

"Little Bay Islands. Past, Present and Future. An Historical Review."

by United Church School Pupils, 1942

Dear Reader,

We feel that we owe you at the beginning an apology and as most apologies are not easy to give, as the apologizer must admit a mistake in judgement of some nature or other, so we too may have erred in choosing for our first attempt in the production of a magazine, something too lofty for our unskilled pens -- "The Past, Present and Future of our Island;" but we did want to get in print some of the facts about our Island before some of the older generations passed on and we had lost the knowledge stored in their minds. So perhaps you will forgive us if we have too high ideas now you know the motive behind them.

The idea for this magazine based on the history of our community was born last Fall when some of us collected facts about our early history for Education Week, when a paper on the history of our community was read to the public at our annual education week concert. Sometime after, we decided, if we were to publish a magazine this year, it would be in the form of a community history, so as to preserve the facts we had already collected and supplemented by other research. Then when the decision was made the pupils whose names appear above the written articles were allotted their subjects, asked to collect the facts and write the articles. If there are errors, as they must be many, please remember that many of the necessary facts were hard to secure and that is is our first attempt at writing articles for publication.

Another problem we had to face was that of getting it printed. We discovered by inquiry that it cost too much to have it printed by a commercial printing firm, and finally decided to mimeograph it ourselves; therefore, the whole has been locally [produced?], and consequently we had to omit photographs and some interesting local stories that we originally had planned to have inserted.

Our thanks are due James Strong Ltd. for the use of their mimeograph without which it would have been impossible to have this magazine published at all. We are grateful to the following people who have helped us in the following way: First and foremost Mr. Roy Taylor who has given unstintingly of his time to do all the typing; The following people who gave us valuable information about the earliest settling of the Island and put up with our questioning: Mr. Thomas Grimes, our oldest inhabitant, now 91 yrs; Messers. J. Adolphus Strong, George Jones, W. W. Wiseman, and H. L. Strong; Rev. R. Rowsell, B.A. and Mr. James Strong, for placing at our disposal church and school records; and again thank all others, especially our parents, who have helped us with words of encouragement and many other ways.

So Dear Readers we present to you for your perusal -- we cannot say enjoyment -- our first school Magazine;

"The Little Bay Islands Past, Present & Future."

The Editors.

A Brief Geographical Description of Our Island

by Bob Forward - Grade XI

Little Bay Islands lies on the North side of Notre Dame Bay, off the point of land (Halls Bay) separating Little Bay from Halls Bay. Halls Bay Head lies one mile to the west and Little Bay Head two miles to the North west. It is about 2 1/2 miles from Long Island, which lies to the south and the nearest settlement is Lush's Bight on Long Island. Cape St. John is twenty-onemiles to the North East, Twillingate, forty miles to the South East and St. Johns 214 miles to the South East. It lies in Latitude North 40° 36' 0" and Longitude West 55° 52' 0".

The Area of Little Bay Islands is about four square miles and the distance around it is approximately five miles. It is about 2 1/2 miles long and about a mile and a half wide at its widest part.

Nearly the whole of the Island is an undulating tableland of approximately 100 feet, with a narrow coastal strip around the main harbour and the coves at the back of the Island. The highest hills are about 300 ft. There are five small ponds but no large brooks. Because of the hilly nature of the Island, there is very little arable land except a narrow strip surrounding the coves at the back of the Island. There is also very little pasture land.

The whole Island was one time well wooded, but all the largest trees have been cut down by the early settlers and people from less wooded areas. Now there is secondary growth which covers most of the interior of the Island.

There is one main harbour situated at the East side of the Island, where most of the people live. There are two other small villages, Sulian's Cove, about one mile to the West of the main harbour and Northern Harbour about one mile to the North of the main harbour. Both these settlements are connected to the chief settlement by road.

The principal settlement has a fine harbour, oval in shape; It is 3/4 mile long and 1/4 mile wide and the East side of the harbour is formed by Macks Island which is connected to the larger Island by a bridge about 125 yds. long, under which small boats can enter the harbour. The main entrance is on the North East side of the harbour almost in the center and it is formed by Macks Island and Goat Island. There is a lighthouse on the left entrance point of the harbour.

The entrance is very narrow, only about 100 yds. wide at some places. The water is fairly deep and will allow 4000 ton steamers to enter. It is landlocked and thus gives safe anchorage for vessels. It is one of the finest, if not the finest, harbour for its size in Newfoundland and one of the most beautiful.

The government pier is nearly in the center of the harbour, almost opposite the main entrance, and the premises of James Strong Ltd. are at the southern extremity of the harbour. About 80 of the people live on the coastal strip surrounding the harbour.

I may say in closing that some of the above distances are approximate and there may be slight errors.

A Brief History of Settlement and People of Little Bay Islands

by H.T. Burden (Teacher)

I propose in this article to give you a mere outline of the History of its early settlement from its beginning to the last years of the 19th century. The nature of the subject itself makes it apparent that it must be a bare outline, as we are dealing with people who were pioneers and the Biography of every one of them would fill a large book if their life stories were known. Such men as Philip Wiseman, John Campbell, William Anstey, William Strong, George Jones and a host of others. Perhaps some day one of their descendants will write the life story of their ancestors and what fine reading it will make, and it will not be a mere catalogue of facts as this article must of necessity be.

It will barely give the names of the first settlers of each family name, where they came from, the names of their descendants, and where they settled on the Island. I must apologize here for any errors that may be made in dates or any other facts, as it was very difficult to get the exact dates and so in many cases they may be wrong by a year or two. I think that the main facts are correct and there is nothing written in this article that was not first sifted out from several sources.

The first people to live on our Island were doubtlessly the Beothucks. There are many evidences of their settlement for at least the summer months. It was natural that they used this Island as it was in the center of their summer resorts. The many places named after the Indians tell us what an Indian country surrounds us, Indian Burying Place, fifteen miles to the North, Indian Tickle to the South East, and Indian Head to the West. Then there is the Oil Islands only 1 miles to the South West. This is supposed to be the last known resort of the Red Indians. Then we have the evidences on the Island itself. People here have dug up arrow heads, old stone dishes and there is one in the possession of the Wiseman family (W.W. Wiseman), a rectangular stone drinking cup that his brothers dug up in their garden. There are many more evidences as rocked wells or springs, old forms or shapes of pitches [pitched?] wigwams.

Of course there are many stories about the Beothucks, which have been passed down by word of mouth from one generation to another, stories of Beothucks stealing fishing gear, etc., but this seems unlikely as there were very few Beothucks left in our country when the first settlers came here. It may be that the people fished here a number of years before finally settling and then it was not impossible to have contacted the Indians in fair numbers. The last known Beothuck was captured in 1823 and our first settler was 1825, so we have only to compose the dates to know that our first settlers are not likely to have come in contact with the Indians. But it is very probable that the first white people here came for the summer months to fish and later to settle, and very likely they did contact the Beothucks and some of our local stories may be partly correct. Such a story is the one about the killing of the last Beothuck known to have been shot in the Bay. One story has it that a Mr. Budgell shot him on a well known rock in the harbour, and another that it was Mr. John Campbell. Both these men came here since 1825 so it is very unlikely that the last Beothuck was shot here by someone whom both Mr. Budgell and Mr. Campbell knew.

Then there is the story that the Barrelman discovered in the obituary notes of a Mrs. Mitchell of Portugal Cove. Her father took his family to our Island in the Fall of 1805 to stay the winter and cut wood. He was a Mr. King, an Englishman, who had settled at Round Harbour. During their first night on the Island, the Beothucks stole his boat and all his winter supplies and the next morning the boat was found

but not the supplies which compelled him to go back to Round Harbour for more supplies. This is very likely to have happened on the West side of the Island in some of the wooded coves. The above facts are ample proof that our Island was an important resort of our country's native sons, and no doubt they used the Island until the very last.

The first known settler was a Micmac Indian who settled at Sulian's Cove on the back of the Island, and gave it his name. The first white settler was a Mr. Budgell who came here from Triton about the year 1825. He has left no descendants on the Island and it is very likely that he left the Island shortly afterwards, for some other part of the Bay, probably Pilley's Island, as there are Budgells living there now. He did not live long on the Island, perhaps ten or fifteen years, yet we must think of him as the first real settler. We should like to know more about this pioneer of ours, why he came here and how he lived before being joined by other settlers.

In the early 1830's about 110 years ago, there came to the Island the next family, that of John Campbell from St. John's, who settled on what is now known as Campbell's Point. It seems that a certain Mr. Knight of St. John's was a trader around this section of Notre Dame Bay at that time, and also had schooners built at Halls Bay. He told John Campbell of the fish and game here and finally persuaded him to migrate North. This man Campbell had a great influence on the early life of the community and played a prominent part in all the improvements that came with the influx of population twenty or thirty years later. He kept the first Post Office, probably built the first schooner on the Island, a small one, but nevertheless large enough to go to St. John's. It was on one of its trips from St. John's that the schooner was lost with all hands, which included two of John Campbell's sons and his wife.

John Campbell's family included the following sons: Alvin & Peter whose families later migrated to the U.S.A. and no descendants here; and Daniel who was one of the sons who was drowned but who left a wife who afterwards married William Wiseman who is the ancestor of one of the branches of the Wiseman family now on the Island. One of John Campbell's daughters married Richard Anstey and thus became the mother of the present Mrs. Douglas Tuffin. Another daughter married a man Peck from St. John's, but have left no descendants here. The only descendant of the Campbell family who bear the name now living in the Bay are Daniel & Esau, grandsons of the above mentioned Daniel, now living at Roberts Arm.

It is difficult to find out who the next settlers were and the exact year in which they came, but it seems that there was a great migration of people from the outer part of the Bay to the inner part (from Twillingate, Herring Neck, and Tizzards Harbour) between the 1850's and 60's. Men had been coming here for many years, during the winter months sealing and fishing during the summer months. Others came here to cut wood as the story of King and the Beothucks proves.

Finally these people grew tired of moving back and forth each fall and spring and so brought their families and became permanent residents. Mr. Thomas Grimes, now 91 years old, who came here in 1854 (87 years ago) told me that his father had been up here several winters before finally settling, and it is likely that many of the other first families here did the same thing.

When Mr. Grimes came here he says the following families were here: Campbell, George Mitchell, Thomas Tuffin, George Tucker, William Richmond, James Wiseman and son William, John Wellman in this Harbour, (the southern or main Hr.), William Mursell and Philip Wiseman at Mursell's Cove, William Anstey and John Locke at Anstey's Cove, John Marshall and Jerry Roberts at Ben Batt's Cove. In all

probability they all came here within a few years of each other around 90 years ago.

The first of these was William Richmond who came here about the year 1847 - 94 years ago. He came from Herring Neck and lived on the point where James Strong Ltd. now has its premises. He left one son, John, who lived at Shoal Arm, Little Bay.

John Wellman came here around the same time from Twillingate and settled at what is now known as Wellman's Bight. None of his descendants live on the Island at present, but one son settled at Wellman's Cove, thus giving it his name and the Wellmans there are his descendants. Another son is the ancestor of the Port Anson Wellmans, and the third the Springdale Wellmans.

Philip Wiseman and William Mursell came here in 1851, 90 years ago and settled at what is now known as Mursell's Cove. They both came from Herring Neck. (There used to be an old ditty on the Island which went something like this: A Wiseman, a Wellman, a richman [Richmond] and a camel [Campbell] to carry them all.)

Philip Wiseman had the following family: Son John, who is the father of Robert S., Fred, Alfred Jas. and Edgar, and a son at Corner Brook; George, who is the father of Robert A.; Alfred whose sons now live at Howley and Badger; and Walter W. still living here. The following daughters: Dorcas who married Richard Mursell still lives with her daughter, Mrs. Ben Butt at Badger; Martha who married George Jones; Elizabeth who married James Rendell; Mary who married Jacob Taylor, and Fannie.

William Mursell had two sons, George and Richard. Their descendants are scattered around the Globe and no Mursells now live on the Island. One daughter, Annie, was the first wife of Hon. James Strong and the mother of William Strong and Lady Squires.

William Mursell and Philip Wiseman both left Mursell's Cove to live in the harbour because this harbour had become better populated and since then nobody has lived there.

George Mitchell, an Englishman, came here from Herring Neck about 1850. He had one son, George, whose grandson, James, now lives at Roberts Arm. He lived on Tuffins Point.

Thomas Tuffin came here from Herring Neck the same time as George Mitchell. He settled on Tuffins Point, and had two sons, James with no descendants, and Edward, who is the father of the present day Tuffins.

James Wiseman also came from Herring Neck about 1850. He had one son, William, who is the grandfather of the Wisemans now living at Port Anson.

George Tucker, an Englishman, came here from Indian Burying Place about 1850. He had two sons, Abel and Robert. Abel married Sybil, daughter of the first George Jones. He is the father of Edwin still living here, and the grandfather of Walter and Sidney, Mrs. James Forward, Mrs. Lemuel Locke and Mrs. Pierce Weir.

William Anstey and John Locke came here the same year, 1851 or 1852, Anstey from Twillingate and Locke from Tizzards Harbour. They both settled at Anstey's Cove, but later moved to this harbour. They both had large families, one fourteen and the other thirteen. William Anstey had the following sons: George, who married Maria Jones daughter of the first George Jones; He is the father of our present Alex Anstey; Richard married John Campbell's daughter and Henry married Mary Taylor

and settled at Pilley's Island, and is the grandfather of our present minister, Rev. R. Rowsell; Peter had no descendants. The following are some of the many daughters: Virtue, who married Thomas Jones, Esther who married John Jones, (about whom we shall have more to say later).

John Locke had two sons; William still living at New York, and John, who married Sarah Jones, was the father of Lionel and Frank.

John Marshall and Jerry Roberts came here from Twillingate in the early 1850's and settled at Ben Batt's Cove. John Marshall has left no descendants, but Jerry Roberts had two sons: one of them, George, is the father of Joseph, Clarence and Walter.

The next family to come here was that of George Grimes, who came from Herring Neck in 1856. He had three sons: Thomas still living here, and the father of Peter, Charles, Mrs. Elias Oxford and Mrs. Manuel Locke; William who later became superintendent of Police at St. John's and John who still lives at Springdale.

The Strong's came here from Twillingate 83 years ago, 1857. William Strong was the original settler and his father who was married three times sent descendants to Jackson's Cove, Exploits and here. William had two sons, Joseph, who married Helen Linfield of Twillingate and is the father of J. Adolphe; James who first married Annie Mursell whose children were William A. and Helena; He married as his second wife, Lydia Rooney of St. John's. The children of the second marriage still living are Hubert L. and Bessie.

George Jones came here from Twillingate about the same time as the Strong's. He had five sons: James (drowned), William the father of Mrs. Thomas Thistle, Thomas, whose sons are George, James and Richard, John whose sons are Joseph and Edgar -- Thomas and John married Anstey girls as mentioned above.

There were two William Wisemans, the second came here from Tizzards Hr. About 80 years ago. He was married twice and had three sons: Fred, the father of Harold and Sidney; Job, the father of Baxter and Walter; the third son, Philip, migrated to Sydney.

Isaac Weir, Thomas Penney and Charles Hustins were the first families of Northern Harbour. Hustins and Penney have no descendants here, but the Hustins of Port Anson are descendants of Charles. Isaac Weir's sons were: Christopher the father of Theophilis; William the father of John and Kenneth; James the grandfather of the Bungalow Point Weirs.

There were two George Oxfords, the first an Englishman, came here 85 years ago from Twillingate. His sons were: David, no descendants; George Thomas, father of Elias and Mrs. Job Wiseman; Joseph, father of Mrs. J. Wells, Three Arms, and Mrs. H. Forward, Badger; John, father of Frank and Willis.

The second George Oxford came here from Herring Neck about 75 years ago and settled at Sulian's Cove. He had two sons: Job, the father of Fred and James and Mrs. Frank Oxford; Henry, father of Springdale Oxfords.

James Rendell came here from Three Arms about 70 years ago. One son, Charles, living here and a second son, Arthur, who migrated to U.S.A.

Robert Hull, John Compton and John Hibbs came here from Twillingate about 85 years ago. Robert Hull's sons were: John, father of Samuel, Mrs. Fred Oxford, Mrs.

Lewis Locke and Mrs. Edwin James; Lemuel, no descendants; William, father of Springdale Hulls and Mrs. W.W. Wiseman and Mrs. James Taylor.

John Compton's descendants live at Englee.

John Hibbs had two sons: John, the father of John and James; and James, no descendants.

James James was an Englishman who came here about 80 years ago and whose son William is still living here.

George Stone, a Scotchman, came here about 70 years ago. He had several sons, but only one settled here, Robert, the father of the present Stones.

Richard Locke came here from Tizzard's Hr. about 60 years ago. His sons are Alfred, James, Manuel, Lewis and Ambrose at Springdale.

The Stucklesses came here about 60 or 70 years ago from Tizzards Hr. The original settler is the grandfather of the present Stucklesses. Amongst the original settlers was William Hynes who came here from Twillingate and whose son Andrew lived here a number of years. There are no descendants here at present. There was also a family of Dinneys who went to Pilleys Island and their descendants still live there. There may have been other families who were here before fifty years ago but they have left no descendants.

The family names not mentioned in this article and who compose the population of this Island at present, have come here in recent years, most of them during the last thirty years. If there are any old families not catalogued here, I hereby apologize, as we have collected the facts from all the sources available to us. The above list is as accurate as we could possibly, under the circumstances, make it.

The Church by Gwen Jones, Grade X.

The first Church or Meeting House, as it was then called, was a log house with an open fireplace. It was built between the two harbours, Northern and Southern Harbours. This meeting house must have lasted for several years because it was not until 1866 (75 years ago) that the second Church was built; This one was built on the opposite side of the road from the old cemetery, on the hill above where the Orange Lodge now is. This one was sold to the Loyal Orange Society for the sum of £20.10s, in 1885. (The Bill of Sales for this transaction was probably the oldest Bill of Sales on the Island). Our present Church opened in 1884.

The first parsonage was built in 1874 (67 years ago). It was in the same place as the present parsonage, but was then called "The Mission House". The present parsonage was built a little over twenty years ago.

The first minister that we have any record of was Rev. F. Scott in 1867, but doubtless there were many visiting ministers here before that date. Many people were married and children christened at Batt's Cove or some other more populated community and this place was a part of their mission, and so visited each month or every two months. It is possible that ministers came here from either Twillingate or Herring Neck in the very early days.

Mr. Thomas Grimes, now 91 years old, can remember a Rev. Duke and others who used to visit here before Rev. F. Scott. There is no doubt that Mr. Scott was the first minister stationed here.

Here is a complete list of ministers since 1867:

F. Scott, 1867-69;
H.L. Lanford, 1869-71;
Charles Myers 1871-72;
C. Snowdon 1872-74
J. Pincock 1874-76;
R. Bramfill 1867-78;
William Jennings 1878-82;
Joseph Lister 1882-84;
J. Pincock 1884-88;
H. C. Hatcher 1888-91;
W. Rex 1891-93;
W. Hutchison 1893-95;
John Weekly 1895-98;
C. Flemington 1898-1901;
Henry Scott 1901-04;
J. Sidey 1904-08;
R.H. Maddock 1908-12;
H.C. Coppin 1912-14;
T. Pitcher 1914-18;
Ernest Davis 1918-22, now in Canada;
C. Curtis 1922-24, now in Canada;
H. G. Turtle 1924;
J. Reynolds, M.A. 1924-28, now at Bay Roberts;
L. Burry, B.A. 1928-31, now at N.W. River, Labrador;
S. Spurrel 1931-33, now at Pouch Cove;
W. Wood 1933-35;
H. M. Davis, B.A. 1935-37, now at Carbonear;
T. Evans 1937-38, now at Buchans;
O.R. Davison, B.A. 1938-40, now at Lower Island Cove;
R.N. Rowsell, B.A. 1940-42, going to Bell Island for next year;

(H.C. Hatcher is the father of Dr. A.G. Hatcher, president of Memorial College, St. John's). (C. Flemington is the father of Rev. Ross Flemington, principal of Mount Allison University).

THE SALVATION ARMY:

The Salvation Army came here about 45 years ago with Capt. Sainsbury as the first officer. The first Army Citadel was built at Sulian's Cove. The present one was built 20 years ago.

These are the only two denominations represented on the Island at present and about two-thirds of population to the United Church and the remainder to the Salvation Army.

Our Societies

by Jennette Locke, Grade IX

This article is about the societies which have played an important part in the social life of our community during the past fifty years. Our oldest Society is the Loyal Orange Association, which was organized October 24th, 1884, by district master Castor B. Oakley. The first worshipful master was Joseph Strong and the first recording secretary was A.J. Morris, who joined the first night. The meetings were held in the U.C. school during the first winter, then the old church was bought for £20. 10s. from which the present Lodge was built but there has been an addition to it since that date. During the first years of the association, Orangemen from Little Bay and other nearby settlements were members of this Lodge. In 1891 there were 99 members and in 1942 there are 30 members. The present worshipful master is J.F. Hyde and recording secretary R.A. Wiseman.

The next society was the Ladies' Aid, now known as the Women's Association. It was organized by Mrs. (Rev) R.H. Maddock in 1910. Mrs. Maddock was the first president; The present president is Mrs. Clement Locke. This association has played an important part in the church life of the community and during the years has raised thousands of dollars for church purposes.

In 1916 Mrs. William Strong founded the Community Club for the purpose of raising funds for supporting an Army Hospital Cot in England. Under her capable leadership this club continued to do so during the first Great War years. After the war it devoted its efforts towards raising money for any worthy cause that came its way, the Notre Dame Bay Memorial Hospital, The Church, etc. The last cause that it sponsored was the buying of a community house for doctors residence.

During both wars we have had a branch of the W.P.A. but there seems to be no records of the work that it accomplished during the last war, but no doubt it did good work then as it is doing now. Since 1939 when the present branch was formed, it has collected \$600.00 of which amount \$400.00 has been sent to Headquarters and to Red Cross funds. The members have knitted 400 articles of comforts for the boys overseas. At present there are 50 members, under the leadership of Mrs. F.N. Wiseman. A branch of the N.P.A. was formed in 1940 with Mr. J.A. Strong as first President. It has raised about \$150.00 which amount has been sent to Headquarters and given to the boys from here who are overseas.

In 1922 a branch of the N.G.I.T. was organized by Miss Georgina Roberts, superior teacher at that time. The first president was Miss Gertrude Wiseman. The present leader is Miss Vera Small, Primary Teacher and president Miss Jennette Locke.

A group of Trail Rangers was organized by Rev. Reynolds in 1925. This organization continued until 1940 when Rev. R.N. Rowsell, B.A. organized a troop of Boy Scouts to take its place. Rev. Rowsell is the present Scoutmaster. This is the second Boy Scout Troupe; Mr. Dawe, a teacher organized a troop in 1915.

In 1938 Rev. O.R. Davidson organized a Young Peoples Society. The first president was Mr. Roy Taylor and the present President is Miss Joy Hellier.

The S.A. Home League was organized in 1924 by Captain BurrIDGE with Mrs. Fred Oxford as leader. This organization has continued ever since and the present leader is Mrs. Edgar Wiseman and treasurer Mrs. P. Elliott. Cadet Marshall of the Salvation Army organized the S.A. Guards in 1936 which was discontinued in 1940.

Last year, 1941, Captain Edmunds S.A. formed a branch of the Young Peoples Legion which looks after the social interest of the young people of the Salvation Army. The present leader is Miss Daisy Oxford.

The last organization formed in our community is a branch of the Jubilee Guilds which was organized last year by district organizer Miss M. Roberts. The present president is Mrs. A. Anstey. This organization has made great progress during the first year.

I have given you in the above paragraphs a mere synopsis of our organizations. The number prevented me from giving any details, as there were thirteen, ten of which are active at present. These organizations have done much and are still doing much for the social uplift of our community.

Education and Schools **by Marion Wiseman, Grade XI**

It seemed difficult to find out the first historical facts relating to education and schools in Little Bay Islands. It is very likely that teachers were here eighty-five years ago, as brothers and sisters of Mr. Thomas Grimes, who came here 87 years ago, went to school. One of these brothers, who afterwards became Sup't of Police, did not go to school after leaving here.

The first school, like the first church, was situated halfway to Northern Harbour. It was situated there because there were children at Mursells Cove, Western Cove and Northern Hr. to attend school. This school did not last long and a second was also built on the Northern Hr. road, just across from where the old cemetery is situated now.

Then about 60 years ago the third one was built, not far from where the Orange Hall Lodge is situated now. It was sold to the F.P.U. in 1914 for \$140.00. It was afterwards bought by Mr. Stone for a barn. The third was opened in 1913 - the present one. This is a two storey building, two classrooms on the first floor and a community hall on the second floor. It cost several thousand dollars and the whole amount was subscribed by the people of the Community, some persons giving as much as \$150.00

The school became a Superior in 1919, the last year that Miss Wellon, now Mrs. Sidney Wiseman, taught here.

The Salvation Army built a school about 15 years ago on the Sulian's Cove Road. Sometime before this the United Church had a school at Sulian's Cove, and also the Salvation Army taught school in the Army citadel at Sulian's Cove, but now there are no schools except in the main harbour of Little Bay Island.

The first record of any teacher was that of L. Picott, 1873-75 (68 yrs. ago), but as aforesaid there were teachers here 85 years ago. So there is a blank in our records of about 15 years, but since then our records are complete. Here is a list of teachers from 1873-1942.

L. Picott 1873-76; J.F. Bancroft 1877-78; Mr. Garland 1879-83 - 5 years
A.J. Moores 1884-88; Miss Giles 1888-89; Miss Linfield 1889-90;
Miss Woundy 1891-92; Miss Rumsey 1893; Miss Luck 1894; Miss Broderick 1896-1900;
Miss H.E. Strong 1900, part of year, now Lady Squires; Miss Minnie Strong 1901,

first trained nurse from here, sister of Mr. J.A. Strong; Miss Ellsworthy 1902-02 [03?]; Miss Pardy 1904; Miss A. Scott 1905-07, now Mrs. J.A. Strong, Little Bay Islands; Stephen Butt 1908-09; Mill Hollott 1910; Dr. Diamond 1911; Mr. Cram 1912; Mr. Hudson 1913 part of year; Mr. Joliffe 1913-14; Mr. Denney 1914; Miss Annie Jones (assistant) part of year; Mr. Dawe 1915; Mr. Burry 1916, 4 months; Miss Wellen 1916-19, now Mrs. Sidney Wiseman; Miss Taylor, Primary Dept. 1919; Miss G. Roberts (Supt.) 1920-22, again in 1927; Miss Breman (primary) 1920; Miss Howell 1921; Miss Daisy Locke 1922; Miss Florella Scott (Supt.) 1923; Miss Gertrude Wiseman 1923, 24 & 26; Elsie Brooks (Supt.) 1924; Ada Jones, L. Curtis 1925 (Superior), Nellie Knight (Primary) 1925; Miss J. Burry 1927; Miss M. Stevenson 1928 (superior); Miss Templeman and Miss K. Small (primary) 1928; Miss Marjorie Jones (Supt.) and Miss Avice Anstey (primary) 1929-30; Miss Jeffers (supt.) 1931-32; Miss Dean pr. 1931; Miss Dorothy Strong 1932; Miss Avis Harvey and Iris Jones Sup. 1933; Elsie Locke Pr. 1933; Selby Parsons Bsc. Sup. 1934; Russell Roberts Pr. 1936; Leslie Harris Sup. 1935; Flossie Burton and Roy Taylor Pr. 1935; H.T. Burden Sup. 1935 -- Eric Pardy Pr. 1935-38, now with the R.C.A.F. in England; Miss King Pr. 1938-41; Miss Small 1942.

The first recorded board meeting was 1876. The board met at Bott's Cove and was organized by Dr. Millagan superintendent of Methodist schools, as Notre Dame North school board. It consisted of the following places: Shoe Cove, Indian Burying Place, Little Bay Islands, North West Arm, Jacksons Cove, Three Arms, Wards Hr. and Nippers Hr.

Rev. George Bond (afterwards Nflds. famous Dr. Bond) was the first chairman, although he was not a minister here. For many years the chairman was the minister at some other place, but the board met every year with the except of one at Little Bay Islands. The board was composed of all the Methodist ministers of Notre Dame Bay North and one or two laymen. The first local member of the board was William Mursell and the second Hon. James Strong. These members held office for an unlimited time, for fifteen years or more.

This Board lasted from 1876 to 1884 when it split into two Boards. Little Bay Islands was on the board which covered the territory from North West Arm to Triton. This lasted until 1912, when the Board was split again, Little Bay Islands looking after Wild Bight, Southern Arm, Woodfords Cove, Sulians Cove and Little Bay. In 1924 the present board was organized when the other places were placed under other boards. At present Little Bay Islands is a board of itself.

Here is a list of schools this board looked after one time during its history: Little Bay Islands; Lush's Bight, Three Arms, Cutwell Arm, Wards Hr., Fry's Beach, Dark Tickle, Wolfe Cove, Jacksons Cove, Harrys Hr., Little Bay, Boot Hr., Pilley's Island, Triton, Roberts Arm, Sulians Cove, Newton-Port Anson, Cards Hr., Wellmans Bight, Miles Cove, Heads Hr., Southern Arm, Woodfords Cove, Wild Bight.

Here is a full list of chairmen of Boards:

Rev. G. Bond, 1876-78; Rev. William Jennings 1878; Rev. Charles Myers 1881; Joseph Luter 1882; James Pincock 1884; Henry Hatcher 1888; W. Rex 1891; W. Hutchison 1893; C. Flemington 1898; John Wheatly 1895; Henry Scott 1901; J. Sidey 1904; R.H. Maddock 1908; H.C. Cappin 1912; T. Pitcher 1914; E. Davis 1918; C. Curtis 1922; J. Reynolds 1924-28; L. Burry 1929; S. Spurrel 1931; W. Wood 1933; H.M. Davis 1935; T. Evans 1937; O.R. Davison 1939; R.N. Rowsell 1940 .

I may say before finishing on Education the first teachers got \$140.00 per year salary and \$180.00 was a standard salary for a number of years.

In conclusion some of the success and results can best perhaps be shown by the lives and work of the people who have graduated from time to time from the school. Besides those who have stayed home and helped make the community a community that we are all proud of, there are those who have left us. The school has sent out 6 ministers, 20 or more teachers, 1 professor, several trained nurses, besides a number of others who are taking a prominent part in the business and commercial life of other countries as well as our own.

Trade **by Bill Hyde, Grade XI**

The first settlers of Little Bay Islands, the Campbells (110 years ago) got their supplies from a man Knight of St. Johns, who has been mentioned before under the section about the History of our people. He sent a trader around the Bay each summer supplying the people who were not in contact with merchants of other places.

After the influx of population from Twillingate and Herring Neck the people traded with the firms at Twillingate, especially Duders, whose premises the firm of Ashbournes now have. Duders used to send a trader fall and spring. She used to anchor in Mursells Cove as well as the Southern Harbour. After the settlers got schooners of their own, they would go to Twillingate themselves for their supplies. That was why the Mayflower, one of the first schooners, if not the first ever built here, was built by Philip Wiseman at Mursells Cove.

This practice continued until the Strong Brothers' business developed and became strong enough to do the supplying. The first store, a small shop, was owned by a Mr. Mack, who gave Mack's Island its name. He did not do a very big business, and he lived where Mr. John Weir now lives on Macks Island.

The next business was that of the Strong Brothers, Joseph and James. It seems that these brothers attended the Old Methodist Academy about 1870 [1870?], went to the ice on a sailing vessel in the spring and earned about \$40.00. When they came to the North, Ayre & Sons gave them \$500.00 worth of goods to start a business. That was the beginning of what is now James Strong Ltd. From little acorns grow mighty oaks, may certainly be said of this Company, because, since 1870 it has grown to be one of the largest Nfld. outport Companies and conducting the largest fish business north of Fogo. There were many changes before it finally reached the Company we have here now. The first shop was situated where later it would do the supplying for a schooner to be built on the Island.

A few years later the brothers separated, Joseph starting a business on Mack's Island, near where Mr. James Locke now lives. James built a new store where the Company's fish store now is. Both these brothers did a fair business, supplying for the fishery and buying fish. At the same time Richard Mursell conducted a business on Bungalow Point, and A.C. Hynes on the Point where Walter Wiseman, Jr. now lives. In 1889 (52 years ago) these four firms merged into one and formed the Little Bay Island Packing Co. This was a large company which did a general supply business, supplying for the Shore and Labrador fishery. It also sent a trader to the French Shore, and tinned lobsters. About 10 years later, the four again separated and Richard Mursell and James Strong formed the business of Strong and Mursell. Their business did the same kind of business as the former Company, except the packing of lobsters. It became, during this period, the largest supply firm that we now know. This continued until 1923, when the present firm of James Strong Ltd. was incorporated.

These are the outlines of the history of the present company, which has played so important a part, not only in the life of Little Bay Islands, but also in the life of the Northern part of Notre Dame Bay and the French Shore, from Pacquet to Griquet. At one time this firm had three traders, two on the French Shore, and one around the Bay. It supplied thousands of people for the fishery, (the French Shore & Labrador fishery). It also bought and outfitted schooners, until at one time it sent as many as 50 to the French Shore and Labrador. It has secured and bought as much as 50,000 Qtls. of fish in the one year. This year, 1941, it had 17 schooners to the fishery, which brought home 12,000 Qtls. The Company bought about 30,000 Qtls. Of fish this year. The greater part of this fish is packed in barrels and exported directly from here. One can visualize the amount of employment this brings to Little Bay Islands, because, besides the making of the barrels, and the packing of the fish, the greater part of it is dried on the firm's own flakes.

The life of the community has directly or indirectly been influenced by this Company for the past 60 years. There would be, at the present time, very little employment here if the firm of James Strong Ltd. did not do the fish business that it does. Besides the fish business, it deals with a lot of other produce from around the Bay. It buys thousands of barrels of vegetables around the Bay, all the meat that is brought to it, (beef, pork, and mutton), hundreds of cords of wood, logs for its sawmills, (as they operate two here), and lumber from the mills around the Bay. They also operate a large mill at Middle Arm, Green Bay.

Besides buying the above mentioned products it also buys thousands of seal pelts each year, from New Bay to Horse Islands. They also tin salmon, rabbit and seal. They buy turbot and herring. In fact they buy everything that is brought to them. I have put down the above just to show how this firm plays so important a part in the economic life of not only our Island, but nearly every place from Horse Islands to New Bay. Besides the business here, it also conducts a business at Fishot Islands on the French Shore.

The guiding hand behind the creation, organization and building up of this Company was the Hon. James M. Strong. He was the guiding spirit of the Company for more than 50 years, and was then managing director until 10 years ago, when he was succeeded by his son William. The present managing director is H. L. Strong. Besides the managing director, there is an assistant manager, James Strong, Jr., an accountant, W.W. Wiseman, a bookkeeper, R.H. Taylor, 2 storekeepers, three clerks, an outside manager, J.A. Strong, several carpenters, besides a host of other workers. On fine days it employs as many as fifty people.

While on the subject of trade, I may say that a Mr. Stewart, a Scotchman, conducted a supply business here about fifty or sixty years ago. He also had a French Shore trader, and did a fair business for about 20 years. His son, J.C. Stewart, was manager of James Baird, Ltd., Bell Island for a number of years.

At one time Thomas Thistle conducted a French Shore trade from here, and had a shop now known as the Ensign Store.

Doubtless there were many others during the past history of the Island. At present there are two other stores, R. Jones and Mrs. Ethel Wiseman, who does cash business, but not a supply business.

The above is a history of trade of our Island in as far as we have been able to collect the facts, but we admit it is not as complete as we would like it to be.

Industries

by Norman Wiseman, Grade X

The first people came here because codfish, salmon and herring were very plentiful during the summer months, and birds and seals during the winter months, so the first settlers were shore fishermen. They caught most of their fish in cod-nets and later by cod-seines, but some were caught by hook and line. They used for bait: caplin, squid and herring, but very often had to supplement these by clams, locally known as cocks and hens. These were dug in the beaches and they seemed to be very plentiful, even at present, and this practice of digging them up has continued down through the years.

The men living on the front of the Island in Northern and Southern harbours fished with hook and line on the fishing grounds off the Island, such as Offer Ground, Parker's to the Cross, Salmon Rock, etc. These range from one half mile to two miles off shore, and fishermen have used them down to the present day. They set their cod-nets along the shore and also salmon nets, but used their cod-seines in Little Bay and Halls Bay. The people living on the beach of the Island in Mursell's and Ansteys Coves usually fished in the vicinity of Little Bay Head, setting their cod-nets along the Little Bay Shore and using their cod-seines in Little Bay.

Codfish were so plentiful in the vicinity of Little Bay that schooners came from Twillingate and other outside places to fish during the summers. One cod-seine crew hauled 400 qtls. of fish in summer as far up Little Bay as where St. Patrick is now.

This shore fishery was the chief occupation for a number of years, and it was supplemented by a small salmon and herring fishery. The salmon and herring were both pickled. In 1859 the first schooner went to the Labrador from here. She was the "Victory" of 57 tons, owned and brought here by the first George Jones. The Jones' went to the Labrador from Twillingate, and so continued the practice from here. Two years later William Mursell had the second Labrador schooner and she was built here for him. George Oxford had the third, and the number increased until at one time there were twelve schooners prosecuting the Labrador fishery from here. This number does not mean that the schooners were owned by companies, but personally owned vessels and the owner was the skipper of the vessel. Also the number does not include those which went to the French Shore fishery, as at one time about 20 years ago there were as many as 50 schooners prosecuting the fishery; and so George Jones was the pioneer in the Labrador fishery from here.

The first Labrador fishermen used cod-nets, hook and line, cut [but?] chiefly cod-seines. These fishermen made very good catches of fish, but spent a longer time on the Labrador coast (sometimes from July to November) than they usually do now. In 1880 the first cod-trap was used by William Mursell. He made the cod-trap out of his cod-seine after seeing cod-traps being used on the Labrador by fishermen of the southern bays. George Jones had the second cod-trap (1881) and it was not long before everyone had switched to the new method of catching fish.

The first schooners ranged from 25 to 70 ton schooners being considered very large in those days. Of course, there were no motor boats then, but they seem to have made very quick runs to and from the Labrador in the same year. Some skippers went in the Straits, Canadian Labrador, in the vicinity of Greenly Island, in the early summer, and if they got sufficient fish would come home and then go to the Northern Labrador. Most of the schooners from here fished north of Cape Mugford, some going almost as far north as Cape Chidley. These old skippers must have been

good seamen and fishermen to do such distances without power of any kind, secure a load of fish and reach back home in time to dry it and usually brought it to St. John's before navigation closed. Those days too were the days of real men and every Labrador crew must have had a much harder summer than Labrador fishermen of today. There were no motor boats as said before, and often they had to row two or three miles to their traps, in trap skiffs almost as large as those of today, and the chief fare was hard-tack and fat pork. Most of these hardships were over with the coming of motor boats. The first motor boat was owned by Richard Anstey in the early twentieth century.

Besides the Labrador and local shore fishery, there was, as it is now, a brisk French Shore fishery. Besides the many schooners as before mentioned, many stationers went to the French Shore every summer. Most of these fishermen caught their fish by hook and line.

These three fisheries, Labrador, French Shore and local shore fisheries have continued down through the years and except for the last named, have been the mainstay of the Island's industries. During the years other fisheries or industries might spring up, prosper and then die out, but these three have continued all down through the years.

Sometime during the middle of the nineteenth century there was a brisk mackerel fishery, but it did not last long. Then about 50 or 60 years ago there was a brisk lobster fishery. It seems that lobsters were very plentiful around the Island and vicinity, so the Little Bay Island Packing Co. saw the possibility of a lobster tinning industry and developed it. That company packed four thousand cases of lobsters one summer. The tinning of lobsters continued for ten or fifteen years until lobsters became too scarce to keep the canneries open. This industry must have given employment to many people in the hedday (in passing I may say that lobsters were so plentiful that they were a common food for pigs, and two of the first Jones' daughters hooked enough lobsters themselves to feed three pigs - about eighty years ago. About 50 years ago when the cannery was situated outside where the cold-storage is today, the unused and spoiled lobsters reached the surface of the water which is about ten or twelve feet deep.) In later years the herring industry boomed for a few years, from 1915 to 1920. This gave much employment during those years, but it was short-lived as a crash came in prices in the early 1920's and closed the industry here.

Of course during all the years from the middle of the nineteenth century until the second decade of the twentieth century, schooner building was the great industry of the winter months, especially during the winters of the late nineteenth and early twentieth century. Then Little Bay Island was a hive of industry, when every man who could cut a stick or plane a board was employed. Several winters two or three schooners were built, and one winter two schooners were built on the same dock. More than twenty-five schooners have been built on the Island itself, and more than fifty have been built on the Island and nearby mainland by the men of the Island. These schooners have ranged from fifteen to sixty-two tons. The first one was built either by Philip Wiseman (The Mayflower) of 20 tons, (she was built 88 years ago at Mursell's Cove), or one by John Campbell. It is hard to find out which of these two was the first built. The last was the "James Strong" of 139 tons, in the year 1923.

We cannot finish with the industries without mentioning the Seal Fishery. It was prosecuted in much the same way as it is now, but on a much smaller scale. The seals were killed with shotguns, not with rifles as now. Some were netted. For a few years schooners from here went to the ice. Jones was the pioneer again, sending out the "Industry" of 55 tons. She was lost at the ice 55 years ago. Two of the

schooners from here were out the same year. This did not last long as it seems that no great catches of seals were made at the ice.

The above is the history of our industries in so far as I have been able to find out the facts about them. As for our present industries, the chief one is cod fishing and the industries connected with it. Ninety percent of our people are directly or indirectly associated with the fishery either in catching, drying, packing, coopering or trading.

During late years there has been a falling off in employment on the Island and many men go to the lumber woods and elsewhere. Many men secure employment during the winter months by cutting wood, sealing and boat building. Thus we see that the industries of our Island have changed little during all these years.

Miscellaneous **[author unknown]**

Included in this article are items which stand out perhaps in the community history, but because of their standing apart they have not been included in the other articles. They shall be "briefs" of people, things and events. I would like to say something:

About People:

Amongst our native sons we have had one Superintendent of Police at St. John's, Mr. William Grimes, brother of our present oldest inhabitant, Mr. Thomas Grimes. We have had one member of the Upper House of Legislative Council, Hon. James Strong; two members of the House of Assembly, Mr. George Jones who was also magistrate, and Mr. J. Adolphe Strong. Dr. Rex Mursell, son of the late Richard Mursell, is a professor of Psychology in an American university.

We have seven local ministers. They are George W. Wiseman, B.R.E., S.T.B., S.T.M. (grandson of Solomon) son of William H. Wiseman. He is also a poet and noted author -- now residing at Oak Bluffs, Massachusetts. William Grimes, B.A., son of John, somewhere in the U.S.A. Harold Parsons, Bernard Parsons, sons of Duncan Parsons, Sr., both in Canada. Gordon Weir, in Canada, Walter Jones B.A., son of George Jones, now at Three Rivers, Quebec, and Elmo Jones, B.A., who left Pine Hill University to go overseas with the RCA.

Edwin, brother of Rev. George, is department head of one of New England's largest paper companies. We have one bank manager, Harvey Mursell, son of Richard, at Cuba. Chesley Mursell was a merchant at Naples, Italy, until the present war broke out. Joseph Anstey is a business man in Detroit. Marden Strong is an accountant at the Dept. of Public Utilities at St. John's, and Rupert Wiseman, B.E. is an assistant government geologist with the Department of Natural Resources.

Nurses:

We have nine graduate nurses among our daughters. Minnie Strong, daughter of Joseph, who was our first graduate nurse, having trained at Milton Hospital, Boston. Margaret Mursell, daughter of George, Christina and Gertrude Wiseman, daughters of Walter W., Pearl Parsons, daughter of Duncan, Avice Anstey, daughter of Alex, are all graduates of the Falkner Hospital, Jamaica Plains, Boston.

Marjorie, Dorothy and Norma Strong, daughters of the late William and Mrs. Strong, are graduates of Highland View Hospital, New Brunswick. Ruth Wiseman, daughter of Mrs. F. Rogers (formerly Mrs. Elsie Wiseman) and Margaret Taylor, daughter of James W. and Mrs Taylor, are at present in training at West Middlesex County Hospital, England. Betty Wiseman, daughter of Fred and Mrs. Wiseman is in training at the Grace Hospital, St. John's. It should be noted that Miss Charlotte Wiseman, daughter of Solomon, started nursing in Boston about the turn of the century and continued until she reached the age of retirement.

Teachers:

Here is a list of local teachers: Minnie Strong (see nurses), Helena Strong, now Lady Squires, Annie Parsons, Blanche Tuffin, Amelia Mursell, Jessie Mursell, Ettie Forward, Bessie Strong, Minnie Thistle, May Parsons, Lulu Jones, Laura Jones, Marjorie Jones, Avice Anstey, Gertrude Wiseman, Iris Jones, Elsie Lock, William Mursell, Dorothy Strong and Roy Taylor.

The following are teachers at present: Margaret Rendell, Evelyn Grimes, Violet Jones, Delphine Wiseman and Robert Hellier. Thomas Wiseman, George Jones and Oscar Anstey are students at Memorial College.

Events & Things:

The first steamship to enter the harbour was a tug boat, piloted in the harbour by Uncle Tom Grimes, 70 years ago. Two schooners have, during the Island's History, been lost with all hands; The first one was the Campbell schooner (see history of people), and the other one was skippered by Ray Wiseman, which was never heard of again after leaving the Island for White Bay.

About 70 years ago, Jacob and James Weir, sons of the first Weir settlers, Isaac Weir, and John Coles, were driven off in a gale of westerly wind and never heard of again. It is a coincident[sic] that on the same date, the 17th of June, two men who were here from Herring Neck for the winters sealing, Thomas Smart and John Dinney, were also driven off in a westerly gale.

The first stove was owned by William Mursell, a Waterloo No. 3, and it is still in use at Springdale. William Mursell also owned the first cod-trap. The first motor boat was owned by Rev. Sidey and the first fishing motor boat by Richard Anstey.

The first Sports Day ever held in the Bay took place here May 24th, 1929, when Rev. L. Burry, B.A. organized a Sports Day program. Ever since, May 24th, Empire Day, has been the most popular day in the year for the community. People from all the nearby settlements gather here for the Annual Sports program, which is ended by a play at night staged by local players.

During the day the football championship for the Bay is decided by a match played between the best students of the Bay. Football has been one of the great games of the Island, and Mr. H. L. Strong organized in 1930, a Football Association which has been active ever since. I may say that Mr. Strong has been very active in all the sports life of the Island, but especially football and lawn tennis, which has played a large part in the social life of our young people.

More About People:

J.F. Hyde Esq. Customs Officer; Rev. R.N. Rowsell B.A. U.C. Minister; Capt. Noble S.A. Salvation Army Leader and Teacher; H.T. Burden, Principal U.C. School; Miss Vera Small, Primary Teacher U.C. School; W.W. Wiseman Esq. Commissioner of the Supreme Court; G. Jones Esq. Justice of the Peace; H.S. Hollier, Esq. Deputy Sheriff; Mrs. F. N. Wiseman, President of W.P.A.; J.A. Strong

Esq. President of N.P.A.; Mrs. A. Anstey, President of Jubilee Guilds; Doctor:
Nobody, Badly needed.

Nurse:	Nobody, Badly needed.	
Magistrate:	B. Andrews Esq. B.A.	Resides at Springdale.
Ranger:	R. Manuel Esq.	Resides at Springdale.

The Part that Little Bay Islands has Played in the Two World Wars by Garland Wiseman, Grade XI

Little Bay Islands has been very patriotic, which is well proved by the number of men who joined the fighting forces, both in this war and the last. Also by the quantity of war work and the amount of money raised for war purposes by the people at home.

1914-19:

There were seven men in the Navy, fourteen in the Army and one in the Forestry during the last war.

In the Navy there were: A.J. Wiseman, who was the first to go overseas, as he was in the Royal Naval Reserve before the war; Charlie P. Rendell, Joseph Campbell, Ernest Paddock, Joseph Roberts, Sidney Wiseman and Samuel Jones.

In the Army there were: Norman Strong, Baxter Mursell, Chesley Mursell, William Locke, Gordon White, Adolphe Wiseman, Lemuel Locke, James Weir, Victor Hull, James Locke, Victor Weir, Bert Parsons, Bernard Parsons, Lewis George Oxford and Gordon Gates, who was transferred from the Forestry.

Besides the above list three others, who are now residents, served overseas, but enlisted from some other place: H.M. Piercey and Ernest Penney in the Army, and H.S. Hollier in the Navy.

The following is the casualty list: Lieutenant Norman Strong, killed in Action; Adolphe Wiseman and Gordon White, both killed in Action; Victor Hull died at St. Johns. Thus we had a casualty list of four out of twenty-two enlisted men.

There was a W.P.A. during the last war, which raised money in different ways, which was forwarded to headquarters. It also had a committee to pick and clean moss for war purposes. Also there was formed by Mrs. W.A. Strong, a Girl's Guild, which did the splendid work of raising money to support an Army Cot in an English hospital from 1916 to 1919.

1939:

We have eighteen men overseas during this war. Thirteen in the Navy, two in the Artillery, two in the Merchant Navy, and one in the Forestry. One month after war broke out two of our boys, Howard Strong and Colin Forward enlisted, and it was not long before others followed. In the Navy are: Howard Strong, Colin Forward, Colin Strong, Maxwell Strong (Lieut.), Lloyd Wiseman, Maxwell Wiseman, Sidney Penney, Cyril Penney, Llewelyn Robinson, Frank Grimes, John Grimes, Leonard Grimes and Lemuel Oxford. In the Artillery are: Hedley Wiseman and Arthur Locke. In the

Merchant Navy are: Charles Rendell, who was in the Navy during the last war, and Elmo Anstey, who was on a ship when the war broke out as a Radio operator and has continued ever since. In the Forestry there is Eric Grimes.

We have had three casualties, all in the Navy. Frank Grimes who was in the Navy before the war broke out, Cyril Penney, and Lloyd Wiseman, whose father, Alfred James Wiseman, was the first to go overseas from here during the last war.

There are two families whom we must specially mention: Mrs. Peter Grimes, who has five sons overseas, and Mr. and Mrs. J.A. Strong, who has three sons in the Navy, one of whom, Maxwell, is a Lieutenant.

In October 1939 a branch of the W.P.A. was formed. This branch has done great work during the past two years. It has collected \$500.00, \$400.00 of which has been sent to headquarters and to the Red Cross.

Besides it has sent a parcel to each boy overseas from here every year since the war broke out. The ladies have knit 130 pairs of socks, 80 pairs of mitts, 50 sweaters, 25 helmets, and 15 scarves. We have also an N.P.A. which has sent several dollars to headquarters, besides sending each boy a carton of cigarettes at Christmastime. Other organizations which have played small parts in our war effort are the Y.P.U., which has also donated gifts to our boys, and the Junior Red Cross, which has sent money and parcels to its headquarters.

I think that the above bears out the statement that I made at first, that Little Bay Islands has played an active part in the last war and is doing so in this war.

Little Bay Islands at Present - Its People, etc. by Dorothy Wiseman, Grade IX

The people of Little Bay Islands live in three settlements at present: Little Bay Islands Proper; sometimes called the Southern Hr., where most of the people live, and two outlying settlements, Northern Hr., one mile to the North, and Sulian's Cove one mile to the South. At present nobody lives in the other coves on the Western side of the Island, which were formerly inhabited by Wisemans and Ansteys, namely Mursell's Cove and Western Cove.

There are 105 families living in the main harbour, with a population of 467, 8 families in Northern Hr., with a population of 41, and 7 families at Sulian's Cove, with a population of 29, which makes the total number of families 120, and total population 537.

There are two churches: The United Church and the Salvation Army, each being situated near their respective churches [schools?].

The U.C. School is fairly large building, having on the top plat [part?] a large Public Hall. The only other public building is the Orange Hall where most of the entertainments and dances are held. There are three business premises which are dealt with under the heading of "Trade".

Here is a complete list of the heads of families, their relation to the first settler of that name, if possible to give so, or other remarks, etc.

NAMES	REMARKS	OCCUPATION	No in FAMILY
Anstey, Alex	Grandson of 1st settler William	Retired fishing skipper	5
Batstone, Fred	Family came from Silverdale about 20 years ago	Laborer	3
Boyde, Arthur	Came here from Little Bay	Laborer	5
Burden, H.T.	Here 6 years	Teacher	4
Crowell, R.	Here 5 years, from Botwood	Wireless Operator & Postmaster	10
Dowden, Mark	Here 20 years, from Greenspond	Cooper	2
Elliott, Pearce	Son of original settler	Laborer	4
Forward James	Here 20 years from Carbonear	Sawyer	5
Gates, Gordon	Son of original settler	Sawyer	5
Gates, John	Son of original settler	Laborer	3
Gillard, Hardy	Son of original settler	Fisherman	5
Grimes, Thomas	Son of first settler George	Fisherman retired	1
Grimes, Timothy	Son of Thomas	Sawyer	5
Grimes, Peter	Son of Thomas	Laborer	5
Grimes, Charles	Son of Thomas	Fishing Skipper	6
Grimes, Ralph	Son of Timothy	Fisherman	3
Hollier, H.S.	Here 20 years, from Griquet	Runs passenger boat	6
Hill, Cecil	Son of original settler from Greenspond	Fisherman	6
Howell, Benjamin	Here 25 years, from Pilley's Is.	Clerk	3
Hull, Samuel	Grandson of 1st Settler Robert	Carpenter	2
Hyde, J.F.	Here 5 yrs, from Grand Bank	Customs Officer	3
James, William	Son of James (1st settler)	Retired fisherman	2
James, Edwin	Son of William	Fisherman	4
James, Alan	Son of William	Fisherman	4
James, Walter	Son of William	Laborer	4
James, Fred	Son of Edwin	Fisherman	3
Jones, George	Grandson of 1st settler George, son of Thomas	Retired magistrate	2
Jones, Richard	Grandson of 1st settler George, son of Thomas	Retired fishing skipper, now conducts general business	3
Jones, Joseph	Grandson of 1st settler, George son of John	Fish culler	4
Jones, Edgar	Grandson of 1st settler, George son of John	Fish culler	9
Jones, Sidney T.	Son of George	Coasting Skipper	5
Jones, Cyril	Son of Richard	Laborer	4
Jones, Wilson	Son of Joseph	Runs Passenger boat	3
Jones, Roy	Son of Joseph	Seaman	3
Jones, Leslie	Son of Joseph	Fisherman	3
King, Ephriam	Here 1 yr, from Harry's Hr.	Farmer	2
King, Harold	Son of Ephriam	Farmer	2
Locke, Joseph	Great grandson of 1st settler John	Blacksmith	9
Locke, Albert	Great grandson of 1st settler John	Laborer	3
Locke, Alfred	Son of Richard	Retired fisherman	5
Locke, James	Son of Richard	Carpenter	2
Locke, Manuel	Son of Richard	Carpenter	2
Locke, Lewis	Son of Richard	Sailmaker	3
Locke, Clement	Son of James	Runs passenger boat	2
Locke, Lemuel	Son of James	Fisherman	9

Locke, Charles	Son of Manuel	Fisherman	7
Locke, Ronald	Son of Manuel	Carpenter	7
Locke, Albert	Son of Lewis	Laborer	4
Locke, John	Son of Alfred	Fisherman	5
Locke, Piercey	Son of John	Fisherman	4
Locke, Abner	Son of Ambrose	Fisherman	4
Mackey, Wellon	Came here from Sunday Cove Is.	Woodsman	5
Noble, Capt. S.A.	Here 1 yr, from Nippers Hr.	S.A. Officer & Teacher	2
Oxford, Elias	Grandson of 1st settler	Retired fishing	2
	son of George Thos.	skipper	
Oxford, Frank	Son of John	Fish culler	3
Oxford, Rubert	Son of Elias	Laborer	2
Oxford, Arthur	Son of Frank	Laborer	4
Oxford, Fred	Son of 2nd George	Seaman	7
Oxford, James	Son of 2nd George	Fisherman	7
Oxford, Maxwell	Son of James	Fisherman	3
Oxford, Theophilus	Son of James	Fisherman	2
Penney, Ernest	From Harry's Hr.	Fishing skipper	8
Penney, Mrs. K.	Granddaughter of Philip Wiseman	Housewife	4
Penney, Robert	Son of Mrs. K.	Runs passenger boat	3
Penney, Norman	From Harrys Hr.	Trading skipper	5
Piercey, H.M.	Here 20 years, from Winterton	Fishery Inspector	3
Rendell, Charles	Son of 1st settler James	Overseas, Merchant Navy	5
Roberts, Samuel	Son of 1st settler William	Fisherman	10
Roberts, Douglas	Grandson of 1st settler William	Laborer	2
Roberts, Joseph	Grandson of Jeremiah	Fisherman	3
Roberts, Clarence	Grandson of Jeremiah	Fisherman	8
Roberts, Walter	Grandson of Jeremiah	Laborer	5
Roberts, Pearce	Son of Walter (Triton)	Fisherman	3
Robinson, Ernest	Here 20 years from Seal Cove	Carpenter	6
Rowbottom, John	Grandson of English settler	Laborer	5
	at Goose Cove		
Rowsell, Rev. R.	Great grandson of 1st Anstey	U.C. Minister	2
	settler here (from Corner Brook)		
Rowsell, Herbert	From Sunday Cove Island	Cooper	3
Simms, George	From Sunday Cove Island	Fisherman	2
Simms, John	Son of George	Fisherman	6
Short, Andrew	From S.C. Island	Cooper	4
Stone, William	Grandson of 1st Stone, Geo.	Tinsmith	8
Strong, Joseph	Grandson of 1st Strong,	Outside business	5
Adolphe	William, Son of Joseph	Manager, J.S. Ltd	
Strong, Hubert L.	Grandson of 1st Strong,	Business manager,	2
	William, Son of Joseph	J.S. Ltd.	
Strong, James	Great grandson of 1st	Asst. Manager	4
	Strong		
Stuckless, Edward	Great grandson of 1st Stuckless	Fisherman	2
Stuckless, Norman	Great grandson of 1st Stuckless	Cooper	3
Stuckless, Victor	Great grandson of 1st Stuckless	Cooper	3
Stuckless, Ralph	Great grandson of 1st Stuckless	Cooper	2
Taylor, James	Here 15 years from Springdale	Business mgr	8
		J.S. Ltd. Fishet	
Taylor, Roy	Son of James	Bookkeeper	3
Tucker, Edwin	Grandson of 1st Tucker, Geo	Seaman	2
Tucker, Ralph	Son of Edwin	Seaman	4
Tucker, Walter	Son of George 2nd	Fisherman	5
Tucker, Sidney	Son of George 2nd	Fisherman	5
Tuffin, Douglas	Grandson of 1st Tuffin, Thomas	Carpenter	3

Tuffin, Ernest	Grandson of 1st Tuffin, Thomas	Fisherman	1
Vergo, Albert	Here 30 yrs, from Tizzards Hr.	Fisherman	3
Weir, Theophilus	Grandson of 1st Weir, Isaac	Fisherman	1
Weir, Walter	Son of Theophilus	Fisherman	10
Weir, Pearce	Son of Theophilus	Fisherman	4
Weir, Chesley	Son of Theophilus	Fisherman	6
Weir, Ralph	Son of Theophilus	Fisherman	4
Weir, Kenneth	Grandson of 1st Weir, son of William	Fisherman	1
Weir, John	Grandson of 1st Weir, son of William	Fisherman	2
Weir, Alan	Son of John	Laborer	5
Weir, James	Great grandson of 1st Weir Son of Edward	Fisherman	11
Weir, Edwin	Great grandson of 1st Weir Son of Edward	Laborer	3
Weir, Theophilus	Great grandson of 1st Weir Son of Edward	Laborer	6
Winsor, Harris	Here from Triton	Laborer	6
Wiseman, Walter W.	Son of 1st Settler, Philip	Accountant	4
Wiseman, Robert S.	Son of John (grandsons of	Carpenter	7
Wiseman, Alfred J.	" " " (first	Clerk	5
Wiseman, Fred N.	" " " (settler)	Retired coasting skipper, now runs passenger boat	7
Wiseman, Edgar	" " " (Laborer	5
Wiseman, Robert A.	Son of George	Fishing Skipper	9
Wiseman, Harold	Son of Fred, Sr. (Grandsons of William 2nd)	Fishing Skipper	11
Wiseman, Sidney	Son of Fred, Sr. (Grandsons of William 2nd)	Retired fishing skipper now conducting a general business	8
Wiseman, William	Grandson of Fred, Sr.	Laborer	5
Wiseman, Baxter	Grandson of William 2nd, Son of Job	Fishing Skipper	5
Wiseman, Walter, Jr	Grandson of William 2nd, Son of Job	Fisherman	5

There are 42 families on our Island. The Lockes have the greatest number of families with fourteen to their credit; then came the Weirs and Wisemans, with eleven each; the Jones' nine, Oxfords eight; Roberts six, Grimes and James five each; Stuckless, Tucker and Penney four each; Simms, Rowsells, Taylors, Tuffins, King and Gates have two each; the Strongs three, and the remainder one each. This makes a total of 120 families, represented by 42 names with a population of 537.

The Future by Rev. R. N. Rowsell, B.A.

The future? What can be said about it? About the future itself we cannot say much, but about our attitude towards it quite a lot.

The first thing that can be said is that it is full of opportunities for

everybody. Did I say everybody? Yes. Let me say right here, however, that everybody will not recognize and accept them, for only those who are prepared will do that. Those graduating this year and those looking forward to graduation in following years are preparing themselves now for future opportunities. I believe that we today are looking out upon a future that will demand our deepest thought and surest action as those have not been demanded from any previous generation.

Let me illustrate what the future is demanding. Most of us are aware that in the present world conflict the idea of digging-in or depending upon trench-warfare or defensive warfare has lost its value. The great battles of this war have been won by powerful machinery going at top speed. As I think now of the future and its possibilities I am convinced that what will be demanded of us is that we get out of the trenches, stop being on the defensive, and go "over the top". But I can hear someone saying if we go "over the top" what machinery are we going to use? The answer is: Let knowledge be your strength; in case of hand-to-hand fighting, let character be your pistol; if you are going forth to war with an army, that is, co-operatively, let your heaviest tanks be Persevering SERVICE; and last, but most important of all, let your covering artillery be Faith in God. Take the offensive. Be Prepared.

The reason why we have to take the offensive is because there is so much ground to be conquered. This ground is in the fields of education, economics, religion and culture. The boys and girls in our schools today are the men and women of the future who will have to conquer these fields. In the field of education, we have already gone far, but we have to go much farther. In our communities the field of education is in the hands of the enemy. Most of our people allow it to be occupied by the few who are going in for the different professions instead of by the rank and file of the community of whatever trade. They think, for example, that education is of no use to the fisherman. This idea is a cloud that darkens the future and while it remains there, the fields of economics, religion and culture will never be seen clearly. We must all be educated and go forward together or we perish. It is as necessary for the man in the boat to have his Grade XI, as for the teacher or the preacher. I am hoping that by the time the members of this year's graduating class are old and gray, the young fishermen will have as much education as they, the graduates, have today. Is that too much to expect from the future?

The field of economics is also in the hands of the enemy and that enemy is known as "credit business". I have been much distressed by the lack of interest in school, church, organizations relative to war work, and community activities generally. But when I look at our economic set-up, I am not surprised for when a man is denied the privilege of paying from his own hand his cash for services rendered by an individual or organization, he is robbed of his independence and individual initiative. With these gone he loses interest in almost everything except keeping alive the system that gives him his existence.

The field of religion is in full view, for I am fully persuaded that at heart our people are deeply religious. All that is needed is for each one of us to put his hand to the plough and never mind the dust that will rise about him as he plods his weary way.

The field of culture is a long way off and, I fear, not in view for far too many of our people. I have often thought as I have gone in and out among the people that we are a people without a culture. This field will not be conquered until the other fields have been more fully attained. The space I

have given to these phases of life will, I trust, make the students in our school conscious that the task that lies ahead of them is not an easy one.

Now let me say a word about our future school system. Our people are aware that the Commission of Government has decided on a compulsory school system for Newfoundland. It must be clearly understood, however, that it is still a denominational system. How does this affect our local school organization? For considerable time your local board in conjunction with representatives with [of] the Salvation Army has been working to get a kind of amalgamated school service for Little Bay Islands. We feel, and no doubt you do too, that what is needed is one school under one roof with about four rooms for all the children of the community. Our denominational system will not allow that. The other alternative is that the Salvation Army build a school close by ours and this new school to be one room but a part of the other school. It would have certain grades of both denominations and the grades in the other rooms would have both denominations represented. Personally I feel that it is beneath the dignity of this community and an insult to our community life to have for our children two school buildings almost within arms length of each other just because we happen to represent two denominations. Yet it seems it must be so since the Commission of Government refuses to pass the necessary legislation for us to have it otherwise.

Up to the time this is written, your board has not reached a decision. Even if both of the above plans are rejected the United Church Department of Education has informed us that it will give us the necessary money to enlarge upon our present building, so as to accommodate all the U.C. children under the compulsory system. This in itself would improve our already very satisfactory school system.

No matter what the new arrangement may be, I have a vision of more beneficial conditions for our boys and girls. The vision is this: They will all be attending school. They will have a playground, a gymnasium and a library. This library to be available to the whole community as well as to the students. These are possibilities of the future and can be attained.

To the graduates I extend my very best wishes as they enter upon their life's work. To the other pupils a happy holiday. To Mr. Burden, who has been with us for seven years of faithful work, a great big THANK YOU. To Miss Small the best of everything.

R.N. Rowsell (Chairman)

To Rev. Rowsell:

We, the editors, thank you sir for the above article and the good wishes you have extended to us. We also thank you for the great interest that you have shown in all our school activities during the two years that you have been with us; and also for the keen interest that you have taken in all young people's activities. As you leave us this year for another field, we heartily wish you "the best of luck". The Editors.