

# Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador



Volume Three



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# Encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador



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# Foreword

When Mr. Smallwood retired from public life after 23 years as Premier of Newfoundland (1949-1972) he embarked at once upon a renewed publishing career including one project as ambitious perhaps as any he had ever set his hand to: the compiling of an encyclopedia of Newfoundland and Labrador. It was, he remarked, to be a complete record. "Every theme belongs in the *Encyclopedia*. Every person, every event, every location, every institution, every development, every industry, every intellectual activity, every religious movement in Newfoundland belongs there."

Into this enterprise Mr. Smallwood put his prodigious energy, his wide-ranging knowledge, and his life-savings. In 1981 he published volume one (A-E), and in 1984 this was followed by volume two (Fac-Hoy). Three more volumes were to complete the work. Two months after volume two was published, when he had begun the editing of volume three, a sudden and drastic stroke brought the work to a halt and put his publishing company into bankruptcy.

A group of friends and admirers decided that the time had come to honour Mr. Smallwood for his sustained and remarkable contributions to his native Province and to the nation. The Joseph R. Smallwood Heritage Foundation was established with a two-fold mandate: to see that the *Encyclopedia* was completed, and to endow the J. R. Smallwood Centre for Newfoundland Studies at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. This Centre had already been created by the University when in 1981 Mr. Smallwood, by legal instrument, committed his papers, his Newfoundland library, and his rich and varied collection of Newfoundlandia to the Centre.

The Smallwood Heritage Foundation launched a financial campaign across the nation to raise the \$2.5 million estimated to be needed to fulfil the mandate. Support has been coming steadily from corporations, from the Government of Newfoundland and Labrador, from city and town councils, and from the general public. Harry Cuff Publications was engaged to produce volume three (Hu-M), and subsequently volume four (N-R) as well. The Foundation appointed an Editorial Board, under the chairmanship of Dr. George M. Story. Dr. Cyril F. Poole, sometime Vice-President of Mount Allison University and most recently Principal of the Sir Wilfred Grenfell College, was appointed Editor in Chief.

With existing funds, commitments-in-progress, and proceeds of the sale of the volumes remaining it is now a certainty that volume four will appear in early 1993, and the final one, volume five, in late 1994.

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Form 1041  
U.S. Department of the Treasury  
Washington, D.C. 20548-0001

# Introduction

In his Foreword to volume one of the *Encyclopedia* Mr. Smallwood observed that “Newfoundland and Labrador is one part of Canada that needs, and is justified in having, its own Encyclopedia.” The selecting of entries for volume three has certainly confirmed the richness of the history to which Mr. Smallwood referred. Indeed he himself found the problem of selection and treatment of material increasingly challenging. On the completion of the first volume he envisioned “three or possibly four volumes,” but by the end of volume two saw “little likelihood that the *Encyclopedia* can be the work that is needed if it be contained in fewer than five volumes.” The decision of the Joseph R. Smallwood Heritage Foundation to produce five volumes, rather than fewer, has allowed the present editors to adhere to the format of the first two volumes both in the selection and treatment of entries. The leading principle has been to write for the general reader rather than for experts on a given topic, although we believe that the latter will also find the *Encyclopedia* an interesting and useful reference work.

An encyclopedia is not, of course, a history. Nonetheless the entries in volume three, for example, provide not only a great variety of information, but illuminate our past and present. The entries on settlements remind us that the choice of virtually every site was dictated by its suitability as a ‘station’ for the cod fishery; the tales of medical and missionary ships as well as of coastal boats speak eloquently of our scattered settlement along the coasts and on islands; the fact that of the approximately 220 communities in volume three about 90 have been deserted illustrates how intimately our lives have been tied to the inshore fishery; while the articles on ice and ice-breaking ships remind us that we have had to face more perils than the fury of wind and wave. Our dependence on the sea speaks not alone of our economic history; no one who would understand our politics and religion or even our humour can ignore the fact of our long battle with these northern seas.

While the majority of entries are statements of fact and relatively short, there are many longer, interpretive articles. The history of Newfoundland medicine, for example, shows how the Galenic theory that the body was “a system of intake and outgo” explains the emphasis on “diuretic, emetic and cathartic drugs.” On that view spring cleaning of the blood with sulphur and molasses makes good sense. From the article on journalism readers may be surprised to learn that in 1880 there were ten St. John’s newspapers, including three dailies and three weeklies; and that the first paper, the *Royal Gazette and Newfoundland Advertiser*, was founded by a loyalist, John Ryan, who came to Newfoundland from New Brunswick. The history of military garrisons up to their withdrawal in 1870 shows not only the role of the army in defence of the Island, but how “the officers and soldiers were an important part of local society, providing emergent communities with leadership and pageantry as well as stimulating local economies”.

It is a common belief that after early settlement by West Country and Irish people few immigrants came because Newfoundland offered few economic opportunities. Most readers of the article on immigration will, therefore, be surprised to discover how restrictive our immigration laws and practices were before 1949. For example, highly restrictive legislation was passed in 1906 at the very time “when Newfoundland was experiencing unparalleled prosperity along with a declared shortage of labour”. Restrictive laws and practices remained in force until Confederation. Thus, even when refugees from Hitler’s Germany were given assurances of financial help and — according to their place on a quota plan — eventual entry to the United States, they were refused temporary asylum in Newfoundland.

The article on Newfoundland literature, the longest in the volume, while tracing our literary history from John Rut’s description of Newfoundland in 1527 — “all wilderness and mountaines and woodes” — demonstrates how, since 1949, we have “produced an intelligentsia of critics, scholars, and journalists who have played an important role in the literary process of assessing the old and defining the new Newfoundland”. The article on Memorial University, while emphasizing its contributions to the social and economic life of the Province, confirms the major role it has also played in the development of literature and scholarship.

These articles, along with many other major entries, such as those on the Moravians, the Labrador Boundary Dispute, lighthouses, the law of the sea and Newfoundland music,

comprise not only an important record of fact, but illuminate our long and checkered history.

By a fortuitous dictate of the alphabet, volume three contains a large number of entries on Labrador, ranging from its native peoples to the "Labrador fishery" and to the recent large-scale mining in the interior; from the Moravian Church and its many missionaries to contemporary development associations; and from explorers to the boundary dispute. In all, there are approximately three dozen articles under "Labrador". There are, of course, many other entries on Labrador people and places.

Volume three, like the first two, is the work of many hands: the staff of Harry Cuff Publications, whose enthusiasm was infectious; our contributors, who wrote most of the lengthy articles; and the many consultants, whose interest in the *Encyclopedia* was always an inspiration. We are grateful to the many librarians and archivists who spared no effort to assist us. We are especially indebted to Dale Russell FitzPatrick, who co-ordinated the production of the first two volumes, for her diligence in providing us with the original master list, articles already written, material collected for the present volume and with illustrations from Mr. Smallwood's personal files. The expertise of the Editorial Board, under the chairmanship of Dr. George M. Story, was frequently drawn upon. The role of Robert H. Cuff as Managing Editor has been pivotal. It was he who, drawing on extensive editorial experience, including work on volume two of the *Encyclopedia*, organized the work and channelled the expertise of writers and the technical staff.

To all of these people I am personally indebted. It has been a singular honour to participate in a project begun long ago by Mr. Smallwood to make "Newfoundland better known to Newfoundlanders."

Cyril F. Poole

## *Note on Illustrations*

The guiding principle in selecting photographs and illustrations has been to clarify or offer supplementary information to the text. For communities, this has meant a preference for historic photographs or (failing that) panoramic current photographs, with the use of aerial photographs where topography was a defining characteristic of a community. A substantial effort was made to find photographs of abandoned or resettled communities. Often this has proved extremely difficult: relatively few communities “photograph well” (offer a vantage point which will show a large part of the community). Then too there is the consideration that, for residents of Squid Hound Tickle, it was not usually considered necessary to have a photograph of the Tickle itself. Our ancestors were not usually taken by familiar scenery to the extent that they felt it necessary to capture it on film. After all, if one was possessed with a desire to gaze out over the Tickle’s calm waters, then all that was necessary was to look out the window, or climb Lookout Point. Consequently, most family albums contain snaps of weddings, funerals and Aunt Maggie, but few scenic shots. But occasionally our efforts have unearthed beautiful and haunting photographs of communities which have passed (for example LOREBURN and MUDDY HOLE). A favourite historic photograph of a still viable community is the one showing the entire population of LITTLE BAY EAST, Fortune Bay in 1895.

In selecting photographs of people we have preferred to show the subject engaged in the activity for which he or she is best known. This has proved a quite difficult task for historic figures: in the past it was often the custom to sit for a photographer at turning points in one’s life, but few photographs were actually taken “in the field”. We have also attempted to find “non-standard” photographs of well-known figures. Thus W.F. LLOYD (Prime Minister 1918-19) is shown as a young teacher at the turn of the century. P.T. MCGRATH is pictured in the JOURNALISM article as a rather intense, bearded, young man (at about the time he was beginning to make his reputation). Other favourites of the editors include photographs of KIM LEE, leader of the St. John’s Chinese community (from a 1928 advertisement for his restaurant) and Morrisville businessman JOHN W. KENDALL (presiding over a funeral in his capacity as Church of England lay reader).

Every reasonable effort has been made to trace copyright images. We have tried to identify, as fully as possible, the sources of illustrations in the credits (to be found at the back of the volume).



# Key

When a topic is mentioned in an entry and is pertinent to that entry “qv” (for *quod vide*, “which see”) will follow the first mention of that topic to indicate that it can be found in the *Encyclopedia*. Where there is the possibility of some doubt about the word with which the entry will begin, an asterisk (\*) immediately precedes that word: eg “Pierre \*Le Moynes d’Iberville qv will be found as LE MOYNE D’IBERVILLE, PIERRE.

A.D.	<i>Anno Domini</i>	L	litres
am	<i>ante meridiem</i>	lb	pounds
App.	Appendix	LL.B.	Bachelor of Laws
B.C.	Before Christ; British Columbia	LL.D.	Doctor of Laws
B.P.	Before Present	m	metres
c.	<i>circa</i> (“about”) indicates an approximate date.	M.A.	Master of Arts
C	Celsius	M.B.E.	Member of the Order of the British Empire
C.A.	Chartered Accountant	M.C.	Military Cross
Capt.	Captain	mg	milligrams
C.B.E.	Commander of the Order of The British Empire	MHA	Member of the House of Assembly
C.C.	Companion of the Order of Canada	mi	miles
cm	centimetres	MLC	Member of the Legislative Council
C.M.	Member of the Order of Canada	MP	Member of Parliament
C.M.G.	Companion of the Order of St. Michael and St. George	mph	miles per hour
cwt.	hundredweight	M.Sc.	Master of Science
d	penney	Msgr.	Monsignor
D.C.L.	Doctor of Civil Law	n.d.	no date
D.D.	Doctor of Divinity	O.B.E.	Officer of the Order of the British Empire
D.Litt.	Doctor of Letters; Doctor of Literature	O.C.	Officer of the Order of Canada
eg	<i>exempli gratia</i> (“for example”)	<i>passim</i>	throughout the work (or works) cited
f.:ff.	“and the following pages”	P.C.	Privy Councillor
F	Fahrenheit	Ph.D.	Doctor of Philosophy
fl.	<i>flouruit</i> (“flourished”) indicates a period of activity where precise dates are not known	pm	<i>post meridiem</i>
g	grams	pop.	population
G.C.M.G.	Knight Grand Cross of the Order of St. Michael and St. George	Pte.	private
Gen.	General	Q.C.	Queen’s Counsel
ha	hectares	qtl	quintal
Hon.	Honourable	qv; qqv	<i>quod vide</i> (“which see”) indicates that there is an entry in the <i>Encyclopedia</i> on this subject or subjects (see note above)
ie	<i>id est</i> (“that is”); specifically	Rev.	Reverend
inc.	incorporated	s	shilling
K.B.E.	Knight Commander, Order of the British Empire	sic	“thus”: inserted in a quotation indicates an error occurring in the original
K.C.	King’s Counsel	Sr.	Senior; Sister
K.C.B.	Knight Commander of the Bath	t	tonnes
K.C.M.G.	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George	T	tons
K.C.S.G.	Knight Commander of the Order of St. Gregory	vol.	volume
		vs	<i>versus</i> (“against”)
		yd	yards

# Authors' Abbreviations

BGR	Bertram G. Riggs	JEMP	Janet E. Miller Pitt
BWC	B. Wade Colbourne	JJH	Jacqueline J. Heath
CFH	Catherine F. Horan	KJE	Kathy-Jane Elton
CSK	Carla S. Krachun	LER	Linda E. Russell
DPJ	Diane P. Janes	PANG	Peter A.N. Gard
EMD	Ellen M. Dinn	RDP	Robert D. Pitt
EPK	Eugene P. Kennedy	RHC	Robert H. Cuff
EPS	E. Patricia Sheppard	TPH	Theresa P. Heath
GMW	Gavin M. Will		

## Sources

Because the *Encyclopedia* is being published in a series, a full bibliography of the sources referred to at the end of the entries will not be available until the publication of volume five, late in 1994. In the meantime, to facilitate the use of the sources cited a key to the abbreviation used and a description of some common sources follows.

Many published sources cited by the author's name (or by title in the case of sources for which the author is not known) may be found from that information alone at libraries, particularly the Centre for Newfoundland Studies at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. Articles from collections or periodicals cited in this manner may not always be thus found. The Centre for Newfoundland Studies is engaged in ongoing compilation of a Newfoundland periodical articles bibliography. Unpublished material, cited by author's name, may come from the Centre for Newfoundland Studies, the Department of Anthropology and/or Sociology, the Maritime History Archive, or the Memorial University of Newfoundland Folklore and Language Archive (MUNFLA), all at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. If a source cannot be otherwise located, enquiries accompanied by a self-addressed, stamped envelope will be answered by *Encyclopedia* staff. Mail enquiries to Harry Cuff Publications Ltd., 94 LeMarchant Road, St. John's, A1C 2H2.

Archdiocesan Archives	Archives of the Archdiocese of St. John's of the Roman Catholic Church. Letter and number sequences following this reference are the cataloguing codes used by the Archives.	<i>E of C:N</i>	<i>Encyclopedia of Canada Newfoundland Supplement</i> (1949).
Archives	The Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, Colonial Building, St. John's. Letter and number sequences following this reference are the cataloguing codes used by the Archives. A name following this reference is the name of a file at the Archives.	<i>ET</i> <i>JHA</i>	The St. John's <i>Evening Telegram</i> . <i>Journal of the House of Assembly</i> : year is given after the title.
<i>Census</i>	<i>Census Returns</i> for Newfoundland 1836-1945, and Dominion Bureau of Statistics and Statistics Canada Newfoundland census information 1951 to date.	<i>JLC</i>	<i>Journal of the Legislative Council</i> : year is given after the title.
Centre for Newfoundland Studies	Centre for Newfoundland Studies at Memorial University of Newfoundland, St. John's: the name following this reference is the name of a file at the Centre.	MHG	The Maritime History Archive at the Memorial University of Newfoundland: number sequences following this reference are the cataloguing codes used by the Archive.
C.O.	Colonial Office papers (microfilm at the Public Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador, St. John's).	Newfoundland Historical Society	The Newfoundland Historical Society at the Colonial Building, St. John's: the name following this reference is the name of a file at the Society.
CNS Archives	The archives of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies at the Memorial University of Newfoundland. Letter and number sequences following this reference are the cataloguing codes used by the archives.	<i>NQ</i>	The periodical <i>Newfoundland Quarterly</i> : the issue is given after the title.
DA	The periodical <i>Decks Awash</i> .	<i>OED</i>	<i>Oxford English Dictionary</i> .
DCB	<i>Dictionary of Canadian Biography</i> ; volume number is given after the title. Where the DCB article cited does not correspond to the title of the <i>Encyclopedia</i> entry, the subject of the DCB article is given as well.	<i>PHA</i>	<i>Proceedings of the House of Assembly</i> : year is given after the title.
DN	The St. John's <i>Daily News</i> .	<i>PLC</i>	<i>Proceedings of the Legislative Council</i> .
DNB	<i>The Dictionary of National Biography</i> ; volume number or supplement years are given after the title.	PRO	Public Record Office, London: the abbreviation or cataloguing code which follows refers to a publication of the Public Records Office or to documentary material housed there. The cataloguing codes are those used by the PRO.
DNE	<i>Dictionary of Newfoundland English</i> (1982; 1990).	Smallwood files	The series of vertical files compiled by Mr. Smallwood for production of the <i>Encyclopedia</i> . While these files will remain in the possession of the publisher until completion of the <i>Encyclopedia</i> , they will be conveyed to the Centre for Newfoundland Studies upon completion of volume five.
DNLB	<i>Dictionary of Newfoundland and Labrador Biography</i> (1990).	TCE	<i>The Canadian Encyclopedia</i> (1985; 1989).
EC	<i>Encyclopedia Canadiana</i> (1957-1958)	Them Days Labrador	A collection located at the offices of <i>Them Days</i> magazine, Happy Valley, Labrador: letter and number sequences are the cataloguing codes used by the Archive.
<i>E of C</i>	<i>Encyclopedia of Canada</i> (1948)	WS	The Corner Brook <i>Western Star</i> . This series begins as the <i>Newfoundland Almanac</i> in 1840, but changes to <i>Year Book and Almanac of Newfoundland</i> in later issues.
		<i>Yearbook</i>	

# Authors' Abbreviations

<p>1. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i></p> <p>2. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i></p> <p>3. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i></p> <p>4. <i>Medical Clinician</i></p> <p>5. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i></p> <p>6. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i></p> <p>7. <i>Journal of Neurology</i></p> <p>8. <i>Journal of Pathology</i></p> <p>9. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i></p> <p>10. <i>British Medical Journal</i></p> <p>11. <i>Lancet</i></p> <p>12. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>13. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>14. <i>Journal of the Royal Microscopical Society</i></p> <p>15. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i></p> <p>16. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>17. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>18. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>19. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>20. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i></p> <p>2. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i></p> <p>3. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i></p> <p>4. <i>Medical Clinician</i></p> <p>5. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i></p> <p>6. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i></p> <p>7. <i>Journal of Neurology</i></p> <p>8. <i>Journal of Pathology</i></p> <p>9. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i></p> <p>10. <i>British Medical Journal</i></p> <p>11. <i>Lancet</i></p> <p>12. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>13. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>14. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i></p> <p>15. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>16. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>17. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>18. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>19. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>20. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p>	<p>1. <i>Journal of the American Medical Association</i></p> <p>2. <i>New England Journal of Medicine</i></p> <p>3. <i>Annals of Internal Medicine</i></p> <p>4. <i>Medical Clinician</i></p> <p>5. <i>Journal of Clinical Investigation</i></p> <p>6. <i>Journal of Biological Chemistry</i></p> <p>7. <i>Journal of Neurology</i></p> <p>8. <i>Journal of Pathology</i></p> <p>9. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i></p> <p>10. <i>British Medical Journal</i></p> <p>11. <i>Lancet</i></p> <p>12. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>13. <i>Journal of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>14. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Medicine</i></p> <p>15. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>16. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>17. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>18. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>19. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p> <p>20. <i>Journal of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene</i></p>
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**HUB (HELP US BUILD).** Incorporated in 1975, the objective of this non-profit organization was to promote the integration of the Province's physically disabled adults into society by providing and obtaining services for them. The founding meeting of the HUB took place at Hoyles Home, St. John's on January 7, 1975 with Dr. N.J. Lush being elected the first president. Funding was provided through a Local Initiatives Project grant of \$35,000, and the old St. George's School on Merrymeeting Road was repaired to house the organization. On its opening its services included transportation for the physically disabled, recreation programs, information on housing and equipment, appliance repair and bicycle assembly.

Since it was incorporated in 1975 the HUB has expanded considerably, offering many new services. These fall into two categories: social and vocational, and commercial. The former included employment at the HUB (in 1991 there was a permanent staff of 46 people), training and employment placement, recreation programs, teletypewriter message service for the hearing impaired, community services such as lectures and workshops, and a library/referral service specialized for those seeking information on or group support for disabled people. Funds have also been raised through the HUB's commercial services which have consisted of a print shop, trophy and award sales, wheelchair sales and service, lotteries, photocopying, secretarial services, sale of home care products, and the preparation of conference kits. Since 1975 funding for the organization has been provided through a number of sources including government grants, fund-raising ventures and auctions.

ferred by the HUB, it has also acted as an advocacy organization for the disabled. It was a founding member of the Recreation Advisory Council for Special Groups, assisted in the organization of the 1978 Canadian Games for the Physically Disabled, and was involved in the development of the rehabilitation certificate program through MUN Extension.



*The HUB print shop*

The HUB's long-term goal has been to eliminate the need for the services it provides and to have society meet the needs of the disabled as it does the needs of others. Norma Gray (interview, May 1991), Rosemary McDonald (interview, March 1982), Douglas Vicars (interview, March 1982). EMD



*Social at the HUB*

During the International Year of Disabled Persons in 1981 the HUB's involvement centred on three major projects, one of which was sponsorship for the founding of the Consumers' Organization of the Disabled of Newfoundland and Labrador (C.O.D.). The HUB also negotiated with the St. John's Municipal Council in an effort to obtain help in providing transportation services, and coordinated "Accent on Ability Week" (early May) with a theme centring on "Full Participation and Equality." Along with the direct services of-

**HUBBARD, LEONIDAS JR. (1872-1903).** Journalist; explorer. Born Michigan, son of Leonidas and Ellen (Van der Voorth) Hubbard. Educated Indiana; University of Michigan. Married Mina (Benson) Hubbard *qv*. Hubbard was an assistant editor with the American nature magazine *Outing* when he planned an expedition to explore the Labrador interior. The expedition resulted in his death around October 18, 1903, in the valley of the Susan River.

Hubbard had been a reporter for a Detroit newspaper before moving to New York to work for the *Daily News* and the *Saturday Evening Post*. Following a bout of typhoid fever, during which he met his future wife Mina, Hubbard began working for *Outing* and planned an expedition to Labrador which he had previously visited on a short trip to Lake St. John. Fascinated with Labrador he wanted "to get into really wild country and have some of the experiences of the old fellows who explored and opened up the country where we are now" (Wallace).

The expedition, planned entirely by Hubbard, was to follow the Naskaupi River on to Lake Michikamau and then take the George River to Ungava Bay. This route as opposed to that along the Hamilton (now Churchill) River which had already been explored

would fulfil his romantic inklings to visit a "region where no footsteps would be found to guide him" and at the same time would allow him to describe the annual caribou migration across the George River as well as the hunting practices of the Innu.



*Leonidas Hubbard*

Hubbard, his friend Dillon Wallace *qv* and their guide George Elson (a half-breed Cree Indian from James Bay) left North West River on July 15. They canoed westward along Grand Lake and headed into what they thought was the mouth of the Naskaupi River, which in fact was the Susan River. This fatal mistake no doubt resulted in part from the inaccuracy of their Geological Survey of Canada map, which indicated one river flowing into Grand Lake instead of five.

However, inexperience also played a major part in the subsequent tragedy. First of all, they were too late in the season getting under way and the consequent haste may have contributed to their taking the wrong river. In addition, the expedition was ill equipped, lacking among other things a gill net and sufficient pairs of boots.

After a month of portaging the "ragged and almost barefooted" explorers were not halfway to Lake Michikamau, and Hubbard was already "a walking skeleton" suffering from depression and diarrhoea. The three men persevered for another month, and when they turned back on September 21 it was extremely late to be in the Labrador wilderness. They had reached Windbound Lake and from a nearby mountain — later named Mount Hubbard — Lake Michikamau was visible.

With hardly any food and with the weather worsening every day, Hubbard was able to continue the retreat for almost a month, but Wallace and Elson were forced to leave him behind in the valley of the Susan River on October 18. Wallace later returned and took Hubbard's body back to America. Two years later Wallace released *The Lure of the Labrador Wild* which recounted the doomed expedition. Both Wallace and Mina Hubbard completed the journey in separate expeditions in 1905. Pierre Berton (1978), Davidson and Ruge (1988), Mina Hubbard (1908), Patrick

O'Flaherty (1979), Dillon Wallace (1905), *DNLB* (1990). BWC

**HUBBARD (née BENSON), MINA (1870-1953).** Explorer. Born Bewdley, Ontario. Educated Bewdley; Brooklyn Training School for Nurses. Married (1) Leonidas Hubbard Jr. *qv*; (2) Harold Ellis. In 1905 Mina Hubbard crossed the Labrador peninsula from North West River to Ungava Bay on the route on which her husband had died two years earlier. Hubbard mounted her expedition determined to prevent Dillon Wallace *qv* from being the first person to complete the journey originally planned by her husband. Her animosity toward Wallace arose after his release of *The Lure of the Labrador Wild* earlier in 1905, in which he portrayed her husband as a rather weak romantic. She came to blame Wallace for her husband's death. On learning that Wallace was planning an expedition to prove that his deceased friend's original plan of exploration was sound, Hubbard planned her own journey, and, with three assistants, departed from North West River on the day of Wallace's departure and was at Ungava Bay on August 27, six weeks before him.



*Mina Hubbard arriving at George River post, Ungava Bay*

Hubbard's account of the expedition, which did not even mention Wallace, first appeared in the *Bulletin of the American Geographic Society*, was later serialized in *Harper's* magazine and was released in book form in 1908 as *A Woman's Way Through Unknown Labrador*. Hubbard produced the first accurate map of the Naskaupi and George river systems, which proved for the first time that Seal Lake and Lake Michikamau were a part of the same drainage system and that the Naskaupi and North West rivers were the same river. She reported on the lifestyle of the Innu and on Labrador's flora and fauna, including the Labrador caribou herd.

Hubbard died accidentally in England in 1953. Pierre Berton (1978), Davidson and Ruge (1988), Mina Hubbard (1981), Patrick O'Flaherty (1979), Dillon Wallace (1982), *Canadian Men and Women of the Time* (1912), *DNLB* (1990). BWC

**HUCKLEBERRIES.** Huckleberries are the fruit of shrubs of the genus *Gaylussacia*. The flowers are of a type similar to those of blueberry, partridgeberry and bilberry.

There are two species in the Province: the dwarf huckleberry (*Gaylussacia dumosa*), which occurs throughout the Island except the Great Northern Peninsula, and the black huckleberry (*Gaylussacia baccata*), which has a more southerly range across the Island. They are found in heathy country and on bogs. The taller species may attain 30 centimetres. In both species the berries are black and are edible, but in Newfoundland traditionally are overlooked in preference for blueberries and partridgeberries. A. Glen Ryan (1964). CHARLIE HORWOOD



*Black huckleberry*

**HUDSON, ALLAN GERMAIN (1857-1936).** Businessman; educator. Born Pouch Cove, son of Clement and Susannah (Hudson) Hudson. Educated Wesleyan College, St. John's. Married Eliza R. Louis. Hudson went to Lower Island Cove in 1886 as a teacher. Over the next 50 years he was one of the community's leading citizens.

Having established a general business by 1900, a decade later he helped to organize one of the first Conception Bay councils of the Fishermen's Protective Union (F.P.U.). Becoming chairman of the Bay de Verde district council, he was selected to represent the

district of Bay de Verde for the F.P.U. in the 1913 general election, but withdrew in favour of A.E. Hickman *qv* when a political alliance was struck between the Union and the Liberal party. He was the local road inspector, returning and relieving officer, surveyor of crown lands and justice of the peace. Deeply involved in the Methodist (later United) Church, he was twice a delegate to the



*Allan G. Hudson*

Church's general conference in Toronto and for 50 years was the local lay preacher. Hudson, who once described his recreational pursuits to be "all that is general in outport life not being incompatible with Church discipline," died at Lower Island Cove on June 12, 1936. *DNLB* (1990), *Who's Who in and from Newfoundland 1930* (1930). BWC

**HUDSON, HENRY (fl. 1607-1610).** Explorer. Born England. Little is known about Hudson before the year 1607, when he was employed by the Muscovy Company to seek a northern passage to China. This voyage and another the following year were unsuccessful. In

1609 he was hired by the Dutch East India Company to try again to find a passage to China, but was once more unsuccessful.

His final expedition was started in 1610 when he was to direct his search towards Davis Strait. It is supposed that Hudson sailed along the coast of Labrador through the Hudson Strait and into what was later named Hudson Bay in his honour. He again met with bad luck when disagreements arose among his crew. They mutinied, and Hudson, his son John and several other men were set adrift. Nothing was ever heard of them again. *DCB I*. EMD

**HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY.** In 1670 a syndicate of British investors was granted a charter of exclusive trading rights in areas drained by rivers flowing into Hudson Bay. The Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) relied primarily on trading in furs, establishing outposts and trading relations with native peoples throughout what later became northern Canada. From 1763 the HBC was challenged in much of its trading territory by the Montreal-based North West Company. In 1821 the two merged and the HBC began to expand its trading interests into new areas, including Labrador. The Company's charter did not include title to Labrador, although it did consider the region a part of its operating territory. As early as 1739 the HBC was exploring the possibility of trading in Labrador, after it was reported that the area was frequented by sufficient native people to make Company operations profitable. However, at that time it was felt that river routes, crucial to the supply of posts, were too difficult to navigate. Efforts to reach the interior from Hudson Bay proved fruitless and the area was left to private traders. (The North West Company had established some trade in furs with the Innu who frequented central Labrador, but the HBC did not mount a serious effort in the area until after it merged with its rival.)

In 1827 the Company built a post at Fort Chimo, on Ungava Bay, with the intent of establishing sub-posts in the interior. Efforts were made in the early 1830s by Company employee Erland Erlandson to establish posts in central Labrador. In 1834 he visited North West River *qv* in the course of an attempted journey from Chimo to Mingan, on the St. Lawrence River. He reported an abundance of furbearing animals in the interior, as well as the presence of traders at Esquimaux Bay (Hamilton Inlet *qv*), and recommended that the Company establish a post in the vicinity of North West River to prevent rival firms from dominating the trade. In 1836 Simon Macgillivray headed an HBC expedition to Hamilton Inlet, which established a post at North West River (named Fort Smith, after Company secretary William Smith) in opposition to at least three other traders. Macgillivray also purchased establishments at Kenemich and Sebaskachu and built a post at Rigolet *qqv* in direct opposition to a firm owned by D.R. Stewart. The next year Stewart sold his Rigolet post to the HBC, as well as a winter post at "Kibokak" (Kaipokok Bay *qv*) and a summer station at "Eyelick" (Ailik *qv*).



*The HBC post at Rigolet, early 1900s*

As the HBC was becoming established at Hamilton Inlet and on the Labrador coast, Fort Chimo chief trader John McLean *qv* established outposts in central Labrador and continued exploration in an attempt to provide an overland link between Chimo and North West River. A post on Petitskapau Lake, Fort Nascopie *qv*, began trading in 1838 and two years later the Company established a linking post at Lake Michikamau, followed in the 1840s by a series of smaller posts along the Grand (Churchill) River — Minowean, Winokapau, Gull Island and Sandy Banks (near the site of Happy Valley-Goose Bay). By the end of the decade Chimo had been abandoned as unproductive, as had several interior sub-posts. HBC trading efforts in Labrador became concentrated at Hamilton Inlet, under a chief trader at Rigolet.

In 1852 Donald A. Smith *qv* (later governor of the Company and raised to a peerage as Lord Strathcona) was made chief trader for Labrador. Smith established the Labrador headquarters of the HBC at North West River in order to better intercept the travelling routes of the Innu, and also attempted to persuade the Company to become more involved in trading for furs and fish on the Labrador coast. In 1854 he expanded the outpost at Kaipokok Bay “to check the proceedings of petty traders” (HBC post diaries — Archives P4/17), and in 1858 he had a small post built at Voisey’s Bay in order to divert trade from the Society for the Furtherance of the Gospel (see MORAVIAN CHURCH). In the 1860s other posts were established on the northern Labrador coast in opposition to Moravian traders: Fort Lampson (Saglek) in 1865, then Davis Inlet and Nachvak *qqv* in 1869. HBC employees were directed to offer assistance to the Moravians engaged in religious activities, but were advised that should the missionaries “wander from their own sphere in order to become traders they must not expect aid or even toleration on the part of the Company” (letter of Thomas Fraser, June 9, 1865 — Archives P4/17). Meanwhile, Smith established a large salmon-canning operation at Kenemich, re-established Ailik in 1863 and purchased Snooks Cove from the English firm of Hunt and Hen-

ley in 1865. A further extending of the Company’s interests, on the coast south of Hamilton Inlet, occurred when fishing and trading premises at Cartwright and Grady *qqv* were acquired in 1874. By this time, however, the HBC appears to have made its peace with the Moravians and relinquished its posts north of Davis Inlet.

Life at the isolated HBC posts was difficult and lonely for traders, most of them recruited from the Orkneys and Hebrides. When Fort Lampson was abandoned in October 1874 the trader concluded that post diary: “I am off to Davis Inlet by the ship and Lampson to be knocked on the head . . . I have passed many an unhappy day at this place and am not sorry to leave it” (Archives P4/17). J.A. Olsen, who headed the Davis Inlet post in April 1890, wrote “I wish I could go to sleep now and remain in that state until the arrival of the steamer.” One month later he complained of “dull and profitless times; nothing coming in, something always going out. It is a disheartening business altogether” (Archives P4/17).

By 1870 there were nine trading posts in Labrador, in addition to several outposts and seasonal fishing stations. North West River was generally profitable and the hub of a variety of activity, including salmon



*Store at North West River, 1950*

and trout canning and a small farm, in addition to trading in furs. In contrast to the expressions of boredom and disgust just noted, several employees at the Hamilton Inlet posts, including Malcolm McLean, Mersai Michelin and John Montague *qqv*, settled permanently in Labrador and married local women. Contrary to Company policy elsewhere, such settlement was encouraged in Hamilton Inlet, as it was felt that the Innu were too few and too tied to a traditional caribou hunt to offer a steady supply of furs for trade. By the twentieth century some HBC traders were acting as agents of the Newfoundland government in Labrador, occasionally serving as justices of the peace, paying customs duties and distributing poor relief (circumstances which played a role in determining the outcome of the \*Labrador boundary dispute *qv*). The HBC posts were also crucial staging points for missionary activities in Hamilton Inlet, as well as for exploration of the Labrador interior around the turn of the century.



*Premises at Rigolet, 1970s*

In 1926 the Company leased stores and trading rights in Hebron, Hopedale, Makkovik and Nain *qqv* from the Moravians. They continued to operate posts in these northern coastal communities (as well as Davis Inlet) until 1942, when the stores were relinquished to the Newfoundland government in the face of a declining demand for furs. In 1943 the HBC also sold its controlling interest in \*Job Brothers and Co. Ltd. *qv* (purchased in 1927). Thereafter HBC activities were largely confined to the posts at Cartwright, North West River and Rigolet, where the Company concentrated increasingly on retail operations — although trading in furs continued. Elsewhere in Canada, the decline of the fur trade turned the HBC to real estate, economic development and the Bay department store chain, while fur trading became a sideline of the Hudson's Bay Northern Stores retail division. In 1986-87, when it was sold to shareholders and renamed the North West Company, this division included stores at Cartwright, Rigolet, Happy Valley, North West River and St. John's. See also INNU; LABRADOR. P.W. Browne (1909), K.G. Davies

(1963), W.G. Gosling (1910), Douglas MacKay (1937), Peter C. Newman (1985), Evelyn M. Plaise (1990), V. Tanner (1944), *Fortis and Trading Posts in the Labrador Peninsula and Adjoining Territory* (1926), Archives (P4/17). GMW/RHC

**HUGHES INQUIRY.** A commonly used name for the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Response of the Newfoundland Criminal Justice System to Complaints, headed by retired Ontario Supreme Court judge Samuel Hughes. The inquiry was ordered in March 1989 by the government of Premier Thomas Rideout following allegations that several members of the Irish Christian Brothers had sexually abused boys at Mount Cashel orphanage during the mid-1970s. The terms of reference of the inquiry were broadened after a provincial election in April 1989. Most of the hearings were held in public and lasted from September 1989 to June 1990. Evidence was presented to Hughes by commission counsellors David Day, a St. John's lawyer, and Toronto lawyer Clayton Powell.



*David Day*

The terms of reference of the inquiry were divided into four parts, the first of which was to look into the response by government social services agencies and the justice system to allegations of sexual abuse at the orphanage after complaints were made to the police in 1975 and 1976. The second part dealt with the policies and practices of the departments of justice and social services with respect to sexual abuse of children, while the third phase looked into whether these policies were adequate to ensure due process of law following allegations of physical or sexual abuse of children. The fourth phase examined policies which could work against the investigation of allegations.

The daily proceedings of the inquiry were recorded and broadcast on a local cable television channel. Media coverage was also extensive, with CBC, CTV and Global television reporters, along with reporters from several large Canadian newspapers, attending the inquiry almost every day, especially in the initial phase when former orphanage residents, government officials and police officers testified. Public awareness of the inquiry was so extensive that lawyers for Christian Brothers charged with sexual assault attempted to limit the scope of the evidence provided by former Mount Cashel residents on



*Former Mount Cashel resident testifying*



the grounds that it prejudiced the possibility of their clients' getting a fair trial. When Hughes ruled against them, lawyers for a former Christian Brother, Douglas Kenny, boycotted the remainder of the inquiry. Judge Hughes submitted his report to the Department of Justice in May of 1991, but its contents were not made public, pending the outcomes of the trials of several former Christian Brothers. Derek Green (interview, Jan. 1991), Herbert Vivian (interview, Jan. 1991), *Terms of Reference for the Royal Commission of Inquiry into the Response of the Newfoundland Criminal Justice System to Complaints* (1989). GMW

**HULAN (alt. HUELIN, HUELEN), ANN** (fl. 1762-1822). Pioneer settler. While local tradition differs as to whether Hulan was born in Fortune Bay or Channel Islands, there is a consensus that she was still a young girl — her maiden name is not known — when her family settled at Second Barachois River (now McKay's *qv*) sometime before 1762, and that she was a progenitor of the many Hulan families in the St. George's area.

Hulan's husband is believed to have died around 1806, leaving her in charge of a small fish-exporting business. During the first summer of the War of 1812, Hulan was aboard her vessel the *Industry* near St. Mary's Bay with a shipment of fish and furs when it was seized by the American privateer the *Benjamin Franklin* and escorted to New York. Following a court of enquiry, the American secretary of state released Hulan and her crew. She continued to develop her business enterprises and later established one of the first and largest farms on the west coast. William E. Cormack reported on his stay at the Hulan home while on his trans-island trek in 1822:

... notice must be taken of the farm of my hostess, Mrs. Hulan, at second Barachois River. The stock on it consisted of six milch cows, besides other cattle: the dairy could not be surpassed for neatness and cleanliness, and the butter and cheese were excellent; the butter made, exclusive of what was kept for her comparatively numerous domestic establishment, was sold, part to the residents at other places in the bay, and part to trading vessels that come to the coast in summer. The cellar was full of potatoes and other vegetables for winter use. She was also an experimental farmer, and exhibited eight different kinds of potatoes, all possessing different qualities to recommend them. Of domestic poultry there was ample stock.

Cormack also reported on Mrs. Hulan's reminiscing about James Cook's survey of St. George's Bay in 1767, and left a fitting tribute to her: "She is indefatigably industrious and useful, and immediately or remotely related to, or connected with, the whole population of the bay, over whom she commands a remarkable degree of material influence and respect." William E. Cormack (1929), Michael F. Harrington

(1981), E.R. Seary (1977), Edward Wix (1836), *Carpe Diem: Tempus Fugit* (1977). BWC

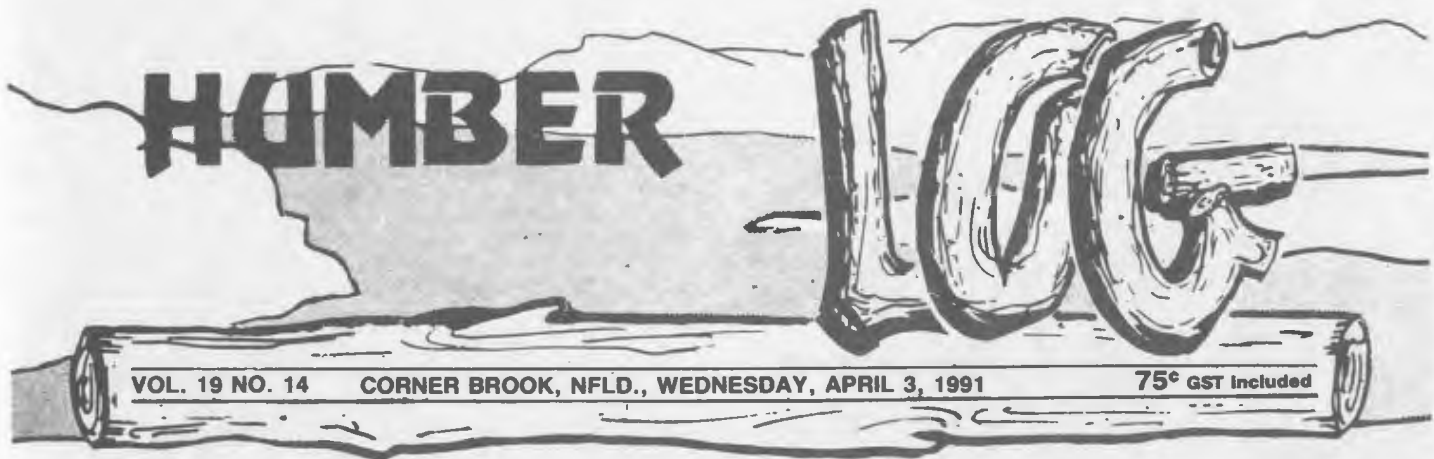
**HULAN, HOWARD WINSTON.** (1941- ). Agricultural scientist. Born Jeffrey's, son of Albert and Annie (Shears) Hulan. Educated Jeffrey's; McGill University; University of Maine; Carleton University. Married Shirley Tucker. Hulan studied agriculture, nutrition and biochemistry at McGill University and the University of Maine, where he received a doctorate in 1971. After doing post-graduate studies at Carleton University he became a research scientist with Agriculture Canada in Ottawa and was transferred to the research station in Kentville, where in 1986 he became principal scientist. In 1989 he was appointed coordinator of the food science program in the biochemistry department at Memorial University. Hulan headed a Newfoundland government task force on the Province's agriculture, which in its 1991 report, *The Task Force on Agrifoods*, strongly recommended that government give more support to the industry in order to reduce dependence on products from outside Newfoundland. H.W. Hulan (interview May 1991), H.W. Hulan *et al* (1991). GMW

**HUMAN RIGHTS ASSOCIATION, NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR.** The Newfoundland-Labrador Human Rights Association was formed in 1968, International Human Rights Year. It is a voluntary organization funded by membership fees, donations and government grants. The purpose of the Association is to promote respect for and increase the awareness of human rights as outlined in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. In 1982 the Association opened a full-time office in St. John's.

Education is one of the most important functions of the Association. The Association also takes an interest in individual cases. It is run by an eight-member board of directors elected by the general membership, and is a member of the Canadian Federation of Civil Liberties and Human Rights Associations. Newfoundland-Labrador Human Rights Association (Files). BGR

**HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION, NEWFOUNDLAND.** On May 8, 1969, the Newfoundland House of Assembly gave second reading to a Bill entitled "An Act to Establish the Newfoundland Code of Human Rights and to Provide for Its Implementation" (Bill 64). The Act provided for the appointment of a commission to investigate and rule on alleged violations. On March 25, 1971 Gertrude Keough *qv* was appointed the first Human Rights Commissioner, reporting to the Ministry of Labour. She retained that position until September 30, 1981. A second commissioner, Herbert J. Buckingham, was appointed in 1977. The first director, Frederick R. Coates, was also appointed in 1977.

In April 1982 a newly structured Commission was appointed. The Commission consisted of five persons: Chairman Abraham Schwartz, a Grand Falls lawyer; Dr. Cyril Poole *qv*, principal of Sir Wilfred Grenfell College in Corner Brook; Beatrice Watts, an educator from



North West River, Labrador; Irene McGinn of Glovertown, who was especially interested in the rights of disabled persons; and Herbert Buckingham, Department of Justice. For the first time the majority of members of the Commission were not public servants. An Education/Investigation Officer was also appointed.

The Commission now reported to the Ministry of Justice. The functions of the Commission were to ensure compliance with the principle that every person is treated equally without regard to "race, religion, religious creed, sex, marital status, political opinion, colour, or ethnic, national or social origin" (Coates); to promote an understanding of the Human Rights Act; and to advise and assist government departments and their agencies. F.R. Coates (letter, Aug. 1981), *PHA* (1969). LER

**HUMBER HERALD.** This weekly newspaper was founded by J.R. Smallwood in February 1928 in preparation for his becoming the Liberal candidate for the new political district in the Humber region in that fall's general election. Smallwood felt that the Corner Brook area needed a "more of a crusading type of publication" than the established *Western Star*.

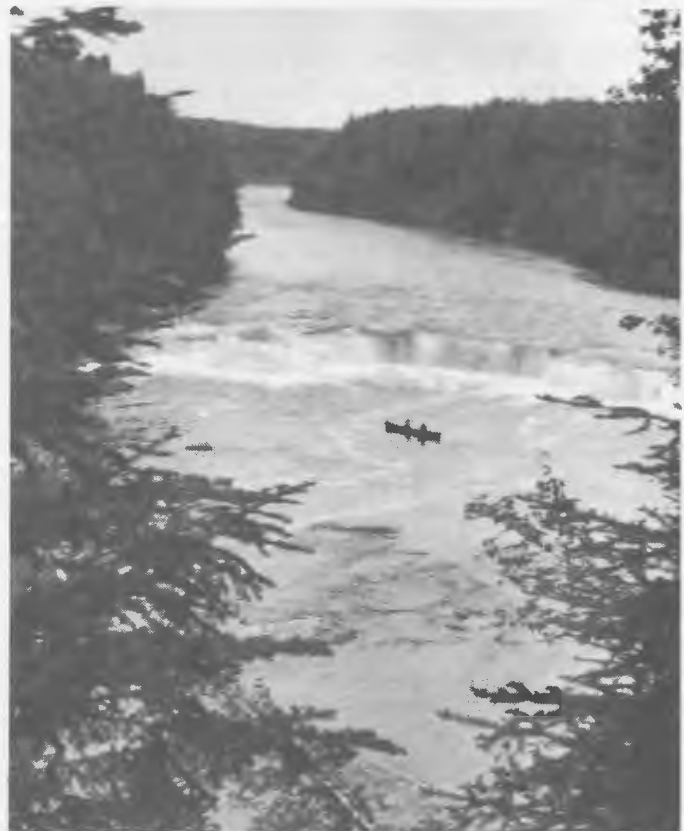
Shop was set up on the premises of Jonathan M. Noel (later the paper's proprietor) located on an unpaved street, which in the first issue of the *Humber Herald* Smallwood claimed he named Broadway. That issue, written by Smallwood as he set the type, consisted of four tabloid sheets and sold 1,000 copies at one cent each.

By the third week of publication the paper had increased to eight pages and was selling 2,000 copies. Smallwood therefore decided to expand the enterprise and formed the Humber Publishers. The paper proved to be a popular success but never a financial one. (Smallwood's political ambitions were thwarted when Liberal leader Richard Squires decided to run in the district himself, with Smallwood as his campaign manager.)

Vincent J. Parsons later became the paper's editor and circulation continued until February 3, 1943, when it was bought by the *Western Star*. An issue of the *Humber Herald* for January 3, 1931 is on file at the Provincial

Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador in St. John's. Suzanne Ellison (1988), Harold Horwood (1989), J.R. Smallwood (1937; 1973). BWC

**HUMBER LOG.** This weekly newspaper was established by Robinson-Blackmore Printing and Publishing Ltd. on October 11, 1972. Published in Corner Brook and printed in Grand Falls, the paper features local, provincial and world news as well as west coast history. The *Humber Log's* founding editor R. Fred Basha was still with the paper in 1990, by which time it had graduated from a tabloid to a full-sized broadsheet format. Suzanne Ellison (1988), *Humber Log* (Oct. 10, 1990), *Sunday Express* (Jan. 21, 1990). BWC



Big Falls on the Humber River



*Boating on the Humber, early 1900s*

**HUMBER RIVER.** From headwaters near Western Brook in the Long Range Mountains the Humber River flows southeast into the Birchy Basin and then turns southwest to flow into the Bay of Islands near Corner Brook. The drainage area covers about 160 linear kilometres, giving a total watershed area of 8,100 km<sup>2</sup> and making the Humber River the second largest in insular Newfoundland. Its drainage exhibits geologic features from the Mississippian, Ordovician and Cambrian periods and has rock types from sedimentary to intrusive volcanics.

The River area was frequented by Maritime Archaic Indians as early as 9,000 years ago, who were followed in turn by the Beothuk and the Montaignais and Micmac from Quebec's Lower North Shore and Nova Scotia. The latter two groups were engaged by English and French Canadians in the eighteenth and early nineteenth centuries to trap such fur-bearing animals as beaver, muskrat, fox and lynx. Around the same time other visitors from Canada, older Newfoundland communities and Europe began arriving in the area to trap and to catch salmon.

Some of these early visitors stayed, but significant permanent settlement along the banks of the Humber River did not get under way until the mid-1800s when Nova Scotian entrepreneurs were attracted to the area

by the forests of spruce, fir, birch and especially pine. At first the logs were floated down river and taken to Nova Scotia, but soon sawmills were established at the river mouth and then further up river. Some settlers soon began to farm the fertile soil along the river banks. In 1898 the coming of the railway brought rapid development to the Humber Valley. The establishment in the 1920s of the pulp and paper mill at Corner Brook initiated even more intensive logging of the area and the Humber River became the major means of delivering pulpwood to the mill.

The early 1900s also saw the Humber River being frequented by sportsmen as it gained a reputation as one of the world's great salmon rivers. The area's natural beauty also began attracting tourists. In 1954 the first provincial park, the Sir Richard Squires Memorial Park, was established at Big Falls on the Upper Humber River. In recent years communities have grown up along the Lower Humber from Corner Brook to Deer Lake. Harold Horwood (1969; 1986), John J. Mannion (1977), S. Mullins (1971), Murray and Howley (1918), Lester G. Riche (1969), *Corner Brook and the Bay of Islands* (n.d.), *When I Was Young: A History of the Humber Valley* (1989). BWC

**HUMBERMOUTH.** See CORNER BROOK.

**HUMMINGBIRDS** (Family *Trochilidae*). Hummingbirds are small, very active and brightly coloured birds with very small feet, slender bills and extensile tongues. The family is confined to the Americas and is mostly tropical and sub-tropical in distribution. More than 300 species are known, but only one, the ruby-throated hummingbird (*Archilochus colubris*), migrates regularly into eastern Canada and Newfoundland.

Sightings have been reported from the Island since 1842, but only one from the coast of Labrador. By 1960 bird-watching was becoming more common; this may explain a sharp increase in reports from all parts of the Island: Gander, Corner Brook, Codroy Valley, Trepassey, Lewisporte, Shoal Harbour, St. Anthony and other places. Reports from Ramea and St. Pierre in late May and early June, and again in September, suggest that those are the times when the birds enter and leave the Island.

Only one nest has ever been observed in Newfoundland. It was photographed in a St. John's garden near Portugal Cove Road in July 1969. The dearth of nest reports is not surprising, for the nest is only about three centimetres in diameter, camouflaged with bits of bark and lichen, and built on top of a branch, often more than four metres from the ground. Hummingbird nests are very well constructed, with plant material tightly woven and bound together with silk from spider webs.

The hummingbird takes both nectar and small insects from flowers, and it also eats the spiders from the webs which it raids for silk. These tiny birds are most remarkable for their aggressiveness, fast wing beats (about 78 per second), fast heart beats, and high rate of body metabolism. W.A. Montevecchi (Newfoundland Bird Records). CHARLIE HORWOOD

**HUNT, CHARLES EDWARD** (1886-1954). Lawyer; politician. Born St. John's. Educated Bishop Feild College. Married Signe Lindahl, father of Douglas Hunt *qv*. Hunt read law with Sir James Winter *qv* and was called to the Newfoundland Bar in 1912. He practised in partnership with Donald Morison *qv* from 1912 to 1918, when he joined the firm of Conroy and Higgins as a partner. In 1923 Hunt made his only attempt at politics. In that year he headed the poll as the Liberal-Labour-Progressive Party candidate in the three-man district of St. John's West. He did not offer himself for re-election in 1924, but accepted the position of law clerk to the House of Assembly.



Charles Hunt

Hunt served as counsel for the Hollis Walker Enquiry in 1924. The next year he travelled to Washington as Newfoundland counsel in the Pecuniary Claims

Award. In 1952 he headed the six-member legal committee of the St. John's Stadium Council. In the business community he served as a director of numerous companies, served on the Board of Governors of the Newfoundland Broadcasting Corporation and worked as managing director of Newfoundland Manufacturers' Mutual Accident Insurance Association. He also served on the board of directors of Bishop Feild College, and on the Queen's College council, and was a member of the first Board of Governors of Memorial University College.

In 1921 Hunt was one of five founders of the Rotary Club in St. John's and served as its first vice-president and later president. He became a District Governor in 1933, and a director of Rotary International in 1934, and served on the Rotary International Administration Commission from 1935 to 1937. In 1945 he represented the Americas on the Rotary International European Re-establishment Commission and toured North America speaking on behalf of Rotary. At the time of his death on July 27, 1954 he was a senior partner in the law firm, Hunt, Emerson, Stirling and Higgins. *Who's Who in and from Newfoundland 1930* (1930), Newfoundland Historical Society (C.E. Hunt). BGR

**HUNT, DOUGLAS CHARLES** (1924-1985). Lawyer. Born St. John's, son of Charles E. Hunt *qv* and Signe A. (Lindahl) Hunt. Educated Bishop Feild College; Ridley College, St. Catharines, Ontario; Dalhousie University. Married Dallas Elizabeth Pearse. After practising law in St. John's from 1949, Hunt was appointed judge in the trial division of the Supreme Court in 1983.

Following service in the Royal Canadian Air Force in World War II, Hunt studied law at Dalhousie University, and in 1949 was admitted to the bars of Nova Scotia and Newfoundland. During his career he served as president of the Newfoundland Branch of the Canadian Bar Association, as a member of the International Law Commission, as secretary of the Newfoundland commission that reviewed the terms of union with Canada and as a member of the Canadian Centennial Commission. He served on the boards of directors of several local companies including the Newfoundland Light and Power Co. He was appointed Queen's Counsel in 1963. Hunt died in St. John's on July 23, 1985. *ET* (Feb. 25, 1983; July 24, 31, 1985), *Who's Who in Newfoundland Centennial Edition* (1968), Centre for Newfoundland Studies (Douglas C. Hunt). BWC

**HUNT, EDMUND** (1888-1973). Clergyman; photographer. Born Trinity, Trinity Bay. Educated Trinity; Queen's College, St. John's. Hunt began teaching at English Harbour in 1903; he later studied theology in St. John's and in 1916 was ordained a Church of England priest. Before his retirement in 1953 Hunt served the parishes of Coley's Point, Twillingate, Heart's Delight, Spaniard's Bay and New Harbour.

Hunt was also a member of the Newfoundland \*Historical Society *qv* and avidly researched and wrote on aspects of Newfoundland's military, educational and social history; many of his articles were published in

various Newfoundland periodicals. In his later years Hunt began to write a book on the community of Trinity which was published posthumously in 1981 under the title *Aspects of the History of Trinity*.

In 1905 Hunt began to pursue a hobby in photography and over the next 50 years put together a collection of more than 300 photographs of Newfoundland's scenery. In 1976, sixteen of his photographs, together with two vintage cameras he used, were donated for display to the St. John's Arts and Culture Centre Reference Library by Hunt's daughter, Florence Murrin. The library also received about 250 of Hunt's negatives. Edmund Hunt died in St. John's in 1973. Florence Murrin (interview, Mar. 1982), Shirley Scarlett (1981), *Newfoundland Churchman* (May 1981), Newfoundland Historical Society (Rev. Edmund Hunt). KJE



Rev. Edmund Hunt

policy, published a series of trenchant essays in the *Evening Telegram* (under the pen name Cincinnatus), contributed to the *Newfoundland Quarterly* and gave a series of radio talks, "Sunday Miscellany." A skilled photographer, Hunter taught his students to look afresh at the things their ancestors had created — a dory, a killick, a salt-box house surrounded by a picket fence. He made a major contribution to the development of public libraries, serving as chairman of the Public Libraries Board from 1934 to 1949 and continuing his association with it until his death. The main public library in the St. John's Arts and Culture Centre is named after him. On his retirement in 1958 Hunter was appointed Dean Emeritus, and was awarded an honorary doctorate by the University in 1961. *NQ* (Summer 1971), Newfoundland Historical Society (Dr. A.C. Hunter). M. O. MORGAN

**HUNTER (née HOWARD STEELE), MURIEL** (1891-1977). Educator. Born Berlin, Germany. Educated United States; Sorbonne, France. Married Alfred C. Hunter *qv*. Hunter was among the first teachers at Memorial University College and did much to promote visual arts in Newfoundland.

The Hunters arrived in Newfoundland in 1925. Muriel Hunter began teaching classes in French and Spanish in 1932 and was named honorary art curator at the College. In the absence of a public gallery in Newfoundland she organized several art exhibitions and also offered classes in art history. In 1940 Memorial terminated her services, as part of a policy to cease teaching at the College by married women. Hunter offered to continue her (unpaid) work in teaching art, but was turned down. Also in 1940 she established a St. John's Art Club. She was active in child welfare work through a variety of service groups. Malcolm MacLeod (1990), *MUN Gazette* (July, 1977), Centre for Newfoundland Studies (Muriel Hunter). EMD/RHC



Muriel Hunter

**HUNTER, ALFRED COLLINSON** (1892-1971).

Teacher; administrator. Born Gildersome, Yorkshire. Educated Leeds; University of London; Oxford University; the Sorbonne. Married Muriel Howard Steele *qv*. Hunter came to Newfoundland in 1925 as one of the first three faculty members appointed to the new Memorial University College.

Hunter began his career as a school teacher at the Normanton Grammar School, Yorkshire. In 1915 he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers, and the next year was seriously wounded at the Battle of the Somme. Invalided out of the army in 1917, he returned to teaching and completed the external degree program at the University of London. After graduating from Oxford with first-class honours he studied at the Sorbonne, obtaining his doctorate in 1925. Appointed to the Memorial University College that year, he taught English and French. A vigorous and stimulating teacher, he impressed upon his students the value of clear thinking, accuracy and intellectual integrity. In 1933 he became vice-president of the College. When the College was given university status in 1949 he was appointed head of the departments of English Language and Literature and of Modern Languages; and became the first dean of arts and science. Hunter also found time for scholarly research and writing.

Deeply concerned with the welfare of Newfoundland he organized study groups on matters of public



A. C. Hunter

**HUNTER, RENATUS EDMUND** (1936- ). Moravian minister. Born Nain, son of Jonas and Sybilla (Pamak) Hunter (remarried Nitsman *qv*). Educated Nain; Makkovik. Married Zipora Karpik. Hunter is the only Inuk to serve Labrador as a Moravian minister. Completing school at Makkovik in 1952, Hunter worked as a fisherman, labourer and carpenter in Hopedale before entering the ministry in 1974. As part of his training he spent a year assisting the Rev. Olaf Anderson *qv* with community work at Hopedale. Later he attended the Anglican seminary training school on Baffin Island for two and a half years. After studying Moravian history in Makkovik under the Rev. Leslie Robinson, Hunter returned to Hopedale and was ordained on July 1, 1980. He served in Nain for eight years, before

being appointed minister at Hopedale. R.E. Hunter (interview, Apr. 1991). CSK

**HUNTSMAN.** A sailing vessel owned by C. and A. Dawe of Bay Roberts, which was lost at the seal fishery with 43 of its crew on April 28, 1872.

Built in 1862, the *Huntsman* was commanded by Robert Dawe and carried 62 men when it left Bay Roberts on March 5, 1872, bound for the seal hunt at the Front. After taking almost half a load of seals east of the Grey Islands the *Huntsman* proceeded to the coast of Labrador to finish loading. After the vessel crossed the Strait of Bell Isle a sudden northeast gale came on, and Dawe decided to take it into the shelter of loose ice near the land. But the *Huntsman* was driven on a reef off Cape St. Charles and sank in a matter of minutes. Eighteen of the crew managed to crawl over the treacherous ice to another sailing vessel, the *Rescue*, in command of Captain John Dawe, brother of the captain of the *Huntsman*. Fourteen of the 18 were injured, some badly. One other man, Solomon French *qv*, managed to climb onto the reef known as the Fish Rock and was rescued after spending two nights there. In 1890 he told his story to the Rev. George Bond, who published it in a pamphlet the next year.

The loss of the *Huntsman* and 43 of its crew brought grief and hardship to Bay Roberts. Neighbouring communities came to the aid of the stricken families. The Rev. W.E. Shears, Church of England clergyman in Bay Roberts, feeling that he was "not equal to the task" invited the Bishop of Newfoundland to Bay Roberts to preach to the people.

The altar in St. Mark's Anglican Church in Shearstown is dedicated to the memory of Captain Robert Dawe and the crew of the *Huntsman*. Clara Badcock (interview, Oct. 1982), John Parsons (1970), *ET* (Dec. 5, 1963), *Methodist Monthly Greeting* (May 1891), *Newfoundlander* (May 7, 1872; May 17, 1872). JOHN PARSONS

**HUSSEY, GRETA MAE** (1921- ). Author; crafts-woman. Born Hibb's Cove, Conception Bay, daughter of Ernest and Caroline Lear. In 1943 she married Max Hussey, but was widowed 13 years later with five small children to support. For the next 15 years she worked part-time with the post office, with Statistics Canada and as secretary of the Fishermen's Museum at Hibb's Cove. In the 1970s she became involved in craft exhibitions and demonstrated mat-hooking, twine-knitting and wool-spinning. She represented Newfoundland in craft demonstrations at Expo 86 in Vancouver. In 1981 Hussey published *Our Life On Lear's Room Labrador*, a personal account of the Labrador fishery, in which she herself had participated as a very young person.



Greta Hussey

Since the 1980s she has assisted students and folklore scholars with cultural and historical projects. Greta M. Hussey (1981; letters, 1983 and 1991), Gerald Pocius (*NQ*, Summer 1987), Usher and Page-Harper (1977). JOHN PARSONS

**HUSSEY'S COVE.** See PORT DE GRAVE.

**HUTCHINGS, CHARLES HENRY** (1869-1946).

Lawyer; civil servant. Born St. John's. Educated Methodist College, St. John's; Mount Allison University. Hutchings was called to the Newfoundland Bar on November 20, 1892. He first entered politics as a Liberal in an 1894 by-election but was defeated by 15 votes in the two-member district of Bay de Verde. He returned to his law practice until 1897 when he was appointed as Master in Chancery for the Legislative Council. In the general election of 1900 he made a second bid for elected office but was unsuccessful as a Liberal candidate in Bonavista. After his defeat



C. H. Hutchings

he was appointed deputy minister of Justice, a position he held until the general election of 1904, when he was successful in attaining election to the House of Assembly as a Liberal for Bay de Verde. He did not seek re-election in 1908 but returned to his former position as deputy minister of Justice. During 1916 and 1917 he served as acting judge of the Central District Court. He resigned as deputy minister of Justice in 1917 to become Inspector General of the Constabulary and Fire Department, a position he held for the next 17 years.

Hutchings was an active member of the Home Defence Committee during World War I and was in charge of the organization and administration of the internment camp at St. John's. He also commanded the forces assigned to defend St. John's in the event of an enemy attack. After the war he served on the Commission to Investigate the High Cost of Living in Newfoundland. Ten years later, in 1929, he was a member of the Economic Commission appointed to enquire into unemployment in Newfoundland. He retired from the civil service in 1934 and died in Toronto in June, 1946. *NQ* (Apr. 1931), *Who's Who in and from Newfoundland 1937* (1937?), Newfoundland Historical Society (C.H. Hutchings). BGR

**HUTCHINGS, GEORGE** (fl. 1750-1806). Merchant.

Born Devon. Hutchings was a prominent St. John's merchant in the late 1700s. In 1787 he challenged the jurisdiction of the surrogate court system in a case which led to a reform of Newfoundland's judicial system.

Little is known of Hutchings before 1750, when he appeared on a list of grand jurors for St. John's. Dur-

ing the Seven Years' War (1754-61) he was commissioned a lieutenant in the St. John's militia and after the war acquired a substantial piece of property along the waterfront in recognition of his services.

In 1787 a dispute arose between Hutchings and a merchant of Bay Bulls, in which a verdict was brought down against Hutchings by the surrogate court. Hutchings appealed to the Devonshire sessions court, which declared the Newfoundland ruling invalid. The Newfoundland judiciary was then thrown into a state of confusion, which led to the appointment of John Reeves *qv* to investigate the system and to a series of reforms, enacted in 1791 and 1792. Paul O'Neill (1976), D.W. Prowse (1895), F.W. Rowe (1981), "Correspondence with Governor's Office in Newfoundland (D'Alberti Transcripts)" (IV; XVI). BGR

**HUTCHINGS, GEORGE ADOLPHUS** (1843-1920).

Businessman; politician. Born St. John's. Educated St. John's. Hutchings entered the business community of St. John's as a junior clerk with C.F. Bennett and Company c.1859. He remained there until 1879 when he left to become manager of Job Brothers and Company. By 1894 he was President of the St. John's Floating Dry Dock Company. He also served as a director of the Commercial Bank, the Consolidated Iron Foundry Company, the Boot and Shoe Factory, and the Nail Factory.



*George A. Hutchings*

In 1885 Hutchings was elected to the Newfoundland House of Assembly by acclamation as a supporter of Sir Robert Thorburn's Reform Party for the district of Port de Grave. He served until 1889 and did not seek re-election. He died on December 28, 1920. H.Y. Mott (1894), *ET* (Dec. 29, 1920). BGR

**HUTCHINSON, GEORGE** (1819-1876). Clergyman.

Born Brinscop Court, England. A nephew of poet William Wordsworth, Hutchinson left his charge as vicar of West Malvern, Worcestershire in 1853 to come to Newfoundland in response to a plea for missionaries from Church of England Bishop of Newfoundland Edward Feild *qv*. He arrived at St. John's in May and the following month he sailed to Labrador with Feild. He was stationed at Battle Harbour, replacing Rev. Henry Disney *qv*, who had constructed a church and parsonage there. Three years later Hutchinson was brought to St. John's be-



*Rev. George Hutchinson*

cause of ill health, but returned to his station in Labrador in the same year and remained there until 1867. In that year he was transferred to Topsail, where he ministered until his death nine years later. F.M. Buffett (n.d.), J. Langtry (1892), C.F. Pascoe (1901). EMD

**HUTTON, CHARLES** (1861-1949). Musician; teacher; businessman. Born St. John's. Educated St. Dunstan's College, Prince Edward Island; St. Pierre. Beginning work as a bookkeeper with the firm of Hearn and Company in 1879, Hutton established his own musical supplies business in 1883.



*Charles Hutton*

In 1880 he became organist and choirmaster at the Roman Catholic Cathedral, a position he held for more than 50 years. Already well known as a music teacher, in 1894 he staged four Gilbert and Sullivan operettas. In 1896 he accompanied Marie Toulinguet (Georgina Ann Stirling *qv*) and tenor Joseph O'Shaughnessy in a popular series of concerts at the Methodist College Hall. Beginning in 1900 he studied music in England for three years. With W.M. Mawer he later formed the St. John's \*Choral and Orchestral Society *qv*, which performed at the Methodist College Hall.

Hutton had a close relationship with the Mount Cashel Orphanage. In 1937 he toured the Island with a troupe of Mount Cashel boys in *Geisha*. It was at the orphanage that he found his protégé Ignatius Rumboldt *qv*, who was later to become one of the most prominent names in Newfoundland music, succeeding Hutton as Cathedral choirmaster. On December 21, 1924 Hutton was invested with the Insignia of the Knighthood of St. Gregory in recognition of his 44 years as the Cathedral's organist and choirmaster, and was often referred to as "Sir Charles."

In 1931 Hutton marked his fiftieth anniversary as organist. In 1932 his company became Charles Hutton and Sons and in 1938 he was honoured with an O.B.E. John Hutton (interview, Dec. 1981), Paul O'Neill (1975), T.H. O'Neill (1937), *NQ* (April 1926; Dec. 1931), H.Y. Mott (1894). LER

**HUTTON, SAMUEL KING** (1877-1961). Doctor; author. Born Kilkeel, Ireland, son of Rev. Robert Hutton. Educated Fulneck, Manchester; Victoria University, Manchester. Hutton was a doctor with the Moravian missions between 1903 and 1913 and later wrote several books and pamphlets about the Labrador Inuit and the Moravians.

From a prominent English Moravian family, Hutton completed his medical training in 1901. He arrived in Labrador in 1903 and established the Moravians' first hospital, at Okak *qv*. As the only doctor on the coast north of Indian Harbour, Hutton travelled extensively in Labrador in two postings (1903-08 and 1911-13).



Dr. S. K. Hutton

He was an avid photographer, his portraits of the Inuit and their way of life among the best early photos of northern Labrador.

Hutton returned to England in 1913 and practised in Poole and Orpington before retiring in 1951. He wrote several books and pamphlets based on his experiences in Labrador, including a memoir, *By Eskimo Dog-sled and Kayak* (1925). S.K. Hutton (1925), *Who Was Who 1961-70*. RHC

**HYDRO-ELECTRICITY.** See **ELECTRICITY.**

**HYDROGRAPHIC SERVICES.** Hydrography is the study, measurement and description of bodies of water, including oceans, lakes and rivers, especially for navigation purposes. Information collected from depth soundings and measurement of currents is recorded on charts along with topographical data such as headlands or isolated hills and underwater hazards like shoals or reefs.

The first European to gather hydrographic information from North America for chart making was John Cabot, who came to Newfoundland in 1497. Cabot's recordings were included in the Juan de la Cosa Portolo World Chart of 1500, which showed Newfoundland and Labrador. Depth soundings in the Gulf of St. Lawrence region were taken in 1678, when the French produced charts of the south and west coast of Newfoundland. French charts were the only reliable ones for the Gulf area until 1759, when the British decided that more accurate charts were required for defence purposes. After the first charts were drawn up, Captain James Cook *qv* was appointed to conduct de-

tailed hydrographic surveys of the Newfoundland coast. From 1763 to 1767 Cook, as King's Surveyor, produced some of the best charts of the time. The British Admiralty conducted more surveys in the 1860s and 1870s and established a Newfoundland Survey office in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island in 1867. In 1908 the office was moved to Halifax, but four years later the Admiralty discontinued the Newfoundland Survey. Britain still conducted surveys on a smaller scale, however, during the 1930s.

After Confederation the Canadian Hydrographic Survey (C.H.S.) assumed responsibility for making charts of the Province's coastal waters. The C.H.S. vessel *Acadia* was used in the 1950s, along with ships chartered especially for survey work. Sealing vessels played a major role in the surveying of northern Newfoundland, Labrador and sub-Arctic waters, as the C.H.S. found the construction of these ships ideal for working in ice-infested regions. The American military also had an interest in surveying Newfoundland waters, and from 1949 to 1952 the United States Department of Naval Research sent a vessel, the *Blue Dolphin*, to chart the Labrador coast.

In 1962 the C.H.S. commissioned a new vessel, the Canadian Survey Ship *Maxwell*, to survey the Atlantic region. It remained in service until 1990 and produced three new charts of Newfoundland every year. By the time the *Maxwell* was retired about one quarter of C.H.S.'s 1,050 charts were of Newfoundland waters. The vessel was replaced by the *Matthew* — the name of Cabot's vessel on his 1497 voyage — which in addition to its survey work was also given the tasks of oceanographic research and fisheries surveillance. Al-



Modern hydrographic chart of Conception Bay, showing part of Bell Island





Part of a 1879 chart of Trinity Bay

though the *Matthew* was originally stationed in St. John's, the vessel was transferred to Halifax in 1991.

Fillmore and Sandilands (1983), D.C. Nutt (1952), *ET* (Dec. 18, 1990). GMW



Aerial view of the Sprung greenhouse

**HYDROPONICS.** Several attempts have been made in Newfoundland and Labrador to employ this horticultural technology. Hydroponics has been used for about half a century to study the nutrition of plants and particularly the effects of nutrient deficiencies. The procedure involves making a defined solution from chemicals so that the nutrients available to the plants are precisely known. There are several practical approaches. The plants can be grown in a nutrient-free substance such as sand or they can be suspended so that the roots dangle in a trough or similar vessel. The nutrient solution is then poured over the sand or down the trough and recirculated at frequent and regular intervals to keep the roots moist and supplied with nutrients. A variation involves dangling the roots in a solution and aerating the solution to provide oxygen for the roots. The nutrient solution can be modified to suit any of the broad range of fruit, vegetables and flowers that can be grown with hydroponics.

In 1980 a number of gardeners around the Island used small-scale hydroponics to produce for their own use lettuce, herbs, and some fruit. Hydroponics gained province-wide notoriety in the late 1980s, when Philip



Interior of the Sprung greenhouse

Sprung *qv* established a business in Mount Pearl to grow cucumbers commercially using the flooded-trough method. The Sprung greenhouse experienced numerous difficulties and the enterprise was abandoned in 1990. Growing crops under a shelter in northern climates incurs tremendous heating costs. In Iceland geothermal heat is used, while in some countries the waste heat of electric generation plants and of other industries is used. PETER J. SCOTT

**HYNES, RONALD JOSEPH ROBERT** (1950- ). Songwriter; musician; actor. Born Ferryland, son of Thomas and Mary (O'Neill) Hynes. Educated Ferryland; Memorial University.

In 1972 Hynes recorded an album of original material, *Discovery*, with World Records of Halifax. Although he was later to dissociate himself from the album, it did help him in getting bookings in Toronto. In 1975 he began an association with the Mummers Troupe and during the next two years wrote music and lyrics for such stage productions as *East Side Story* and *Dying Hard*. In 1977 he starred in *The Bard of Prescott Street* and also made his television debut in the series "The Root Cellar" (broadcast in 1978). The series gave birth to the Wonderful Grand Band. The

group produced a local television series and recorded two albums.

In 1983 the WGB disbanded, but the next year Hynes wrote the music and lyrics for the stage production *High Steel* and in 1986 toured Canada with the comedy troupe Codco. In 1987 he recorded *Small Fry — the Ron Hynes Album for Children* in Charlottetown and also starred in *Hank Williams: the Show He Never Gave* in Ottawa and St. John's. By 1990 Hynes had written close to 300 songs, the best-known of which, "Sonny's Dream," had been covered by a variety of other artists. Ron Hynes (interview, Oct. 1990), Centre for Newfoundland Studies (Ron Hynes). JAMES WADE



Sheet music for "Sonny's Dream"

