Good Has 1 though 10 16 20 - 22 Vol 29 The Towerner of Conada

When possible, it is most instructive to follow the life histories of seventeenth-century planters to discover some of the choices and adaptations they made. From extant wills, for example, we discover that some planters named in earlier censuses and documents later retired to England, yet in the process left behind children, often married sons and daughters. ⁴⁷ Quite commonly also, families spent some time in the seasonal migratory fishery and other periods residing in Newfoundland. That is, they developed a type of dual residency. In some cases, as with the Taverner family, ⁴⁸ it is possible to examine a family which gave rise to distinct branches on opposite sides of the Atlantic, but which for a long period maintained close contacts. Members of each branch moved in opposite directions and spent portions of their lives in both England and Newfoundland

The Taverners

In many ways the Taverner family was one of the more remarkable pioneer families to have established in Newfoundland, but was by no means unique. In the 1670s, apart from the Kirkes of Ferryland and Guys of Carbonear, they were one of the very few patrilinearly extended families resident in Newfoundland. As the censuses of 1675 and 1677 show, the Taverners were then resident in Bay de Verde.

Taverners residing in Newfoundland in 1708 included John Taverner of 'Bay of Verds', a boatkeeper who employed six servants, and Jacob Taverner of Trinity Harbour, who had four servants. 49 Like most English settlers in Newfoundland, the Taverners suffered great property losses by French raids in the winter of 1696-97. In 1700, William Taverner acquired a fishing room in Trinity—a surviving drawing of which is the oldest extant of a property surviving for Newfoundland. 50 In 1702, William was a planter in Trinity and had fourteen summer and six winter servants, but by 1708 he had moved to reside in Poole.⁵¹ His kinsman Jacob Taverner continued to be an inhabitant of Trinity and in 1728-31 became one of the first Justices of the Peace for the district, but was removed in 1731 "on account of his being a Dissenter."52 He was also credited with starting, supervising the building of, and sharing most of the cost of a church completed in 1730⁵³ which was, ironically, taken over by the established Church of England.

From about 1700, the Taverner family had two distinct but related branches, one resident in Poole and another resident in Trinity. Both branches were intimately associated with seafaring and

the fishery. In Poole, William Taverner became a successful shipowner and merchant. In 1714-15 he gained a commission from the English government to explore and chart the coast of Newfoundland from Placentia Bay west to Cape Ray including St. Pierre and Miquelon,⁵⁴ and in 1729 he undertook to explore the northeast coast and give an account of the French fishery "as far north as Cape Grotte, ye nothermost Cape in N.f land."55 Each of William's daughters married men involved in the Newfoundland fishery. 56 Mary Taverner married Samuel White; Rachel Taverner married Francis Lester; Elizabeth Taverner married John Corbin; and Sarah Taverner wed John Masters. John Masters was born in Silly Cove, Trinity Bay, raised in Poole, served an apprenticeship with William Taverner, and in partnership with Michael Ballard became a merchant trading in Trinity until he died in 1755. Samuel and Mary White were the parents of Samuel, Joseph, and William White, merchant shipowners and traders in Trinity. Francis and Rachel Lester were the parents of Isaac and Benjamin Lester who, during the late eighteenth century, also became leading merchants in Poole and Trinity. Other members of the Taverner family 57 served in various capacities as ship captains and agents for their kinsmen—the Whites and Lesters.

In Trinity, the Taverner family descended from Jacob Taverner, who resided there until he died in 1748. So Jacob raised seven children to adulthood. He bestowed some of his property on the West Side of Trinity Harbour to his son-in-law Benjamin Lester. In 1753, four of Jacob's sons resided in Trinity and had their own separate fishing properties. So Benjamin, Jacob, and Andrew Taverner resided on the West Side of Trinity Harbour, but Joseph Taverner lived on the North Side. Local marriage registers record the nuptials of two of Taverner's grandsons, including Joseph, son of Andrew, born in 1761 and married in 1784; and William, son of Benjamin, born in 1757 and married in 1796. The census of 1801 lists Joseph, Benjamin, and William Taverner as occupiers of fishing rooms in Trinity. These three represent the surviving Newfoundland male branch of the Taverner family. The 1801 male adults of Taverners in Trinity were at least the third generation stemming from Jacob.

As the census data and Lester diaries⁶² show, the Taverners were Newfoundland planters who engaged in the inshore fishery, woodcutting, boat building, and sealing. Some of them went occasionally to Poole to visit relatives and friends, and some of the

trade in Poole merchant employ. Meanwhile, many of the Taverner females intermarried with men from the agents, sea captains, mariners, and fishing servants who came into Trinity. Elizabeth Taverner of Trinity married, in 1763, Captain Wm. Whitewood of Poole, who was first a sea captain for Joseph White and later for the Lesters. She also resided and later died in Poole. Catherine Taverner, widow of Andrew, married Captain Richard Ash, another master mariner for Lester; and Sarah Taverner wed, in 1789, Philip Coates of Ilfracombe, Devon, who became first an agent for merchant Thomas Stone, and later for the firm of Sleat and Read. Between 1763 and 1801 there were nine marriages at Trinity involving Taverner females, and apart from those mentioned the males bore the surnames of Cook, Pinhorn, Sweet, Moores, and Hitchcock—names that are all represented among the inhabitant population of Trinity Bay in 1801.

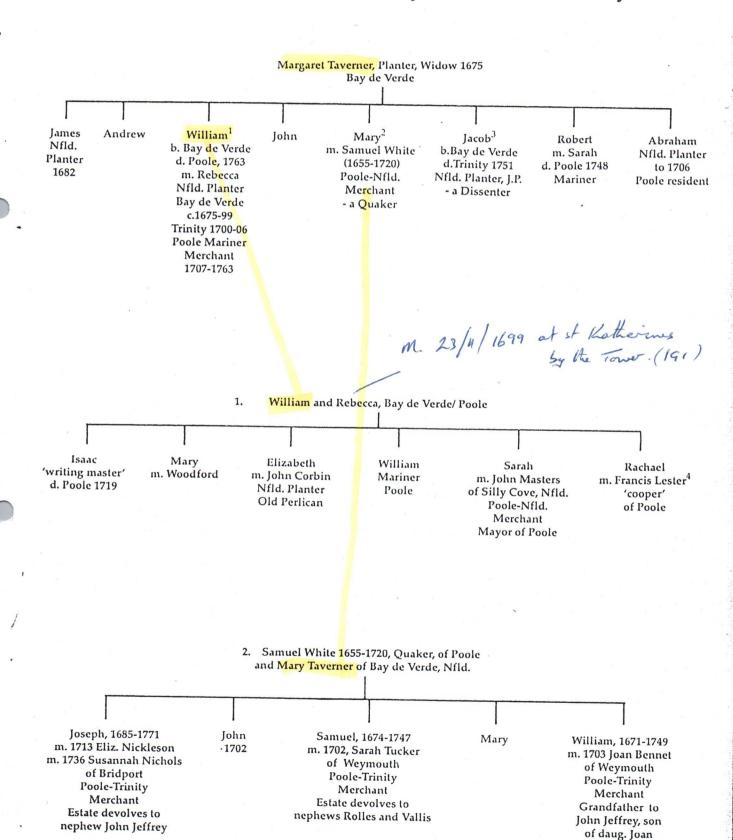
In 1715 an astute observer of the Newfoundland scene had said that the planters of the island were relatives of the seasonal migratory adventurers and came from the same places. The Taverner case illustrates these relationships and also gives insights into some of the varied demographic and social links between the migratory community and the planter community. Among these is the important intermarriages between the local Newfoundland females and the fishing servants from overseas. This became one of the most common means of family formation in the early stages of settlement. Perhaps more important, though, is that the Taverner story demonstrates how processes initiated in the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries resulted in enlarged permanent communities later on. And in this respect it is important to emphasize that the Taverner family was not at all unique in its role in Newfoundland at this time. The Taverners, especially the descendants of Jacob Taverner, were only one of about ten to twelve families who formed the demographic cornerstone of a community at Trinity by the beginning of the nineteenth century. Likewise, in other districts, other planter families played a similar role to the Taverners by developing transatlantic links that persisted for well over a century and had similar consequences in spawning a permanent Newfoundland branch. In this respect we may draw attention to the Carters of Dartmouth and Ferryland, and the Conception Bay families of Butt, Davis, Garland Penny, and Pike.

a district between the 1670s and e was very limited continuity in listrict, a single surname (Dibble) l in St. John's among the fifty-two o (Roberts, Tucker) shared names . another (Tapley) had been earlier these two districts the French fect of virtually complete removal le pre-war settlers seem to have y Bay, and Bonavista Bay, slightly sted throughout the disruptions. percent) of those in Conception 18, aided undoubtedly by their land in 1696. (These were Batten, arland, Guy, Pin [Pynn], King, Webber.) In Trinity Bay the and the twenty-nine there in 1708 Idlecombe, Burt, Carter, Corban, terval survivals from twenty-two in 1708 included six surnames lambler, and Tilley). According to vements account for only a small as the Taverner family moving y, to Trinity Bay in the 1677-1708 nas Newell from Trinity Harbour rbour, each to Bonavista 1675-77; onavista (Green Island) in 1708.

he Taverners

Newfoundland during the 1660s oprietary colonies. They were, as independent fishermen who had side in Newfoundland for a few aged to overwinter by migratory heir goods and property. Others political and religious turmoil in ers may have preferred to stay in the winter, or for more personal planters or inhabitants were still upon the outside for food and ships of the West of England

Table 2.1 Selected Branches of Poole-Newfoundland Taverner Family



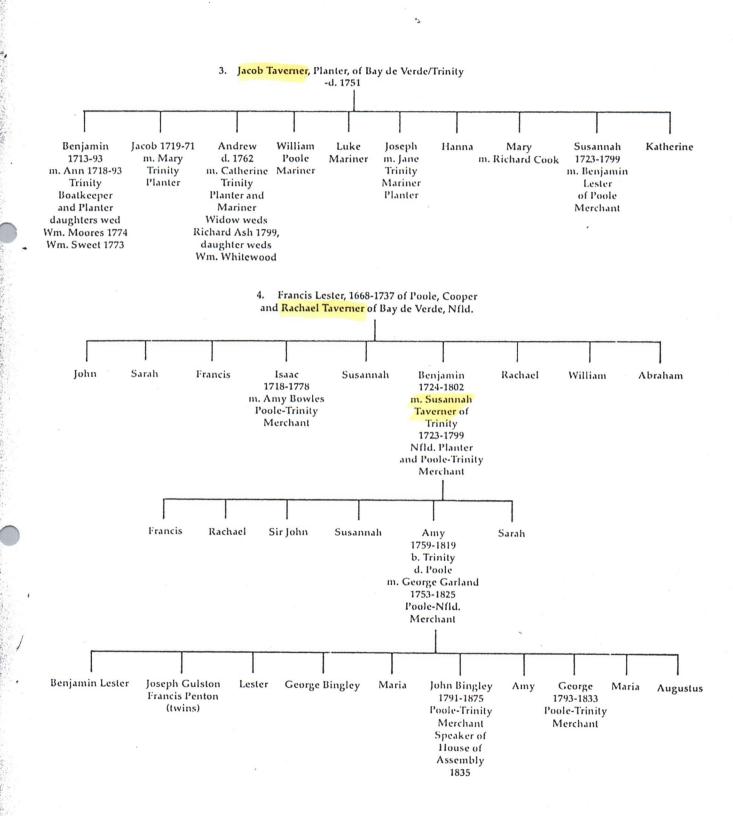


Table 2.2 Taverners at Bay de Verde 1675-77

Planter's Name	Ch Male	ild	ren Female	y	Men	Boats	Stages	
Margaret Taverner William Taverner & wife Andrew Taverner Robert Taverner	ife 1		1 0 0	2	10 10 18 10	7387	T Z T T	
1675 (CO 1/35)								
Names of Inhabitants Wives	Sons	Daughters	hters	Men Servt	Boats	Rooms Flakes	Hoggs Each	Quintals Boat
WilliamTaverner 1 Andrew Taverner - John Taverner -	F-1 1	2	-	18 10 10	8 2 8	822	5 20	240 220 250
					,			

577 (CO 1/41

TRINITY HARBOUR *** Trinity Harbour is a mas-In the days of sail it was terpiece of nature. Within regarded as one of the its 21 miles (34 kilometers) finest natural harbours in of shoreline is a set of shelthe world. In the mid 18th tered basins (or arms), s century, Trinity was one of coves and landing places, the principal ports along which can accommodate the Atlantic Seaboard of hundreds of vessels. North America. God's B Lester CTT L e illustration 250 TRINITY HARBOUR TRINITY, 1801 Court house FORT John Jeffrey Customs house Church of England Church property Merchant's house House/outbuilding Shipyard TRINITY Stage/wharf Fish flake BAY Garden/meadow Community path -Rocky shoal Depth (fathoms) Contours (feet) 1 000 feet

The Development of Trinity

Trinity charms visitors on at least two accounts. Many newcomers are struck by the natural beauty of the area, a magnificent harbour and the splendid maritime setting. Others are touched by a powerful sense of history (Old Worldliness) and the pride of place instilled by the cultural landscape. Trinity is a community whose personality has been largely shaped by the sea. The harbour has been proclaimed 'one of the best in Newfoundland', even 'one of the finest in the world'. The harbour not only provided abundant shelter and good holding ground, but was also spacious - spacious enough, it was once claimed, to hold the entire British Navy.

Trinity Harbour has provided access to and refuge from the North Atlantic since the early 16th century when it was first used by European fishermen. West Countrymen from England began using it as a summer station in the migratory fishery in the 1570s, and in 1615 Richard Whitbourne (later Sir Richard) held a Court of the Admiralty, the first of its kind in the New World. Since then Trinity has been the scene of many other significant historical events. One of the most unique was the introduction of small-pox vaccination to the New World in 1800 by John Clinch. Clinch was a boyhood friend and medical colleague of the vaccine's discoverer Edward Jenner.

No convincing documentation has yet been produced to support a claim that Trinity was colonized in 1558 by a group of settlers from Plymouth in England. Whitbourne who first visited Trinity in 1579 makes no reference to settlers at Trinity but he did strongly advocate that a settlement should be established there. After Whitbourne Trinity was used regularly by summer fisherman hailing from the West of England and the Channel Islands. Along with Bonavista, Old Perlican and Bay de Verde, Trinity Harbour probably saw its first year-round inhabitants in the 1660s.

Berry's Census of 1675, the first comprehensive survey of the English Shore, names five settler families in Trinity Harbour. Two each were surnamed Carmen and Horton; the other, Gabriel. All resided on the eastern side of the harbour at Pease Cove but disappeared from the area within a decade. By 1702 Trinity was still a fledging community with only about eight families. The names now included Davis, Harvey, Jefford (Gifford), Roberts and Taverner. One of these pioneers was Jacob Taverner. He raised a substantial family, became one of the first Justices of the Peace (1728) and in 1729 built almost singlehandedly the first Parish Church. His son-in-law, Benjamin Lester, became, for his time, the most influential figure in the political and economic life of both Trinity, and his home town, Poole, England. It is doubtful if ever there was a merchant who controlled so much of the fishery and economy of Newfoundland at any given time as did Lester in the period c1785 until he died in 1802. For several decades after this commercial power resided with his heirs - the Garlands.

Before 1700 most of the fishermen coming each summer to Trinity originated in the Channel Islands (especially Jersey) and Weymouth in Dorset. Meanwhile ships from Poole generally dispersed their crews in harbours around Trinity and Bonavista Bays. About 1700, however, merchants of Poole began to concentrate their shipping more and more in Trinity mainly because the harbour, especially because of its narrow entrance, was defensible and because there was an abundance of shore space for fishing premises. By the 1720s Trinity Harbour had about 30 resident families and was visited annually by

about 250-300 summer fishermen from England. This demographic situation warranted the appointment of magistrates, constables and a resident missionary. In 1724 the Poole merchant Joseph White initiated ship-building and built stores and warehouses. Before long Trinity emerged as the main commercial and trading centre on the northeast coast of Newfoundland. To protect their capital assets, a fort, long since petitioned for by the merchants and traders of Poole, was finally built at Admiral's Point in 1746.

For over a century and a half, Poole merchants with headquarters at Trinity dominated the social and economic life of communities from Bay de Verde to White Bay. They had considerable sway also on the coast of Laborador where many of them developed codfishing, furring and sealing stations. At times Poole merchants at Trinity exported upwards of 30-40 percent of the cod, train oil and seals produced in Newfoundland.

Because of its strategic role in the British-Newfoundland trade, Trinity was occasionally the target of attack during wartime. The harbour was captured twice by the French in the Anglo-French Wars of 1696-1713. On both occasions (1696, 1705) the property of the residents, about eight families, was burnt. During the Seven Years' War, Trinity was captured and occupied by the French under Admiral de Ternay. Many boats and fishing premises were demolished or burnt along with the garrison. The fortification and defences, however, appear to have discouraged any attacks during either the American Revolutionary War (1775-1783) or the French Revolutionary and Napoleonic Wars (1793-1815).

Much of Trinity town consisted of the property owned and controlled by the principal merchants, their agents, factors, employees and tradesmen. In the earlier part of the 18th century the dominant family was the Whites (Joseph and Samuel), Quakers of Poole. The principal house in the late 18th century belonged to the Lesters (Isaac and Benjamin). Both the Whites and the Lesters had maternal descent from the Taverners of Trinity Bay. The Whites were succeeded first by the Poole firm of Jeffrey & Street; and then by the Slades of Poole. Meanwhile the Lester properties were acquired by the Garlands of Poole. Other traders from Poole and elsewhere also established in Trinity and collectively had a significant presence. The major firms used Trinity as headquarters but also had agencies (sub-establishments) at places such as Hant's Harbour, Old Perlican, Hearts Content, Bonavista, Greenspond and Fogo. Typically the merchants brought out the individuals who became settlers, supplied them with food, clothing and fishing equipment and collected their produce of cod, oil, seals and salmon) for payment. In the late 18th century, two Poole firms (Lesters, and Jeffrey and Street) were together operating 35 ocean-going ships, exporting some 100,000 quintals of dried cod, and supplying about 6,000 inhabitants.

At times during its early years Trinity was as a wild unruly settlement. Drunkenness, violence and anarchy frequently prevailed. This was partly due to the large numbers of visiting male servants and sailors. For several years in the 1760s an Irish mobster headed up a gang of thugs who went around terrorizing families. Even the clergy suffered personal abuse. At one stage the Anglican missionary had to appeal to the Governor to have a Poole merchant (Samuel White) remove a large fish flake built over the top of his house which prevented the smoke from escaping or the daylight entering. On another occasion this same missionary had his ears boxed and nose pinched. In 1780, a Methodist preacher was attacked and tarred by three British sailors while a leading merchant stood by ignoring the situation.

Civic conditions were much improved by the beginning of the 1800s. Trinity now had a well-established inhabitant population. Socially the community was structured along the lines of seaport towns in England or the New England colonies. Merchants, agents, doctors, clergy and a few civil servants (custom's officer, stipendiary magistrate) composed an upper class. Tradesmen such as accountants, clerks, shipwrights, coopers, carpenters, shoemakers, masons, blacksmiths and sailmakers, and particularly, smaller traders, schooner owners, independent planters, and master mariners made for a significant middle-class which most Newfoundland settlements lacked. The families of less important planters, fishermen, sailors, labourers and servants constituted a poorer class. The upper and middle classes were mainly concentrated in Trinity town, settled around St. Paul's Church and the headquarters of the main merchant firms. To a great extent the physical character of the town was influenced by the merchants. They had the most impressive and fashionable dwellings. Even when Trinity's relative importance declined somewhat from the mid-19th century, substantial homes with stylish architecture continued to be built, and properties generally were repaired and well-kept reflecting a keen sense of pride and prestige. The Masonic order, a fraternal organization distinctively upper and upper middle class in its orientation and attraction, was established at Trinity in 1795. The Masonic Lodge at Trinity consisted almost entirely of master mariners.

By the mid-19th century as the major firms at Trinity reduced their direct overseas trade, and began to rely more on commercial links with St. John's, decline set in. Garlands closed in 1849 and Slades in 1861. For a while their premises were leased, but were eventually sold. The massive Slade plantation was allowed to go to ruin and the land sub-divided and sold. In 1906, part of the former Lester-Garland premises, the head-quarters portion, was acquired by the Ryan brothers of King's Cove and Bonavista. This property included a large brick house built in 1819 by John Bingley Garland, the retail store warehouse reputedly built in 1805 (recently restored) and other structures. The Ryans gave Trinity a considerable boost as a commercial centre for they were one of the principal suppliers in the Labrador fishery and rivalled the strongest Newfoundland fish companies of St. John's and Conception Bay. The Ryans continued their retail and general supply trade on the Lester-Garland Plantation until 1947. Trinity has not quite been the same since.

Between the demise of the Slades (1861) and the rise of the Ryans (1906), Trinity was without a major merchant firm. Collectively, however, a considerable amount of involvement in the Labrador cod fishery and the seal fishery was kept up by smaller traders and ship owners. In the 1870s, Trinity traders included the Bremners, Joseph Pittman, Patrick Murphy, Richard Brennan, Gilbert H. Cole, Alonzo Earle, John Hayter, David Locke, John Murphy, John Phalen, William Power, James Page, William Rowe, John C. Shears and James Verge.

Trinity continued to be the chief settlement in Trinity Bay throughout the 19th century but was eventually rivalled in importance by Catalina and Heart's Content. Indeed between 1869 and 1891 the number of dwellings in Trinity town itself declined from 140 to 113. Meanwhile, the total population fell from 814 to 550. Nevertheless an intense pride and strong sense of place prevailed within the community, and evidently some considerable economic prosperity as well. In 1892, St. Paul's, the most spectacular wooden church in Newfoundland, and the best example in wood of Ecclesiological Gothic Revival in Canada, was consecrated. Shortly after, a parish hall was completed. In the period 1880 to the beginning of World War I, some fine homes embellished with detailed ele-

and blubber from seals and whales decayed and released their oil contents). Preparing for the summer fishery occupied a crew for several weeks after the ship arrived in the spring (May/June). At the end of the season (late September) the crew took down the structures or left them, hoping that something would be useful if they returned next year.

One adventurer known to have sent ships to the Trinity area in the early 1600s was John Rashleigh of Fowey in Cornwall. Rashleigh owned the Success, a vessel of 100 tons which usually carried a fishing crew of 35-40 men. The Success normally sailed from Fowey in March or April and returned home in September or October. In March 1609, with reference to the previous year, Rashleigh wrote:

"I have now in Newfoundland 4 new boats lying there in 'Trynyty bay' marked the place called 'Robyn Hodes Bay'".

Whitbourne observed in 1620 that English fishermen seldom fished northward of Trinity Bay. From figures he provided, one can estimate that 40-50 fishing ships were operating annually in the Trinity Byte area. These figures were:

English Harbour "some yeeres 6 or 7 saile of good Ships"

Salmon Cove "some yeeres 10 saile"

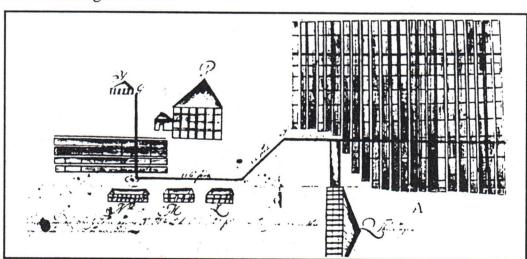
Robin Hoods Bay "some yeeres 6 good Ships"

Trinity harbour "above 20 saile"

Bonaventer "5 or 6 good Ships"

Heartsease
"divers good Ships"

By the 1670s, migratory fishermen in the Trinity area were coming mainly from the Channel Islands and from southern England. About 1700 merchants and shipowners of Poole moved and began dominating. By the 1760s, Trinity was a harbour of considerable fishing activity both by migratory fishermen from England and, by now, Ireland, and by a growing resident population. From the 1760s, Trinity witnessed a considerable offshore bank fishery. The Bank fishery and the migratory inshore fisheries petered out during the Revolutionary and Napoleonic War period and the fishery was taken over by resident fishermen.



- A The Beach from ye Stake O 246 feet to ye rock at 1
- IE The distance from ye rock towards ye waterside 62 feet
- E D The Beach parallell to ye waterside
- D G The Distance from ye middle of the house to ye Corner of ye house Y
- L A Salt house
- M A Lodging house
- N A Storehouse
- P The Planter's dwelling house

These are to Certify whom it may Concerne that the Draught above of Mr.William Taverner's Roome was taken in ye p[re]sence of my Self, the Admirall, Vice Admiral and Rear Admirall with severall other Masters of Ships and Inhabitants the ground being first staked out, upon oath of a man who fish'd there Last, upon the ship Room next adjoyning. Given under my hand and seal on Board his Maj's Ship Mary Gally in Trinity harbour in Newfoundland this 2nd Day of July 1700. Tho. Cleasby

William Taverner's fishing room at Trinity, 1700, is the oldest drawing of a fishing property (room, premises or plantation) in Newfoundland. The Taverner Plantation was acquired by Benjamin Lester in 1748, by George Garland in 1802, and by Ryan Brothers in 1906. Today it is the main setting for the Trinity Pageant and the Lester-Garland Premises Historic Site.

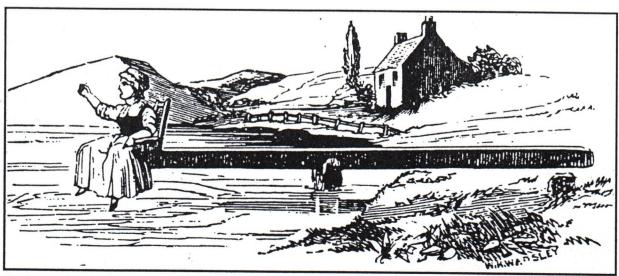
Law and Disorder

Social disorder, lawlessness, violence, brawling and rowdy behaviour, and sometimes, mob rule, were common to early frontier communities especially those that lacked institutional restraints and controls. Trinity and many other early communities in Newfoundland were no exceptions. Throughout most of the 18th and early 19th century period, Trinity Harbour exhibited the typical characteristics of an unruly frontier society. The harbour frequently hosted numerous seafarers and fishermen, mostly young, single men much inclined toward heavy drinking, rowdiness and disorderly conduct.

During the early migratory fishery period and through the initial stages of settlement, Trinity was governed by the notorious Fishing Admiral system. Under this system the captains of the first three fishing ships to arrive in a harbour assumed the titles of Admiral, Vice-Admiral and Rear Admiral respectively. Admirals were empowered to settle disputes among fishermen according to custom and tradition. This system operated in the Trinity area until the mid 18th century, but the establishment of local law and order gradually We know of few specific replaced it.

details of the operation of the Fishing Admirals in Trinity for the early periods. However, there were times when the system did not work very well. For example, it was because of numerous complaints that the British Admiralty commissioned Richard Whitbourne to come Newfoundland and make enquiries. Whitbourne arrived fortuitously on Trinity Sunday, June 4, 1615. Although no specific cases are documented from the ships' captains summoned from Trinity and surrounding harbours, Whitbourne discovered theft to be a common complaint. Fishermen frequently stole each other's boats, salt and supplies. They took wood and timber, and bait from nets at night. First arrivals were often accused of tearing down stages, train vats and flakes and of taking up more room then needed. Many also caused environmental damage - to harbours and shipping roads by dumping ballast stones, and to woods and forests by starting fires. Meanwhile, it was common for servants to refuse to work. Masters often beat their servants and servants beat their masters.

In 1728, the first Justices of the Peace - Jacob Taverner and Frances Squibb - were



Ducking - an informal punishment for scoulding or gossiping women, or for being a "nuisance".

appointed to maintain order during the winter. Taverner was dismissed from office in 1731 for being a "dissenter" (Presbyterian) and replaced by Richard Waterman. Taverner's dismissal was also somewhat precipitated by his quarrels with the missionary Robert Kilpatrick.

Initially the authority of local magistrates and constables was challenged by the British migratory fishermen. However, as time went on, many of the principals involved in the migratory fishery - men such as Benjamin Lester and Thomas Street and their agents - received appointments as Justices. General Quarter Sessions were held from 1753 onwards to settle civil disputes and from 1766 a Surrogate Court was held annually, presided over by Naval Officers sent by the Naval Governors. By 1775 a local gaol was built at Trinity and in 1791 the surgeon-clergyman, John Clinch, was appointed 'as the first Stipendary Magistrate.

Court records contain much information on the nature of disputes, crime and punishment at Trinity. Frequently the large numbers of single males during both the summer and winter provided the source of civil disturbance, rioting and violent crime. In the late 1760s particularly, ship-owners landed a large number of Irish passengers "white boys", many of whom could not find employment. This circumstance incited them to commit frequent robberies and to subsist in the woods and in places such as the abandoned fort. The situation grew so bad in 1767 that the missionary Balfour reported that "Necessity obliges the Irish to mob frequently" and that no person could be found in the place to accept appointment as Justice of the Peace. Balfour wrote also that "In order to Quell the Rioting of the Irish Roman Catholic White Boys that are brought thether, I am compelled to Draw my own People together to concert ways and means for their own Safety ...". By

1771, however, Balfour observed that Trinity was a much more peaceful place: "We are now Strangers to the former sorts of Riotings that have been here".

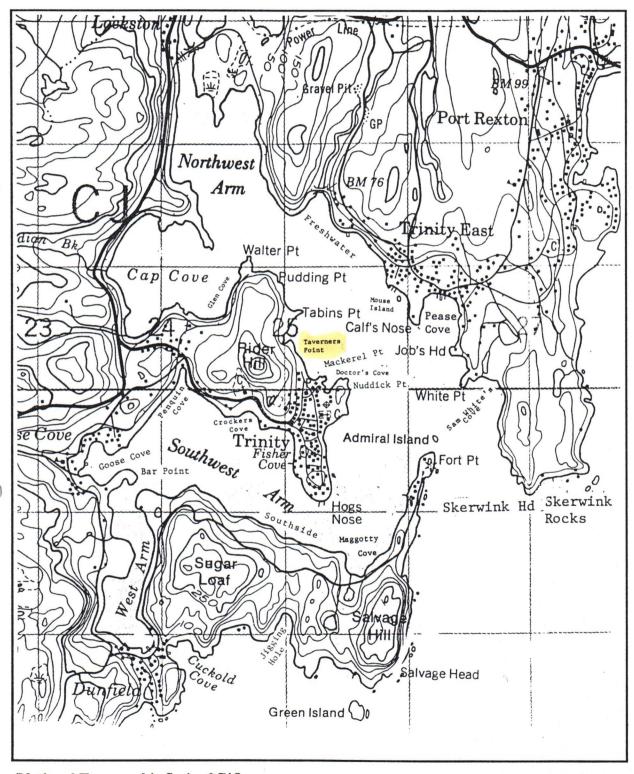
The missionaries frequently complained about the moral problems associated with poverty and the excessive use of alcohol. One lamented that the people of Trinity delighted in simply tormenting, cheating and defrauding each other. Others condemned Sabbath breaking with music and dancing, common law marriages, cursing and swearing. Balfour was physicallyassaulted by two of his own parishioners. One, a prominent merchant's clerk, pinched his nose; the other, a physician, boxed his ears. Meanwhile the Methodist preacher, John Hoskins, who visited Trinity in 1780, was first taunted and cursed by three British sailors, and then attacked and tarred while a prominent merchant stood by and failed to intervene.

In 1766, Balfour interred an Irishman, murdered by a fellow servant, and another who had "famished for want". In 1767, a local woman, Hannah Barrett, was tormented, harassed and driven over a cliff by a gang of young men, and found dead the next day. In 1772, a coroner's inquest on the body of Maurice Power determined that he had died from foul play. In 1768, James Floyd's death was attributed to "liquor" and "excessive frost" and Wm. Harbon's demise in 1770 was given as "ye accident of hard drinking".

For almost four years up to 1772, a roving band of thugs headed by the swash-buckling William Burk went about Trinity and around the bay terrorizing the inhabitants, raping women, and intimidating any who challenged them. When finally brought to court, it was shown that Burk had exacted favourable character references from witnesses under threats of death, that he had assaulted many others - slashing their faces with his cutlass - and committed many other acts of violence and

Place Names

Trinity Harbour possesses a diverse nomenclature which reflects somewhat the complexity of the natural environment but also mirrors a rich cultural and historical heritage. Starting at the harbour entrance it is instructive to make a toponymic (place name) tour around the inner harbour and to reflect on the named sites and features which presently (as used on topographic maps), or in the past (as referred to in documents), provide windows into the history of the Trinity area.



(National Topographic Series 2C/6)

Fort Point – formerly called Admiral's Point because the English Fishing Admiral, captain of the first arriving fishing ship, in the period c1570-1730 usually claimed the beach just inside the point as his summer fishing room. A fort was constructed here c1746 and the point was renamed.

Maggoty Cove – once the site of fishing premises, a settlement and, before World War I, a whale factory. It is said to be named because fish were landed here and the offal discarded gave rise to you know what.

Southside - the inner shoreline westward from Maggoty Cove along Southwest Arm.

Present day grassy areas indicate the spots once homesteaded.

Dunfield – formerly Cuckhold's Cove, a cove and settlement off West Arm, a southerly extension of Southwest Arm. Dunfield also opens into Trinity Bay at Cuckhold's Cove and Island Cove (which is perfectly descriptive of its nature). The settlement was renamed Dunfield in 1913, after Rev. H. Dunfield, by the Newfoundland Nomenclature Board. One interpretation of the name "cuckhold" is that it is an old name for "a round bare hill" shaped like a hay-cock. Another is that it comes from the "cuckhold mussel", a shellfish, found in shallow coastal waters. Mussel beds occur in Cuckhold's Cove.

Jigging Hole – a small cove on the bay side of the peninsula leading from West Arm to Fort Point. Probably a good spot to try for a fish.

Bar Point – a small peninsula jutting out into Southwest Arm. Once home to Cain and Morris families.

Goose Cove – located on the western side of Southwest Arm: a long-established settlement. Early families included Dampier, Hewitt, Hunt, Hiscock and Sexton. It has recently become one of the main areas of settlement in Trinity.

Penguin Cove – an historic name which suggest that flightless birds (possibly the great Auk, now extinct) were once here. Penguin Cove on the northern side of Southwest Arm lies at the base of the peninsula that extends into the middle part of Trinity Harbour on which the town is sited. Early families inc. Churchill and Sceviour.

Crocker's Cove – a settled site on the north side of Southwest Arm. Probably named for Charles Crocker, an 18th century settler.

Fisher's Cove – on the western side of the town facing Southwest Arm. An early 18th century surname designation. A Joane Fisher and her daughter Elizabeth appear as plaintiffs in a 1754 Trinity court case.

Hog's Nose – a part of Trinity proper; the southern extremity of the town; the point that protrudes into Southwest Arm toward Maggoty Cove. Feature resembles the nose or snout of a hog on its eastern and western side. Prominent 19th. century families living there inc. Collis, Gover, House and Sexton.

Nuddick Pt. – sometimes Cape Neddick, Cape Nuddick or simply called "The Nuddick" or "The Niddick"; the easternmost point of Trinity protruding into Northwest Arm. It is an old name for a small barren hill or knob.

Doctor's Cove – formerly Harvey's Cove after Wm. Harvey an inhabitant 1699-1723. It contains the public wharf facing Northwest Arm. Renamed for the renowned Dr. Clinch who acquired the old "Harvey Plantation" in 1789.

Mackerel Pt. - northern limit of Doctor's (Harvey's) Cove.

Taverner's Pt. – point of land north of Mackerel Point; named for one of Trinity's most notable pioneering families.

Tabin's Pt. – a misprint for Fabin's or Fabian's. Fabin was an early fisherman or settler from Poole.

Walter Pt. – or Walter's Pt. commemorates a Poole family established in Trinity by 1753 (John Walters).

Cap Cove - or Gott's Cove: This is Southwood's totally awesome God Almighty

Hars Harnes	Sandits Sames	Chill ma:	Atm:	Hen . (Bulle	Jages Fr	anifat
Now Portion	Howa: Howard -	,		41		10	
	All Asyland Giviso) _v		181		11.	
Tilly Pove	Sector .	13	. 31	211	4.1	11	4
703	James Wester James Wester	v		91		11	
Gielands Cys >	Collabald Juint	,		15 1		1+	
	X Ruh Plad-			81	7.4	11	
Gind Horn	Selle Roman & wife	Dac	. 211	.711	71	. 14 .	10
RECORD	Savidoriela	. 11		0 1		1.	214
	David Horton Kwife	}		64	, ,		:
Oleman Park	Sohn L' Prass	!	. 1	121	3.	11	*
	Geo Talbort & wife			10 1	24	11	
	The Newed & wife	11/2	11		2.	11	1.0
	A & Gut Wallis Kwifs		1.		11	}	* * *
->	Que Purhis	* .	,	21	11	}	10.
1	The interest		*	11"	211	10	. / *
	* The Wary & wife	"/		281		1.	
	& Junes Sham Seer	,	A	5.	1.	10	
	& Rot Swomen	,		100	21	11	
	X Ofm Filley Swife	^ノ フ・ ム	45.	54	21		:
	X If Drry & wife),,	1	51	10:	1	0/
English Blank	X Geo Forriman	'}	,	L6;	4.5	15	. 45
nihabiting to	h1000 "	La) .	<i>i</i>	5			•••
16)	X Mrn Podey Kwife	5	1,	Los	3,	11	15
	O PAPER OF THE	ly:	1312	395	551	23	*
		-			(Public E		

(Public Record Office; London)

The 1675 Census of Sir John Berry names the first known "Planters" (heads of household units). Here occur the surnames Carman, Horton, and Gabrielle in Trinity, Le Cross at "Samon Cove" (Salmon Cove, now Champney's Arm) and Talbott and Newell at English Harbour. Some of these are familiar Channel Island surnames. Some are also possibly from Dorset around Weymouth and Poole. Were the earliest settlers in the Trinity Byte area Channel Islanders? We don't know for sure, but it seems that they were.

Anthony, Gabriell) strongly suggests some of the planters were Channel Islanders (Jerseymen or Guernseyman) as were several in nearby harbours (Le Cross at Salmon Cove and Talbot in English Harbour). Channel Islanders were indeed the most prominent summer fishing group in the Trinity area at the time. In 1676, seven fishing ships used Trinity Harbour three came from Jersey, two belonged to Weymouth in Dorset, and one each hailed from London and Southampton. In 1681, four fishing ships used Trinity, two each from Jersey and Guernsey. It has been suggested that the Gabriell family in Trinity descended from a pirate Captain who deserted from Peter Easton Newfoundland in 1612. Except for the surname association, however, no other evidence supports this conclusion. Besides, there is a gap of 63 years after Easton's time and when Thomas Gabriell appears in the 1681 census.

According to a map and a description published in the English Pilot (1689) based on information compiled in 1677, the first settlers in Trinity lived on the eastern side of the harbour in a cove later known as Pease Cove. The description states that within the main harbour just inside the harbour's mouth "you may ride in a Cove large and good on the Starboard or Eastside, and Land-lock'd in good ground where Planters live. . ." Meanwhile a map inset of Trinity Harbour contains three fishing rooms in a cove on the eastern side. Other descriptions suggest that in the 1670s migratory fishing ships were using South West Arm and the West Side where the town now sits.

During the war period 1696-1713, Poole fishing ships began to use Trinity Harbour on a regular basis and they continued after the war ended. This situation had a profound effect on the subsequent origins of settlers in Trinity for the vast majority of Planters who took up residence in the 18th century arrived on Poole ships. Many of

these were born in Poole or in the neighbouring towns and villages of Dorsetshire, Hampshire and South Somerset where Poole merchants and traders recruited sailors and fishermen to go to Trinity Bay.

Names of settlers in Trinity Harbour from a 1702 census include - Wm. Taverner, Jacob Taverner, William Harvey, John Davis, John Jefford, Abraham Jefford and John Roberts. Another census for 1708 adds Thomas Foulks, Roger Barbeome, Phillip Sweet, Jonathan Thaine and William Martin, but omits Wm. Taverner, the Jeffords and Roberts. The Taverners lived at Bay de Verde from the 1650s or earlier but moved to Trinity in 1700 after the French burned their properties. William Taverner went back to Poole c1705, but Jacob Taverner stayed in Trinity, married, and raised a large family. He played a very prominent role in the development of the community, serving as one of the first Justices of the Peace and building - largely at his own expense in 1729 - the first Parish Church. His son-inlaw Benjamin Lester become the most influential merchant in Poole, in Trinity, and, indeed, in the whole Newfoundland trade during the late 18th century.

The family names of settlers in Trinity for the 1720s can be gradually added to from petitions and parish records.

Settlers living around Trinity Harbour in the 1720s and 30s included:

Phillip Crock	George Morley
Nicholas Geoggle	John Sulley
Phinas Melmoth	James Pottle (English Harbour)
Thomas Parr	Jacob Taverner
Robert Archer	Edward Goldsworthy (Salmon Cove
William Martin	Edward Collier (Salmon Cove)
Thomas Moors	Thomas Floyd
Richard Watterman	Francis Squibb
Phillip Le Sweet	David Langer
Elizabeth Tight	Robert Pouns
Henry Jeffrey	Alexander Smith
Jonah Newell	Samuel Anderson
Thomas Watterman	Richard Gillett

Family Origins: The Maternal Side

Early documents seldom record females by their full name. Most frequently females are simply enumerated or occasionally related by status or kinship (wife, daughter, mother, servant) to males. The wife and two daughters of Thomas Carmen and the wife of David Horton in Berry's Census 1675 represent the earliest known females resident in Trinity. Mrs. Michael Quint (1677), Mrs. William Harvey, Mrs. Roger Barbeome, Mrs. Phillip Sweet and Mrs. John Davis (1708) are some of the other early pioneer females. Elizabeth Tight, a widow, whose name occurs on a petition in 1729, is the first individually known female in Trinity Harbour. She was evidently the widow of John Tight, a planter of Old Perlican in 1702, who later came to reside in Trinity. In 1753, Elizabeth (Tite) was one of 34 planters living on the Westside in Trinity. She owned a boat, a train vat and a stage and hired 3 English and 6 Irish servants during the summer. She died and was buried in Trinity in 1757. Burial records help to identify other pioneer females. Among them were some who lived to riper years including:

Elizabeth Archer, widow 71 years, died in 1779 (born 1708), wife of Robert; Mary Carter, 91 years, died 1786 (born 1695); Mary Barnes, widow 84 years, died 1776 (born 1692), widow of John; Agnes Clifford, 75 years, died 1799, wife of Thomas; Elizabeth Ryan, 79 years, died 1792, wife of William; Mary Sweet, 72 years, died 1785, widow of John; Hannah McGrath, 79 years, died 1800, wife of Phillip.

Among the earliest records of female burials (which begin in 1757) in Trinity are:

1757 Mary Hollyghaum (an Irish servant girl) 1759 Ann Keel apprentice to Wm. Walters

Although most females in early Trinity were the spouses or daughters of fishermen, some such as Mary Hollyghaum and Ann Keel were probably servants. The 1753 Census identifies 'Mastrs of famalys names' who had 'wooman sarvants'. These were the more well-to-do, the families of sufficient wealth and status that would have kept female domestic servants in England or Ireland. Those with 'wooman sarvants' in 1753 were:

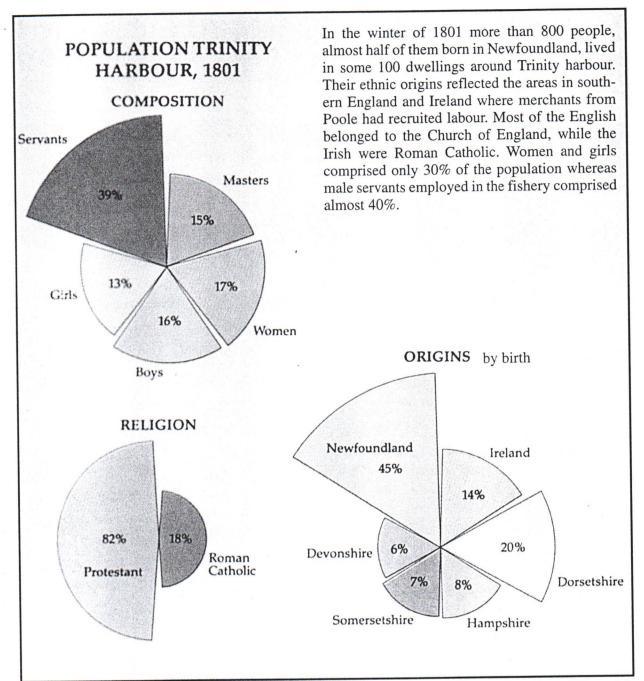
West Side Trinity

Benjamin Taverner, William Waltrs, Nickles May, Jonah Newell, Benjamin Lester, John Barnes Senr., Stephen Jones, William Powal, and John Verge.

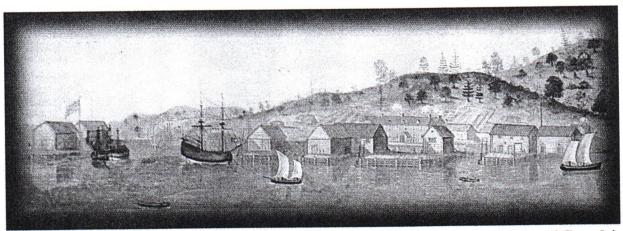
Northside

Thomas Lambrt, John Watrman, William Goold, Joseph Taverner, Marten Don Smith, Mical Kelly.

Note. Name spellings and punctuation are taken from the original hand-written documents. Marten Don Smith seems to be a Latin name, probably Spanish. Is this a sailor who married a local girl and stayed temporarily?



(Historical Atlas of Canada)



(Dorset County Museum / Historical Atlas of Canada)

The main premises of Benjamin Lester c1770, formerly Taverner's Plantation. Lester, son of Francis and Rachael (nee Taverner), became Poole's (and Newfoundland's) wealthiest merchant before 1800.

Female servants brought from England and Ireland and the daughters of settler families were a crucial component in early family formation. Lots of young men came to work in various branches of the fishery, but there was a chronic shortage of potential spouses. The small number of marriageable females who were available were in high demand, and thus all the more important in the settlement process and the growth of a native-born population.

The names of females recorded in the first ten years (1757-1766) of the surviving Trinity marriage registers include in sequence the following-

- 1757 Joan Mulkachy (widow)
- 1758 Mary Besstone*, Mary Ivymy*, Sarah Croucher, Grace Morely
- 1759 Ann Gillet*, Elizabeth Jeans*, Patience Waterman
- 1760 Mary Pottle*, Honora Archer*, Grace Young, Elizabeth Suly*, Mary Ubridge*, Jean Haddow*, Susannah Pottle*, Grace Gillet*, Mary Ivamy, Eleanor Bailey*
- 1761 Elizabeth Keel, Sarah Gillet*, Mary Blackmore, Mary Haddow*, Frances Gear*
- 1762 Martha Besstone, Mary Guy*, Ann Pottle* (widow), Mary Bryan
- 1763 Mary Taverner*, Elizabeth Taverner, Catherine Suly*, Sarah Hiscock*, Sarah Smith*, Hanah Wiseman*
- 1764 Dusabelle Jeans*, Mary Barret*, Rose Carter*, Elizabeth Mossy, Patience Redman (widow), Elizabeth Barret*, Mary Hussey, Elizabeth Guby*, Agnes Green* (widow), Mary Hurdell
- 1765 Eleanor Coleman*, Catherine Pottle*, Mary Burk*, Honora Verge*, Mary Gayter (widow), Mary Jeans
- 1766 Mary Gorman*, Mary Bairn, Susannah Pottle* (English Hr.), Sarah Ivymy*, Sarah Archer*, Martha Besstone* (English Hr.), Ann Emray* (widow), Ann Barret
- * Denotes females to whom at least one child was subsequently born as detected from baptismal registers.

Most of the females marrying in Trinity in this period were the locally born daughters of earlier families. Some appear to be immigrants, however, since they have surnames that are unrecorded in earlier documents. These were most likely females brought from England or Ireland as servants, though some may have followed their kinfolk and male friends. Two characteristic features of marriage in 18th century Trinity is that females tended to marry at about the age of 16 years (some younger) at first marriage, and most widows tended to remarry shortly (within a year or two) after the death of husbands. Both features reflect the shortage of females and the high demand for marriage partners, i.e. supply and demand in a social context. When he arrived in Trinity in 1764, one of the first rites performed by the Missionary, the Rev. James Balfour, was the burial of a local settler Moses Emray. A little over a year later, Balfour himself married "Mrs. Ann Emray, widow".

If awards could be given to families providing the greatest number of brides in family formations in the Trinity area for the period 1757-1801, the first place trophy would go to the Ivymy (modern spelling Ivany) Family. Ivymy females were united in 15 marriage

ceremonies. Barnes females were involved in 11 marriages and Besston (modern Batson and Batstone) took the vows in 10 other unions. Other prominent sources of female spouses were the families of Taverner (7), Pottle (6), and Waterman (6). Families supplying females on five occasions each included Bailey, Barret (Barrett), Pinhorn, Suly (Sooley) and Verge. Hiscock and Joans (Jones) females participated in four marriages respectively. Collectively these matrilines contributed considerably to the development of the gene pool and social-cultural composition of the population of the Trinity area, in ways that are complex and immeasurable, but nonetheless critically important to both the biological and cultural character of that population. The common denominator of the most successful and influential merchants of Poole and Trinity Bay in the 18th Century for example, was that they descended maternally from the Taverner Family.

T 11 E

HEADS

0 F -A

SERMON.

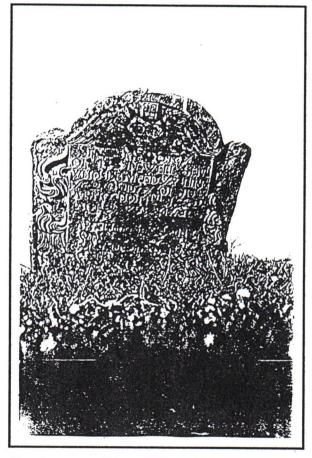
Spoken at the Funeral of Mr. 77-omas Newell in Newformuland, Trinity on the 30th Day of June, in 1724

By John Mouls of Christ-Church a Newfoundinal Trader or Merchant.

GOSTORT:

Printed for 7. Moor's.

Cover of a sermon preached at Thomas Newell's funeral in 1724 by Capt. John Moors (in SPG Records). These two records document the death of an early pioneer of Trinity Harbour.



Headstone to Thomas Newell dated June 30, 1724 in Trinity East.

Merchants and Traders and the Cultural Landscape

The character of Trinity Town both as a settlement and as a community was much influenced by the activities of a host of entrepreneurs. Trinity Harbour would have been occupied as a fishing settlement even if merchants had not bothered to set up there. The fact that between 1700 and 1950 over 100 individuals – as merchants, traders, shopkeepers, dealers and chapmen – were involved in some aspect of commerce in Trinity means that both the ambience and personality of the place and the cultural landscape (built environment) were strongly affected by them.

Before 1700 Trinity Harbour was mainly a summer station used by merchants and shipowners. After 1700 Trinity became virtually a colony of Pool, and it remained under the sway of Poole for over a century and a half. Several major Poole merchant houses (Whites and Lesters) selected Trinity as their headquarters and under their patronage Trinity developed as one of the main Newfoundland trading centres in the English fishery. Under Poole merchants, Trinity also experienced the 'Golden Age' or 'Glory Phase' of its economic history. We cannot be precise about the beginning and ending of this heyday era, but we may approximate it as falling mainly in the 1760-1830 period.

Joseph and Samuel White were sons of Mary Taverner of Bay de Verde. They were principals of the first Poole firm to have a major impact in Trinity. Their father, Sam White, a Poole Quaker, began sending fishing ships to Trinity regularly about 1700. Joseph White (1685-1771) owned at least 37 ships in his life. He initiated the shipbuilding industry at Trinity in 1723 when he launched the Joseph, a 100 ton brig. Joseph White died in 1771 with an immense fortune built up from his trade at Trinity, Old Perlican, Bonavista, Heart's Content, Greenspond and Fogo. The Whites were among the first English mer-

chants to build warehouses and stores to supply Newfoundland settlers on a year-round basis. They were also pioneers in establishing furring and the salmon and seal fisheries on a commercial basis. White's ships fished on the Grand Banks, carried English and Irish passengers, brought freight and food to Newfoundland and carried salt codfish, train oil and seal-skins to market.

Benjamin Lester, son of Rachael Taverner of Bay de Verde by her marriage to Francis Lester (1724-1802) became the most influential individual in Trinity. Towards the end of the 18th century he was the most powerful and wealthiest merchant in the Newfoundland trade both in England and Newfoundland. His advice was sought and heeded by Newfoundland Governors and occasionally Prime Ministers of England. He dominated Poole politics serving as Mayor 1781-83 and Member of Parliament 1790-96.

Until 1776, Lester spent his summers in Trinity and occasionally overwintered. He married Susannah, daughter of Jacob Taverner, a pioneer planter of Trinity. Benjamin's children - a son and four daughters - were born in Newfoundland but later taken to Poole for education and upbringing. He left Trinity for good in 1776 after the Americans offered a bounty for his capture. Agents kept his business going until he died in 1802. In Trinity, he served as Justice of the Peace and Naval Officer. He was the Chief Inhabitant when Trinity was captured and occupied by the French in the summer of 1762. At his death, Benjamin Lester owned the largest mercantile establishment and trade in Newfoundland. He was also unquestionably the largest property owner in Newfoundland, and the wealthiest active merchant in the Newfoundland trade. He acquired a considerable part of Poole and owned property and dwellings throughout

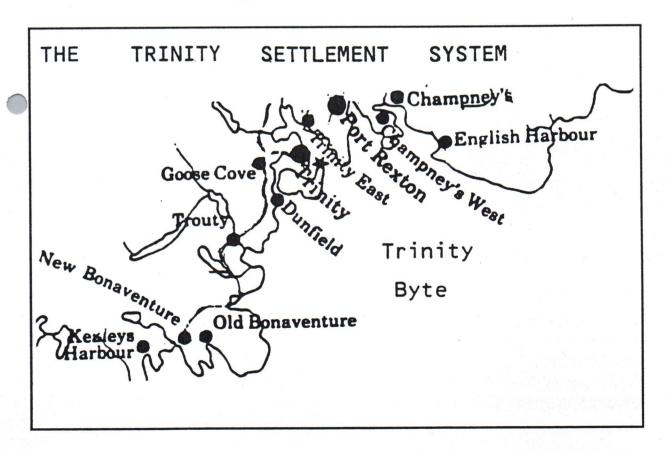
population had fallen to 27 and in the next decade the settlement was abandoned. The last families relocated to Trouty and Trinity.

British Harbour is a steep-sided inlet opposite the northern tip of Random Island. An old name for the place was 'Shut In Harbour' so called because it was bordered by high hills on the east, west and north. This name, however, had only local usage. Another name sometimes used in parish records and in the 19th century census was 'Filthy Harbour'. Archbishop Howley attributes this to a mispronunciation of the proper name British Harbour, but this is a very unlikely suggestion. It is more probable that 'Filthy Harbour', a name implying that it was encumbered with navigational problems (shoals, rocks, reefs), was changed to British Harbour because of its negative connotations.

Tradition claims that the first two settlers were John Gardner and Thomas Leonard, during the early 1800s. Gardner was a native of Ashbury near Crewkerne, Somerset in England. His marriage to Grace Stone of Old Bonaventure is recorded at Trinity, November 23, 1814. Leonard was an Irishman from Tallow, Waterford. He married Sarah Bannister at Trinity, February 11, 1804. Another early pioneer was Josiah Vatcher of Milton Abbey, Dorsetshire. Vatcher married Sarah Hogarth, daughter of Isaac of 'Filthy Harbour' at Trinity, December 6, 1814. This implies that Isaac Hogarth and wife Dorothy resided at Filthy Harbor previous to both Gardner and Leonard. The fact that the place was pioneered by English and Irish together might provide a reason why the name 'British' was adopted. Also, another of the early settlers bore a Scottish name, Anderson.

Throughout the 19th century, Gardner and Leonard were the two major families. Other surnames found there were Clarke, Early, Higdon, LeDrew, Purcell, Seviour, Vatcher and Wiseman.

British Harbour reached its peak population of 220 about 1900. Thereafter the population declined to 78 in 1966. The last residents relocated in 1970 to nearby settlements such as Trinity under the government-sponsored resettlement programme. Nevertheless British Harbour is a fascinating place to visit. The natural setting is spectacular.



Whaling

odern shore-station whaling in Newfoundland and Labrador, according to historical-geographer, Dr. C.W. Sanger, began in 1898 and rapidly reached its peak in 1904. Trinity became involved in 1904 when the Atlantic Whaling and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. (Job Brothers of St. John's) built a substantial whaling factory at Maggotty Cove. The whaler Fin with a Norwegian crew and master, Nils Neilssen, began hunting from Trinity on July 19 and appropriately killed a fin whale on the first voyage. Later the Fin also captured a sperm, the first for the modern phase of Newfoundland whaling. Despite the rapid decline of the industry after 1904, Dr. Sanger views the Trinity-Maggotty Cove station as being modestly successful. In its first season alone, the factory processed 68 whales (59 fin, 5 hump, 3 blue and 1 sperm), and produced 115,416 gallons of oil and nearly 300 tons of guano (fertilizer). The next year, however, only 23 fin and 10 hump whales were taken. Meanwhile, the Fin went aground off Catalina and had to go on dry dock in St. John's. In 1906, the factory remained closed but it operated most seasons until 1914 when dwindling whale stocks forced abandonment. In its period of operation, Maggotty Cove processed a total of 472 whales taken by two catchers, the Fin and the Hump.

Trinity also became involved in whaling through a shore-station owned at Hawke Harbour, Labrador, by Ryan Brothers (Daniel and James) and their whaling company, the Labrador Whaling and Manufacturing Co. Ltd. Hawk Harbour was the most successful of all 21 whaling stations which operated in Newfoundland and Labrador in the period 1898-1972. In 1906, Ryan Brothers of Bonavista and King's Cove expanded into Trinity by purchasing the historic Garland (formerly Lester and before that the Taverner) Premises. The same year Ryans' whale catcher Cachelot carried factory workers from Trinity, Catalina and King's Cove to be employed at Hawke Harbour. To varying degrees this operation continued until 1922 and afforded employment to local residents. Meanwhile, it was customary for Ryans' whaling ships, Cachelot 1 & 2, to overwinter in Trinity Harbour.



(Trinity Historical Society)

Whale Factory, Maggotty Cove 1913.

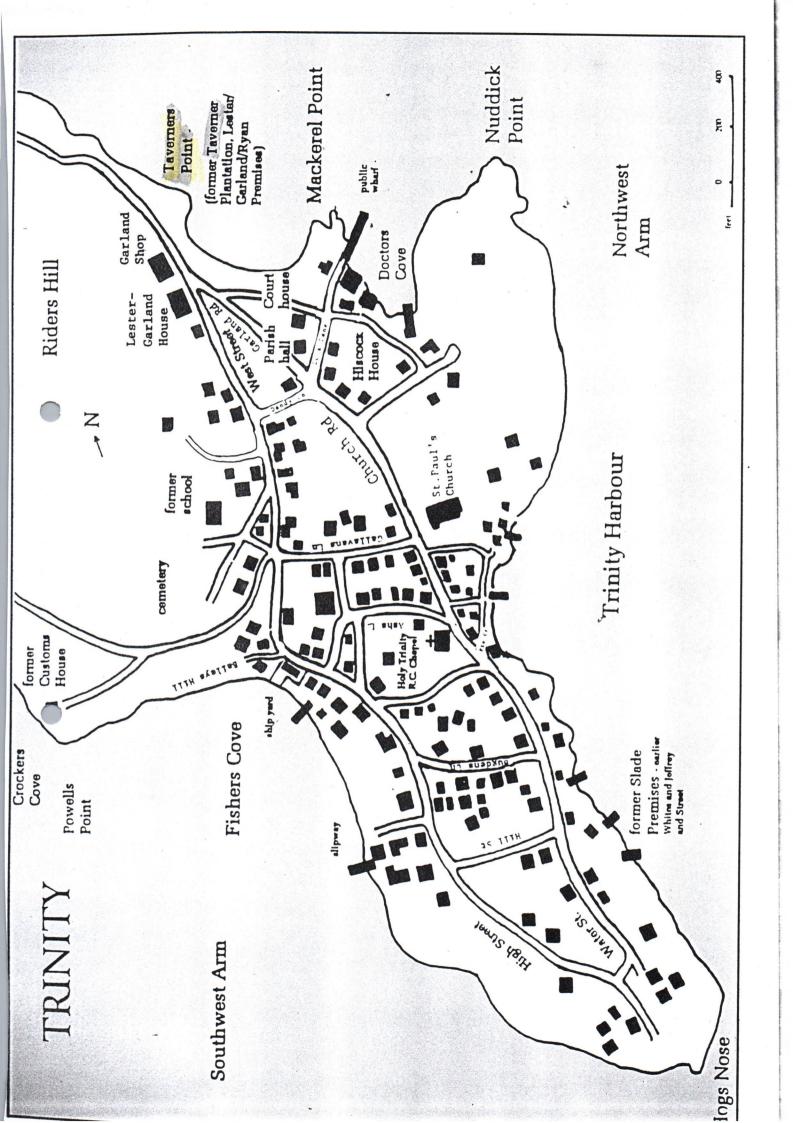
Chronology of Selected Historical Events

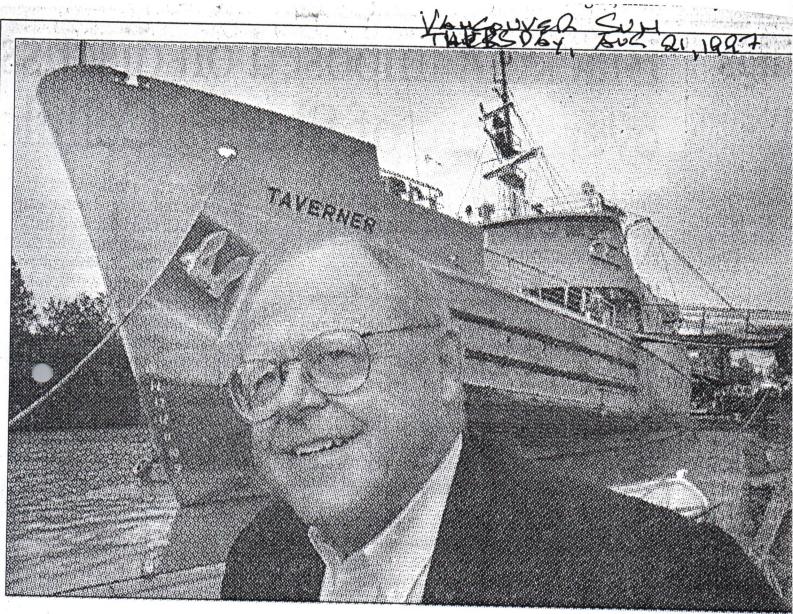
1579	Richard Whitbourne fished in Trinity Harbour as a crewmember of a ship from Southampton. Cotton, Master.
1615	Trinity Sunday, June 4th Whitbourne under a Commission arrives from Exeter, Devon to hold "the first Court of Admiralty that ever was"
1675	Berry's census records the name of planters: Tho. Carman & wife, David Horton & wife, Edward Horton, James Horton and Tho. Gabriell - (probably from the Channel Islands & settled in Pease Cove, now Trinity East).
1696	H.M.S. Bonaventure of the Admiralty Convoy, put into Trinity Harbour for repairs.
1697	April 2-3 French forces burn two settlements at Trinity Hbr. Capture 6 men in one; all flee from other.
1700	Capt. Thos. Cleasby RN of H.M.S. Mary Galley made a "draft of Trinity Harbour" and "The Draught of Mr. William Taverner's Roome" The latter is the oldest extant sketch of a fishing plantation or room in Newfoundland. The Taverner family moved to Trinity from Bay de Verde.
1702-5	Poole Merchants trading to Newfoundland petition for the fortification and defence of Trinity Hbr.
1705	Settlement destroyed again by French (de Montigny) from Placentia.
1719-29	Capt. John Moors, a trader from Christchurch, Hampshire, acts as a lay minister of the Church of England at Trinity, English Harbour, Hant's Harbour and Old Perlican. Preached sermon at funeral of Jonah Newell 1724. Newell's headstone still standing in Trinity East.
1720	Local net seal fishery well established by planters and servants.
1723	Brig Joseph 100 tons first ship known to be built at Trinity by Poole Quaker merchant Joseph White.
1729	First parochial church built by Jacob Taverner. Jacob Taverner and Francis Squibb appointed first Justices of the Peace. Rev. Robert Kilpatrick first missionary of Society for Propagation of the Gospel arrives. Elizabeth Tight (Tite) first women (whose first name is known) signs a petition.
1730s	Quaker Whites build ships Charlton (200 tons), Willing Mind (90 tons), Adventure (90 tons), Samuel and Dove (70 ton) and Speedwell (40 ton). Shipbuilding on firm footing.
1739	The Missionary Kilpatrick reported that most families of Trinity Bay removed 'up the bay' during the winter.
1746	A fort was constructed on Admiral's Point, later known as Fort Point.
1747	Missionary Rev. Henry Jones reported Trinity as "ye Centre of Trade, not only for this Bay but all ye Northern Harbours."
1753	Census records following population numbers:

					•
	Families	Number of Women	Children		vants er/winter
West Side (Trinity Tow	n) 34	49	88	703	279
North Side (Trinity Eas	t) 24	26	59	409	128
South Side (Fort Point)		8	20	256	81
Total	<u>63</u>	<u>83</u>	167	1368	488
1762	July 17 - August 1 chief hostage. Se Marc Antione Sicr maps of Trinity Ha	. French milita lective destruct e de Cinq Mars	ry forces occu tion of ships ar , a cartograph	py Trinity. Ben	jamin Lester, nch engineer.
1762-4	Poole merchant, Georgian house of counting house t Lester-Garland ho	on the Taverner o three storeys	r Plantation. / s. Both struc	Also enlarges h tures still in ev	nis shop and
1764-74	Period of Rev. Jar merchants and in fighting, drunkene was established.	habitants - rep	orts of lawles	sness, disorde	r, quarreling,
1766	Ship owners orde	red to return ur	nemployed ser	vants to Ireland	d.
1770	Balfour noted "Tri Land, I have a de of above three he reach levels of 15	cent audience undred People	every Sunday" Summer	during the sun	nmer season
1774	Balfour reported to flake "over part of Chimney, Darkene " White ordered	the Garden d my Windows	which Flake o , and rendered	bstructed the S	Smoke of my
1778	Court House and for building"	gaol were built	with "a tax of	one shilling on	all servants
1780	Methodist preach	er, John Hoskin	s, tarred by sa	ailors at Trinity.	
1783	Arrival of Dr. John	Church. Clinc	h became J.P.	and SPG miss	ionary.
1791	Clinch appointed	Stipendary Maç	gistrate.		
1791/2	Clinch records Bee sibly from John Au Street at Catalina during the winter.	igust another na	ative who fishe	ed for the firm o	f Jeffrey and
1800	Dr. John Clinch ex from London by hi This was a major i	s boyhood frien	nd and medical	colleague, Edv	cination sent ward Jenner.

1802 Benjamin Lester of Poole, Trinity's principal merchant, died. His Property and Trade acquired by son-in-law, George Garland. Robert Slade of Poole established trade on former premises of Joseph 1804 White, & Jeffrey & Street towards Hog's Nose on Northwest Arm. Seal fishery using schooners established at Trinity. This was a period of 1810-20 rapid growth and expansion of the permanent population. It probably marked the heyday of Trinity as a port and place of commerce. 1812 Loyal Trinity Volunteer Rangers formed (a local militia force under Wm. Kelson). Fort rebuilt. 1815 October. First recorded visit by a Roman Catholic priest, the Rev. Fr. J. Sinnott stationed at King's Cove. First resident Methodist preacher Rev. John Haigh. 1816 1819 Rev. Dr. Clinch dies. Served in Trinity over 35 years. 1819-21 John Bingley Garland & brother George rebuild the Lester Georgian house - making it a three-storey salt box type. Construction of a new parish Church began. It was later consecrated as 1820 St. Paul's. The Rev. Aubrey Spencer, later the first Church of England Bishop of Nfld., became incumbent missionary at Trinity. 1822 October 15 "horrendous gale ..." 1825-6 Newfoundland School Society school established. Benjamin Fleet first teacher. 1826 Methodist Meeting House built - cottage shaped structure. June 12. St. Paul's Church consecrated by Bishop Inglis of Nova Scotia. 1827 The hymn "We Love the Place, O Lord" was composed by Rev. Wm. Bullock for the occasion. The hymn later gained widespread use in Christendom. October 19, John Bingley Garland declared Member for Trinity in House of 1832 Assembly in Representative Government. Later elected first speaker. Building of a small Roman Catholic Church, the Church of the Most Holy 1833 Trinity. Original structure still standing with bell tower added in 1880. August 9. J.B. Garland quits Trinity. Returns to Dorset. 1834 Road Board Established to improve road network. Road names were c1835/6 assigned, largely reflecting street names in Poole. John Bingley Garland ceases trade at Trinity ending a century and a half of 1849 family business dating to the Taverners c1700, the Lesters 1748-1802, and the Garlands 1802-49. Leases property "Garland Plantation" to Robinson & Brooking. 1861 Robert Slade & Co. bankrupt.

1866	Renowned citizen William Kelson, agent and partner of Robert Slade, died.
1867	First steamer S.S. Wolf dispatched to the ice from Trinity by Grieve & Co., Capt. George Gent and a crew of 103.
1869	Walter Grieve & Co. of St. John's established trade on both the Slade & Garland Plantations.
1872-80	S.S. Lion 229 tons to Ice each spring, Capt. Frank Ash.
1877	New Methodist Church built (demolished in 1935).
18 <u>8</u> 1 <i>E</i> A	January 6, mysterious disappearance of S.S. Lion , off Grate's Cove with loss of Capt. Patrick Fowlow, crew of ten, and about 20 passengers.
1875	Arrival of Capt. Edward Murray Cooksley, son-in-law of J.B. Garland. Attempts to re-develop Trinity economy.
1877	Trinity, Catalina and Bonavista connected by telegraph.
1881	Hiscock House built for Richard Hiscock, blacksmith.
1886	Trinity Record newspaper founded. Published until 1900.
1892	February 27. Trinity Bay Disaster. Blizzard struck suddenly with c. 215 men & boys from Trinity Byte area sealing on ice in the bay. Over two dozen (mostly from English Harbour and Ship Cove) perished.
1893	Trinity connected by a wagon road (40 miles) to Shoal Harbour via Goose Bay, Bonavista Bay.
1894	November 13. Current St. Paul's Church consecrated by Bishop Jones who labelled it "the Gem of the Diocese".
1899	Parish Hall under construction.
1900	Bankruptcy of R.S. Bremner - chief merchant in Trinity from 1886; last tenant of Garland Plantation.
1906	The Ryan brothers of Bonavista & Kings Cove purchased the Garland Plantation.
1908	Newspaper Enterprise published by Brady (Breddy).
1910	Construction of Bonavista Branch Railway begins.
1911	Trinity Loop built.
1924	Trinity Enterprise published.
1951-5	Liquidation of assets of the Ryan brothers. Abandonment of the ancient Taverner-Lester-Garland-Ryan Premises.
1963	Trinity Historical Society established originally as Historical Sites Committee to preserve historic buildings.
1969	Incorporated as a town.





BILL KEAY/Vancouver Sur

BEAMING: George Bartel is all smiles over refit that will make Taverner into the Pacific Aurora

New cruise line thinking rail link

ALAN DANIELS

Sun Tourism Reporter

he Vancouver cruise company planning to operate on B.C.'s Inside Passage to Prince Rupert next May is negotiating to link with a dedicated tourist train for the return trip to the Lower Mainland.

Inside Passage Cruises Inc. president George Bartel would not reveal potential rail partners, but Prince Rupert Port Corp. president and CEO Don Krusel confirmed "there are operators interested."

"It would be a very exciting way to see British Columbia," Krusel said in an interview from Prince Rupert. "I can't divulge the names, but

there are some rail operators looking at dedicated rail-cruises between the Lower Mainland and Prince Rupert, providing a circular tourism route."

Krusel said Prince Rupert Port Corp. is cooperating with Inside Passage Cruises "to develop facilities and services" to accommodate its 70-passenger vessel, Pacific Aurora, which is undergoing a \$7 million refit in Vancouver.

"There's been a lost opportunity for many years to operate these pocket-sized cruise vessels in B.C. waters and there is a real strategic benefit to use Prince Rupert as home port," Krusel said.

Please see Crew, D6

Crew will be Canadian

Continued from D1

"For here, it can go north to Alaska or west to the Queen Charlotte Islands; there's a great variety of cruise

options available."

it

Bartel confirmed his vessel, the ex-CN Marine cargo/passenger ferry Taverner, will be based in Prince Rupert, crewed by Canadians and will fly the Canadian flag.

He said the company is hoping to negotiate berthing in North Vancouver, just west of Vancouver drydock, near the foot of Lonsdale Avenue.

"It's a small ship and would be more visible on the North Shore and there are no other cruise ships there. We would like to work with some of the smaller hotels over there, if possible."

Bartel, who has been in the charter boat business since 1976 and is a former chair of Tourism Vancouver, said the *Taverner* was purchased earlier this year from CN division Marine Atlantic by Vancouver property developer Trevor Jones and brought to Vancouver via the Panama Canal.

Bartel's company, Inside Passage Cruises Inc., has a management-build contract with T. Jones Enterprises to

operate the vessel.

"We hope to get into an equity position once the refit is complete," Bartel said. According to Lloyd's Ship Register, Taverner, an ice-strengthened passenger-cargo ship was built in 1962 in Ontario by Collingwood Shipyards.

CN Marine operated it until 1995 between St. John's, Nfld., and Main Harbor, Labrador, but when parent Canadian National Railways was, privatized, its marine assets also were sold.

"I have been looking for a Canadian hull for a long time," Bartel said. "This one is mechanically sound and will be extensively rebuilt inside. We want to offer a small-ship experience with big-ship comforts."

The ship, which will have berths for 70 to 80 passengers, will carry a crew of 22 to 24, equally split between the

marine and service sides.

From March 13 to May 18, it will do three- and four-day cruises from Vancouver to Victoria, including visits to the San Juan and Gulf Islands. From May 22 to Oct. 12 it will offer three-day cruises northbound to Prince Rupert, with stops in Alert Bay, Bella Bella, and Ocean Falls, and four-day cruises southbound, including a stop at South Moresby in the Queen Charlotte Islands. It will not operate during the winter months.

"Apart from a possible cruise at Christmas and New Year, we will park

it," Bartel said.

TACOB TAVERNER ST.

LIMB of Linity Horbow Menter and book keeper.

BENJAMIN JACOB ANDREN JOSEPH WILLIAM d 1792 Jacob 76/1p

* 30 64.

Philip Couts (son - in - law) Patiena (Daughter) Sovok (Daughter)

HANNAH HARY SUSANNA Kathernie Elizabeth

(one of whom married benjamin

Mill of William Tarlerun

May 20 Combs. William Tower ws . 2018 15.4.1768 Elizabh

Will of Benjamin Towlens Nacos 1. Sr. 20.10.1792

Benjami Ederner St Will of Trie its Horbor - Nectonislan, Planter and boat-keeper

Josep L

philos

Coats

Dayllo let, and 1/-

W"TO PhilipCosts 4.

Will of May Towerner.

9.12.1747

y alter goods a exertuations

Smud

Emma = Abrohon Williams

may spirit

rach

javen javen

1747.

FROM THE WILL OF JAMES TAVERNER

		Cate Bother	All oth gods t
1220			2
SMM A	I AMES TAVERNER	J4608	MAR
31	of New Found Can	ěl	
ABRACEANY. WILLIAMS	4		of Assla
-	6		Cl. Fl. S.B.
			3 3 3 3
PHLIP JACOB		JOSEPH £10	ecet in

FROM THE WILL OF WILLIAM TAVERNER.	MARCARET Signed (1888) HELVE IN 1679.	Lille fil
6 2 91	WILLIAM TAVENER = MARCHRET 9 POOLE. D. 1679 HEVE IN 167 8 Gra 1610 M. CRCA1640 51-	JOHN JAMES ANDREN ROSSET WILLIAM 1/- MA Had Ris plantation Bay. Say. Say.

C.	Hraham Newf.d + Porle	TECEIVED TOTAL TAVERNER Mary TAVERNER M. Richard LOOK	hymtus
(p. fm	Rebert d.1748, Peoble m. Sarah (movine)	- Hanna TAVERNER - Joseph TAVERNER - Mora - Luke TAVERNER - William TAVERNER (marrier, Poola)	GENTRE MANNE GARLAND
Magaret (Bay de Wirde, Went, d)	fact d. 1751, Truity (durenter)	Aryanie Makerner 1713 - 1742 Makerner 1713 - 1793 Makerner Makerne	John Bringley Any GARLAND GARLAND
TAVERNER m Maga	Mery m. Somuel MHITE (Bucker)	William WHITE 1671-1749 Joan WHITE John M. 1703 Jean BENNET M. JEFFREY Mary WHITE Samuel WHITE M. 1702 Sarah TULKER M. 1702 Sarah TULKER MITE TO SARAH TULKER MITE TO PROPRIES - VALUES)	lay Mara f
William William	to your	(estate to rephews ROLLES - VALLIS) from d. 1702 September WHITE 1685-1771 m. 1733 Elizabeth NICHOLSON m. 1736, Suramah NICHOLS (estate to rephew, John JEFFREY) 2 d'm W W W Z In a	Enter George Bung
GARLAND	Andrew William d. 1765, Poole n. Rebeura	Sarah TAVERNER M. John MASTERS (4) Newfid a Poole) Susamah LESTER William LESTER (5) (5) (5)	fragh fulsten dister
GVERNER/LESTER/GAR	fames Ames (plenter, 1682)	- William TAVERNER (mariner Poole) - Elizabeth TAVERNER m. John CORBIN (all Polician) - Hary TAVERNER m. WOODFORD JSaac TAVERNER d. 1719, Prole - Januar LESTER - Januar LE	Bergenia

Indenture 2/10 34 GIII

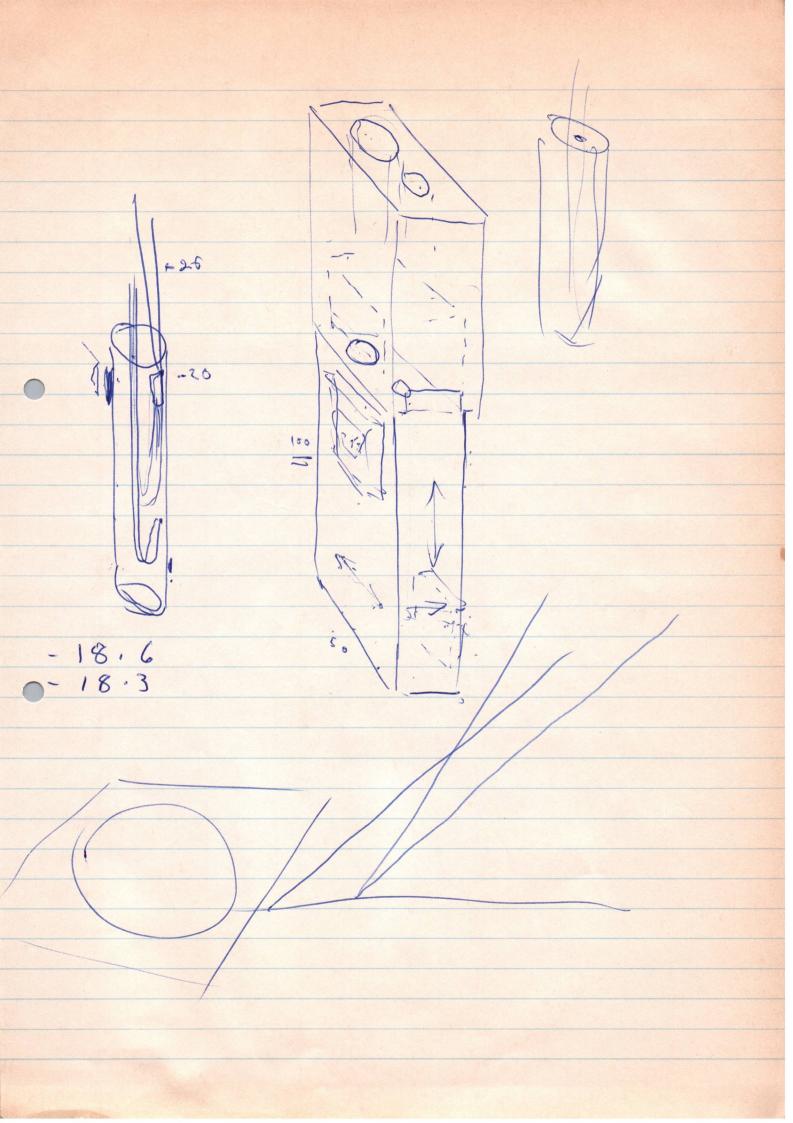
Between Philip Coats of Trinity, New found land
(1794) Planter, San is law ware of the Reis of Benjamin Towerner.

Benjamin Towerner & William Towerner

5 ons Allanters of Trinity of the One Part Benjamin hester esq of Poole in Great-Britain, merchant for £400 possess half of a fishing Boom
Russin as Maverly's, formuly Lamberts plantation
being an Re North Side of trinity Hairbow. mentions hate vacab Tarum So and hate Benjami Towerno St Also Sold ove two plantations to the West of Trinty Harbour Called Towers Plantation and Green Point Philip Ben a willing Signed Desther Signetime

Will of Benjami Tanner St. 17, 10.1792 to Eldet Sur Benjamin Plantation and or fishing boom I now live in Called Phebis's point West of writy Housow with all the Stoge Beach. Plantries Houses Sarden meadows and other premises Son Toseph all the plantati he now I wis - adjoin is my Eldest Son's plantatin Da Mary the plantate adjoing Tough's.
It to Grandson George Cook. To San William Taverner Plantahi a Tishig Boom Called Green Point. a Wet side of Trinity. Savi by my late father Tacob Taveners' but now held by Benjamin hester esq and Company. Son William Ta Philip Coats (Some law Tacob T. ST Deft a Will dated 8/10/1751 Tacob T.ST Deed heft Led to Beyon: hester i 1748 (Sjude Late Brother Jacob Tanna Seeds by Thorhouset) Do Patience 1/-Sarah 1/-

Will forced st. 768. Second Son Facol T. (NO Son.) 1748 Youngest Son William T. under 21 Jouget Da Eliz Grand Son Jacob Tocols Son ni haw Benjami hester 1/-Benjami Andrew 1/-1/-Joseph Da Hannah 1/-Mary 1/-Susanna 1/-Katheri 1/-Tacol T 9 1748 Benjamin Tacob Andres Toseph William (ULI) Hannel day Susanna Jacob. Binjahin many welcom Kathorie Philip Coats (son i law) one orland to Du Patience Du Sarah. Benjamie Lester.



Willia Towere of Poole, who dagaset. b (cha 1610) m C 1640, a d 1679 John James, William & Mary Andrew Robert bc1645 5 c 1641 5 c 1643 6 c 1643 6 c 1646 5 648. Mary z : white. will San, Mark Joseph Joh 6 C1647 Eligabeth z Willia Williams WIN Elig Hoy Tames Signed thus. Cored this be a badly remembered to ? William, being a grandfather must have been in his 60's or older a 50 was born around 1600 to 1615 and so he , or purhaps his father? of tained lands or a plantation in Newfoundland.

We then have a gap

until 1745

18 1745 Sister Emma Williams T. of Newfound and Softer Toseph Son of Tacos Tavour my late of Newfoundland of Pool. 7 ames 1, 2 18/4/1745 Tacos Emma mary. d. before 745 Aboli Williams (Brothe Jacob) ~ oseph Philips Tocal LE Bother Abraham Williams. sons Philip withis " Jacob will: Sistor Emma Williams Many is ned her own name. Emma Williams Will of May 2 1747

Bro Abrahantle Bro
Tocob

[Puilp Williams #5 # 40 may. spirtuffool Son of Bother Abraham Williams to craed for

William T z Hannah Bied 15/4/1768

Elizabeth many da z Fol Combs Henrietta

Tathu's first Courin Benjami Taven

STANLEY HAROUS

Gerald C Taverner

Will of William Towner? October 1679 of Towne a Country of Poole Rusbandman. 9 doo give and bequeath unto my beloved wife
Margarett Janerymor The Sum of 5/— whil shall - durinto me from my Sons
Tohn I and Tares T. — bay. — which
plantation I have alreadygive and confirmed
to them, and doo here by — to be and
forew equally between them provided they do
and shall be due according to an egreenant
made between — sons Tohna Tames
as may appear. ITEM I doo give and
beyenth unto my Son William Taverur.
— many his wife are Shilling, Unto
each of their children, which shall be living
at my — thele founds.

Ite I doo give a begreath Unto
my Sons Andrew Taverur, Robert Taverur
Tohn Taverur and James, Taverur
John Taverur and James, Taverur
Item I give and begreath unto my
tree of aughters Mony white and Elizabeth
Williams 16 S. — of Tavele and Elizabeth toro daughters Mary White and Elizabeth
Williams the Sum of Twele pords? Shilling
To be equally disord between their
The Todo give and Segret Unto my
Son in law. Som a (el?) white?

The 9 Dos give a Sequette unte my grand sons William white, Samuel white and Mash white William white, Samuel White and Mash white
the Sum of Sixty founds Stiling to be equally.

divided between them, that is to Boach of them Twenty

founds stiling.

If em 900 give to Sequenth Unto my

grand childre ... Dillia Williams

Elizabeth Williams, Marye Williams

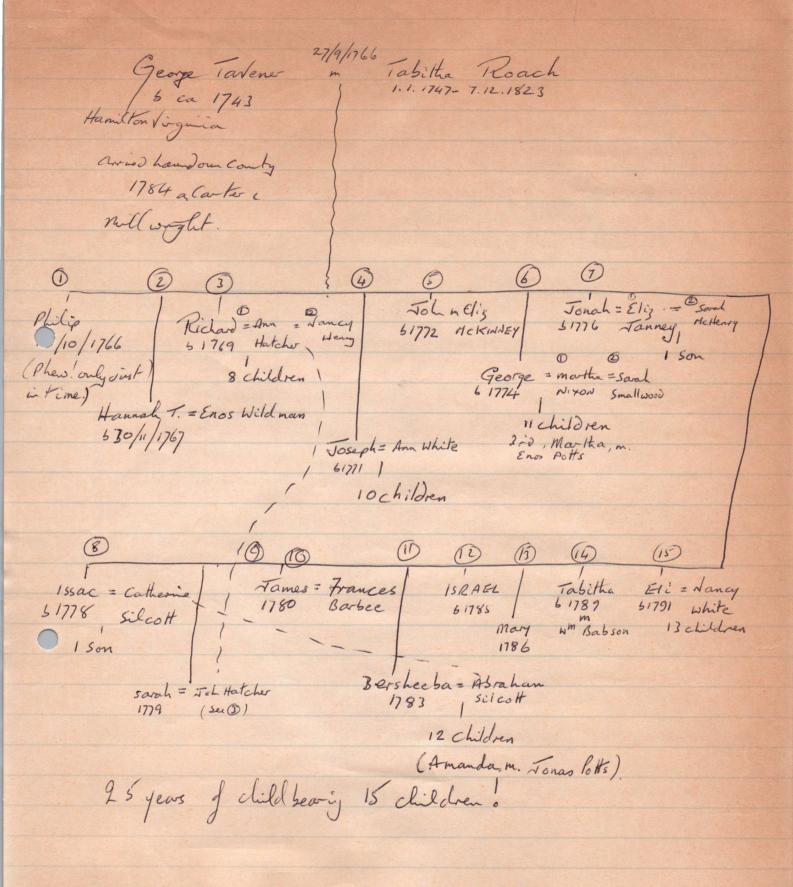
ad Tane (or Tames) williams ... ±80

to be equally divided between them. That is

to each of them £ 20

If en 9 do also give Sequenth all my

We string a searnell and Clarebase and a We aring apparall and cloakes and my -two blanketts and a large yellow Rugg, and my powder. That _ Tankard and _ divided i Kind ar i dalue beliven my Elin Grand Childre



To nother, Su of Johah (7th Sund Seage Te Tasatha) in Sarah, Elis Brown
Enos, Potts in 1832 martha T dad George (CH Shall Seage e Tosi Ita)
Seages da Biochadha in A. Sicott, the Ja An. in vonas Potts

1. IL Congill Brown Polle Tabita l. z George T.- 1766, Nane Congill in Stepher Sonds i 1685 Road Sands Edlem m Ralph C. - 1656 Stackhouse

WILLS

James (Nfld planter)	Will 1745	To sister Emma Williams To nephew Joseph, son of bro. Jacob To sister Mary Taverner. Mary his executrix
Mary (spinster, of Poole)	Will 1747	To brother Jacob To cousin (nephew?) Philip Williams, son of brother (bin-law?) Abraham To sister Emma. Emma is executrix
Jacob	Will 1751	To 2nd son Jacob To youngest son William (overseas) Youngest dau. Elizabeth to stay in family home as housekeeper for Jacob till married. If Jacob dies without issue, grandson Jacob (son of Benj.) to inherit Jacob Jr.'s share. If William dies without male issue, his share to Jacob Jr. and heirs. To daughter Elizabeth. To son-in-law Benj. Lester. To sons Benj., Andrew, Joseph, daughters Hannah, Mary, Susannah, Katherine, one shilling each. Jacob executor.
William (m. Mary)	Will 1768	To son-in-law John Coombes To daughter Mary (wife of above) To grandsons William, Charles, John, Samuel, Thomas To "present" wife Hannah, goods chattels for rest of her life; on her decease, to Executrixs Elizabeth and Henrietta
Benjamin	Will 1792	To eldest son Benj. To son Joseph To dau. Mary & after her death to her son George Cook To son William and son-in-law Philip

To dau. Patience & dau. Sarah.

No mention of Jacob

Joseph (Poole mariner) Will 1732 To wife Mary

Old William Will 1679

To wife Margaret

To sons John & James - plantation

?To son William and Mary his wife ...
& to each of their children who shall
be living at my decease

To sons Andrew, Robert, John, James

To grandchild Robert

To dau. Mary White & Eliz. Williams

To sons-in-law Samuel White & William Williams

To William White, Samual White, Mark White (not Joseph or John as per Handcock?)

To grandchildren William Williams, Elizabeth Williams, Mary Williams, Jane Williams Taverners interested in following the families history

One exception exception is Gerald Tavener and I am indested to them for the information contained in the Volume

A booklet titled The Story of Trinity by Sordon Hand coch has some Ho references to Early Toweres who settled there