

C.A.M.I.  
FOR CONSULTATION

A STUDY OF  
BRION ISLAND  
MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC

A STUDY OF  
BRION ISLAND  
MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC

compiled by  
THE "INFORMATION TO MAGDALEN ISLAND ANGLOPHONES" PROJECT

July 12, 1985

WE WISH TO THANK EVERYONE WHO HAS ASSISTED  
US IN COMPILING THIS STUDY. SPECIAL THANKS  
IS EXTENDED TO CHESTER TURNBULL FOR HIS  
PICTURES OF THE DINGWELL FAMILY, AND TO  
LEONARD CLARK FOR HIS WORTHY CONTRIBUTIONS.

13. 2

INTRODUCTION

We feel that we have only just started to discover Brion Island and its people. We have left many mysteries, and maybe it is just as well.

We have talked mainly with the people of the Municipality of Grosse Isle, and there is unanimous agreement amongst them that Brion Island should be preserved. We also found that they are in almost complete agreement with the study done by the Brion Island Access and Protection Committee.

We did not approach the geological, ecological, or scientific aspect, as we are not competent to do so.

Approximately 50 persons were approached directly, and 250 homes were reached through the local newsletter The First Informer, and we feel that this is sufficient for basing our recommendations.

We would like to acknowledge the very special participation of Leonard Clarke in the historical research, and for the text on the McCallum family found in this report.

Fig. 5

TABLE OF CONTENTS

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRION ISLAND PAGE 4

THE PEOPLE OF BRION ISLAND  
AND THE SHIPWRECKS, BY LEONARD CLARK PAGE 8

THE McCALLUM LINE, BY ERNEST McCALLUM  
(an excerpt from "It Only Concerns Us ",  
contributed by Leonard Clark: ) PAGE 18

MEMORIES OF BRION ISLAND  
(TESTIMONIES) PAGE 25

MEMORABLIA PAGE 33

CONCLUSION, COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS PAGE 55

ANNEXES PAGE 59

A BRIEF HISTORY OF BRION ISLAND

Jacques Cartier discovered Brion Island in 1534 on his first voyage up the Gulf of St. Lawrence. It received the name "Brion Island" in honour of Jacques Chabot, Lord Brion, Admiral of France, who had this position during Cartier's first Canadian expedition.

In 1663 the Company of New France commissioned Frances Doublet pf Honfleurs to establish a colony on the Island of Brion. This attempt failed totally. In 1720 the Magdalen Islands, with Saint Jean (P.E.I.) and Miscou were cited by Letters Patent to the Count of St. Pierre equerry to the Duchess of Orleans. He was commissioned to carry on the fisheries, cultivate the soil, and cut the timber. Again failure.

In 1765 a Lieutenant Haldiman mentioned the hunting of walrus (sea cows) by Americans on Brion Island, who shot them with rifles from on board their ships. He claims that because of their American hunting methods the walrus were driven permanently from Brion Island.

It isn't until 1854 that the church records of Grosse Isle show proof of permanent residence on Brion Island. William and Townsend Dingwell were baptised that year. A Mr. Muncy is mentioned as cultivating oats, barley, and other frains on the island's north coast in 1851. James White, born in Scotland in 1800, died on Brion Island at the age of 70. These are the first island settlers mentioned.

In 1878, Faucher of St. Maurice tells us: "According to our notes and information we have gathered on Brion Island, the estimated population of Brion Island is 50 persons, living in 5 houses found on the island. They are of scotch origin with the exception of one French family which lives at the western extremity of Brion."

On April 24, 1798, Sir Isaac Coffin made a request to King George 111 of England for several islands situated in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, known as Entry Island, Deadman's Island, Shag Island, Brion Island (Cup Island), Bird Island, and the eastern extremity of the islands for the protestant clergy of lower Canada.

Webster Collection: Letters Patent for the Magdalen Islands granted to Isaac Coffin in 1798. Received from D.C. Webster on Sept. 12, 1945 the sum of 15 pounds sterling for the document of Letter Patent of George 111 giving part of the Magdalen Islands to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin. He received the land on April 24, 1798.

The 1890 survey and registration of Brion Island includes it as part of the Municipality of House Harbour with the following names listed as residents: Townsend Dingwell, William Dingwell, Singleton McCallum, George Rice, Paul Chenell, Joseph Boucher, Thomas Chenell, Alexandre Poirier, and Thomas Chenell. In the Anglican Church Records of Birth, Deaths, and Marriages we find the following people residing on Brion Island: Hector Deagle, John Harris, James White, the Dingwell family, Joseph Boucher (Bushie), George Rice (or Rix), Singleton McCallum, Paul Chenell, Alexandre Poirier and Thomas Chenell.

THE PEOPLE OF BRION ISLAND

AND THE SHIPWRECKS

-BY-

LEONARD CLARK

## THE PEOPLE OF BRION ISLAND

Mr. Patton, who went to live with William Dingwell in the 1890's told me that at that time, there were 14 families living on the Island the year around. There were also many more people during the fishing season. These were men engaged in fishing and women working in the lobster packing factory owned by William Dingwell. Mr. Dingwell also owned a store. The Dingwell boys did some fishing, but they were also good farmers. They raised several head of cattle, sheep and pigs as well as wheat, oats and barley along with several varieties of vegetables. These people sold butter, milk and other farm produce to the American fishing fleet who were generally in the Brion Island area during the summer months engaged in fishing. The Dingwells exported to main islands as well as to the main land.

The Dingwells came to Brion Island from the Bay Fortune area of Prince Edward Island. The exact date is unknown to me, but it seems likely that it would be about 1850, because two children were baptised on Brion in 1854. These two children were William and Townsend.

In the report to the special committee on the Magdalen Islands held in 1852 and 1853, Jos. Bouchette tells us that on the north side of the Island lies the clearing of Mr. Munsy who had a large tract of land under cultivation, from which he produced an abundance of oats, wheat, and other grains as well as other vegetables. The meadows enabled him to raise numerous live stock. Another report said that Munsy had over 160 head of animals on Brion Island in 1847.

Another early settler on Brion Island was Mr. White from Scotland who settled on or near the west end of the Island.

The Chenells were also on Brion Island before moving to Entry Island. The Chenell family grew up on Brion Island and often walked across the ice floes to Grosse Isle to attend church during the winter months. My mother often told me about seeing these young Chenell boys leave the church by moon light nights and cross back to Brion Island. Mr. Chenell, whose name was Paul, came to Brion from either St. Lo, France, or the Channel Islands. He was shipwrecked on Brion, and he married a Harris girl from Brion. The Harris family had been on Brion for some time at that period. The sites of the Chenell and Harris family is unknown to me. Mr. Chenell was killed on Bird Rock during the accident with the signal cannon.

McCallum was another family which lived on Brion Island in the last half in the 19th century. They lived there in 1857.

There was a family by the name of Rix which had ten children. They came to Brion from Prince Edward Island. After several years on Brion, they returned to P.E.I.

I have been told that a family by the name of Haynes which lived on the Magdalen Islands in the last century also lived on Brion.



## THE PEOPLE OF BRION ISLAND

### AND THE SHIPWRECKS (by Leonard Clark)

Jaques Cartier, when describing the Bird Rocks, said " About five leagues from the said Islands, on the west, there is another island that is about two leagues in length and so much in breadth: there did we stay all night to take in water and wood. We named it Brions Island."

Those islands, said Cartier, have the best soil that he had ever seen. According to Cartier, one of their fields is more worthy than all of the new land. He found it full of goodly trees, meadows full of wild peas blooming as thick as ranke, and as fair an any in Britany. They seemed to him to have been planted and sowed. There was also a great store of gooseberries, strawberries, damask roses, parsley, with other very sweet and pleasant herbs.

Cartier also said, "About the said island, (there) are very great beasts, as great as oxen, which have two great teeth into their mouths like unto the elephant, and live also into the sea. We also saw bears and wolves on Brions Island." Cartier left Brion Island on June 27th., 1534.

We do not know what happened to the bears and the wolves that Cartier saw there, but we do know what happened to the walrus.

Peter Fredrick Haldiman recounts in his report on the Magdalen Islands of 1765, the killing of the walrus. He said that some time previous to 1765 a large New England sloop fitted out for walrus hunting, came to Brion Island where large numbers of these creatures were on shore. The place was well stocked with them Haldiman said. However, these Americans were not familiar with the methods used by the French for taking walrus. After tryin g everything they could think of, they finally decided to fire on them from the beaches. They killed enough walrus to make about 20 barrels of oil. The walrus left Brion Island never to return again, although they did come to the other islands for several years after that. It would seem that this happened during the time the Islands were controlled by France.

Cartier stopped again at Brion Island on his way back to France on his second voyage, after wintering in Quebec. He was in this area for several days after arriving at Brion Island on May 16th., 1536.

Captain Charles Leigh of London, England, who came to the Islands in 1597 with the intention of colonizing the Islands as well as taking over the valuable walrus and seal fisheries from the Bask and the French, arrived at Brion Island on the 16th of June 1597, and remained there until the 18th because of bad weather. Leigh said, " In this island we found exceeding good ground for corn and meadows and a great store of wood of small growth. Springs of fresh water, we found none in all the island. But, we found some standing pools of rain water. Here, we were on land once, and we went from one side of the island to the other."

Between 1948 and 1952 the Saddle Cove was not used. After 1952 fishermen from Gros Cap came to fish for mackerel and cod after lobster fishing, up until 1962.

In 1954 the Escouade Cooperative of Fatima bought lots 12 -15 from the Delaney brothers and constructed fishing facilities at the western end of Brion- a wharf, slip , outbuildings for salting fish, and cabins. The remains of these facilities are still there today.

Since 1972 Grosse Isle fishermen fish the waters surrounding Brion Island, returning to Grosse Isle almost every evening. With the advent of larger (40 - 45 ft. ) fishing boats, fishing from Brion Island became unsuitable as there isn't sufficient shelter around Brion, and the boats are too heavy to haul up in inclement weather with the present facilities.

William Dingwell bought almost all of James White's land claims in 1895. Mr. Dingwell owned a general store, a lobster packing factory, and rented out his land. There were 12 families living on Bryon Island at this time. Mr. Dingwell died in 1907, and soon after, most of the other families moved to the other islands.

In 1902, Mr. P.P. Delaney, member of Parliament for the Magdalen Islands, made a request to the Minister of Marine Fisheries for the erection of a lighthouse. A lighthouse was built in 1904 on the west end of the island.

At the beginning of the century (1900) Townsend Dingwell, his wife Jane (McCallum) and their 4 children lived alone on Bryon Island with the exception of the lighthouse keepers and their families.

After the construction of the lighthouse in 1904, fishermen came to fish lobster, mackerel, cod, halibut, and there was a lobster packing factory. Almost every year hunters came for the seal hunt. The Dingwell family sold meat, vegetables, eggs and butter to visitors and also through Amherst, Magdalen Islands.

In the fall, after the lobster season, fishermen from Grosse Isle, East Cape, Old Harry, House Harbour, Gros Cap, and Point-aux-loups came to fish around Bryon Island. The House Harbour fishermen fished off the west coast and lived in cabins, fishermen from Gros Cap and Fatima stayed at the saddle because of the two coves (north and south) which were separated by a narrow strip of land. They could use either cove, depending on the wind direction.

The fishermen had to haul their boats each evening and launch them again in the morning as there were no wharves. Cod was salted, dried or canned, and lobster was canned. The Dingwells sold such goods as salt meat, butter, potatoes, turnips, eggs etc. at their general store for the fishermen's consumption.

In the spring Islanders would leave Grosse Isle to go to Bryon Island, on foot across the ice, for the seal hunt.

After William Dingwell died, his wife (Peggy) Margaret J. Aitkins, and brother Townsend took over the property etc. from 1908 to 1929, when Frank Leslie bought some of the land holdings which he lost the following year to Felix Bouffard and James Dingwell, Townsend's son. Some sources say that Frank Leslie bought the factory in 1907 and operated it for many years before rebuilding it at the Saddle in 1928. In 1930 Frank Leslie's company went bankrupt.

The depression took its toll on the fishing industry, and by the time the war began, almost all fishing operations had ceased. In 1932 Felix Bouffard and James Dingwell bought lots 1-6 from the bankruptcy of Frank Leslie. Until 1948 there were lobster fishermen staying on Bryon Island during the lobster fishing season.

The lobster was shipped elsewhere in the Magdalen Islands, after the lobster factories on Bryon Island had ceased operation.

JOHN AND CHARLOTTE ( general paragraph )

Lloyds List states that the John & Charlotte , Master Sims from Portsmouth, England to the Miramichi struck an icefield near the Magdalen Islands on April 30th 1822. She sank near Brion Islands. The crew was saved. John & Charlotte was one of 336 registered tons, snow rigged , built in Newcastle in 1764 and owned by Plummer & Co.

MARGARET ANN

Lloyds List Liverpool, England states on December 25th 1823 that the Margaret Ann arrived from Miramichi on the 27th of November, 1823. She had on board Master Sinclair and three men taken from the wreck of the Trent which was wtecked on Brion Island in the Gulf of St. Laurence. The Trent was from London, England.

St-laurence

Master Chiverfells. On May 31st, 1828, Lloyds List of Halifax N.S. states that the St-Laurence of and from Quebec to Denerary was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands October 10th 1827. This ship struck Brion Island. The crew and passengers were forced to winter on the Magdalen Islands.

CALEDONIA

Master Auld. On July 11th, 1831, Lloyd List of Quebec states that the Caledonia out bound from the Bay of Chaleur was on shore on the Magdalen Islands on June 17th 1831. She was not expected to get off. The Caledonia was wrecked on the northwest bar of Brion Island.

NANCY

Master M. Cartney. On December 25th, 1833, Lloyds List of New York states that the Nancy from Restigouche to Marysport was lost on the Magdalen Islands. The Nancy struck Brion Island in November of 1833 and became a total loss.

GILBERT HENDERSON

Master Pithey. On August 9th, 1833, Lloyds List of Arichat, Cape Breton states that the Gilbert Henderson from Quebec to Europe was totally lost on the Magdalen Islands on July 25th, 1833. The crew was saved. The Gilbert Henderson struck west point of Brion Island. She was a bark of 328 tons, built in St. John's, Newfoundland in 1815. She was owned by Actel.

AURORA

On August 4th, 1835, Lloyds List of Quebec states that the Aurora from Bathurst to Abbey Smith was lost on Brion Island. Seven of her crew arrived at Grosse Isle. There was no further mention of any other crew members.

SERAPH

Master W. Wood. Lloyds List states that the Seraph from Richibucto was totally wrecked on Brion Island on the 29th of November 1837. The crew and materials were saved. This vessel was one of 271 registered tons, built in Sunderland in 1836. She was owned by J. Miller of Newcastle, England.

CANTON

Master Garbult. On November 14th, 1837, Lloyds List of Halifax, N.S. states the Canton from Gaspe to Great Britain struck on the north west reef of Brion Island. The Master, his wife, and child left the wreck in the captain's gig with four other seamen. They were never heard from after. The Mate and five other members of the crew reached Grosse Isle in the jolly boat. The Canton was a brig of 273 registered tons built in Whitby in 1829 and she was owned by Lawson & Co. of Whitby.

MADAWASKA

Master McMirchy. Lloyds List states that the Madawaska a brig of 272 registered tons from Bathurst in ballast was wrecked on Brion Island, Magdalen Islands on July 29th, 1838. The crew and materials were saved.

LARCH

Master Evans. On December 23, 1840, Lloyds List of New York states that the Larch from Miramichi to Europe was totally wrecked on the Magdalen Islands on December 2, 1840. The crew all landed safely on shore, but in the end all but three froze to death. The Larch was said to have been wrecked on Brion.

TARBOLTEN

Master Irwing. On August 23rd. 1845, Lloyds List of Miramichi states that the Tarbolten from Liverpool to Dalhousie was totally wrecked on the island of Brion in the Gulf of ST. Laurence on July 24th, 1845. The crew and part of the materials were saved.

STEADFAST

Master Adams. On February 2nd., 1846, Lloyds List of Halifax, N.S. states that the Steadfast of Pool from Quebec to Bristol with timber was wrecked on Brion Island on the 8th of December 1845. The crew was saved. The Steadfast was a bark of 454 registered tons, built in Bristol, England in 1807. She was owned by L. Wallock of Pool.

LADY SEATON

Master Spencer. On May 25th, 1848, Lloyds List states that the bark Lady Seaton from Quebec to England struck on Brion Island at about the end of November 1847. The Master and Mate were drowned. The remainder of the crew was saved. The wreck subsequently came off and drifted to sea. The crew of this vessel wintered on the Magdalen Islands.

FOIGH A. BALLAGH

Master Webster. Lloyds List of Quebec states that on August 9th, 1847 that the Foigh A. Ballagh went on shore on the west reef of Brion Island in the Gulf of St. Laurence on the 14th. of July 1847. Her bilge filled with water and was sold as a wreck.

ANN

On May 22, 1850, Lloyds List of Quebec states that the bark Ann of Plymouth went down in the ice on May 10th, 15 miles north east of the Magdalen Islands. On May 10th, 1850 the Ann was near Brion Island. When lost, the crew was picked up by the William of Whitby bound for Restigouche.

JANE

Master Means. Lloyds List states on August 12th, 1856 that the ship Jane of Belfast, Ireland to Quebec was stranded on Brion and was abandoned by the crew. The Jane became a total wreck. This was a ship of 549 registered tons, built in Quebec in 1844, and owned by Sinclair of Belfast, Ireland.

Lloyds List of Arichat on October 1st, 1859 states that a fishing vessel arrived in Big Cheticamp Harbour loaded with sails and rigging taken from a derelict. She had fallen in with Brion Island. This vessel had a broken main and mizzen mast broken near the deck. There was no visible name.

FRINDSBURY

The casualty returns to the Board of Trade on August 18th 1867 states that the Frindsbury #19971, one of 355 registered tons, of London, floundered off the Magdalen Islands on May 3rd, 1866. The master was drowned. This vessel went down near Brion Island.

LIBERTAD

Master Jordan. Lloyds List of New York, on August 31st, 1870, states that the American bark Libertad from Montreal to Monte Video was wrecked on Brion Island. Another report from Perce Gaspe dated August 24th, 1870 stated that a letter from the Magdalen Islands dated August 12th, 1870 reported that the American bark Libertad from Montreal to Buenos Ayres with pine boards struck on Brion Island on the 5th of August, 1870. She struck during a thick fog, and she caught fire shortly after striking. The materials were to be sold.

A report from New York dated September 15th, 1870 claimed that the master and the crew set fire to the Libertad on purpose. However another and final report came from Lloyds List of Quebec dated September 16th 1870 stating that the fire on board the Libertad was accidental.

ERATO

On November 11th, 1871, Lloyds List of Gaspe states that a report from the Magdalen Islands claimed that the hull and cargo of the Erato from Jersey wrecked on Brion was sold by the master for \$124.00. The Erato struck Brion Island on October 12th, 1871.

OLSEN

Lloyds List reports that the bark Olsen from Buctouch to Liverpool was lost on Brion Island on the 23rd of December, 1872. The crew arrived at St. John New Brunswick on January 9th, 1873.

DEFENDER

The Defender, a brigantine, from South Shields, England to St. John, New Brunswick was wrecked on Brion Island on August 31st., 1872. The cause of the wreck was bad weather. The Defender was 336 registered tons.

LADY BIRD

The Lady Bird of Quebec from Quebec to Newfoundland was wrecked on Brion Island on June 11th, 1872. The cause of the wreck was an error in judgement. The Lady Bird was a brigantine of 150 registered tons.

GURLI

A report of October 6th, 1874, states that the Swedish bark Gurli, one of 686 registered tons was wrecked on the Magdalen Islands on October 14th., 1874, in a heavy gale. This ship was said to be wrecked on the east side of the Saddle Cove on Brion Island.

GRECIAN

Master B.K. Anderson: The Grecian, one of 140 tons, from Quebec to Burin with a load of flour was reported wrecked on Brion Island on September 22nd, 1876. She was abandoned by the crew, but during the night, she beat over the reef and disappeared. No portion of the ship or her cargo were ever seen again. The Grecian struck the west reef of Brion. The crew arrived in Liverpool onboard the Caspian. The Grecian was a brig built in Jersey in 1851, and was owned by J.G. Falls of Jersey.

MARIA

The Sessional Papers of June 21st, 1877 reports the wreck of the Russian Bark Maria on Brion Island in a voyage from Dalhousie, N.B. to London, England. This ship was one of 334 registered tons, built in 1861. Her home country was Russia.

THETIS

The wreck of the brig Thetis of Darnen, Norway on a voyage from London, England to Quebec was reported on March 31st., 1884. She was one of 558 registered tons. This vessel struck Brion Island and became a total wreck.

FESTINA LENTE Official # 83047

The Festina Lente was one of 81 registered tons. She struck Brion Island from Shelbourne, N.S. on August 6th, 1889, and became a total wreck.

HERBE

On October 20th, 1884, the Herbe, a vessel of 236 registered tons, struck Brion Island. The crew landed all sick with small pox. One member of the crew was already dead with the disease when she struck. Some of the settlers also contacted this sickness. The Herbe was on a voyage from the River Plate to Gaspe. She became a total loss. This vessel was owned by Joshua Alexander of Hi Street, St. Aubins, Jersey.

BORGHILD

This was a Norwegian Bark. She was one of 590 registered tons. During her voyage from Miramichi to Whitehaven she struck Brion Island on June 24, 1889 during a thick fog and became a wreck.

CARMIOLA

Master J.H. Wrought. On October 5th, 1891, Lloyds List states that the British bark Carmiola from Belfast to the Miramichi struck Brion Island and became a total wreck on the night of September 30th, 1891. She filled with water and went to pieces. According to the crew list of this vessel, she stopped at Sydney, N.S. before going on to Miramichi. The Carmiola was a wooden bark, one of 746 registered tons. She was built in Bear River, N.S. by Rice Clark, and she was owned by W.M. Thompson & Co. of Digby.

STAADSRAAD LANGE

Master Clementsen. On June 29th, 1891, Lloyds List reports that the Norwegian bark Staadsraad Lange from Saguenay for Melbourne was ashore on Brion Island with seven feet of water in her hold. Further reports stated that she had become a total wreck. The materials were sold for \$2,500.

CONGO

Master Realfsen. The Congo, a wooden bark of Norwegian registry, struck Brion Island in December of 1915. This was one of 459 registered tons, built in Grimstad, Norway in 1886 by Acties Congo. This ship was loaded with lumber for the U.K., much of which was salvaged after the ship broke up. According to what I have noted from my mother, much of this lumber was used in the building of homes and barns. Also, my mother told me many times that the church of St. Peters by the Sea at Old Harry was framed and boarded in with this lumber. The Rev. Arthur Reeves, Priest in Charge



19.11  
of the parish at the time, asked everyone who salvaged any of this lumber to donate some for the church at Old Harry. Also, the parsonage at Grosse Isle and or the barn were built from the Congo lumber. Being lumber for export, it was all # 1 material.

KEWANGO

This was a Norwegian steamer that struck Brion Island on the night of December 12th, 1915. This vessel was reported to have become a total loss.

S. S. VIENNA

The S.S. Vienna, one of 2,653 registered tons was stranded on Brion Island on June 15th, 1915. However, she was refloated after sustaining some damage.

S.S. CHELATROS

The S.S. Chelatros was a Greek freighter which was stranded on Brion Island on October 10th, 1941. This ship became a total wreck. She was outbound with a general cargo. Some of the material was later salvaged by divers.

I WONDER WHY

This boat was a small fishing vessel owned by Albert Cyr, a Madilinet. It was one of about 30 tons. This little schooner was anchored in the lea of Brion Island trying to ride out what the older people call the August gale. It was believed that his anchor cable parted, and that the ship was blown out to sea. The only alternative then, was around East Point and the harbour at Grand Entry. But, this was not to be. It was said at the time that his progress was followed from the big hill of Brion and from Grosse Isle or East Cape with telescopes. He was almost over to East Point when he suddenly vanished without a trace. Mr. Cyr, his two sons and Mr. Richard were all lost. This was August 1930.

FARRAGO

Lloyds List 23rd of October, 1854, states that the Farrago Master Le Dain from Perce to Naples was stranded on Brion Island September the 7th, 1854 and abandoned. She subsequently floated off, came on shore on the main island and became a total wreck. The greater part of her materials were saved.

On the Daniel Paquet map of wrecks from 1831 to 1883, the following vessels were reported lost on Brion Island. However, I was unable to get any information on them.

QUEBEC

FOX

The dates of the wrecks are unknown.

SURF

GOWAND

Mr. Paquet probably remembered the wrecks, or he knew somebody who did remember them.

THE McCALLUM LINE

by Ernest McCallum,

contributed by Leonard Clark.

an excerpt from It Only Concerns Us

## THE McCALLUM LINE

In 1958, while in Vancouver on a business trip, I looked up Miss Eva McCallum, a first cousin of our father, Charles Anderson McCallum. Her father was named James McCallum. Eva's sister, Flo, (her married name escapes me) had a daughter, Mrs. Marjorie Simpson, then living in Vancouver.

In becoming acquainted with these two 2nd. cousins they recounted a bit of family history which both claimed had been researched by a cousin (name unknown to me) in New York city. It was intended by Eva & Flo to communicate with this cousin and get the story in some written form, but as all good intentions usually go, so went this one. Ill health intervened and in a short while both Eva and Flo had joined their ancestors in that part of Heaven reserved for Highlanders.

The tale, as told to me, goes like this: A number of Scottish people having become unhappy with their lot in Scotland, in the Ayrshire area and northward toward Colgin and Oban, organized a shipload of people and their possessions and set sail for the New World, namely the American colonies, with Boston as their intended destination. Arriving at this place they were dismayed to find a battle raging with everyone shooting at everyone else. This must have been the start of the War for Independence. Let us place the date as 1776, give or take a year.

Not knowing what was going on due to the slow pace of news and communications in those days, and not wishing to become involved, these travellers put to sea and sailed northwards to an alternate destination, namely Isle St. Jean, later to be named by its English captors as prince Edward Island, Canada.

At that date in history, some 17 years after the Conquest of Canada by England against France, practically no one lived on Isle St. Jean. The early French settlers, the Acadians, had been expelled by the English and Colonial forces, and before that these Acadians had killed off the Indian or native population. Therefore, our shipload of travellers were landing on uninhabited land, in fact . they were perhaps the first English and or Gaelic speaking people to occupy this island.

Several seamen were buried on Brion Island. Two were buried near the lighthouse on the western end of the Island. One of these men died of small pox and no doubt he is the same man who was dead of this disease on board the Herbe from Jersey when she struck there in 1884. This grave was near the Cape with an iron railing around it. I was told this by Arnold Clark, a former light keeper. There is also another seaman buried much closer to the light. I have also been told that there are several seamen buried not far from the fishing camps on Brion Island.

The following is a list of ships lost on and around Brion Island over the years. There are some wrecks mentioned on other maps which I have not listed. I did not find any reference to them in my research, and therefore I was unable to give details on these vessels.

DUKE OF KENT Master Wood. There is very little on this boat. On July 17th, 1812, Lloyds List states that she was on a voyage from Glasgow, Scotland, to Miramichi and was totally lost on the Magdalen Islands Gulf of St. Lawrence. On April 20th, 1812, Lloyds List refers to this same ship and states that she hit an ice field north east of Brion and sank. The crew was saved.

HOPE Master, M. Morland. The Hope was totally wrecked on Brion Island in December of 1818. Lloyds List of Feb. 1819 states that the Hope from Miramichi to Grenock was totally lost on the Magdalen Island. Again, Lloyds does not say where. However, the Landry map shows that the ship was wrecked on Brion Island.

ALEXANDER Master, Donkin. On May 10th, 1819, Lloyds List states that the BRig Alexander of Newcastle, bound to Miramichi was totally lost on the Magdalen Islands on April 25th, 1819. It is believed that the Alexander struck the north west reef of Brion Island. The crew was saved. The Alexander was a Brig of 275 registered tons built in Sunderland in 1801 and was owned by Dryden. Part of her materials were saved and taken to Halifax, N.S. by two schooners belonging to the Magdalen Islands.

ELIZABETH Master Elliots. The Elizabeth of and from North Shields to the Miramichi was totally lost on the Magdalen Islands. According to Lloyds List of October 9th, 1821, this vessel was lost on Brion Island on the 14th of August 1821.

Our father, Charles, always said that his ancestors landed at Fortune Bay, but Dad's cousin, Finlay McCallum (Eva's Brother) told me the landing was at Rollo Bay. It is of no consequence as the two places are quite close to each other and not far from Souris, P.E.I.

The first name of the first McCallum to arrive, as described, is not known to me although "Murdock" has been suggested but from his cargo I've always thought of him as Noah. You see he and his fellow travellers came to stay and brought male and female of Horse, Cow, Pig, Sheep, Chicken, Dog, Cat, and so on, as well as such farming tools as they possessed, also, carpentry, blacksmithing, and masonry tools.

It is here that an interesting facet of our Great, Great, Grand Sire's personality comes to light. As did all his fellow travellers, he brought his wife and children, but our worthy Sire also brought along a second female in the person of a serving maid which proved to be extremely farsighted, for, sad to relate, his wife succumbed to the rigors of the long voyage, died and was buried at sea. In due course our hero married the maid, and proceeded to procreate and help populate Prince Edward Island.

One of his sons, Muir McCallum-probably- settled in or near to present day St. Peters P.E.I. and it is his line that this tale pursues. Another son, name unknown, removed to the newly formed country, United States of America and reputedly, at one time in his life, owned a farm on Manhattan Island at the site upon which New York City Hall was eventually built. (It is obvious, that if this is true, that he should not have sold his farm.)

From Muir McCallum came our Grandfather Daniel Singleton McCallum, and he married twice. His first wife's name was Harris and I know little about this marriage except that there were two sons and a daughter, named Edward (Ned), John, and Elizabeth (Dad's half-brothers and half-sister). Ned had lived in Verdun, P.Q. His wife, Aunt Addie, visited us on the farm at Parker Hill (near

Randboro, P.Q.) probably around 1922, but travel was very limited in those days, and money with which to travel was even more limited, so this connection became lost. Elizabeth was married to Sam McCormick of Grindstone, Magdalen Islands and in due course moved to and lived in Scotstown, P.Q.

Now to return to Daniel Singleton McCallum, who was known in life as Singleton, or "Sing" McCallum. Following the death of his first wife he re-married to Margaret Dingwell, our grandmother. I have (large) enlargements of their photos which Dad had made from ancient tin-types and I can remember with what pride he framed and hung them in the house at Randboro. They were about all he had to hang onto for parents, as he and his brother William and sisters Sadie and Bertha were orphaned at an early age.

Daniel Singleton McCallum's marriage to Margaret Dingwell took place at Grosse Isle (Magdalen Islands) on August 26th. 1874. The ceremony was under the charge of Mr. R.C. Tombs. missionary, who later became Rev. R.C. Tombs. While the point is not really important, it is equally probable that Mr. Tombs married them on Bryon Island and then entered the fact in the Anglican Record Book at Grosse Isle.

To fully appreciate this matter a knowledge of the geography of the Magdalen Islands is necessary. Bryon Island is a small island laying about 12 miles northwards from Grosse Isle. No church, school, municipal office, or other facility ever existed on Bryon Island. It is about 1½ miles x 3 miles in size. It carried a lighthouse, now fully automated. In the times of our forefathers it was an outstanding lobster fishing station.

Grandmother Margaret Dingwell was born in Prince Edward Island, \* ? and since a small village, Dingwell's Mills is located near St. Peter's, P.E.I., there is reason to believe she came from there and was taken to Bryon Island by her father William Dingwell (my Greatgrandfather).

Our father (Charles) always referred to William Dingwell as Old King Dingwell and it was a long while before it became clear to me that he was referring to his maternal grandfather. Dingwell was an entrepreneur, to say the least. He apparently had leased, or otherwise obtained possession of Bryon Island for the purpose of Lobster and Cod

fishing, seal hunting and farming. He also operated the lighthouse throughout the navigation season. He operated a lobster canning factory and had need for skilled workmen which led to the recruitment in P.E.I. of Daniel Singleton McCallum and three of Grandfather's brothers, namely John, James, and George McCallum. These came with their wives and children to Bryon Island from St. Peter's, P.E.I.. A glance at a map of the Gulf of St. Lawrence will show that it is all clear sailing between these two points, and they sure as hell were all good sailors having been practically born in a dory.

They all lived for many years on Bryon Island and bore many children there, all that is except George whom Dad always called "Uncle Geordie", and who remained a bachelor.

Grandfather "Sing" and Grandmother Margaret bore four children on Bryon Island in the following order: Sarah (Aunt Sadie), William (Uncle Bill, of glass nailing fame), Charles (Dad) & Aunt Bertha. As mentioned earlier, Grandmother died on Bryon Island when the children were very young. Eva McCallum, in Vancouver, told me she had a childhood recollection that her Aunt Margaret had died in childbirth, as she remembered seeing a baby in the coffin with her. (Remember the isolation these souls endured at that time and place, Bryon Island in the early 1880's)

Grandfather "Sing" died a few years later leaving his four children orphaned at very young ages. They were taken in hand by an uncle, Townsend Dingwell, their mother's brother, and his wife Jane. This couple had been attracted to Bryon Island and also worked for "King" Dingwell. It is of interest to note that they in turn had four children namely, Richard (Dick), Todd, Florence and Carolyn. These are out Dad's first cousins and they were practically raised as brothers and sisters. None of these four Dingwell children ever married and as of this date (Feb., 1984) only Carolyn survives at age 96 (she is now in Hospital at Grindstone, Magdalen Islands).

Now to return to Grandfather Singleton's brothers, where we left them on Bryon Island raising children of whom some are: James McCallum who married Eva Baker in Lennoxville, Quebec, Their daughter Doris resulted from this marriage; Phil McCallum who remained a bachelor, Finlay McCallum, his brother Johnny McCallum - killed at Vimy Ridge,, and another Johnny McCallum (brother of

Phil(, Eva McCallum (daughter of James); also her sister Florence and no doubt others of whom I've not heard. All of these McCallum's named in this paragraph are Dad's (Charles) first cousins.

Grandfather's brother George moved to Grindstone in the Magdalen Islands and set up as a blacksmith and "forged" out his lifetime there in that capacity, dieing at a great old age. He was known there as "Geordie" McCallum.

Grandfather's other brothers James and John left Bryon Island before his death and moved to Scotstown P.Q. for a few years. James moved on, first to Winnepeg, Manitoba, then to Vancouver, B.C., where he died at age 93 according to his daughters Eva & Flo and son Finlay. Leaving Scotstown in due course, John was reported to have moved to either Montreal or Verdun, Quebec and there are a great many McCallums there.

Our father's (Charles Anderson McCallum) dates are: Born on May 1, 1877, Died-March 17, 1960.

Of Grandfather's children, Sadie married a cousin by name of McCallum and settled on Entry Island of the Magdalens. They had two children, George McCallum and one other son who died in his youth. (George McCallum married Luvia Leggett and died in 1940) (They had no children). But more about Sadie whose first husband had died not long after their two sons had been born. She remarried a man by name of Patton and had a couple or more children, one of whom was named Percy, and a daughter Matilda(Tilly); then this husband Patton, also died. Aunt SADIE married again, a man named Collins, and had a good many more children- maybe as many as nine. She died at a good old age on Entry Island in the Magdalens.

William McCallum (Uncle Bill of glass nailing fame) was a seriously crippled man from a childhood accident and resulting lack of, complete absence of, medical care but proficient as a cabinet maker. He never married. He came to our home on Parker Hill in 1922, and lived with us for some 4 years, finally locating in Sawyer-ville, Quebec, where he made his living as a cabinet maker., dieing in 1947 at our present home in Randboro, P.Q. A specimen of his curious ability to drive nails through glass may be seen along with some notes on his life in the Compton County Museum at Eaton Corner, P.Q.



Aunt Bertha married David Dickson (or Dixon) and settled on Entry Island where they both enjoyed long and happy lives, albeit childless, except for a boy, Clarence, whom they adopted.

It can be seen at a glance that the progeny of "Sing" and Margaret McCallum were not very successful in perpetuating the family name. None of the foregoing left a trace,.....

- end of excerpt.

MEMORIES  
OF  
BRION ISLAND

SIXTEEN YEARS ON BRYON ISLAND- Ross Keating

I was two years old when my Dad took the position as lighthouse keeper on Bryon Island. I don't remember the events that took place then, but I heard my Mum and Dad discuss them many times. It was on the 1st. of December, 1927 we boarded the Canadian Icebreaker Ironmare at Grosse Isle. However, before we were able to get to Bryon Island the wind struck Northeast with a severe snowstorm, during which time the Ironmare took shelter in Pleasant Bay. On the morning of the 5th. the wind calmed and the storm stopped, so we lifted anchor and headed for Brion Island, landing there in the late afternoon. My Mum and Dad, along with Foster Clark from Old Harry, carried my two brothers and I through waist deep snow from the shore to the house. It was Dad's first time on the island. The previous lighthouse keeper showed him how to light the light and put it out, and then left, and it was left to him to find out how everything worked which took many long hours. However, the end of December soon came, at which time the light was shut down for the winter, commencing again the first of April. For Mum it was getting adjusted to a new home on a lonely island with one other family five miles away.

My first recollection was when I was four years old, when there was a trip to the Aberdeen Hospital in New Glasgow for a tonsil operation. The main source of transportation to and from the mainland then was by the Mail Carrier Mr. Tom Turnbull. At that time there was a Post Office on Bryon Island. We had Mail Service once a week from April to November. The part we enjoyed the most was Mr. Turnbull used to bring the boys Robert and Spencer with him. With no other boys around we sure welcomed them. However this was shortlived, it was only a few years then the post office was closed. They didn't sell enough stamps to keep the post office running. So after that we just got mail occasionally when someone came for a visit with the exception of June and July when the boats were there fishing.

The long winter months were the worst, and how long they seemed to be from Nov. till April. How glad we were to see the ice go and the fishing boats come. At that time there were 10 to 12 boats from Grindstone and House Harbour, fishing at the Eastpoint of Bryon. Fishermen like Dulare Bernard, Peter Massey, Fred Massey, John Massey and Jake Burke.

These men came to Bryon to fish for quite a number of years; some years to take home a good catch of lobsters and other years to strike a heavy storm at the first of the season and sometimes lose nearly all their gear.

During our first years on Bryon our communication was limited after the boats left in September. In the spring of 1935 there was a radio phone installed there. This was to be our greatest blessing because the following winter it saved my Dad's life. We had a lot of problems with it however, and a lot of the time it wasn't working, but we were very fortunate that first year. The installation was done by Mr. Edwards with Forbe Buck, and Pete Clark, who spent a week with us.

Another visitor we used to love to come was Clarence Clark, then the Fishery Officer who used to make several visits down during the summer, and how excited we would get when we saw the big boat coming in Westpoint Cove. Dad used to get a lobster license from him, and we would put out a few traps and catch enough lobsters for our own use. Lobster licenses were then 25¢. I remember Dad telling him on one occasion that if he struck a storm and lost his traps he wanted his 25¢ back.

I would like to mention a few of the men that really helped us, bringing our mail and other things we needed- Glenson Craig, Earl Craig, Bill Burke, Jerry Burke, Tad Dickson, and Percy Rankin.

The most unforgettable event that took place was the winter of 1936 when my Dad took seriously ill. About three years prior to this he developed stomach ulcers and as time went on they continued to get worse. He spent August and September of 1934 in the Aberdeen Hospital in New Glasgow. The doctors treated him, but failed to diagnose the seriousness of his case. Finally, in January 1936, he took seriously ill. It was sometime during the night of the 14th. He woke up very faint. He felt that if he got the cold wind blowing in his face he would feel better, so he got out of bed and went to the door. As he opened the porch door, he fainted and fell head long out the door, down four steps and onto the frozen gravel. How long he stayed there no one knows. Mom knew nothing about it till he came back in and fell across Mom's bed. It was three o'clock in the morning, and he was in bad shape. His face was badly cut and bruised, and there were two puddles of blood on the snow outside the door, that ran from his face while he lay there that night. I shall never forget the scene as I looked at Dad lying in bed the next morning. I was only ten years old, but as I write these lines now, 49 years later, these scenes are fresh in my memory.

As I already said, the spring of 1935, the government installed a Radiophone on Bryon Island and Grosse Isle, giving us communication. The calling times were 8-11 am., 3-7 pm. At 8 am. Mom sent her first message to Charlottetown, P.E.I. for help because Mom knew if she didn't get help, and get it soon, Dad wouldn't live through another night. At that time he was haemorrhaging bad inside.

At one o'clock Mom still hadn't got an answer to her first message, so she sent the second one, and it was an urgent one. At two o'clock she got an answer, and after some communication the rescue mission was about to begin. This daring attempt was to be made by Pilot Walter Fowler, and the landing place was Dandy Head, five full miles away. Now at this time Dad wasn't able to sit up so there had to be some sort of an ambulance to get Dad to where the plane was to land. This was done by Alex Benard with his horse and sleigh, with a box built on his sleigh, and a mattress and some blankets. Dad was made quite comfortable for the journey along the north side of Bryon Island.

I want to commend Alex Benard. Alex is from Pointe-aux-Loups and he moved his family to Bryon Island that fall, for the winter, and I say that God brought him there because he knew that we would need help, and Alex so graciously filled the need. Besides getting Dad to the plane he made regular trips two and three times a week to cut wood and help in whatever way he could.

Dad was admitted to the P.E.I. Hospital around 5 o'clock that evening, and upon examination the doctor told him that he had 5 or 6 more hours to live. However, he underwent a very serious operation, recovered quickly, and returned to Bryon Island by plane on February 25. Were we glad to have him back, because when he left we weren't sure if we would see him alive again.

As we grew older we became more involved in the operation and maintenance of the light. There was cutting of wood and the tending the cattle and sheep to do. We mainly had two or three cows, a calf, horse, and ten to twelve sheep. When I say "we", I am speaking of my brother Bentley, 1½ years older than I, and Fred 1½ years younger. When there was anything to do, there was usually a lengthy discussion as to who was going to do what.

One of the biggest jobs was getting water. In the dry part of the summer and in the winter, we had to haul water from a spring two miles away. In summer we hauled it on the horse and dump cart and in winter our Newfoundland dog Bingo was hitched to the hand sleigh. We used to haul it by the barrel but we didn't always reach home with a full barrel. On one occasion Fred and I were hauling on the horse and we had two barrels and we were both on the sleigh as well. The horse stumbled and then the shafts broke. Needless to say there was some water flying.

Life on Bryon was lonely and boring at times, but there were times of excitement. To be a lighthouse keeper is exciting and rewarding. It also carries a lot of responsibility, knowing there are ships depending on that light for navigation. The years before and during the war there were a lot of shipping up and down the Gulf. However during our 16 years on Bryon Island there was only one shipwreck. It happened in the fall of 1941.

A ship left Montreal for Sydney to join a convoy for overseas, and struck a reef on the north side of Bryon, which damaged her bottom quite badly, Tugs came, and for six days worked on repairing her bottom. There was fine weather, light south and southwest winds, and at the end of the sixth day she was all ready for the tugs to hook on and pull her off, but it was getting late in the evening so they decided to wait till morning. That night the wind struck northwest. The tug had to leave and take shelter on the south side of the island. By daybreak there was quite a sea pounding around her. At 12 o'clock she broke in two. We could see the water coming through her from the land. At two o'clock the crew lowered two life boats over and left her. They landed in a little cove. We helped them up the cliffs with ropes.

Two days later the bow section broke up, then a week later the stern section went down, littering the north side of Bryon Island with a five million dollar cargo.

In the spring of 1943 Dad decided to retire from the lighthouse so in September we moved away, just three months short of sixteen years after moving to Bryon Island.

#### A Testimony from Rhoda Davis

Rhoda Davis went to Brion Island in the early 1960's as cook for a young peoples' camp. She stayed in the old Dingwell's house for over a month.

Rhoda enjoyed her stay on Brion Island and would like to live there. She feels that it is a great pity that the old homestead of the Dingwell's has been destroyed, and would like to see it restored, and a caretaker living on Brion Island to take care of it.

Caroline Dingwell lived with Rhoda for several weeks, and told her a great deal about her life on Brion Island. According to Caroline, life was very hard and lonely. They grew potatoes, turnips, other vegetables, and grain. They also raised and cared for numerous livestock. She told how her brother Dick made new grave markers to replace ones which had rotted away. These markers, which marked the graves of the Master and Mate of the "Lady Seaton" who drowned off the shores of Brion Island in 1847, and were buried on the western side of the Saddle Cove.

Caroline also told Rhoda how her sister Florence, a registered nurse, came back to Brion Island after nursing in the United States for several years, and that Florence graduated in Boston. Florence died in Grindstone, Magdalen Islands, in 1950, and Caroline's two brothers are also buried in the Anglican Cemetery in Grindstone. Jack died in 1975, and William in 1940. Caroline passed away in Grindstone in 1984, at the age of 92 years. This marked the end of the Brion Island Dingwells.

#### Clarence Clark Reminisces

Clarence Clark remembers his mother, Violet Richards, speaking of her years on Brion Island as a telegraph operator. Violet was sixteen years old when she first went to Brion Island in 1902. She lived there with her Aunt Peggy (Margaret Aitkins) for 5 years.

After her marriage, Violet often received winter supplies such as earthen crocks of butter, salt beef and pork, vegetables, and berries from her Aunt Peggy.

Clarence would very much like to see Brion Island's buildings restored and its history and heritage preserved.

(Violet Richards, 1886-1956, was the telegraph operator on Brion Island from 1902-1907. Her mother, Annie Aitkins, was a sister to Margaret, wife of Bill Dingwell. Violet's sister Daisy often visited Brion Island many times, but did not stay there.)

Pg. 30

CHILDHOOD MEMORIES OF BRYON ISLAND by Lois (Keating) McLean

I was born at Grosse Isle on August 19, 1933, and was taken to Bryon Island late in September of that year. My father was lighthouse keeper on Bryon Island at the time, and we stayed there the year round. The light was going from April to late November. If one of us needed medical attention during the winter he would light it and when they saw it at Grosse Isle they would call Charlottetown to send a plane on, such as the time in midwinter that Dad took sick with bleeding ulcers. Felix Richards started the light and the next day a plane came on and took him to Charlottetown.

The house we lived in was in fair condition. It had three bedrooms upstairs, and four rooms downstairs, one of which wasn't sealed. There were all soft wood floors with no carpets or floor coverings on them. My mother used to scrub the floors every week on her knees.

We raised all our own animals, grew all our own vegetables and every fall Dad would butcher a beef, pig, and sometimes one or two lambs, as we always had from twelve to fifteen sheep. In the spring Mum used to shear the sheep and what a job! Wash the wool, pick it, (which was a job for all us kids) and send it to Condon's for yarn and blankets. She knitted all of our socks and mitts. She also made butter in the summer. She used to supply the fishermen who used to come over from House Harbour and Etang-du-Nord to fish lobsters. Dad made the hay with a horse and mowing machine. Our horses' name was Dean and what a horse he was! A big strawberry roan with a white star on his forehead. The only fuel we had was wood. Dad would go into the woods in late September or early October and cut it until the snow came.

Dad did a lot of fishing for our own use. He wasn't allowed to sell any fish on account of having the light. In the gunning season he shot a lot of ducks, and in the spring he would go sealing with Dick and Jack Dingwell. After my brothers got big enough he took them on the ice. We also raised our own chickens and had all of our own eggs. One year my mother and I were over to Entry Island to see my grandmother, and she got 6 Plymouth Rock hens. We took them back to Grosse Isle. The day we left to go back to Bryon Island it was blowing kind of hard. Carl Craig and Percy Rankin took us over. About half way across a sea struck the boat and the box we had the hens in went from one side of the boat to the other and the cover fell off. Two of the hens jumped onto the side of the boat and into the water. Percy reached over and grabbed one by the head and the other by the tail, put them in the box, put the cover on and sat on it for the rest of the way.

The only means of communication we had with Grosse Isle was a Marconi set (which us kids used to call the talking machine). Dad used to talk to Jim Quinn at 11 am. and 7 pm. When it broke down Joe LaBorder would come over from Grosse Isle to fix it. Forbes Buck would come over to fix it too. We had a battery radio which was great in the winter. We had an aerial from the light to the house and we could get stations from the states. We used to listen to the Lone Ranger, John and Judy, The Shadow, Gabriel Heater; Dad would never miss the Jack Benny Show. Church Service from Charlottetown was on every Sunday morning.

After World War 11 started they had a coded message- A for apple, B for butter, etc. It would come over the radio to the tune of Roll out the Barrel. The reason for this was in case there was an enemy submarine in the vicinity. When A was coded there was no danger. They had C which meant there were subs around. They would give the L & L and Dad would always have to keep a record of it and send it to the Department of Transport.

MY MEMORIES OF BRION ISLAND (BENTLEY KEATING)

On December 5th., 1927 my father Edward F. Keating took my mother, brothers and myself on Brion Island to relieve Edmond Richard as lighthouse keeper. We had no firewood in the house. With all our furniture on the beach. My Dad had to go and cut fine wood for the house. He had to carry our bedding  $\frac{1}{2}$  of a mile on his back for us kids to sleep that night. On the following morning our nearest neighbour John Dingwell came to help us with two horses. Mr. Dingwell left one with my Dad for hauling firewood and such.

My father kept that light from 1927 to 1943. During these 16 years we were friends and neighbours of the Dingwells at all times.

THE DINGWELL HOME ON BRION ISLAND

They had a full basement with a water cistern to catch rain water for home use. They also had what I call a farmer's kitchen which contained a cream separator, a big butter churn, also scales for weighing butter. Inside there was a regular kitchen, dining-room, bedroom, and livingroom on the main floor. Upstairs I can't say as I was not there.

NOW FOR THE HISTORY OF BRION ISLAND AS I KNOW IT

The first settler on Brion Island was a Mr. White who hailed from Scotland. After he made his claim on the land he hired a housekeeper from P.E.I., who had two sons William and Townsend. William married a lady named Peggy Aitkins who as far as I know hailed from Grand Entry. Townsend married a lady who was born on Brion Island. Her maiden name was Jane McCallum. Check the cemetery on Brion Island for proof. And something else- Brion Island from years back was settled by English people clear of two French squatters Hector Deagle and Joseph Bushie who sold their land to Delaney people from House Harbour.



MEMORIES OF A VISIT TO BRION ISLAND

Mildred Clarke of Old Harry remembers visiting her cousin Edward Keating and his wife on Brion Island about fifty years ago. He was the lighthouse keeper at the time.. (from 1927-1943)

While on Brion Island, Mildred was invited to the Dingwell's for supper, along with her aunt, Mr. Keating's mother. Although she can not recall what was served for supper, except for the delicious strawberries and cream, she well remembers that the Dingwells were very congenial hosts.

At the end of their visit, Ed Keating came for them with a horse and cart.

Mildred would like to see Brion Island's homesteads restored and the beauty of Brion Island preserved.

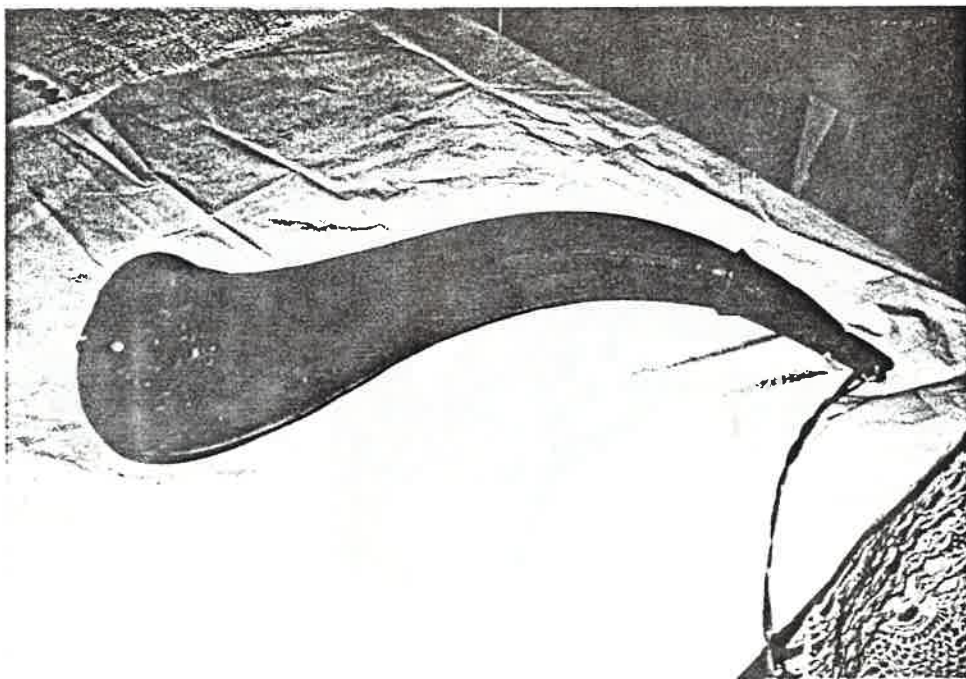
MEMORABLIA

RELICS FROM BRION ISLAND

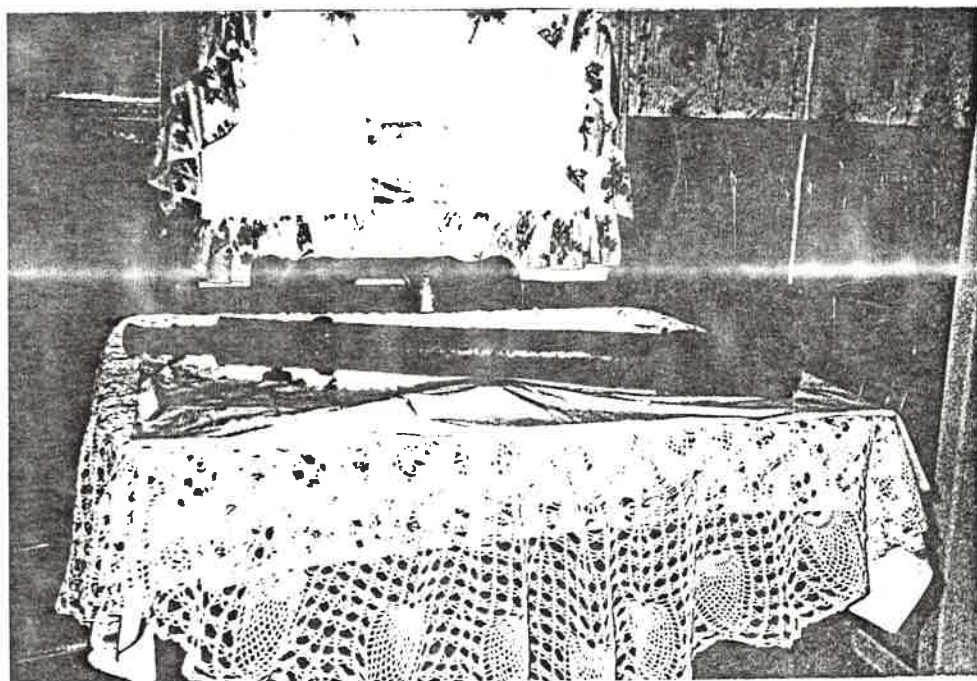
At the home of Beverly Rankin is a powder horn used to carry powder for muzzle loading guns. Edwin Chenell gave the powder horn to Beverly Rankin's father, Ezra Rankin, about 80 to 85 years ago. The horn came from Brion Island.

On this powder horn is a design of a square rigger ship, a horse standing on a chest with the following inscription on the chest: GVLIELMXIS.

Mr. Rankin also has in his possession a spy-glass used by Ezra Rankin (Grosse Isle) which was used to spy for seal from Grosse Isle North Mountain to Brion Island. The spy-glass belonged to the Leslie Company, and was left at the home of Ezra Rankin.



POWDER HORN



SPYGLASS

ly 24  
PETER B. CLARKE

"I was not born on Brion Island; if I was called after Brion Island, I don't know. I don't remember my mother or father telling me anything about Brion Island except that they spent one winter on there and the Dingwells were very friendly.

At the time my parents stayed on there Ned Richards was the lighthouse keeper. My father stayed there to prepare for fishing in the Spring.

Florence Dingwell was a very good friend of my mother's. When I was born she gave me a plate and cup as a baby gift. I broke the plate when I was young, and I still have the cup. I was told that this cup was my good luck cup. Since I became an adult I have only been back to Brion Island twice.



THE CUP IS AN ORANGE/PINK COLOUR, WITH BABY STORKS AROUND IT. IT IS ABOUT 5 INCHES TALL, WITH A HANDLE ON IT, AND IS MADE OF GLASS.

GRAVE MARKER OF SARAH (HARRIS) CHENELL

THE MOTHER OF EDWIN, WIFE OF PAUL

BORN 1833 - DIED 1906

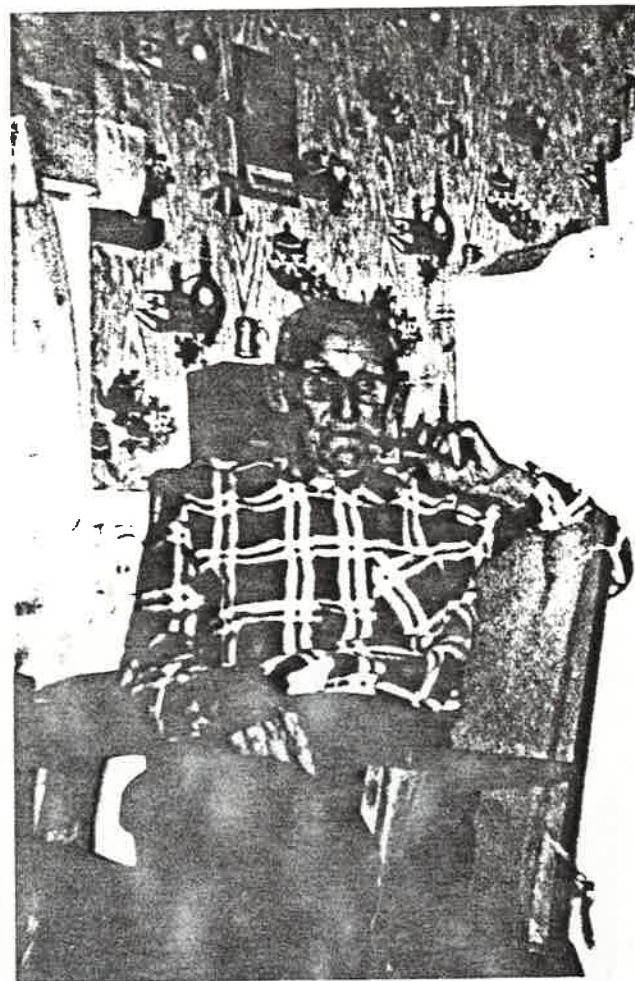


EDWIN CHENELL WAS THE ORIGINAL OWNER OF THE POWDER HORN,  
 SHOWN ON THE PREVIOUS PAGE, WHICH HE GAVE TO EZRA RANKIN. EDWIN  
 CHENELL AND HIS FAMILY LIVED ON BRION ISLAND. HIS FATHER, PAUL WAS  
 BORN IN FRANCE, AND HIS MOTHER WAS BORN IN PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND.



LEFT: CHARLES ANDERSON McCALLUM  
1877 - 1960  
and  
LOTTIE MARGARET PARKER  
1876 - 1960

PARENTS OF ERNEST McCALLUM WRITER OF  
"IT ONLY CONCERNS US", AN EXCERPT OF  
WHICH IS FOUND IN THIS REPORT. (THE  
McCALLUM LINE)



RIGHT:  
JAMES McCALLUM  
1870 - 1963  
BROTHER TO CHARLES AND  
WILLIAM McCALLUM, WHO ARE THE  
CHILDREN OF SINGLETON AND  
MARGARET (DINGWELL) McCALLUM.



LEFT:  
WILLIAM McCALLUM  
1875 - 1947

( A SPECIMEN OF HIS CURIOUS ALBILITY  
TO DRIVE NAILS THROUGH GLASS MAY  
BE SEEN, ALONG WITH SOME NOTES ON  
HIS LIFE AT THE COMPTON COUNTY  
MUSEUM AT EATON CORNER, P.Q.)



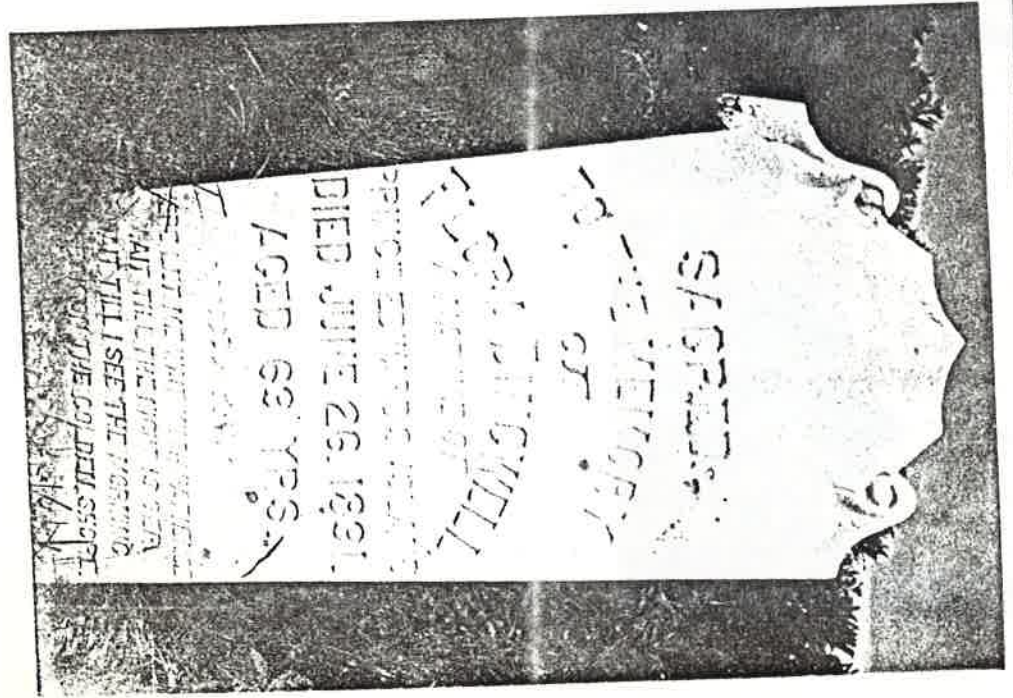
THESE PHOTOGRAPHS WERE MADE FROM TINTYPES. THE MAN PORTRAYED IS BELIEVED TO BE JAMES WHITE, WHO, ACCORDING TO THE 1871 CENSUS, WAS BORN IN SCOTLAND AND DIED ON BRION ISLAND IN 1870 AT THE AGE OF 78. HE WAS ONE OF THE ORIGINAL SETTLERS ON BRION ISLAND. (THE TINTYPES WERE FOUND IN A TRUNK BELONGING TO CAROLINE DINGWELL.)



Finley McCallum and wife. (Finley is the son of James McCallum)

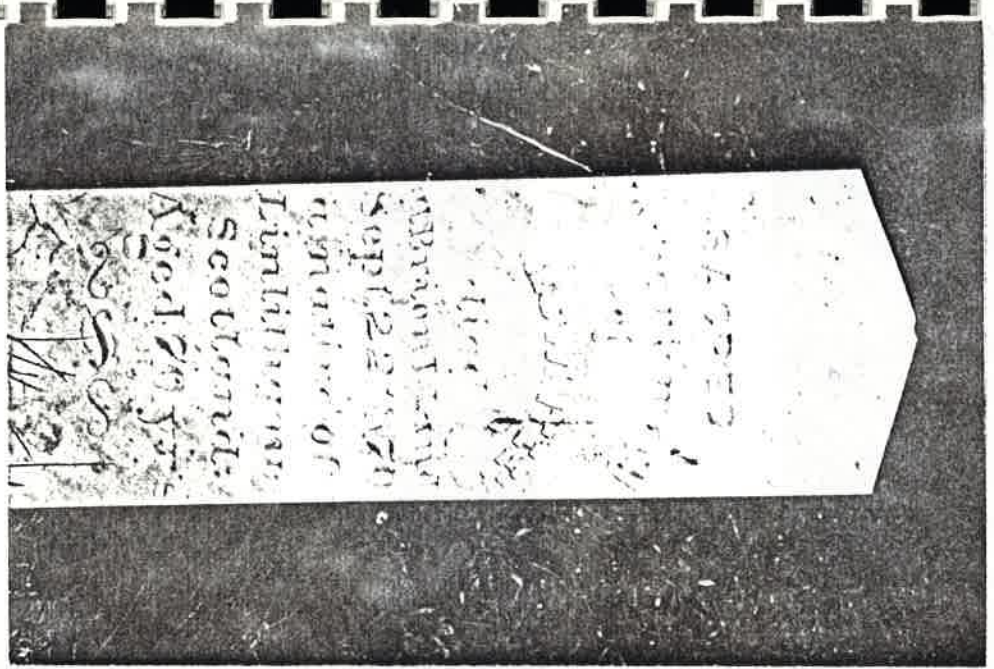








TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
ALBERT DINGWELL  
DIED JUNE 28, 1891  
AGED 69 YEARS



TO THE MEMORY  
OF  
ALBERT DINGWELL  
DIED JUNE 28, 1891  
AGED 69 YEARS

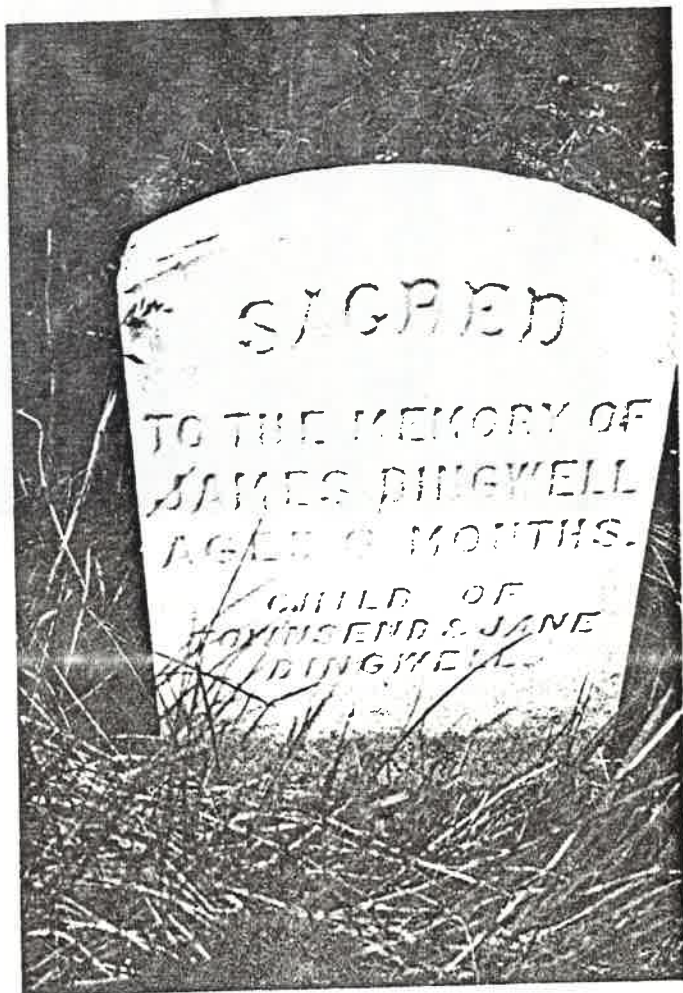
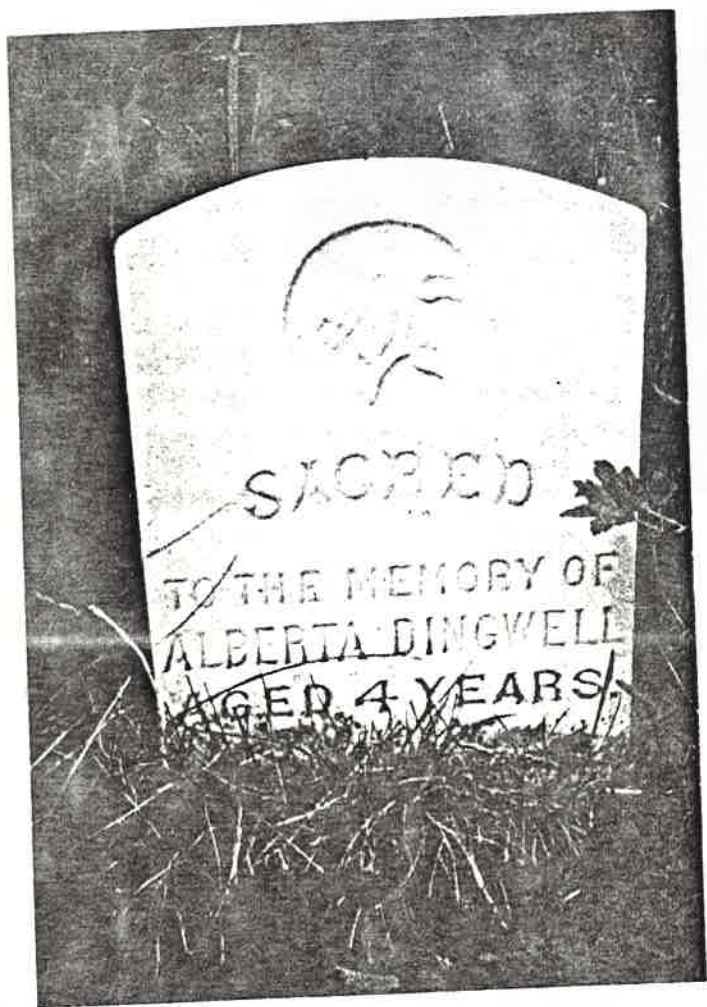
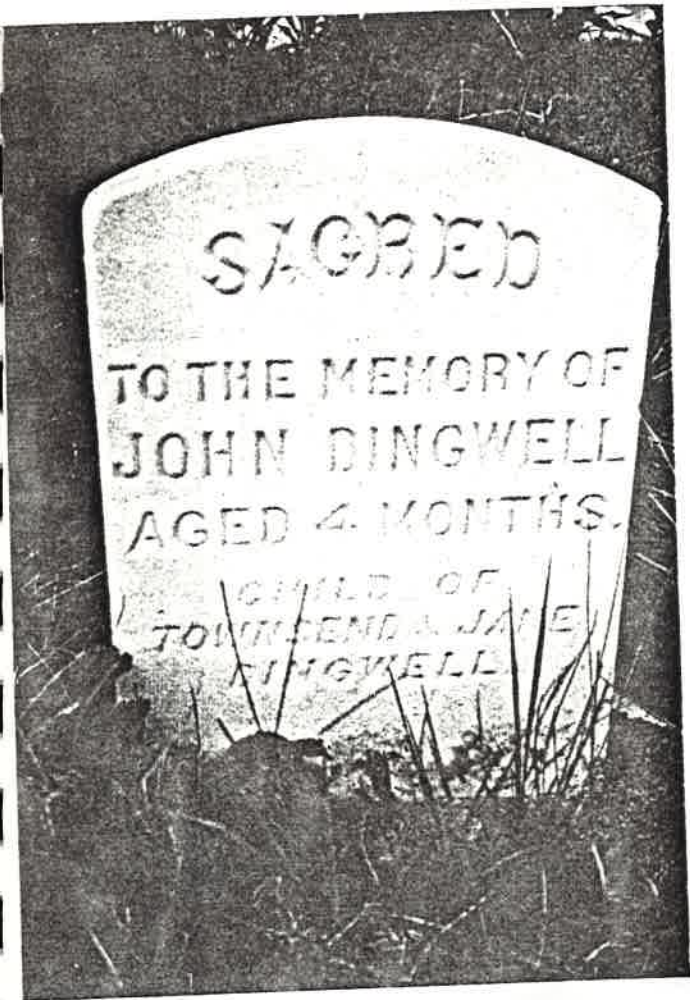


AT REST  
IN LOVING MEMORY  
OF  
WILLIAM E. DINGWELL  
DIED AT BRYAN ISLAND  
OCT. 24<sup>th</sup> 1907  
AGED 64 YEARS  
TO BE WITH YOU STILL - MEMBERT J. GILM  
FOR HIS COUNSEL - GUIDE - FRIEND - YOU  
WILL MISS HIM - BUT HIS LOVE WILL  
LIVE WITH YOU - HIS LOVE WILL LIVE WITH YOU



TO THE MEMORY OF  
ALBERT DINGWELL  
AGED 4 MONTHS  
CHILD OF  
TOWNSEND & JAMES  
DINGWELL

S. GREEN

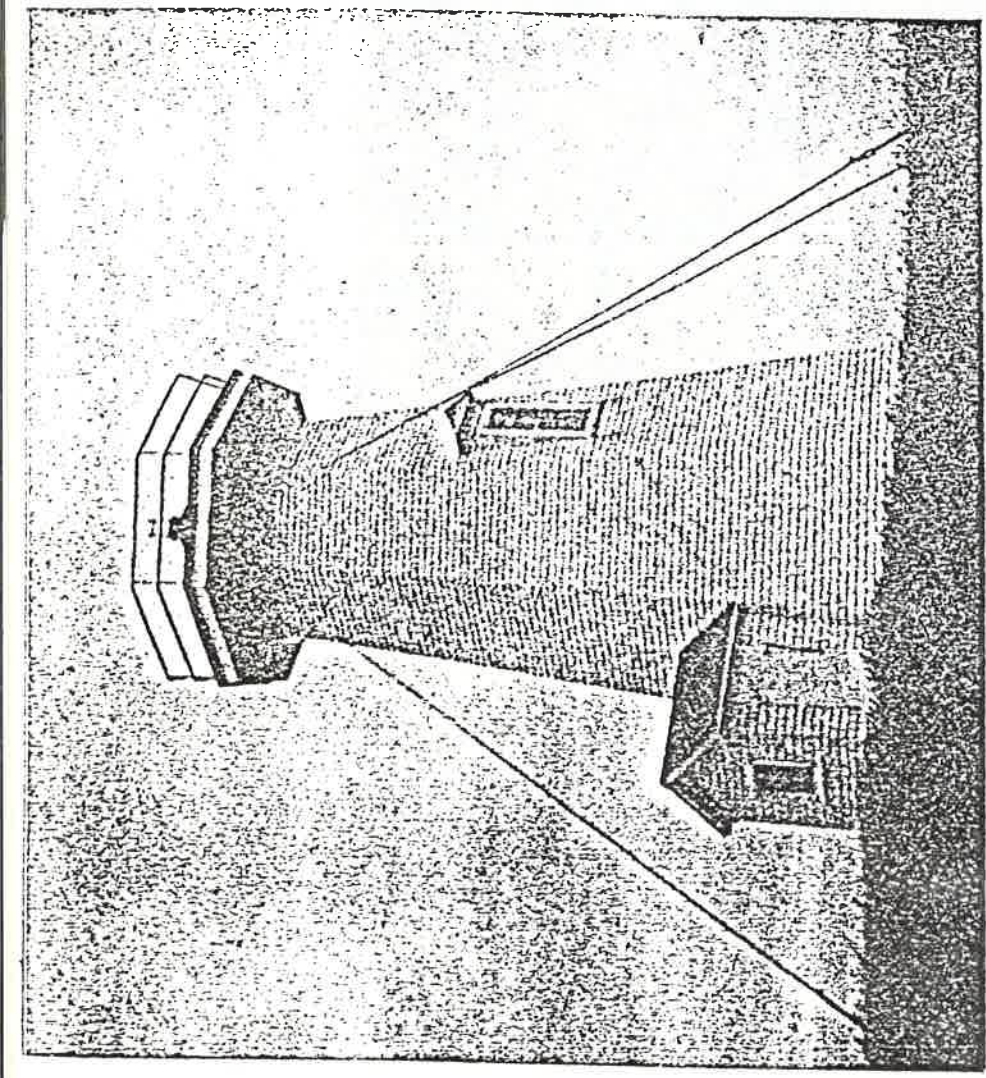


Lighthouse and Residence of Lighthousekeeper,  
Brion Island, circa- 1945 1930-34?

re: Ross Keating



19.72



Lighthouse on Brion Island in 1985

7  
photo print out - 1985



Florence Dingwell, Back Row, first on left.

300-11-'01



The Boston City Hospital.

Boston, September 1, 1908

This Certifies that

Miss Florence Dingwell

has served as

Acting Assistant Nurse

in

The Boston City Hospital

for the period of three months,

ending September 1, 1908

George H. M. Rowe  
 Superintendent  
 and Resident Physician

pg. 46



Gravestone on  
Brion Island, M.I.

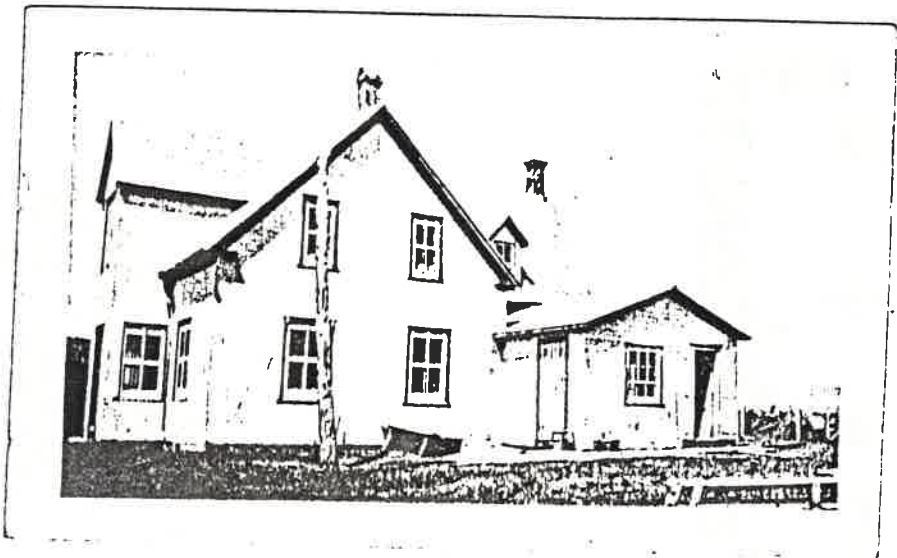


Flora Dingwell  
Formerly of P.E.I.  
1813 - 1891  
First Dingwell on Brion Island



Townsend C. Dingwell, son of Flora Dingwell, on  
right, with members of family.





Townsend Dingwell's family home, 1943



Caroline and John Dingwell, 1969



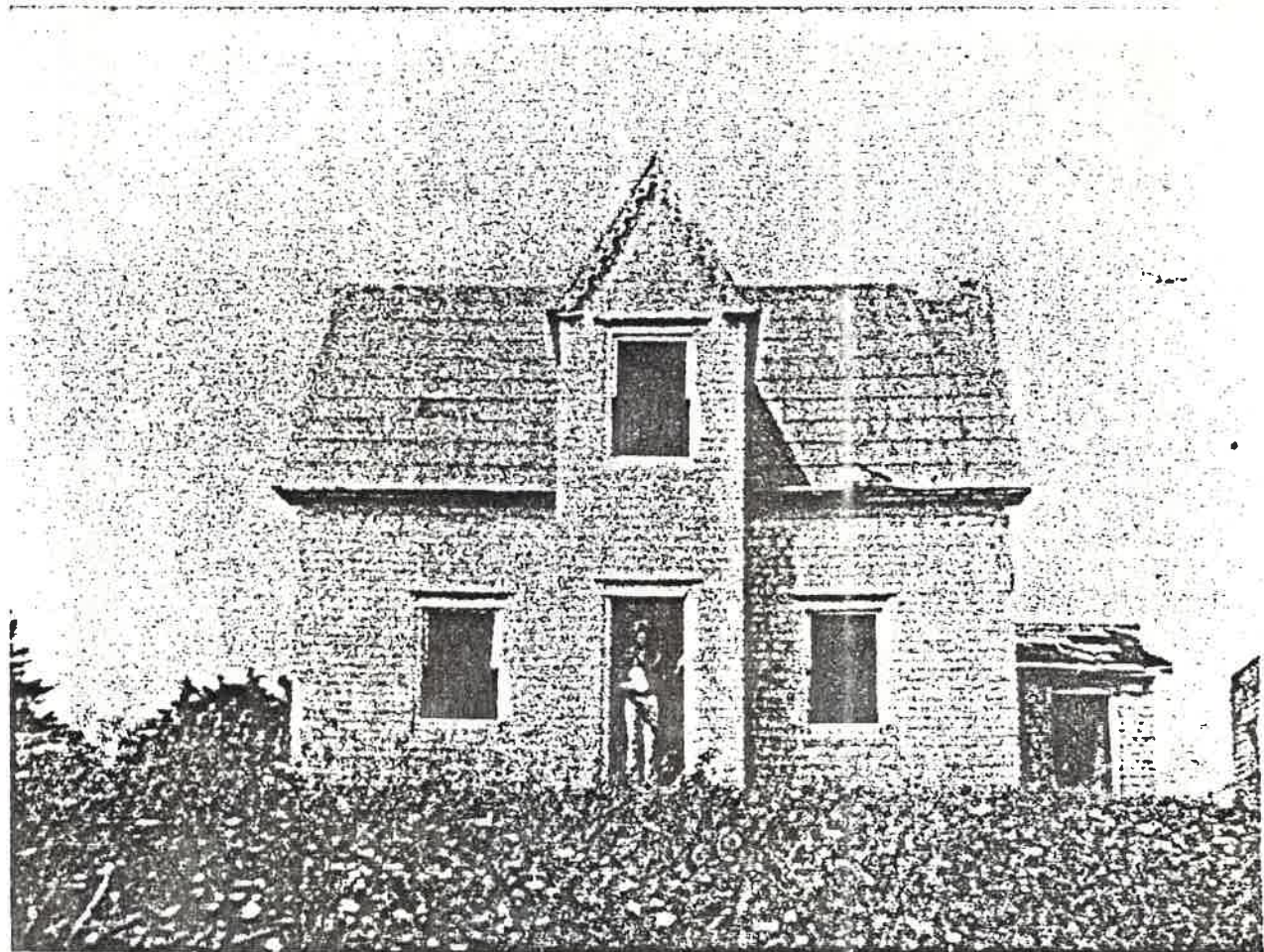
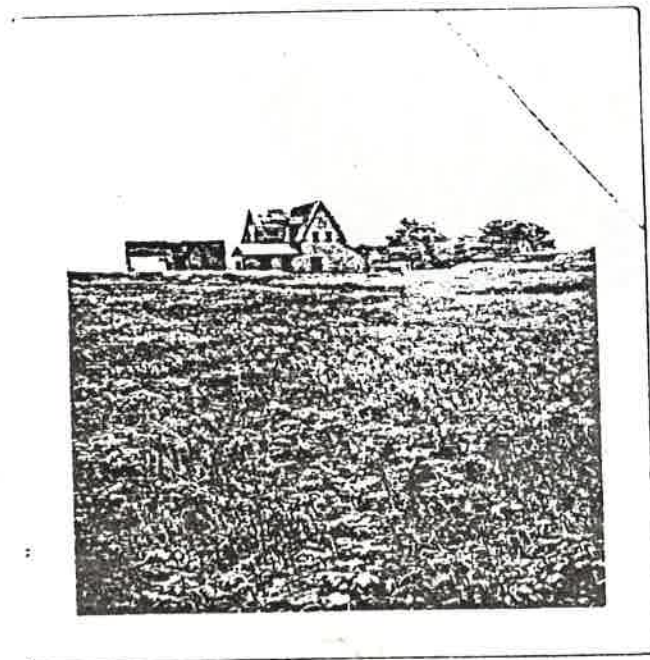
Caroline Dingwell (Toosie) sitting on the left on bench



John Dingwell, on left  
Caroline Dingwell, on right by car.



1934



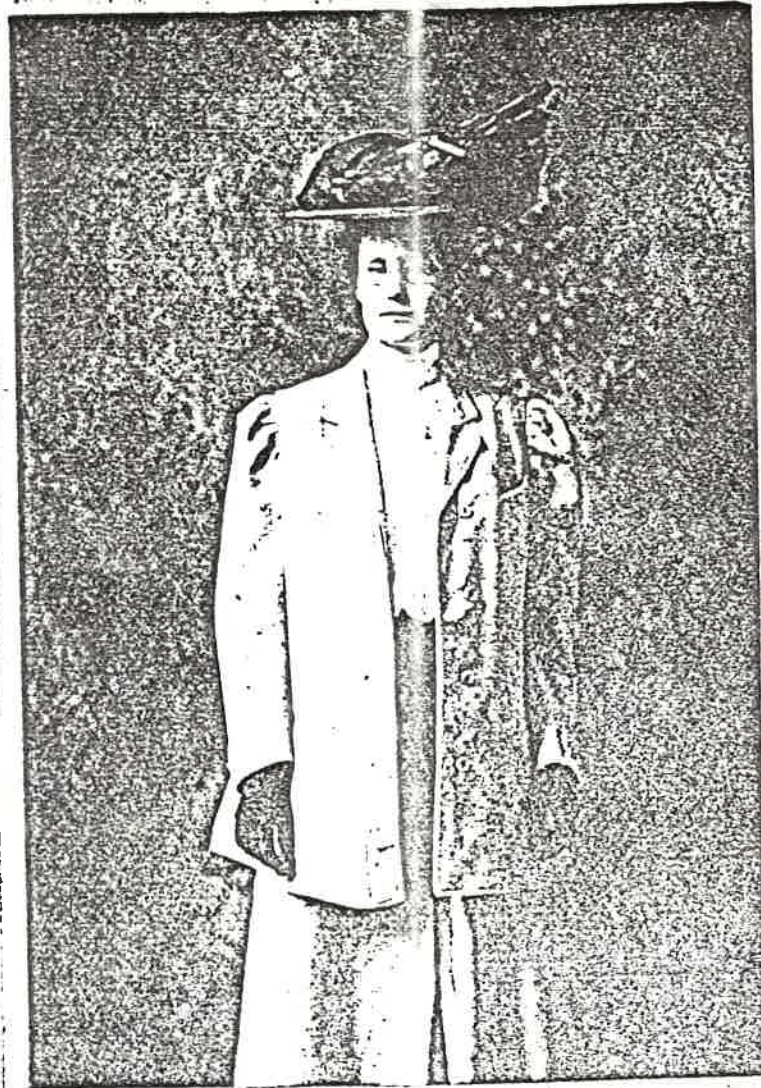
1981

Townsend Dingwell's Residence on Brion Island, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.



Florence Dingwell

A. C. PHIPPS,  
230 FRANKLIN ST., N.Y.C.



Florence Dingwell

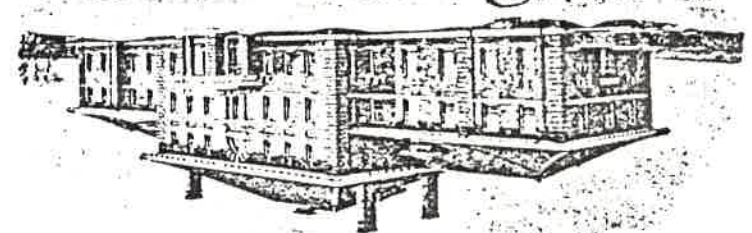
1874 - 1950

Daughter of Townsend C. Dingwell and Jane McCallum

MISSING CERTIFICATE OF

Florence Dingwell

**Attended Insane Asylum**  
**Medical School for Nurses**  
**Training**



This certifies that Florence Dingwell

has completed the course of instruction and training  
 prescribed by the trustees of Clevedon Insane Asylum  
 and is therefore awarded this diploma.

July 1908

Edward J. Graw  
 Superintendent  
 Emily M. Carden  
 Superintendent of Nurses  
 Lucia W. Warner, M.D.  
 R. Allen, Royal M.S.  
 Helen Cleaver, M.D.

Trustees  
 of Clevedon  
 Insane  
 Asylum

Roy L. Hany  
 William Fleming  
 C. D. King  
 Frank H. Hunt  
 W. H. Hanson  
 John D. Galt

Br on Island  
July 21, 1926.

Dear Alice:

Your nice letter received and was very glad to hear from you also that you received the potatoes ok. No it cost nothing to speak of and you are very welcome, wish I could do more for you dear old gal.

Hi Alice, this is an awful day, blowing a gale and raining and really rough on the water too and mind you Fogg is on the high seas between here and Grosscisco, what do you suppose she has come here for? She don't own a thing here now, why don't she stay at her home at Grindstone?

Aug. 8th.

I am not getting this written very fast, the weather is lovely and warm but windy. It has been a very prosperous year with fish, the best for years.

Well Alice, it is lonely without dear mother, we miss her terribly but we are trying to do the best we can. She was always so good and kind to us and to everybody. Poor mother, she certainly had a hard life no wonder she died with a heart disease, her heart was broken so many times.

I had a letter from Mother a short time ago, poor Mother, she will always be in a stew about something: If it's only religion: Yes, I guess she is wild to get West; she might have let Uncle come down. She tells me Uncle G don't want to come since mother has gone. Still I should think it would be some pleasure for him to come and see the changes, and get some beating again.

I have just heard that Bogy (that's Jim) McCallum and his wife have arrived at Grindstone lately, I wonder how he ever saved money enough to get down? It is a wonder the bootleggers hadn't got it all and mind you, Addie is down with them, that old tramp, what a great time she has? She has got the hood nailed and it's good; but Addie is a good-natured soul and everybody loves her, so good natured and agreeable, she has lots of friends down here.

Will Leslie is not well yet and I hear he is going out West for the winter; they say the trouble is all in his throat; some had disease from smoking so much hot tobacco and cigars, it was just all reason the way he smoked tobacco. Old Mrs. Leslie and Ida were down a while to G.S. with a car, some swell! Jabe Clark at Grosscisco is very sick with cancer of the stomach and Fred Quinn is very sick with consumption, he lives in Pictou, most all his family died with consumption over there.

Today is Sunday and what a day, rain and wind, the 8th and my birthday at that, no wonder it's bad, thirty-four today and not married, and story it is to be an old maid and have no one to love you.

How is Mrs. Cox and Mrs. Armstrong? Does Mrs. Cox live with Carl? Leslie is going to make hay here this Summer. Well dear this is about all the news, write soon

Carrie

What do you think, Florence had a letter yesterday from Miss McCimmon. It has been eight years since we heard from her, she is well and in the Province, she wrote from Quebec city.

Ohly but I miss mother, words cannot tell how hard I find it and how lonely I am and Florence too but we are trying to bear up and do the best we can. Dick is still home, if we had a neighbour or some one to come in and speak to, it wouldn't be quite so lonely. There is only one G.S. Englishman fishing at the Saddle, Jodie Burke. There was an awful crop of strawberries this year, I never saw so many.

Letter from Caroline Dingwell to "Alice" in 1926

Certificate of Baptism.

Dingwell)  
Baptised)

William Townsend son of Townsend Dingwell farmer of Bryon Island and of his wife Jane (her maiden name McCallum) was born on the twenty-eighth day of August one thousand eight hundred and seventy seven and was baptised on the sixteenth day of June one thousand eight hundred and seventy eight

by me  
James Chambers  
(Missionary)

William Dingwell —  
Townshend Dingwell. —

I certify and attest unto all whom it may concern that what is above written is a true and faithful copy of an original entry in the Register Book of Baptisms Marriages and Funerals of and for St. Luke's Church Grindstone The Magdalen Islands Province of Québec Canada by me ~~XXXX~~ diligently compared and collated with the said original ~~X~~ entry in the said Register Book deposited on record in the said church.

Given under my hand and seal at Grindstone this eighteenth day of August in the year of Our Lord one thousand nine hundred and forty-nine

*W. M. H. Thomas*

(Priest,  
in charge of The Anglican Mission  
to The Magdalen Islands).

137511



Name

*Certificate of* BIRTH AND BAPTISM

DINGWELL

BAPTIZED

James Garnet, son of Townsend Coffin Dingwell, fisherman, of Bryon Island, Magdalen Islands, Province of Quebec, and of Jane Adelaide (McCallum) his wife, was born on the twenty-fourth day of December in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-four on Bryon Island, and was baptized by the Rev'd Mr. Patterson, Presbyterian Minister from Pictou, N.S., on Bryon Island in the year of Our Lord eighteen hundred and eighty-six.

Certified by:

Caroline Alexandra Dingwell

William Townsend Dingwell

The above item omitted from the Parish Register is declared true and witnessed in my presence this tenth day of October in the year of Our Lord nineteen hundred and fifty-two.

*Peter Kingstone*

Incumbent

Magdalen Islands Mission

2666

I do hereby Certify and Attest, unto all whom it may concern, That what is above written is a TRUE AND FAITHFUL COPY of an original entry in the Register Book of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of and for Saint's Luke's Church, Grindstone, Magdalen Islands Province of Quebec, by me diligently compared and collated with the said original entry in the said Register, deposited on Record in the said Church.

Given under my hand and Seal, at Grindstone P. Q.,this            tenth            day of October in the year ofOur Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two

*Peter Kingstone*

Incumbent

Magdalen Islands Mission

Name

*Certificate of BIRTH AND BAPTISM*

DINGWELL

BAPTIZED

Caroline Alexandra Daughter of Townshend Coffin Dingwell, of Bryon Island, Magdalen Islands, Province of Quebec, Canada, farmer and fisherman, and of Jane Adelaide (by her maiden name McCallum, was born on the eighth day of August, in the year of Our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ninety two, and baptized on the tenth day of the same month,

By me,

Josiah Ball

Missionary

Parents:

Townshend Dingwell

Jane A. Dingwell

Sponsors:

William Dingwell

Melinda Goodwin

77711

I do hereby Certify and Attest, unto all whom it may concern, That what is above written is a TRUE AND FAITHFUL COPY of an original entry in the Register Book of Baptisms, Marriages and Burials of and for The Magdalen Islands Anglican Mission Province of Quebec, by me diligently compared and collated with the said original entry in the said Register, deposited on Record in the said Church.

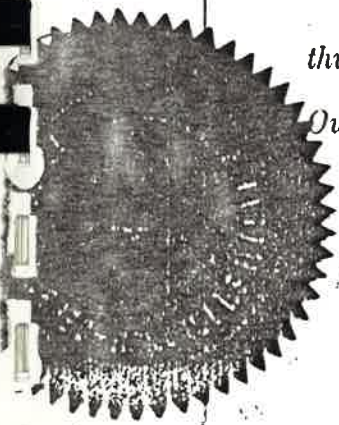
Given under my hand and Seal, at Grindstone P. Q.

this eighth day of October in the year of

Our Lord, one thousand nine hundred and fifty-two.

*Peter Kingston*

The Rev'd P.B. Kingston  
Incumbent  
Magdalen Islands Anglican Mission





CONCLUSION

COMMENTS

AND

SUGGESTIONS.

CONCLUSION

In summarizing our research into Brion Island history, we can truthfully say that Brion Island played an important role in the Magdalen Islands, most significantly in Grosse Isle over the years. The economy of the Islands, in the areas of fishing and agriculture, was greatly influenced by residents of Brion Island.

Since the discovery of Brion Island in 1534 by Jacques Cartier, Brion Island has kept its secrets despite the love for it by the people who lived there.

She welcomed the first inhabitants and many unnamed sailors for their final rest, and still bears traces of their short history.

In the short time that we have had to compile this document we feel that there is much more to be found, but due to lack of time and funds, we were unable to do a thorough job.

The people of Grosse Isle, fishermen and visitors alike, would like to see Brion island preserved and its buildings, wharf, and slip restored, and Brion Island made accessible to Magdalen Islanders.

In the past ten years fishermen have stopped staying on Brion Island for the fishing season, but they have not entirely abandoned the island. They still fish its waters and picnic on its shores.

"It is truly the paradise of the Magdalen Islands." (Marie Victorin, 1918) "An acre of this island is worth more than all the new land." (Jacques Cartier, June 25, 1534.)

We have not made a study into the number of visitors to Brion Island as we feel this has been done by the Brion Island Access and Protection Committee. We want to present a picture of Brion Island from the Grosse Isle point of view.

This report has been compiled without the assistance or collaboration of the Brion Island Access Committee. This committee was approached on April 30, 1985 by letter but no answer was received until July 4, 1985. (Our project ends on July 12, 1985.) A letter was also sent to the Minister of Environment on May 27, 1985, but other than of acknowledgement of receipt of this letter, no answer has been received.

We have been brought to the conclusion that this island, which belongs to the Quebec Ministry of Environment, should remain under the management of the Municipality of Grosse Isle.

We have made many inquiries into the whereabouts of the Dingwell furniture and have learned that most of it had been sold when the Dingwells moved from Brion Island. We have contacted a few people who bought this furniture in the hope that we could take pictures, but unfortunately it has been destroyed.

We have circulated in a local newsletter a Brion Island draft for discussion ( a copy of which we are enclosing) and find that all the people who replied are in full agreement with the proposals with the exception of Part 2, section B, part 1. re: representatives of the Madelinots. It was felt that two-thirds of the representatives on the executive committee should be from Grosse Isle.

COMMENTS AND SUGGESTIONS

The following is a summary of the principal remarks and comments made by the people we have contacted:

1. First and foremost the wharf and slip must be repaired, so that they can be used by the fishermen in case of a storm.
2. Grosse Isle Municipal Corporation should have joint management of Brion Island with the Ministry of Environment.
3. The Dingwell and Chenell homes should be restored, and the lighthouse and its residence as well.
4. The cemetery should be restored, grave markers put in place, and the grave markers of the two officers of the Lady Seaton should be replaced.
5. Clean up the whole island.
6. Erect a monument for all those who have lost their lives on Brion Island and in surrounding waters. (shipwrecks)
7. Public toilets and a water pump should be installed.
8. Restrict all motorized vehicles.
9. Free access.
10. There should be an island caretaker. (It is pointless to restore the buildings without one.)
11. Strict fire and camping regulations should be imposed, and garbage should be disposed of.
12. Restriction of firearms.
13. No hunting.
14. Protect the environment.
15. Should a committee be formed to manage Brion Island, it should be made up of Madelinots, two-thirds of which are from the Municipality of Grosse Isle.

ANNEXES

EXPROPRIATION OF BRION ISLAND

On the eighth day of March, 1984, (under registration nos. 24041-24042) the Quebec Minister of Environment delivered expropriation notices to two property owners of Brion Island, United Fishermen of Quebec, and the Acadian Society of Petroleum Research Ltd., for reason of public use, more precisely to designate the entire territory of Brion Island as an ecological reserve. Before the above mentioned date a committee known as The Brion Island Protection and Access Committee was formed to make sure that the Madilinots had some say in the Government's plans for Brion Island.

The members of this committee are: Ruth Clark, Robina Goodwin, Leonard Clark, Jeannot Gagnon, Raymond Gauthier, Anne Gauthier, Louise Langford, Arthur Miousse and Francois Turbide.

The Brion Island Protection and Access Committee have carried out a certain amount of research on the life and past ownership of Brion Island and will make recommendations to the Government as to how they would like Brion Island to be managed, and to insure the rights of the Madilinots.

This committee has made contact with people who have lived on Brion Island, mostly French, but questionnaires have gone out to a few people on Grosse Isle and their answers were compiled.

The Brion Island Protection and Access Committee have produced the following draft for discussion. Should you agree or disagree with this draft, please take time now to let us know by writing on the reserve side.

There is a copy of the survey at the office of The First Informer which you may feel free to come in and read at anytime during working hours.

The First Informer would like to point out that NOW is the time to make your feelings known, not after all the plans have been finalized.

The Brion Island Protection and Access Committee invites any Madilinots that are interested in Brion Island to sit on their committee.

If you have any pictures, stories passed down by word of mouth, and/or other items of interest, we would like to have them in order that we may do a complete study and present it to the Brion Island Committee to give the anglophone Madilinot point of view. It is part of the project which started The First Informer to work with the Brion Island Protection and Access Committee and we would appreciate your participation.

Your comments, information or documents etc. may be taken to The First Informer office at the Municipal Building, or you can call us at 985-2100 to have them picked up, or mail them to Box 148, Leslie P.O., Magdalen Islands.

( Note: This special bulletin was published in the local newsletter The First Informer on May 17, 1985.)

BRION ISLAND  
DRAFT FOR DISCUSSION

ELEMENTS OF OUR CLAIM

- I- RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE FIRST OCCUPANTS
- II- MEASURES TO CONCILIATE THE OBJECTIVES OF PROTECTION AND ACCESSIBILITY

I- RECOGNITION OF THE RIGHTS OF THE FIRST OCCUPANTS

A) ACCESS TO THE TERRITORY

1- FREE ACCESS TO SOME SECTORS OF PARTICULAR INTEREST AS:

- AROUND THE WHARF AND FISHERIES BUILDING
- LIGHTHOUSE AREA
- BEACH, SAND BAR
- DINGWELL'S HOUSE AREA
- SADDLE AREA
- OTHERS

2- RIGHT OF CIRCULATING (HIKES BETWEEN THESE SECTORS)

- ON SOME OF THE EXISTING PATHS
  - PATH LEADING TO THE LIGHTHOUSE
  - PATH LEADING NORTH (RAD CHENNEL)
- ON A STRIP ALONG THE CLIFFS BETWEEN CAPE CLAIR AND THE MAIN COVE
- ON THE ~~PRAIRES~~<sup>MEADOWS</sup> OF THE DINGWELL
- ON A STRIP ALONG THE CLIFFS UP TO THE NORTH COVE (SADDLE)

3- MODERATE ACCESS (INTERPRETATION-OBSERVATION)

- THE STUNTED FOREST OF THE WEST SECTOR
- THE SECTOR OF THE PONDS ON THE SAND BAR
- THE SECTOR OF SEAL ROCK

B) UTILIZATION OF THE TERRITORY

1- THE PRACTICE OF COMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- RUSTIC CAMPING IN DELIMITED AREA
- INTERPRETATION ACTIVITIES
  - FAUNA
  - FLORA
  - HUMAN HISTORY
- DISCOVERY ACTIVITIES - HIKING, OBSERVATION, ETC...
- TRADITIONAL "HARVEST" (ACTIVITIES)
  - BERRIES
  - BEACH WOOD
  - SEAL HUNTING
- EXPLOITATION OF INTRODUCED FAUNIC RESOURCES
  - TRAPPING OF RABBITS
  - OTHERS

2- PROHIBITION OF INCOMPATIBLE ACTIVITIES

- ACCES AND CIRCULATION OF MOTORIZED VEHICLES
- EXPLOITATION OF NATURAL FAUNIC RESOURCES
- INTRODUCTION OF NEW SPECIES SUBJECT TO THE APPROVAL OF BOTH PARTIES

C) INTEGRATION OF THE PATRIMONY ELEMENTS TO THE NATURAL ENVIRONMENT

1- PRESERVATION OF SOME VESTIGES OF THE HUMAN OCCUPATION

- DINGWELL'S HOUSE
- FAMILY CEMETERY
- BURIAL PLACES OF THE SHIPWRECKED PEOPLE
- FISHERIES BUILDINGS OF THE WEST END
- WHARF AND SLIP
- OTHERS

2- IDENTIFICATION OF HISTORICAL SITES

- LOCALIZATION OF THE RUINS OF THE HABITATIONS
- LOCALIZATION OF THE RUINS OF THE FACTORIES
- LOCALIZATION OF THE RUINS OF THE FISHING SETTLEMENTS
- LOCALIZATION OF THE BURIAL PLACES OF THE SHIPWRECKED PEOPLE
- LOCALIZATION OF THE SITES OF THE SHIPWRECKS
- LOCALIZATION OF OTHER PARTICULAR ATTRACTIONS

MEASURES TO BE TAKEN FOR TO CONCILIATE BOTH OBJECTIVES OF PROTECTION AND ACCESSIBILITY

A) APPROPRIATE ZONING

- 1- DELIMITATION OF INTEGRAL PRESERVATION ZONES  
(NO ACCESS EXCEPT FOR EDUCATIONAL OR SCIENTIFIC ACTIVITIES)
- 2- DELIMITATION OF PRESERVATION ZONES  
(OBSERVATION PATHS OR PATHS LINKING THE ZONES)
- 3- DELIMITATION OF ACTIVITY ZONES  
(DISCOVERY, EXPLORATION, CAMPING, HARVESTING ETC.)
- 4- DELIMITATION OF ONE BASIC SERVICES ZONE  
(RECEPTION, INTERPRETATION CENTRE, COMMUNITY BUILDING FOR HELPING OUT, WELL(S) FOR SOFT WATER, PRIVIES)

B) A TREATY BETWEEN TWO PARTIES

- 1- JOINT MANAGEMENT
  - MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT
  - REPRESENTATIVES OF THE MADELEINOTS
- 2- AGREEMENT (A FIFTY FIFTY DEAL)
  - GARANTEES ABOUT THE ACCESSIBILITY IN EXCHANGE FOR A PROTECTION ASSURED BY THE USERS
- 3- RULES OF CONDUCT CONVEENED BETWEEN THE MINISTRY OF ENVIRONMENT AND THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE USERS (MADELINOTS)
  - PROHIBITION OF CERTAIN PRACTICES
  - RESTRICTION OF CERTAIN USAGES
  - OBLIGATION TO CERTAIN ACTIONS



Information for Magdalen  
Island Anglophones  
c/o Box 33, Leslie P.O.  
Magdalen Islands, P.Q.  
GOB IMO  
April 30, 1985

Raymond Gautier  
President, Brion Island Committee  
Millerand, Magdalen Islands, P.Q.

Dear Sir:

We are presently working on a Canada Works project Information  
For Magdalen Island Anglophones.

One of the activities of this project is to set up communications  
and work closely with the Brion Island Committee.

Please arrange a meeting between the Brion Island Committee  
and ourselves as soon as possible. You may contact us at 985-2100.

Hoping for your cooperation,

Yours sincerely,

*Nina Clarke  
Elizabeth Keating  
Connie Boudreault.*

Nina Clarke  
Elizabeth Keating  
Connie Boudreault

c/Jeanot Gagnon

May 27, 1985

M. Adrien Oulette  
Ministere de L'Environnement  
3900, rue Marly  
6e etage  
Sainte-Foy, Que.  
G1X 4E4

Dear Sir:

We are presently doing a research on Brion Island, Magdalen Islands, Quebec, and we would like the following information from your department if possible:

- (a) Who made the request that Brion Island become an Ecological Reserve?
- (b) Will the whole of the island become a reserve or only a part?
- (c) If it is not all a reserve, will it be a Tourist Center?
- (d) If it is a reserve, who will manage it?

We would appreciate any information you could send us about this matter.

Yours sincerely,

*Elizabeth Keating*

Information to Magdalen  
Island Anglophones

P.O. BOX 148, GROSSE ILE, MAGDALEN ISLANDS, QUEBEC G0B 1M0

(418) 985 - 2100



Nom		Sexe	Age	Rég. dans les derniers mois	Pays ou Provinces de naissance	Religion	Profession, occupation ou métier	Marié dans les 12 derniers mois	Autre date de naissance	Autre date de mariage	Autre date de décès	Autre date de départ	Autre date de retour	Autre date de séjour	Autre date de présence	Autre date de départ	Autre date de retour	Autre date de séjour	Autre date de présence		
1	Mr 10				Q		Orcl														
2	+		8																		
3	Mr 6																				
4	+		4																		
5	+		4																		
6	+		4																		
7	Mr 27						E of Engl														
8	+		30																		
9	Mr 6																				
10	+		6																		
11	Mr 1																				
12	Mr 46						france														
13	+		38				E of Engl														
14	+		20																		
15	+		19																		
16	Mr 17																				
17	Mr 15																				
18	Mr 13																				
19	Mr 11																				
20	+		9																		
21	+		7																		
22	+		7																		
23	+		7																		
24	+		7																		
25	+		7																		
26	+		7																		
27	+		7																		
28	+		7																		
29	+		7																		
30	+		7																		

8 10 McCallum Campbell  
9 " Rendell Paul

Johnston Farmer

Johnston Farmer

Johnston Farmer

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Mr 10  
Mr 8  
Mr 6  
Mr 4  
Mr 27  
Mr 30  
Mr 6  
Mr 46  
Mr 38  
Mr 20  
Mr 19  
Mr 17  
Mr 15  
Mr 13  
Mr 11  
Mr 9  
Mr 7

Annexe N° 1 - Énigme N° 1071  
Page 68  
Nom, Sexe, Age, Rég. dans les derniers mois, Pays ou Provinces de naissance, Religion, Profession, occupation ou métier, Marié dans les 12 derniers mois, Autre date de naissance, Autre date de mariage, Autre date de décès, Autre date de départ, Autre date de retour, Autre date de séjour, Autre date de présence







Statistics of Agricultural Products of Magdalen Islands

Pg 72

Name of Island	1870				1871				1872				1873			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay
Anticosti Island	250	100	50	1000	250	100	50	1000	250	100	50	1000	250	100	50	1000
Grandstair Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Albion Island	50	25	12	200	50	25	12	200	50	25	12	200	50	25	12	200
Anticosti Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Anticosti Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Anticosti Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Stat of Magdalen Isls	725	275	137	2800	725	275	137	2800	725	275	137	2800	725	275	137	2800

Name of Island	1874				1875				1876				1877			
	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay	Wheat	Oats	Barley	Hay
Anticosti Island	232	156	78	3100	232	156	78	3100	232	156	78	3100	232	156	78	3100
Grandstair Island	156	78	39	1550	156	78	39	1550	156	78	39	1550	156	78	39	1550
Albion Island	125	62	31	1250	125	62	31	1250	125	62	31	1250	125	62	31	1250
Anticosti Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Anticosti Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Anticosti Island	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400	100	50	25	400
Stat of Magdalen Isls	667	375	187	2500	667	375	187	2500	667	375	187	2500	667	375	187	2500



1	John James	46	150	150	20	120	1-	300	30	2	31	2	31	16	300				
2	James L. James		120	120	15	100		300	120		3	25	2	31	10	300			
3	Alexander M. Lee	2	70	70	15	50		400	60		2	25	1	17	12	250			
4	Thomas L. Lee	2	80	80	15	65		500	110		3	11	2	8	11	250			
5	Thomas Welch	2	10	10	5	5		150	15		2	18	3	7	4	70			
6	John L. Lee	2	60	60	3	57		500	15						3	62			
7	Robert Lee	2	100	100	10	90		600	30		1	13	2	30	1	190			
8	James White	2	600	150	10	110	250	1500	120		11	60	1	30	1	20	2	50	
9	Paul L. Hunt	2	11	11	5	5		200	20		1	20	2	6	5	9	2	7	
10	Finney Hunt	2	2	2	1	1		80	11				2	25			3	10	
11	Alexander L. Hunt	2	2	2	1	1		50	10						2	15	2	2	
12	James Ward	2	30	30	6	210		400	60		2	5	1	20	2	16	3	10	
13	Paul Mitchell	2	6	6	11	2		200	20						3	50		1	
14	John Mitchell	2	6	6	3	3		200	30				1	20	1	50		1	
15	Henry Ward	2	3	3	2	1		180	110				2	20	1	20		1	
16	William Ward	2	36	16	5	11	20	300	110				1	20	2	50		1	
17	Robert Mitchell	2	2	2	2			20	10						2	20		1	
18	Harvey Ward	2	15	15	5	10		200	40				1	20	2	9	2	50	
19	George Gooden	2	6	6	3	3		120	30				1	30	1	10		1	
20	John Smith	2	15	15	1	11		130	20									1	
21	James L. Lee	2	10	10	1	11		110	10		1	13	2	10	3	60		1	
22	Alfred Ward	2	6	6	3	3		120	10						1	50		1	
23	Nicholas K. Ward	2	6	6	1	5		120	20									1	
24	John Ward	2	6	6	3	3		120	20				1	20	1	10		1	
25	Alexander L. Lee	2	20	10	3	7	10	110	20				2	10	1	50		1	
26	Nicholas K. Ward	2	200	50	5	45	150	500	100		2	5	1	20	1	8		2	
27			1398	963	155	512	1	600	8250	990	19	261	20	136	2	45	355	1050	2

100	57	100	57	100	57	100	57	100	57	100	57
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

... of Agricultural ...

100	57	100	57	100	57	100	57	100	57	100	57
-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----	-----	----

... of Agricultural ...

Province de Québec

District No. 143 Cap-de-la-Madeleine Sous-District St. Michel

Tableau No. 2.—Dénombrement des morts des derniers douze mois.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Noms	Sexe	Age	Nos dans le cours des douze mois	Religion	Pays ou Province de naissance	Profession, occupation ou métier	Marié ou en Veuvage	Marié dans les douze derniers mois	Mois du décès	Maladies ou autres causes de la mort
Whitehead	M	48	-	Presb	Scotland	Harmer	✓	-	Sept	Cancer
Robertson	F	30	-	C. of England	Q	-	M	-	Feb	Child Birth
						) )				

Pupils ought to be made acquainted with the few *really good* Spelling Rules, and with the rules for the use of capitals and points, as exemplified in their reading lessons.

Words of similar sound but different spelling and sense are frequently misspelled and misplaced. Suitable lists and exercises upon them are given in the following pages.

The commoner prefixes and suffixes are easily learned and applied by very young children, who find in word-building a pleasant and valuable exercise.

A child's vocabulary is very limited. It requires to be judiciously extended with the signs of ideas he can grasp — words he can understand and immediately apply. This extension is best performed by grouping not words of similar length and accent, but the names of similar ideas, objects, qualities, actions. When he reads of "The Tiger," is a fit time to teach him the names of other wild animals.

Part I. consists of seven Lessons on the Definitions and Phonotypy; Part II. contains forty-five Lessons suitable for pupils in the Second Reader; Part III. contains ninety-two Lessons suitable for pupils in the Third Reader.

THE  
PUBLIC SCHOOL SPELLER  
AND  
WORD-BOOK.

PART I.

LESSON I.

EXERCISE IN ARTICULATION.

**Articulation** treats of sounds as they are correctly spoken and is estimated by the distinctness or indistinctness of the sounds.

**Slurring** is indistinct articulation in which sounds are dropped or improperly blended with others. Careless readers are apt to slur *this here into thish ere; don't you into dōnchōo*, etc. Letters are dropped at the beginning, middle, and end of words:—The next day (nex' day) I saw the old man (ol' man) for the last time (las' time). He slept there (slep' there) on the twelfth of (twelf o') June. James and John (James an') do not speak the ends (en's) of the words distinctly (distinc'ly). When (w'en) every (ev'ry) memory (mem'ry) fails. Sometimes the order of the letters is changed:—I saw a hundred (hunderd) children (childern) on the Heights (Heighths).

Amendment  
Amendment

How many sovereigns will weigh  
one ounce avoirdupois if 1864 coins  
40 lb Troy?

Solution: 1 lb Troy = 3700 grains  
1 lb Avoirdupois = 7000 grains  
10 lb Troy = 37000 grains  
1 lb Avoirdupois = 7000 ÷ 18 = 388  
(6) 2000 (437 1/2 grains)

40 lb Troy  
40  
120  
112  
181 = 1

40  
4800  
900  
7200 drs  
75400  
10200  
65200 grains

$$437\frac{1}{2} \times 1869 = 230400$$

$$\frac{1}{230400} \times \frac{35}{175} \times \frac{623}{1869} = \frac{21803}{6144} = \frac{23923}{6144}$$

3115  
1869  
31803  
18432  
3273

36144

*W. L. ...*

# GIRL'S BOOK EXERCISE BOOK



zeph-yr. Here the sound is the same in *quality* as *ū*, but only about half its quantity or duration. This indefinite sound, sometimes called the *natural vowel*, is left unmarked.

There are twenty-four **Consonants** (stops or modifiers of sound) in the English Language. Of these, sixteen are in pairs—a sharp and a flat, the difference between the two being in the force required to speak them:—

**Sharps.**—t, p, k, ch (chest), th (thin), f, s, sh.

**Flats.**—d, b, g (get), j (jest) th̄ (then), v, z, zh.

The unpaired consonants are — n, m, w, y, r, l, ng, h.

The consonants *w* and *y* (pronounced *wé* and *yé*) are found only at the beginning of words and syllables. The consonant, or rather aspirate *h* (pronounced *hē*), is silent, except at the beginning of words and syllables. The consonant *ng* (pronounced *ŋg*) is found only at the ends of words and syllables and is very different from the two sounds of *n* and *g*. It is often represented by *n*, before *k* and *g*; as, *siŋk* = *siŋk*; *liŋ' ġer* = *liŋ' ġer*.

This division of the sounds of the English Language into twenty-four consonants and sixteen vowels—forty in all—is based on Pitman's Phonography.

A close analysis, however, shows that *ī* = *āī*; *ū* = *yū*; *sh* = *sy*; *zh* = *zy*; *ch* = *ty*; *j* = *dy*.

**Occasional sounds.**—*ū* = *yū*; *ī* = the consonant *y*; *ȳ* = *ū* prolonged into *ūā*.

## LESSON V.

## PHONOTYPY OF THE CONSONANTS.

CONSONANT.	PHONOTYPE.	EXAMPLE.
k	k, c (before a o u l r t) c	kill, call, cause, chasm.
s	s, c (before e i y) c	sell, cell, façade, cinder.
sh	sh, çh, ç	shame, chaise, machine, sure.
ch	ch	chip, rich, ditch.
j	j, ġ (before e i y), ġ	jeer, gem, gin, gaol.
g	g (before a o u l r), ġ	gold, gave, give.
z	z, ç	haze, days, those, ooze.
th	th	thin, three.
th̄	th̄	this, them.
ng	ng ū	singer, liŋ' ġer, siŋk.
ks	x	fox = foks.
gz	z	exact = egzact.
zh	z, ç	azure, pleasure.
gzh	x	luxuriant.
kw	qu	quit = kwit.
hw	wh	when = hwen.
f	f, ph	foe, phonotype.

The other consonants are unmarked. The phonotype, *x*, is generally equivalent to the two sharps, *ks*; but when it comes before an accented syllable beginning with a vowel sound, the sharps, *ks*, are changed into their corresponding flats, *gz*.

A flat and a sharp cannot be sounded together; *abt* becomes *apt* or *abd* when spoken. Herein is a *natural law of modification*, and one of the most important. If you attempt to pronounce a flat and a sharp in the same part of same syllable, one will either become silent or be changed *in sound* to its mate. In *debt* the *b* and *t* are of different classes (a flat and a sharp) and *b* is silent. In *dogs* the sharp, *s*, is changed *in sound* to its mate, the flat, *z*. In *marked* the *k* and *d* are of different classes (a sharp and a flat) and the flat, *d*, is changed *in sound* to its mate.

There are sixteen vowel sounds in the English Language as heard in the following KEY: *Call now boy I am not far. May men owe us? Wee boots fit your foot.* There are, unfortunately, over one hundred different ways of spelling these sounds; phonotypy, however, enables us to represent them in about twenty-five ways.

Let the following be read and re-read by the pupils until the method of marking is thoroughly learned, and the vowel sounds can be accurately named without the aid of the Key:

KEY.	SOUNDS.	EXAMPLES.
Call	ā ō	fāll, sāw, nōr, fōught, cāught, cōrd.
now	ow ou	out, owl, cow, sound. (This sound is unmarked.)
boy	oy oi	joy, oil, toil, coy. (This sound is unmarked.)
I	ī ī	īf, dīc, dīc, rīpc, būy, rīc.
am	ā ē	fāt, whēre, *pāre, āsk, thēre, rām.
not	ō ā	ōn, dōg, cōst, Gōd, whāt, wān, Ottawā.
far	ā	cār, fāther, cālm, stār, āunt, tāunt.
may	ā ē	fāte, āid, vēin, thēy, brēak, wāy, wēigh.
men	ē ū ā	mēt, hēad, mēnd, gēt, bury, sād.
owe	ō	nō, fōe, knōw, fōur, dōor, brōach.
us	ū ē ī ū	sūn, sīr, hēr, mīrrh, sūmmēr, sōn.
wee	ē ī	mēte, mēan, ravīne, mīen, machīne, plīque.
boots	ō ū ū	rōōl, rūle, mōve, pōōl, trūe, drēw.
fit	ī ū ē	pīn, hīf, hīm, hīmn, dīm, būsī, prētty.
your	ū ū	mūte, ūse, fēw, cūbe, nēw, fēw, bīfē, pēw.
foot	ū ō	bōōk, push, pull, wōlf, wōman, rōōk.

\* See next lesson respecting the modifying power of *r*. As long *ā* is never found after *r* in the same syllable, so long *ā* is rarely found before *r* in the same syllable. It is nearly impossible to speak the word, *pāre*, with the sound of *ā* long, without making it into two syllables—*pā' er*. The peculiar sound, sometimes called "long *a* before *r*," as in *pare*, *air*, *tear*, etc., is precisely that of *ā* in *pān*, prolonged to twice its length. If you speak the following words in pairs the distinction will become plain: *āt, āir*; *pān, pāre*; *cāt, cāre*. The *r* compels the vocal organs to make this prolongation. In this book the *quality*, not the *quantity*, of a sound is marked. Marking *both* is apt to lead to confusion; nevertheless, if desired, both the *quantity* and the *quality* of "long *a* before *r*" may be indicated; as, *pāre*, *beār*, *fāir* = *pāre*, *beār*, *fāir*.

## LESSON IV.

## MODIFIERS OF SOUND.

THE letter *r* has a peculiar power over all the vowels. Though the sound of *ā* in *am* is the same in *quality* as *ā* in *pare* and *ē* in *there*, it is not quite the same in *quantity*, owing to the modifying power of *r*. The organs of speech in sounding *ā* before *r*, *ns*, *st*, *sk*, *th*, and *f* unconsciously prolong the sound of *ā*, precisely as in pronouncing *pāt*—*pāūt*; that is, speaking the sound *ā* but drawing it out. A similar lengthening happens to *ō* in *gone* and before *st* and *ng*; as, *gōōne*, *lōōng*, *cōōst*; also to *e*, *i*, and *u* before *r*; as, *hēr* (*hūr*), *sīr* (*sūr*), *hūr* (*hūr*). Some orthoepists use marks to indicate this lengthening or prolonging process. This sometimes leads pupils to suppose that the sounds are of different *quality*, instead of being the same *quality* but of different *duration*. Bear in mind that it is the *quality* of a sound that is marked, not its *quantity*. Many of the consonants modify the quantity of the vowels, without changing their *quality*. While, therefore, you should take care (*kūr*, *i.e.*, *kar*, *not* *kūr*) to give the vowels their *full time*, in such words as *pare*, *ask*, *gone*, *cost*, *her*, *verge*, do not go to the other extreme and pronounce them *pare*, *ōsk*, *gāwn*, *cāwst*, *hēr*, *vērge*. It is almost impossible to pronounce the vowel *ū* (equal to *yū*) after *r*. Hence, it never follows *r* in the same syllable. It is not easily spoken after *l*, *t*, *n*, and *d*, but *blue* is *blū*, not *blōō*, the *ū* being the same in *quality* as *ū* in *mūte*, but rather less in *quantity*, that is, in *duration*. *Tune* is *tūne*, not *tōōn*, nor *chūne*; and *dūty*, a perfect rhyme to *beauty*, is not *dōōty* nor *jūty*. In many words, *a*, *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, *y* are so obscure as to render it impossible to detect the letter in the sound; as, *li-ar*, *bri-er*, *ru-in*, *ac-tor*, *sul-phur*,



A farm is let for £96 and the value of a certain number of quarters of wheat. When wheat is 85s a quarter, the whole rent is 15 per cent lower than when it is 56s a quarter. Find the number of quarters of wheat which are paid as part of the rent.

$$100 - 15 = 85$$

Shillings

$$\frac{85}{17} : \frac{100}{20} :: 85 : x$$

$$17 \overline{) 1400} \quad 44 \frac{12}{17} \text{ Shillings}$$

$$56 - 44 \frac{12}{17}$$

$$= \frac{56}{1} - \frac{44 \frac{12}{17}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{56 \times 17 - 44 \times 17 - 12}{17}$$

$$= \frac{952 - 748 - 12}{17}$$

$$= \frac{192}{17}$$

$$\frac{85}{17} : \frac{100}{20} :: 96 : x$$

$$17 \overline{) 1920} \quad 112 \frac{16}{17}$$

$$112 \frac{16}{17} - 96$$

$$= \frac{112 \frac{16}{17} - 96}{1}$$

$$= \frac{112 \frac{16}{17} - 96 \frac{0}{17}}{1}$$

$$= \frac{112 \frac{16}{17} - 1632 \frac{0}{17}}{17}$$

$$= \frac{128 \frac{16}{17} - 152}{17}$$

$$16 \frac{16}{17} \div 11 \frac{16}{17} =$$

$$\frac{128}{17} \div \frac{152}{17} = \frac{128}{152} = \frac{64}{76} = \frac{32}{38} = \frac{16}{19}$$

$$= \frac{16}{19} \times \frac{17}{1} = \frac{272}{19} = 14 \frac{16}{19}$$

Worked by A. Mackinnon, and by Dick Dingwall  
 Feb 16th 1900  
 4

If a druggist buys 23 lbs of a drug @ \$8 1/3 a pound and sells them in 75 ounce Apothecaries weight, what is the gain?

$$23 \times 8 \frac{1}{3} = \frac{23}{1} \times \frac{25}{3} = \frac{575}{3} = 191 \frac{2}{3} \text{ Cost}$$

$$\frac{23}{1} \times \frac{7000}{480} \times \frac{75}{1} = \frac{109375}{4}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 4 \overline{) 109375} \\ \underline{273433} \\ 20833 \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \text{ (what druggist gains)}$$

\$65.10 1/2 gain  $\frac{3}{4} \times \frac{1}{3} = \frac{3}{12}$   
 Answer  $\frac{3}{4}$   
 12

$$\frac{23}{1} \times \frac{175}{480} \times \frac{75}{1} = \frac{175}{480} \times 75 = \frac{175}{6.4} = 27.34375$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ \underline{480} \\ 12 \\ 4 \end{array}$$

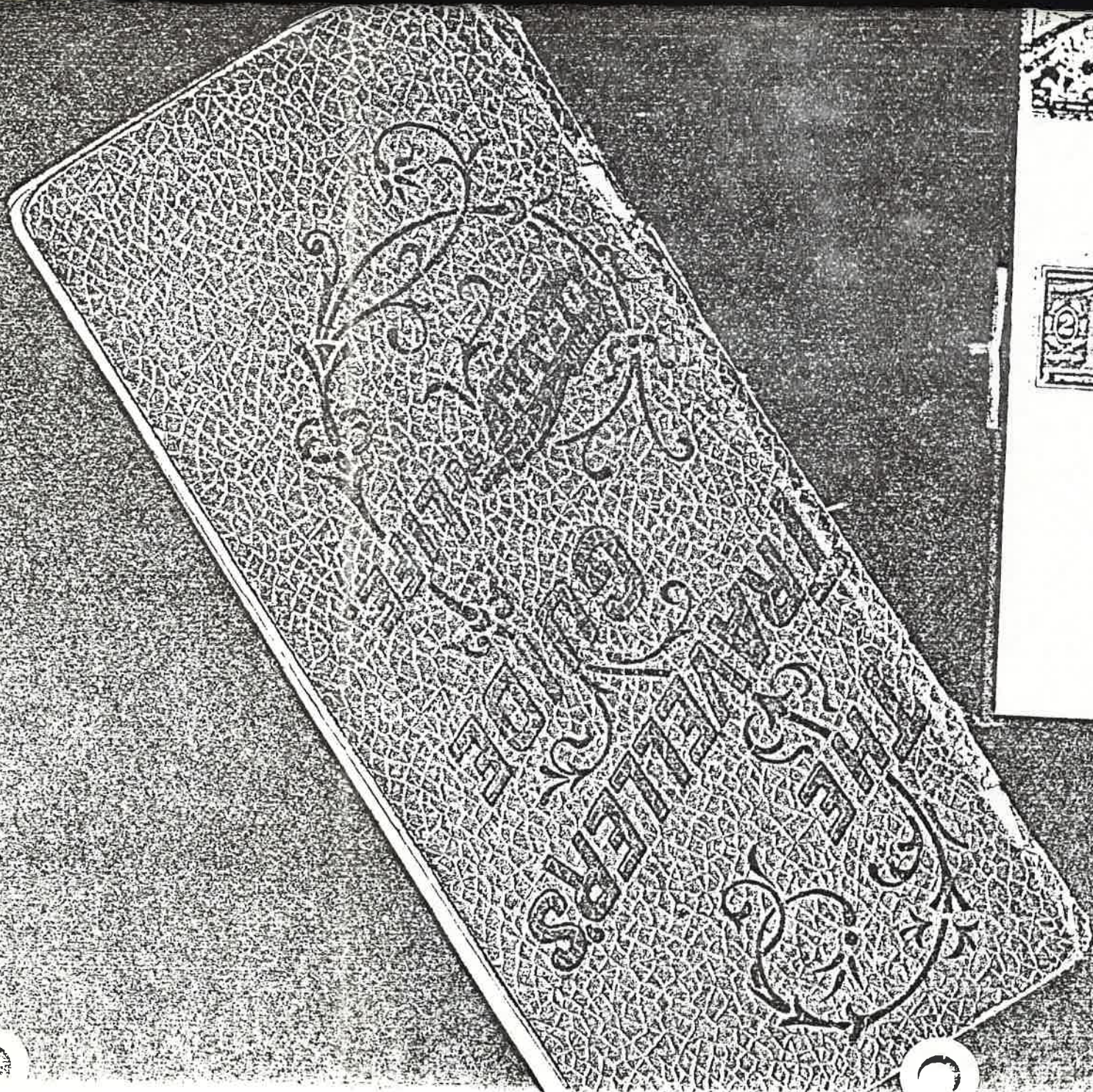
$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ \underline{25} \\ 250 \\ \underline{250} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 175 \\ \underline{25} \\ 250 \\ \underline{250} \\ 0 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 21875 \\ \underline{8750} \\ 109375 \end{array}$$

$$4 \overline{) 109375}$$

$$\underline{273433}$$



Ch. 10<sup>th</sup> 1891

Es. Miss. Dingwell  
Thom.

A. S. Nettell.  
Colporteur of G. S. G. Co.

In all the ways acknowledge  
of him & he will direct his  
Notes.



THE UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO PRESS

Ac

---

Entered according to Act of the Parliament of Canada, in the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-seven, by THE COPP, CLARK COMPANY, (LIMITED), Toronto, Ontario, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture.

---

NB This speller was used  
by the Dingwells, and  
was found in a trunk  
belonging to Caroline  
Dingwell.

## PREFACE.

---

A SPELLING-BOOK is a necessity. It should be used every day in every grade of school, keeping pace with advancing reading. No study is of more importance than this study of words. It includes enunciation, pronunciation, reading, conversation, writing, a knowledge of the meaning of words, and accuracy in using them.

There are certain difficulties in spelling which are well known to be common and almost universal. So far as these difficulties are, or should be, in the pupil's vocabulary, it is surely better to meet them directly and persistently, than to wait for them to occur incidentally and at long intervals in general composition. What is needed is more *teaching* spelling, not merely *spelling practice*.

A great many *common* words of one and two syllables are habitually mispronounced by pupils. Correct pronunciation is the basis of good reading. This foundation must be early laid and firmly established by persistent and systematic effort.

Something more than mere *telling* is necessary to break up habits of mispronunciation. An easy, practical method of *marking* words so as to indicate their pronunciation can be learned and applied by very young children. Such a system is second only to the living teacher's voice, and in some respects it is its superior. By it the EYE is enabled to assist the EAR in determining whether or not the LIPS perform their office properly.

the sharp, *t*, = mark. On the other hand two sharps or two flats are easily spoken together; as, *cost*, *kept*, *rob'd*, *adze*.

## LESSON VI.

### SYLLABICATION AND ACCENTUATION.

A syllable is an articulate sound made by one effort of the voice, as farm, farm-er.

A word of one syllable is called a **Monosyllable**; of two, a **Dissyllable**; of three, a **Trisyllable**; of four or more, a **Polysyllable**, as form, form-er, form-er-ly, for'-mi-da-ble.

**Syllabication** is the division of words into syllables.

**Accent** is a special stress on one or more syllables of a word.

A **silent letter** is one not sounded. It is generally shown by printing it in italics or underlining it in writing.

A **consonant** cannot form a syllable by itself, but each of the vowels, except *w*, may do so. Syllables are numbered from the beginning of the word; as, first, second, third, etc. They are *named* backwards, from the end of the word; as, final, last or ultimate; penult; antepenult; pre-antepenult.

As each letter in a group modifies the sound of the group, it will be seen that the sound of the word, as a whole, will depend greatly upon the grouping of its elements. Hence, the proper syllabication of many words is attended with some difficulty and not a little difference of opinion. The method followed in this book is to group into

syllables the letters sounded together. No general rule can be laid down — the ear must be the chief guide.

Every word of more than one syllable has an accent — sometimes more than one. Should a word have two accents, one of them will be superior to the other. This superior accent, called *primary*, is the only one marked in this work. The other accent, called *secondary* or *rhythmical*, is the cause of much careless pronunciation. The word *solitary*, for instance, has the primary accent on *sol* and a fainter (the rhythmical) accent on *ta*. Pupils frequently give these two accents equal stress; as, *sól' i tá' ry*. They sometimes even substitute the one accent for the other; as *sól' i tá' ry*.

## LESSON VII.

### VOCAL GYMNASTICS.

THE objects to be gained by a study of Vocal Gymnastics are: Skilful management of the breath; flexibility of voice: full, mellow tone; easy, distinct articulation.

A daily drill of five minutes will, in a short time, make a wonderful difference in the voice, giving it strength, flexibility, and tone. The following exercises are suitable for pupils of all grades:

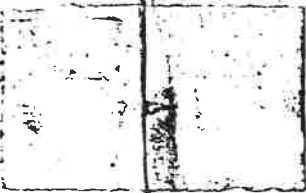
*Preliminary exercise.*—Any convenient physical action that tends to quicken the circulation of the blood.

*Position.*—Body erect, shoulders thrown back, arms akimbo, thumbs to the back, heels close, toes outward.

**DRILL I.**—Close the lips. Slowly inhale a very full breath; as slowly expel all the air from the lungs. Extreme limit—two breaths per minute.

In Testimony whereof We have cause  
 Patent, and the Great Seal of Our said Pro-  
 vince hereunto affixed Witness Our Trusty and  
 Esquire, Our Captain General and Governour  
 Province of Lower Canada &c. &c. At the  
 City of Quebec, in Our said Province, this  
 the year of Our Lord one Thousand seven hundred  
 the thirty eighth year of Our Reign —

Signed/Geo: Townshend  
 Secy



I hereby Certify that  
 the two foregoing Sheets of  
 the Record of the Original  
 Records of this Office in Lib. A

Cabinet du ministre de l'Environnement

Quebec, June 10, 1985

Mrs. Elizabeth Keating  
P.O. Box 148  
Grosse Ile  
Magdalen Islands  
(Quebec)  
G0B 1M0

Dear Mrs. Keating,

I acknowledge receipt of your letter of May 27, 1985  
addressed to the Minister of the Environment, Mr.  
Adrien Ouellette, regarding Brion Island.

Your letter has been referred to Mr. Ouellette and  
will be answered as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

L'agent de liaison,

  
LOUIS BERNIER



Cherbourg France

In No 60 x 62 66, 69, 70, 84, 85, 87, 11,  
73, 74, 75, 77, 78, 80, 81, 82, 83,  
87

L. F. Leffingwell - Phila

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

to

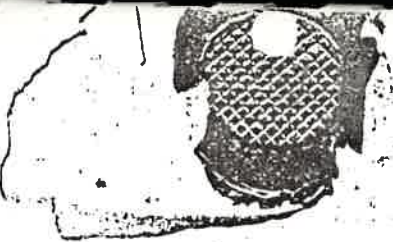
Quebec

Advocate

J. A. Smead Esq

*[Handwritten signature]*

*[Handwritten signature]*



*[Faint handwritten text]*

7

© 1891 N.H.S. C. C. 10342

11678 Coffee  
Patented  
Sibley  
S. S. Sibley  
S. S. Sibley

Patented  
S. S. Sibley  
S. S. Sibley  
S. S. Sibley

Patent granted

James Coffin & Co.

MacKagalden Maine

Dated 27 April 1891

James H. Hill, Clerk of S. S. Sibley

Office of S. S. Sibley

Direct

Patented

Patented

Patented

Patented

Patented

Patented

Patented

29 St John's Hill  
London S.W. 11  
England  
Sept 12th 1945

I hereby acknowledge having received from Dr E. Webster of the New Brunswick

Canada  
The sum of £15 (Fifteen Pounds Sterling)  
The said sum being for the purchase  
from me of the document here

enclosed "The Royal Grant of George  
Nares" (The Royal Grant of George  
Nares in the City of Westminster  
to Admiral Sir Isaac Coffin being  
the said document which being  
the property of Dr Webster

Received the  
named sum of



London. Sept. 12th 45  
J. E. Coffin

1000 - 1000



such Rivers, Streams, Tords and Todies of water, as shall be  
judged necessary or convenient for working and improving  
them. And provided further if any Coals, or Mine or  
Iron or Lead shall be found in or upon any part of the  
said haac Coffin his Heirs and Assigns, the said haac Coffin  
of them, shall within the space of six months, after the dis-  
covery to Our Governor of Our Province of Lower Ca-  
roolina, or Person administering the Government of Our said  
Province, or of the said haac Coffin his Heirs or Assigns, shall make  
so far as the same shall in any wise respect such part of the  
said Coals or Mine or Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron  
at the end of the said six months next ensuing after such disco-  
very mine or Mines of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin, Iron or Lead  
the Premises, in or upon which such Coals, or Mine or Iron  
Iron or Lead shall be so found and every part thereof, shall  
be kept to Us Our Heirs and Successors, and shall hereunto  
entirely property of Us or Heirs, in the same manner, as if  
been made; any thing herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding  
it may hereafter become expedient for Us or for the <sup>Province</sup> Lower  
Lower Carolina; that one or more Roads or Highways should  
of the Premises hereby granted to the said haac Coffin his  
hereby reserve to Us Our Heirs and Successors the right of a  
Highways of a breadth not exceeding one hundred feet thro-  
ughly granted as aforesaid, excepting such parts whereon  
houses, or other Buildings shall be erected And where  
time hereafter become expedient for the Peace and safety of  
Carolina, to erect and build Forts or Forts, or to make other  
various parts of Our said Province and Successors, full  
Our Heirs and Successors, full  
Fortes, and to make any other  
hereby granted, and to take in  
such parts of the said Province  
whenever We or our Heirs or  
by an Order given by Us or the

Province) We do therefore  
power, right and Authority  
the Works of Military Defence  
occure and retain in Our  
hereby granted as may be  
Successors shall signify it to  
in Us or Heirs they come

We have and to hold the rest and residue aforesaid  
 lawfully known and distinguished by the name of the  
 of heretofore reserved to us Our heirs and successors  
 of a Protestant Clergy within Our said Province and the  
 said more particularly known and distinguished by the  
 said three of their Appurtenances  
 We Our heirs and successors to have the said said Coffin  
 their only proper Use and Belong forever in free and Common  
 all other and all manner of Rents, Services, Tines, Rights  
 to whatsoever, and in like manner as Lands are now  
 held in that part of Great Britain called England And  
 We Our heirs and successors unto the said said Coffin  
 in, Liberty, right and Authority to use, occupy, cultivate and  
 by to them granted in any manner which he or they shall  
 see growing thereon, by cultivating the surface of the ground  
 movement whatsoever, and on the Beacher and shores of  
 to the said said Coffin his heirs and assigns, and in the  
 premises to granted, to have, take and destroy  
 and all the animals of whatsoever  
 otherwise, in and by all and every way, manner and  
 means, and to apply the entire profits and produce thereof  
 provided always, and We do hereby expressly reserve  
 unto all Coats and all manner of Gold, Silver, Copper, Tin  
 or which shall be discovered, or happen to be found, who  
 to the said said Coffin his heirs and assigns, or any  
 that the said Coats and mines and each of them, shall  
 cessions, in as full and ample manner, as if the present  
 And We do hereby likewise expressly reserve to  
 unto full power right and Authority to make and use at  
 over the said premises hereby granted to the said said  
 by that behalf, and also to take, stop, divert and use at

such

allotted and appropriated shall be as nearly as the circum-  
 stances will admit of the like quality as the lands in respect of which the  
 same are appropriated, and shall be as nearly as the same can be estim-  
 ated equal in value to the seventh part of the lands so granted  
 to the said Governor and Company of and for the said Province  
 of Eastern extremity of the said Island, so as aforesaid more particu-  
 larly the name of the Magdalen Island comprehending the North  
 and on the plan or map of the said Islands hereunto annexed,  
 the said Governor General for the said Province herein contained, deline-  
 ated in Letters A and B, by a Dark Green edge and light Black shade; in  
 the nature of the case will admit of the like quality, as the value  
 of the same can be estimated at this time, to wit, at  
 the value in value to the seventh part of the said Islands the North  
 and according to the form of the Statute in such case made a  
 portion of the lands, by the said allotted and appropriated for the said  
 Protestant Clergy within the said Province in respect of the  
 same hereby expressly save and reserve to the said Province and  
 the said Governor, the Eastern extremity of the said Island, more par-  
 ticularly the name of the Magdalen Island, comprehending the North  
 and on the said plan or map of the said Islands hereunto an-  
 nexed the Letters A and B, by a dark Green edge and light  
 shade, in respect of a Protestant Clergy within the said Province  
whether, that judging the value of the said Islands and the  
 special Grace therein known and meer mention to have  
 made by the said presents do give in and confirm for the said  
 the said Isaac Jolin his Heirs and assigns all the rest and  
 more particularly known and distinguished by the name  
 of not hereinbefore reserved to the said Province, and all  
 a Protestant Clergy, within the said Province, and all  
 the aforesaid severally, and more particularly known  
 the respective names of Enty Island, Dead Man's Island,  
and the Bird Islands situated lying and being in the  
 the said Province of Lower Canada, in the forty seventh Degree  
 latitude, and between the first and second Degree and forty first Deg-

Edward by the Grace of God of Great Britain, France and Ireland  
King - To all to whom these Presents shall come or may

Whereas Our Well Beloved Isaac Coffin of London in  
our said Province of Quebec, now Province of Lower Canada, hath  
him the said Isaac Coffin and to his Heirs and assigns forever  
those several Islands situate lying and being in the Gulf  
Province of Lower Canada, in the forty seventh Degree forty one  
between the sixty first Degree, and sixty first Degree thirty eight Minute  
collectively known and distinguished by the name of the  
rally and more particularly known and distinguished by the  
Island, Entry Island, Dead Mans Island, Mag Island, Brion  
And Whereas Our said Captain General and Governor  
of Our said Province, having duly and maturely considered  
to be reasonable and advisable that He should grant the said  
age, unto the said Isaac Coffin and to his Heirs and assigns  
and reservations hereinafter contained And whereas  
tions, in this behalf, John Coffin Esquire, Our Surveyor General  
hath certified under his hand that no part of the said Islands  
out as a reservation for the growth of Mastick, or other Timber  
Whereas by the Statute in such case lately made and  
enacted, that whenever any grant of Lands within Our said  
Province, by or under the Authority of Us, Our Heirs or Successors  
made in respect of the same, a proportionable allotment and  
support and maintenance of a Protestant Clergy within Our  
said Parish, to which such Lands so to be granted shall  
apply thereto as circumstances will admit, and that such Land



Signed/ Robt Prescott, Govr

Province of  
Lower Canada } to wit

George the Third  
King Defender of the Faith, and so forth  
in anywise concern - Greeting -

Fiat.

Received into the Registrar's  
Office of Enrollments at  
Quebec, On Monday, the 7<sup>th</sup>  
day of May 1798, at two  
o'clock in the afternoon.

Enrolled in the said Office,  
on Tuesday the 8<sup>th</sup> day of May  
1798, at Eleven o'clock in  
the forenoon. -

Signed Geo Pownall  
Regt. of Enrollments

Docket entered in the  
Auditor's Office Quebec the  
eighth day of May 1798, on  
the fourteenth page of the  
Book A. -

Signed, Hugh Finlay  
Auditor

Recorded in the Registrar's  
Office in Quebec in the first  
Register of Patents of Land.  
Book A folio 54. No. 1<sup>st</sup>

Geo: Pownall  
Regt. of Records

Our Kingdom of Great Britain, Esquire  
the thirty first day of July in the year  
unto Our Right Trusty and well beloved  
Governor in Chief, in and over Our said  
Province, humbly requested Us to grant unto him

in free and Common Socage All  
of Saint Lawrence in Our said Province  
minutes of North Latitude, and between  
of Longitude West from London, Collected  
Magdalen Islands, but severally

the respective names of the Magdalen  
Islands; and the Bird Islands;  
in Chief and Our Executive Council  
the said Petition, have adjudged it to  
said Islands in Free and Common Socage  
forever, upon the terms, conditions,  
and Obedience to Our Royal Instructions

provided, and for Our said Province,  
shall not be included in any District made  
for the use of Our Royal Navy

provided, it is among other things en-  
acted, that all such Grants, shall hereafter be made,  
there shall at the same time be made  
appropriation of Lands, for the service of  
said Province, within the Township  
appertain or be annexed, or as hereafter

Let the following sentences of similar sounds be read many times, and each word be given its *own* sound. A distinct articulation is greatly promoted by protracting all vowel sounds that will allow dwelling upon. Indistinct articulation will frequently change or destroy the sense.

She has lost her ear-ring.  
James has two small eggs.  
He lives in a nice house.  
A crow is a large, black bird.  
Let all men bend low.  
He saw two beggars steal.  
I saw a horse-fly through the window.

This hand is clean.  
He would pay nobody.  
He has an aim more lofty.  
The hen is in her nest.  
His cry moved us.  
That lasts till night.  
It was a little after.

She has lost her hearing.  
James has too small legs.  
He lives in an ice house.  
A crow is a large black-bird.  
Let tall men bend low.  
He sought to beg or steal.  
I saw a horse fly through the window.

The sand is clean.  
He would pain nobody.  
He has a name more lofty.  
The hen is in earnest.  
His crime moved us.  
That last still night.  
It was a little laughter.

## LESSON II.

### DEFINITIONS.

**Or-thōg'-ra-phy** treats of words as they are correctly spelled and addresses itself to the eye.

**Ör'-thō-e-py** [also Or thō' e py] treats of words as they are correctly *pronounced* and addresses itself to the ear.

**Written pronunciation** includes *syllabication*, *phonotypy*, and *accent*.

**Vocal pronunciation** includes *articulation* and *accent*.

**Spelling the pronunciation** is using other letters than those of a word to indicate its pronunciation; as phlox (flocks). It should be sparingly used, as the pupil is nearly as liable to remember the *spelling of the pronunciation* as of the *word* itself.

**Pho-nōt'-y-py** is the use of marked letters to indicate to the *eye* what the voice indicates to the *ear*—the correct pronunciation of words.

**Di-a-crit'-ic-al marks** are the marks used in phonotypy, as in Lessons III. and V., Part I.

**The vowels** are a, e, i, o, u, (and w and y, except at the beginning of words or syllables); the other letters of the alphabet are **CONSONANTS**.

**A dip'h-thong** is the union of two vowels in the same syllable; as *cow*, *boy*.

**A di' grāph** is two letters, vowels or consonants, representing a single sound; as *head*, *phlox*.

**A tri' grāph** is three letters representing a single sound; as *beau*, *awe*.

## LESSON III.

### PHONOTYPY OF THE VOWELS.

THERE are forty distinct sounds in the English Language. Hence, it will be seen that the English alphabet is *defective* in having only twenty-six letters for forty sounds. It is also *redundant*, for there are different letters having the same sound: as, c = s, c = k, qu = kw, s = z, etc.