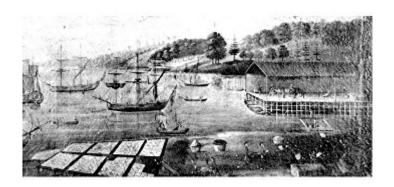


The book was found

The Newfoundland Fishery: An 1813 Memorial

The Newfoundland Fishery

An 1813 Memorial



James MacBraire



Synopsis

ââ ¬Å"The Newfoundland Fisheryâ⠬• was an 1813 letter written to Sir Richard Goodwin Keats (1757-1834), the governor of Newfoundland at the time. The author of the letter, or memorial, was James MacBraire (1757-1832), a British army officer, merchant, and philanthropist. MacBraire was born in Londonderry, in what is now Northern Ireland, to a family of Scottish origin. The MacBraire family of Northern Ireland was descended from a 16th century Edinburgh merchant named Robert MacBraire. James MacBraire¢â ¬â,,¢s father, John MacBraire, was a military officer who was killed in the Irish Rebellion of 1798, during the 28 May Battle of Enniscorthy against the Irish rebels. James MacBraire followed his father $\tilde{A}\phi \hat{a} - \hat{a}_{\parallel}\phi s$ footsteps into the army. He served during the American Revolutionary War in the 1770s, and was discharged with the rank of sergeant in 1780. He went on to work as a clerk in a Bristol-based company that traded with Harbour Grace in Newfoundland. MacBraire married Elizabeth, the daughter of Joseph Bower of Bristol, in the early 1790s. When her father died soon afterward, Elizabeth inherited his estate, which included property and vessels in Harbour Grace. So, through his wife, MacBraire acquired a bit of wealth and property in Newfoundland. Over the next few decades, MacBraire established himself as a relatively prosperous merchant in the Newfoundland import/export trade. MacBraire set up the Benevolent Irish Society (BIS) to help poor Irish fishing families there. In his later years, he returned to the British Isles, settling in Scotland.In this 1813 Memorial, written during the War of 1812 and the Napoleonic Wars, MacBraire supports the British policy of excluding enemy traders and fishermen from Newfoundland, especially Frenchmen and Americans. At the time, Great Britain was at war with much of Europe, which was under the domination of Napoleon, as well as the United States, which had attacked British-ruled Canada in 1812. Newfoundland, a North Atlantic island off the east coast of Canada, was, for centuries, economically important because of its fisheries. The island was settled by Inuit, First Nations, and Scandinavian people centuries before Columbus. The Beothuk First Nations people occupied the island, and it was visited by Inuit and Micmac (Miââ ¬â,,¢kmag) people from the north and south, respectively. Vikings from Greenland set up a camp at L¢â ¬â,¢Anse aux Meadows around 1000, making it the earliest generally accepted evidence of European settlement in the Americas outside of Greenland. Around 1500, Europeans returned to Newfoundland, this time to exploit the rich fishing and whaling grounds of the Grand Banks near the island. Basque, Portuguese, Spanish, French, and British fishermen all exploited Newfoundland \hat{A} ¢ \hat{a} $\neg \hat{a}$,¢s fisheries. Both Britain and France laid claim to the island, but, after decades of warfare, the British took control over the island. Newfoundland remained a British colony until 1949, when it became a Canadian province after a controversial referendum. For centuries

Newfoundlandââ ¬â,¢s fisheries played an important role in the local economy and in the British Empire. Codfish, caught in huge numbers in the Grand Banks, were salted, dried, and then exported to different parts of the empire. In the British Caribbean colonies, for example, Newfoundland salted cod (â⠬œsaltfishâ⠬•) was a cheap source of protein. Even today, salted cod is part of traditional recipes in some Anglophone Caribbean countries (i.e. Jamaicaââ ¬â,¢s â⠬œackee and saltfishâ⠬•, or the coucou of Barbados, which is often eaten with salted cod). After centuries of exploitation, Newfoundland and Labradorââ ¬â,¢s lucrative, once-abundant cod fishery collapsed in the early 1990s, devastating the local economy. Cod fishing was banned to allow stocks to recover, but they never rebounded. With high rates of unemployment, many Newfoundlanders emigrated to other parts of Canada. Offshore oil production in the 2000s helped to revive the provinceââ ¬â,¢s economy.

Book Information

File Size: 312 KB

Print Length: 6 pages

Simultaneous Device Usage: Unlimited

Publication Date: August 7, 2015

Sold by: A A Digital Services LLC

Language: English

ASIN: B013ME4H72

Text-to-Speech: Enabled

X-Ray: Not Enabled

Word Wise: Enabled

Lending: Not Enabled

Screen Reader: Supported

Enhanced Typesetting: Enabled

Best Sellers Rank: #578,998 Paid in Kindle Store (See Top 100 Paid in Kindle Store) #23 inà Kindle Store > Kindle Short Reads > 15 minutes (1-11 pages) > Politics & Social Sciences #26 inà Kindle Store > Kindle eBooks > History > Americas > Canada > Pre-Confederation #76 inà Â Kindle Store > Kindle Short Reads > 15 minutes (1-11 pages) > History

Download to continue reading...

The Newfoundland Fishery: An 1813 Memorial 9/11 Memorial Visions: Innovative Concepts from the 2003 World Trade Center Site Memorial Competition "In Loving Memory" Funeral Guest Book,

Memorial Guest Book, Condolence Book, Remembrance Book for Funerals or Wake, Memorial Service Guest Book: A ... the Family. Hard Cover with a Gloss Finish Place Names of the Avalon Peninsula of the Island of Newfoundland (Memorial University series) Newfoundland and Labrador Book of Everything: Everything You Wanted to Know About Newfoundland and Labrador and Were Going to Ask Anyway Moon Spotlight Newfoundland and Labrador (Moon Spotlight Newfoundland & Labrador) Rivers of Life: Southwest Alaska, the Last Great Salmon Fishery Fish Conservation: A Guide to Understanding and Restoring Global Aquatic Biodiversity and Fishery Resources The Loving Cup: A Novel of Cornwall 1813-1815: Poldark, Book 10 Flames Across the Border 1813-1814 The Thames 1813: The War of 1812 on the Northwest Frontier (Campaign) Strange Fatality: The Battle of Stoney Creek, 1813 The Flames of War: The Fight for Upper Canada, Julyâ⠬⠢December 1813 (Upper Canada Preserved â⠬⠢ War of 1812) Capital in Flames: The American Attack on York, 1813 Four Years on the Great Lakes, 1813-1816: The Journal of Lieutenant David Wingfield, Royal Navy The Canadian Theater, 1813 (U.S. Army Campaigns of the War of 1812) Historia de la Revoluci $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}$ n de Nueva Espa $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}$ a Antiguamente An $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}_i$ huac, $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}$ Verdadero Origen y Causas de Ella, Con la Relaci $\tilde{A}f\hat{A}$ n de Sus Progresos Hasta el Presente $A\tilde{A}f\hat{A}$ o de 1813 (Classic Reprint) (Spanish Edition) Napoleon and the Struggle for Germany 2 Volume Set: The Franco-Prussian War of 1813 (Cambridge Military Histories) A Paradise of Blood: The Creek War of 1813–14 The Lake Erie Campaign of 1813: I Shall Fight Them This Day

Contact Us

DMCA

Privacy

FAQ & Help