9th verses, "And from thence did the Lord scatter them abroad upon the face of all the earth."

Some ancient nations were greater colonizers than others. The Egyptians, living in the fruitful valley of the Nile, devoted themselves to learning science, literature, architecture, the building of temples, monuments, obelisks, palaces and pyramids. The Babylonians and Assyrians devoted themselves to the acquisition of astronomical knowledge, the mode of writing cuneiform inscriptions, military prowess, and the building of large cities such as Babylon and Nineveh. Persia was famed for her splendid palace in Shushan, her wealth and wide dominion over many provinces. Greece was famed for arts and arms. Imperial Rome pursued her course of conquering the civilized world, of consolidating the different nations and peoples of the earth into one empire, of building long lines of highways for trade and commerce and military operations. From Rome came the laws to govern the world. "There went out a decree from Caesar Augustus that all the world should be taxed." The Roman Empire in its strongest days was very extensive. J. R. Mott, describing it, says, "That Empire reached from Scotland to the African deserts, and to the cataracts of the Nile, and from the Atlantic to the valley of the Euphrates. It stretched from East to West a distance of over 3,000 miles. It comprised Italy, the ruling State, and 35 provinces, of which three were insular, seven in Asia and five in Africa, and twenty in Europe." It bound together peoples differing widely in civilization, as well as in race. The estimates of the population range from 80 to 120 millions.

While these great events were going on among the leading nations of the world, the Phœnicians were leading the world in colonization. These people were the descendants of Ham. They are known in the Sacred Scriptures as the inhabitants of Tyre and Sidon. The Bible gives us to understand that the Israelites were not able to hew wood like Sidonians. They were the first shipbuilders and navigators of ancient times. They made a considerable amount of wealth by trade and commerce with other nations. They were known in ancient times as the Canaanites. And we take it as a striking proof of the inspiration of the Scriptures that both sacred and profane history are in harmony along this subject. The Bible tells us "thus were the Canaanites spread abroad." Some writers say that the Phœnicians were of Shemitic descent. The truth is, the descendants of Ham, who were the early inhabitants of Canaan, were afterwards dispossessed by the descendants of Shem; and yet not wholly dispossessed, for some of the Canaanites, who had their chariots of iron, were not driven out. The Phœnicians, as known in history, were probably a race of mixed nationalities, who were fond of adventure and a seafaring life. They founded colonies in the Egean Sea and Mediterranean Sea. They settled the larger islands of Cyprus and Sicily, and the South and North coasts of the Mediterranean. They passed through what the Greeks called the "*Pillars of Heracles*," or Straits of Gibraltar, and on the coasts of Spain founded *Gades* or the modern Cadiz.

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But the most important colony founded by the Phœnicians was Carthage, in North Africa. This great State long fought for the supremacy of the world with Rome. They fought for nearly 25 years, and then there was a truce proclaimed. War broke out again, and they fought for nearly 17 years longer. Again a truce was proclaimed, and there was a cessation of arms on both sides. But their quarrels were not silenced. Cato, in the Senate, urged the destruction of Carthage. For the third and last time the war broke out again, and after about four years and a half, Hannibal was defeated at the battle of Yama, and Scipio Africanus stood upon a conquered Carthage.

We have been informed by the Rev. Walter Vercoe, a Wesleyan Methodist Minister stationed in Cornwall many years ago, "That 500 years previous to the birth of Christ the Phœnicians came to Cornwall to buy tin." This story is not improbable. Some old Cornish people have said that some of the old mines, *Ding-dong*, for example, was in existence before the birth of Christ. And we know from Scripture prophecy that *tin* was an article of Tyrian commerce.

Next to the Phœnicians we may place the Greeks in relation to colonization. From the mainland of Greece they moved out and settled in the various islands of the Mediterranean Sea. The Phœnicians and Greeks, between them, settled all the shores of the Mediterranean Sea, except two places, viz. : Egypt and Northern and Central Italy. The Greeks went east as far as Asia Minor and north as far as Thrace and Macedon, and west as far as Southern Gaul—the city of Marseilles being founded by the Greeks.

But the time came when Rome, which had conquered so many nations, and made them subject to her authority, by the law of the retributive providence of God was herself overthrown. Alaric, with his northern tribes, poured in upon Rome, conquered, sacked and plundered. The history of the "Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire" has been well told by the historian Gibbon. After this event, what are known as the middle ages, or dark ages, came on apace. In those times there seemed to be a lack of religious life, and of scientific investigation and exploration. Nevertheless, all was not dark. The clergy kept alive learning and true religion—a knowledge of the difference of right and wrong in those times. Neither was the spirit of discovery and exploration entirely dead. There was an adventurous people to the north, who were pushing out in the discovery of new lands. These were the Norsemen, or Northmen, as the inhabitants of Norway and Sweden were called. In 780 they discovered Iceland, which they afterwards colonized. They also indirectly discovered Greenland. The Icelanders, in 892, claimed to have discovered Greenland. The Icelanders are a sturdy race of people who, in recent years, have been emigrating to the United States and Canada. Quite a number of Christian churches have been built in Greenland, with pastors set over them.

These sea-kings of the north having discovered Greenland, now it was an easy matter for them, when once they had crossed Baffin's Bay, or

Davis' Straits to the other side, to cross the Hudson's Straits, and trace both the coasts of Labrador and Newfoundland. So that it comes to pass, about 900 years ago these sea-rovers of the north were the first white people to discover Newfoundland. Our modern Colonial writers, such as Dr. Harvey, Dr. Pilot and Judge Prowse, all refer to the visit of the Northmen to these shores. The stories of Harvey and Pilot, though differing in some respects from each other, do not contradict each other. Dr. Harvey's account reads thus, "There is nothing at all improbable in the story told in the Norse books, called Sagas, regarding the visits of these bold sailors to the coast of North America. The story is told in this way: About the year 1001 one of their ships, when on a voyage from Iceland to Greenland, was driven away far to the south-west by a tempest, and at length came in sight of a richly-wooded, level country. The wind abated, and the sailors shaped their course for Greenland. The news of their great discovery fired the heart of Leif, son of Eric the Red, who had founded the Greenland colony. He at once resolved to set out and explore the new country, of which he had received such a glowing account. He was accompanied on this voyage by Bjorn."

The bold adventurers first reached a rocky island, to which they gave the name of Hellerland, or the land of naked rocks. This must have been Newfoundland, which lay directly in their course. Soon after they came in sight of a low country, thickly wooded, which they called, in consequence, Markland. Probably this was Nova Scotia. After a few days they arrived at a place where they found the wild vines growing, and called it Vineland. Here they spent the winter. Some of the inhabitants of the country came to them in leather boats, and they traded with them for furs. It is believed that Vineland was the northern part of Rhode Island, where the fox-grape still grows wild. Besides, the story mentions that, at that place, the sun remained nine hours above the horizon on the shortest day. This would indicate the latitude of Rhode Island. The Norsemen returned to Greenland in the spring and spread enthusiastic accounts of their new dwelling-place, praising the climate and soil, the grapes and salmon." Large numbers of Northmen were induced to come and settle on the American continent—for how long a period we cannot say—but the colony was afterwards abandoned, possibly owing to the hostility of the Indian tribes of the North-American continent. Dr. Pilot says, "It is asserted in the Sagas, the ancient historical memorials of Iceland, that about the year 1001 Bjorn of Iceland, one of these sea-kings, was driven by stress of weather into one of the harbours of Newfoundland, and that he founded a settlement on its shores." Judge Prowse asserts that the "Discovery of America by the Iclander" is believed by the scholars of the present day. A colossal statue of Eric the Red is erected in Boston by Prof. Horsford. In travelling on board the S.S. *Portia* in 1890, in conversation with Prof. Geo. C. S. Southworth Melvaine, Prof. of Kenyon College, he gave us to understand that, in the Eastern States, there was an old mill or building which had existed for 800 years. It seems probable that this building was erected by the Northmen.

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So far as is known, after the Northmen left the American continent for several centuries these arctic regions were not ploughed by any European vessel. But in the fifteenth century the world wakened up from her sleep. A breath of fresh inspiration aroused the European nations from their apathy. A strong desire was felt to explore regions already known and to discover regions unknown. Newfoundland plays an important part in the exploration and discovery of the fifteenth century. The Rev. Charles Pedley, the historian of Newfoundland, when speaking of the discovery of the colony, says: "It belongs to a period the most eventful and important in the annals of the world—a period witnessing the dawn of the principal changes which, with their momentous consequences, have given colour to the manifold characteristics and influenced the very texture of modern life."

We have been led to ask the question, why was the fifteenth century "the most important and eventful in the annals of the world?" What important events took place—what great deeds were accomplished? The answer is that two vast continents were explored and opened up to civilization and a maritime route opened up to a third. The voyage of discovery to Newfoundland in 1497 by the Cabots; the voyage of Sir Humphrey Gilbert in 1583, in which he took possession of the island in the name of Queen Elizabeth; the voyage of John Guy and his companions to Cuper's Cove in 1610 were only three out of many voyages which were made in those times. Only a small segment in a wide circle of discovery which embraced the three continents of Africa, Asia and America.

More than a half dozen of the nations of Europe took part in the discovery, exploration and colonization of these great continents. We mention Italy, Portugal, Spain, France, Holland and England. We place Italy first, not because of her ships, but because of her sons. Italian ships in the work of discovery never got beyond the Mediterranean, but her sons were the foremost captains of the world. Columbus, the discoverer of America, was a Genoese sailor. Amerigo Vespucci, who is said to have been the first to discover certain portions of the main land of the American Continent, and after whom the Continent was named, was a Florentine, and John Cabot, the discoverer of Newfoundland, was a Venetian. All these great navigators came from the state that at one time ruled the civilized world.

Portugal, undoubtedly, takes the palm in relation to the discovery and exploration of the fifteenth century. Dr. David Livingstone, no mean authority as a traveller and explorer, says: "the Portuguese are the foremost navigators of the world." To whom do they owe this supremacy of the fifteenth century? History points to one man who rises like the Andes or the Himalaya above his fellows.

This was Prince Henry the Fourth, son of King John of Portugal. This Prince was pre-eminently a man of great talent. Early in life he distinguished himself as a soldier at the taking of Centa, a strong Moorish town. Four armies were offered to his command, viz., the armies of the Pope, the Emperor and the Kings of Castile and England. But his ambi-

tion lay in another direction, viz., in the exploration of the African coast, and in the discovery of a maritime route to India. He is said to have been the greatest mathematician of his age and is supposed to have been the first one to have used certain nautical instruments, such as the compass. He had several encouragements to persevere in this work, such as the geographical position of his native land. The revenues of the Order of Christ, of which he was Grand Master, provided him with the means, and even from his enemies, the Moors, he managed to gain a large amount of information respecting Africa and its people. "Accordingly in 1418-19 he took up his abode on the extreme south-western part of Europe . . . with the purpose of devoting himself to the study of astronomy and mathematics, and to the direction and encouragement of the expedition which he proposed to send out. There he erected an observatory, the first set up in Portugal." At great expense Prince Henry procured the services of a learned man from Majorica, who was very skilful in the art of navigation and in the art of making maps and instruments, and in instructing the Portuguese officers in the sciences necessary to navigation. In connection with the observatory there was a school erected for that purpose. "From his school from time to time he sent forth some of his scholars on expeditions of discovery. These explorations of discovery were fruitful in results, both in the isles of the ocean and on the African coast. About the year 1418 the Island of Madeira was discovered, also, during the life of Prince Henry, some of the Azores Islands. In 1441 Cape Branco was reached. It had been previously thought that Cape Nun was the south end of the African continent, but now in 1433 Cape Bojador was rounded and intercourse was established between the Negro States of Senegal and the Gambia. Other capes and rivers were discovered, and in 1452 his expeditions are said to have reached the coast of Guinea. The Encyclopaedia Britannica says of Prince Henry, surnamed the Navigator: "To whose enlightened foresight and perseverance the human race is indebted for the maritime discovery, in one century, of more than half the globe."

At first Prince Henry bore all these expenses himself, afterward self-supporting societies were organized and the subject of discovery became the passion of the nation. The Portuguese sovereigns loyally carried forth the work which Prince Henry had begun.

One of the great Portuguese discoverers was the celebrated Diogo Cam, a man of noble birth. In 1484 he carried on the work which had commenced sixty years previously. He was accompanied by the celebrated German cosmographer, Behaim. He sailed past Cape Lopo Goncalvez, and Cape Catharina, and went south as far as the Congo. He placed a pile of stones on the southern bank of the Congo river to denote the difference between the explored and the unexplored. Cam was the first European to come in personal contact with the inhabitants of the Congo, and through his influence with the King he opened up the country for the introduction of Christianity.

Bartholomew Dias was another of the great Portuguese explorers of noble birth. At his residence, in the court of King John of Portugal, he

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became acquainted with the celebrated Martin Behaim, and other scientific men. He was much interested in geographical discovery. The King entrusted him with two ships to continue the exploration of the West African coast. Dias went farther south than any other discoverer, until he rounded the Cape without knowing it, and cast anchor at the Great Fish River. Here he found out his discovery, and on his return trip he sighted the promontory, or head-land, and called it "The Cape of all the Storms," which name the King of Portugal changed to "Cape of Good Hope." He started in 1486.

Two other explorers worthy of note are Cabral and Gaspar, or Gaspard Cortereal. The first was entrusted by the King of Portugal with thirteen vessels and 1200 men. Keeping too far to the west while on his eastern voyage he discovered Brazil and certain other islands. Pinzon, the companion of Columbus, is said to have discovered Brazil a few months before. Be that as it may, the right of Portugal to Brazil is undisputed. Gaspard Cortereal is said to have discovered Conception Bay about 1500, and also the Labrador, and to have named Portugal Cove,

The year 1497, next to the year 1492, was, perhaps, the most remarkable in the world's history of colonization. In that year two distinguished expeditions set forth. One sailed down the Tagus from Lisbon, the other sailed down the Avon from Bristol. The Lisbon fleet consisted of four ships, and the Bristol fleet of five ships and some men. The destination of the Lisbon fleet was to the east. The destination of the Bristol fleet was to the west. The Lisbon fleet was commanded by the celebrated Vasco Da Gama, and the Bristol fleet by John or Sebastian Cabot. They were both successful, having accomplished the purposes which they had in view. Although Da Gama's main object was the maritime course to India, yet he made a search for other lands, and pursuing a tortuous course he discovered the islands of St. John and St. Helena. After doubling the Cape of Good Hope he sailed up the eastern coast of Africa, and touched at Natal. He discovered Acontado, Mombassa and Mozambique. At Melind he obtained from the merchants a pilot who is supposed to have understood the use of the astrolabe, the compass and the quadrant. Under his direction he crossed 750 leagues of open sea to the coast of Malabar, and reached their destination at the coast of Calicut, where a marble pillar was erected in token of triumph and as a proof of discovery. His work was finished—the maritime route to India was discovered. He was received, after two years and two months, with every mark of distinction and honour, and created a noble "Lord of the Conquest of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India." He undertook a second voyage with some twenty ships. He left some five of them scouring on the coast and returned with some 13 ships richly laden. He was created "Admiral of the Seas Forever." On the third voyage he was made Viceroy of India, but soon died in Cochin. As late as 1828 his body was brought to Portugal and interred with honour. Thus the period of the discovery of Newfoundland brings before us a shining galaxy of great seamen and navigators, of whom the Portuguese take the first rank in the fifteenth century. The historian, Edward A.

Freeman, says: "Throughout the sixteenth century the Portuguese had a far greater eastern dominion than any other European power; indeed they could hardly be said to have any European rivals in Asia at all."

The glory of discovering the new world belongs to Spain. The opportunity was offered to Henry the 7th, of England, but he allowed it to slip. Columbus obtained help from the King and Queen of Spain. In a short time he returned, bringing to his patrons, Ferdinand and Isabella, the discovery of a new world. Spain followed up her first effort by successive efforts, both by colonization and conquests, to acquire dominions on the American continent. The Basque fishermen are supposed to have discovered Cape Breton in 1504. Magellan discovered the Straits which bear his name in 1520, and discovered the Phillipine Islands in 1521. Cortes conquered Mexico in or between 1520 and 1524, and Pizarro conquered Peru between 1532 and 1536.

France very early took a part in discovery and colonization. In some of the Canadian cities you will see a statue erected commemorating the memory of Jacques Cartier, one of the early French explorers. He touched Newfoundland on his way to Canada. He is said to have sailed out of Catalina in 1534, and to have met with Roberval in the roadstead of St. John's.

In 1562 the Huguenots attempted a French settlement in Carolina. About 1604 De Monts, a Frenchman, commenced the settlement of *Acadie*, or Acadia, in Nova Scotia, the scene of Longfellow's *Evangeline*. This settlement was destroyed by the English. About 1603 Champlain sailed up the St. Lawrence, and in 1607 the colony of Quebec was settled, the Tercentenary of which was recently celebrated, the nobility of England coming across the Atlantic to take part in the pageant.

The French, undoubtedly, were the greatest rivals the English ever had in relation to colonization. They had done a good share in exploration, and it was only fair that they should expect a portion of the new world to come under their dominion. They fought hard for Canada, they fought hard also for Cape Breton and Newfoundland. They had their fortresses on both sides of the Atlantic, viz., in Cape Breton and Placentia. Over the latter fortifications we have wandered and looked from the hill on which the fort was built down on the beautiful harbour of Placentia. The whole Island has been, at times, under the control of the French, except the historic town of Carbonar. St. Pierre alone remains as a small relic of French dominion.

The Dutch were another great colonizing power. Between the English settlement founded in Virginia by Sir Walter Raleigh and the settlement founded in Massachusetts by the Pilgrim Fathers, the Dutch had formed a new settlement which they called New Netherland. The Swedes formed a colony in Delaware Bay in 1638. Some 17 years afterwards this colony was conquered by the Dutch and added to their own New Netherlands. But New Netherlands did not stand long, being taken by the English in the time of Charles II. Changes took place. Among the rest, the name

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of the chief city, New Amsterdam, was changed to New York, in honour of James, Duke of York, the king's brother. But, if Holland did not succeed as well as other European nations on the continent of North America, she gained possessions in South America such as Dutch Guiana. She also made her influence felt in the Indian Ocean by taking possession of the Spice Islands, and in some cases driving out the Dutch.

And now we may take a birds'-eye-view of the British Colonial Empire. Although England was not first in the field of discovery among European nations, yet, by conquest and colonization, she has acquired and maintained a larger dominion than any other nation upon earth. The ancient Persian Empire of 127 provinces was very small in comparison with it. Even the Roman Empire was comparatively small in her palmyest days when compared with the British Possessions.

Tyre is referred to in the Scriptures as the "Crowning city, whose merchants are princes, whose traffickers are the honourable of the earth." "Is this your joyous city, whose antiquity is of ancient days? her own feet shall carry her afar off to sojourn." The feet of the Tyrians, we think, did not carry them one-half or one-fourth the distance to sojourn as the feet of British emigrants have carried them. The settlements of the Phœnicians were confined chiefly to the Mediterranean Sea, but the British emigrant goes to the ends of the earth. To one in the Home-land, in the heart of the Empire, with the map of the world before him, looking out upon the British possessions of the earth, is enough to cause any patriotic heart to exult with joy.

As he looks in an Easterly direction he sees that England possesses the gates of her enemies; that the strategic places of the earth, such as Aden, Malta and Gibraltar, are in her possession. As he looks farther Eastward he beholds Bombay, Madras and Calcutta, the three capital cities of the three Presidencies into which our Indian Empire is divided. He looks farther East and beholds Ceylon, Hong Kong, Wai-Hei-Wei and British Burmah. His eye sweeps over the Indian Ocean, and he notices the smaller islands belonging to the British crown. And now, as he looks Southward, the great African Continent looms into view, with the vast English possessions of the West Coast, of the East Coast, of Cape Colony and Natal, of the vast regions of Central Africa, including the Transvaal, the Orange River State and Rhodesia. He looks still farther South and sees Australia, the largest island in the world, with the adjacent islands of New Zealand and Tasmania—all British colonies. His eye sweeps across the Atlantic, and he views British Guiana, nestling in sunny South America. Now he turns towards the setting sun and looks to the West Indies, and among those beautiful islands, discovered by Columbus, he finds that Britain has a share in their possession. Here are Jamaica, Barbadoes, St. Vincent, St. Kitts and Bermuda—all belonging to Britain. Now he looks once more towards the Northwest and he views the Dominion of Canada, extending from the boundary line of the United States to the lands of the frozen North. This vast country is said to have an area of no

less than 3,600,000 square miles, being larger than the whole of the United States. In the last place he turns Northwards and beholds cold, frosty Newfoundland, with its icebergs, snows, and storms, and shipwrecks. Now he has come to the place where the present British Empire had its origin. It seems almost too great to be true. During the past winter the able writers of the colony, including Archbishop Howley, Rev. W. R. Smith, J. P. Howley, Judge Prowse, W. G. Gosling, H. F. Shortis and W. A. Munn, and others, have been threshing out the question as to the first British colony. It seems the general opinion is clearly expressed by the Rev. Walter R. Smith, in the *Evening Telegram* of January 6th, 1910. He says, "From all I hear, it appears that we are all agreed that Guy's first settlement was at Cupids, or within three miles thereof."

If the question is asked, What is the first colony of the British Empire? the answer is, Quebec: founded in 1607. If, 150 years ago, the question was asked, What was the first British colony? the answer would have been, Jamestown, in Virginia: founded in 1606. But Virginia, with the other States, took up arms against the Home-land, and is now a part of the American Republic. But if the question is asked to-day, What is the first British colony of the British Empire? the answer is, Cuper's Cove, in Conception Bay. If it can be proved that some land was occupied, or a few houses built in the colony, previous to John Guy's settlement in the colony, it does not materially affect the question. As a matter of fact, we know that in some parts of the Island most of the land was taken up before any legal permission was given to do so; and as late as 1670 the British Government prohibited the settlement of any part of the colony between Cape Race and Cape Bonavista for a distance of six miles. In 1609 a petition was presented to the British Government for the right to colonize Newfoundland. The first attempt to colonize Newfoundland was made by Robert Thorne, of Bristol, in 1527. Another attempt was made in 1536 by Mr. Hoare, of London, with 120 persons, but given up the same year. The attempt, however, of John Guy was successful. The historian writes, "A Patent was then granted to the Earl of Northumberland, Keeper of the Privy Seal; Sir Lawrence Tanfield, Chief Baron of the Exchequer; and Sir Francis Bacon, Solicitor-General, and more than 40 other associates, incorporating them under the name of The Treasurers and Company of Adventurers and Planters of the cities of London and Bristol for the Colony and Plantation in Newfoundland."

So that it comes to pass, after a careful and unbiassed investigation of the subject, that the evidence seems very clearly to show that Cuper's Cove, or Cupids, is really the first legal official British colony now existing upon the earth. This must be a great honour to the inhabitants of the fishing village of Cupids. Here, on the western side of Bay-De-Grave, in a narrow valley close to the seaside, the descendants of a few English, Irish and French families have dwelt in peace and quietude for several generations.

We may say to the traveller and tourist that the inhabitants of Cupids have quite a number of curios and ancient relics to show. Among

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other things he is shown the site of the house in which John Guy is said to have lived, the brick which he is said to have used about his house or cellar, the brook surrounded with moss-grown stones, from which he is supposed to have drawn his water. A hollow place in the ground is pointed out as John Guy's saw-pit, and close by there is a mark of a hole bored in the rock, to which Guy's company are supposed to have moored their boat after they had crossed Cupid's pond. About three miles from Cupids, at South River, Clarke's Beach, there is said to be some ancient timber, which is supposed to be a portion of Guy's mill.

The inhabitants of Cupids must feel highly honoured when they consider that, between their ranges of hills known as Spectacle Head and Blackberry Hill, there was laid, 300 years ago, the foundation-stone of the greatest Colonial Empire that has ever existed on the face of the earth—an Empire on which the sun never sets; and probably will remain the Empire of greatest extent to the end of time. We do not know what may be done through conquest, but so far as colonization is concerned, this globe, we think, does not afford sufficient room for the existence of another Colonial Empire equal in extent to the Colonial Empire of Great Britain.

Cupids is honoured in the illustrious man who laid the foundation of their colony. In our limited course of reading we have met with three men, more or less distinguished, named John Guy. No. 1 was the author of a small English Geography, written for children; No. 2 was a strong, virile farmer in the United States, who had 20 sons and 10 daughters; No. 3 was alderman and Mayor of Bristol and a member of the British Parliament, the promoter and manager of the first colony in Newfoundland. His name will undoubtedly go into history as one of the great builders of his native Empire.

Cupids is honoured by the sturdy and independent class of settlers which John Guy brought with him. Pedley, the historian, speaking of them, says the "Company were doubtless a chosen order of people, whose character and habits adapted them to be the proper founders of new communities."

Cupids should consider itself honoured in John Guy's successor. We are informed that Guy remained himself during the first winter, and during the second winter his brother-in-law, William Colston, was left in command. This William Colston was the father of Edward Colston, the great Bristol philanthropist. We are informed that no man in Bristol, either before or since, has given away such vast sums of money in charitable purposes. A sketch of his life may be found, written by the late Rev. George Maunder, in a book entitled 'Eminent Christian Philanthropists.'

The young people of Cupids are honouring themselves by taking honourable positions in professional life. Some three of them have entered the ministry of the Methodist Church; another is a Missionary in Western India. One is a medical doctor, practicing in his native isle; another is a

medical student of McGill College, Montreal. Another is a Professor in a Canadian College. Quite a number throughout Newfoundland are filling the responsible positions of teaching throughout different parts of the colony. And in addition to the qualification required for teachers, some of them have cultivated a taste for vocal and instrumental music.

Surely, then, the Ter-Centenary of John Guy is worthy of a celebration at Cupids. Here is erected the flag-pole, some 135 feet in height, sent down by the "Old Colony Association" from Toronto, with its monster flag. The base of this large pole was largely built by free labour of the citizens of Cupids. Here the tourist may look for the monument erected to commemorate the memory of John Guy. The energetic Guy Memorial Committee, with Capt. A. Smith, J.P., as Chairman, and Mr. A. Serrick as Secretary, with the other members, will, no doubt, be alert to entertain the visitors who may attend.

As Cuper's Cove, or "Sea Forest," was Guy's first settlement, and "Bristol's Hope," or Harbour Grace, was Guy's second settlement, so the citizens of Harbour Grace should loyally take up the celebration by building the "Guy Hospital." Carbonear also being the descendants of the old heroes who resisted the French invasion, when every other part of the Island was subdued, should be among the foremost people in the fray, being the lineal descendants of John Guy, whose name is much in evidence among the families of that old town at the present time. Rev. Chas. Pedley informs us that Carbonear was settled by people from Cupids.

Thus the first British colony was settled in Cupids 50 years before the French founded Placentia—forty-four years before Sir David Kirke sent out his colonists from Scotland—eighteen years before Falkland sent his emigrants from Ireland—thirteen years before Sir George Calvert settled in Ferryland—and ten years before the Pilgrim Fathers landed on Plymouth Rock.

May the God of our fathers guide and protect us,
Lest we forget! Lest we forget!

