I would like to thank the staff of the Maritime History Library and the Queen Elizabeth II Library at Memorial University. Research and secondary resources from faculty members of Memorial University's History, Anthropology and Classics Departments: especially the research of O.U. Janzen, W.J. Kerwin, G. Panting, P.E. Pope, E.R. Seary, G.M. Story and J. Tuck. Other secondary sources included: Goodnow's History of Nursing and books by L.E.B. English, F.W. Klerk, H. Horwood, R. Lahey, M. McCarthy, H.M. Mosdell and H.F. Shortall. Finally, many general-interest books were also used: The Encyclopedia of Newfoundland, Encyclopedia Britannica, Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Ploetz' Universal History, Dictionary of Newfoundland English, The Dictionary of Newfoundland and Labrador Biographies, federal and provincial government publications, Funk & Wagnall's Standard College Dictionary, local newspapers, etc.

Paul O'Neill's The Oldest City was an important resource, as was Michael P. Murphy's Pathways Through Yesterday but the single most important secondary source for Pirates of Newfoundland was The History of Newfoundland by D. W. Prowse. Over a century ago, Daniel Prowse cataloged and published many of the Colonial Office documents, personal letters, legislation and court reports that are referred to in Pirates of Newfoundland. Other valuable secondary sources included Robert Le Blant's The Basque Mutiny, Gosse's Who's Who of Pirates, The Newfoundland Quarterly and The Problem with Piracy in the Newfoundland Fishery, by O.U. Janzen. The adventure novels of Daniel Defoe, Captain Charles Johnson and Robert Louis Stevenson were important. If not for these dramatic accounts, many of the pirate tales in this book would have been long forgotten. Other references come from Pierre François-Xavier Charlevoix, Joseph Conrad, Charles Dickens, Alexander Dumas, Richard Hakluyt, Nicholas Monsarrat and Miguel de Cervantes.