

Victoria County

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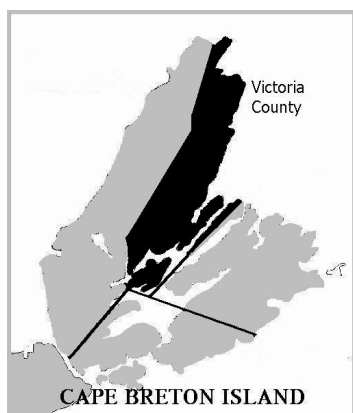
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Explore Victoria County!

Word Preview

wonderful	relief	explore	according	route
discover	Italian	historic	voyage	
eventually	permission	invest	enough	

Victoria County is a wonderful place to explore. It has a rugged coastline and mountains. There are trails to hike and ski. In the fall, the trees are filled with colour. In winter, it's an outdoor playground with lots of snow. Its beaches and ocean breezes give relief from summer heat. But the most famous explorer to come to Victoria County probably didn't explore any of this. He was looking for other things.



VICTORIA COUNTY

Mi'kmaw people have been here for thousands of years. They hunted and fished and moved to different places according to the seasons. They knew the area that we now call Victoria County very well.



Place Names

- Victoria County
- North America
- Asia
- Europe
- Africa
- Central America
- South America
- Spain
- England
- Cape Breton Island
- Aspy Bay
- Venice

But when the explorer John Cabot arrived in Aspy Bay in 1497, it was all new to him. He didn't know how important his discovery was.

Why did he come?

Why did John Cabot come here? He probably liked adventure. But there was another reason why explorers first came to North America. They were trying to sail to Asia.

People in Europe had been trading with people in Asia since the 1200s and 1300s. They wanted silk cloth and spices to cover up the taste of their spoiled food. But traveling east over land was long and dangerous. Explorers who had tried to sail to Asia by going east were always blocked by Africa. If Cabot found a way to sail to Asia by going west, he could get silks and spices to sell in Europe. He would be rich.

Why did Cabot go to England?

John Cabot was an Italian. His real name was Giovanni Caboto. When he grew up, people still believed the world was flat. But he had read reports by other sailors and believed the world was round, even before Columbus' historic voyage. Christopher Columbus had tried to find a western route to Asia in 1492. He didn't find one. Instead, he found Central and South America, which he claimed for Spain.

Cabot needed money to carry out his plan. He went to England in 1484 to try to get support from merchants there. Eventually, King Henry the Seventh gave him permission to explore for England. This encouraged the merchants to invest in Cabot's voyage. They believed a western route to

Place Names Continued

- Newfoundland
- Cabot Trail
- Cabot Strait

Asia would help them get rich.

Cabot sailed from England on May 2, 1497 on the Mathew. On June 24th, he discovered Cape Breton Island and went ashore at Aspy Bay. He only stayed long enough to put up a cross and the flags of England and Venice, his home. Then he sailed back to England. He didn't find any spices to show the king, but he did take back huge numbers of cod. In the years to come, England and France would fight wars over this new land's fish. Eventually these wars led to the birth of Canada.

The next year he left England with five ships and 300 men. His goal was to discover Japan. No one knows if Cabot died in a storm at sea or if he stayed on land in Newfoundland, but he was never heard from again.

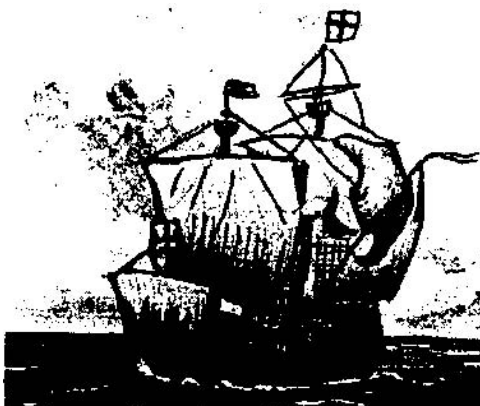
Come explore!

People are still interested in Cabot. On Cape Breton Island, the Cabot Trail is named after him. Cabot Strait, the narrow body of water between Cape Breton Island and Newfoundland, is also named after him. In 1997, 500 years after his discovery, an exact copy of the Mathew was built. The ship sailed the same route as John Cabot did 500 years earlier.

People are also still interested in Victoria County. Thousands of

tourists come here every year. We all can still explore the place John Cabot found.

* * * * *



The Mathew was a surprisingly small ship to cross the Atlantic Ocean. It was only about 60 feet long. Many house lots are only 60 feet long!

Comprehension Questions

1. *What were explorers looking for when they sailed west?*
2. *Why did Cabot go to England?*
3. *Did Cabot explore Cape Breton Island?*
4. *What did Cabot find here?*

Using Vocabulary

Fill in the spaces with the word that fits best.

1. *I like to _____ caves.*

(explain explore explorer)

2. *Cabot was looking for a _____ to Asia.*

(road root route)

3. *He _____ his money in new fishing gear for next season.*

(discovered explored invested)

4. _____, *the snow melted and spring came.*

(Enough Evenly Eventually)

5. _____ *to this map, we are almost in Baddeck.*

(According Permission Historic)

6. *Cabot's voyage was a _____ one.*

(history historic explore)

Using Vocabulary Continued

8. We had a _____ day hiking in Victoria County.

(wondered wonderment wonderful)

9. It must have been a big _____ to see land.

(real return relief)

10. What did she _____ near the waterfall?

(cover discover invest)

11. Did they have _____ to camp there?

(permission according enough)

12. John Cabot was _____.

(Italy Invest Italian)

Something to Think About



1. Why did people often eat spoiled food in the 1400s?
2. Find England on a map of the world. What problems might you run into if you tried to get to Asia going east over land? Do you think people in the 1400s knew they could sail around Africa?
3. Have you ever taken the long way to somewhere just to see something different? Have you ever gone down a road or trail on Cape Breton Island just to see where it would take you? Write about your discoveries.

Scenes from Victoria County



*An actor portraying
John Cabot*



The Cabot Trail



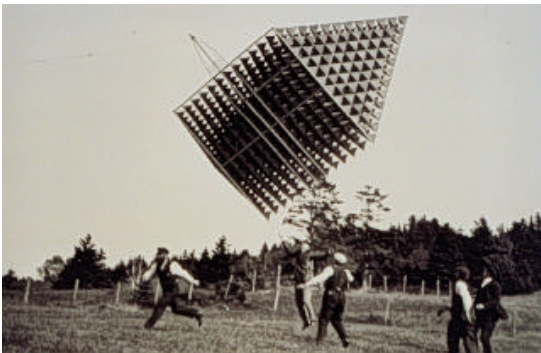
Alexander Graham Bell



Beinn Bhreagh, the Bell's Baddeck home



One of Bell's early aircraft



A kite built of tetrahedrons



A hydrofoil

(All photos on this page courtesy of ECBC)

It Depends on Your Point of View

Word Preview

<i>residents</i>	<i>encouraged</i>	<i>provide</i>	<i>difficult</i>
<i>improved</i>	<i>remembered</i>	<i>accident</i>	<i>markets</i>
<i>coastal</i>	<i>impassable</i>	<i>transportation</i>	<i>curious</i>
<i>received</i>	<i>credit</i>	<i>compensated</i>	<i>depending</i>

Have you ever heard the saying "There are two sides to every story?" Your point of view can affect how you see events. Two stories about the villages North of Smokey are good examples of this.

Trading Fish for a New Home

Fishermen from France started fishing near Neils Harbour hundreds of years ago. They fished in the summer months and used the good beach at Neils Harbour to dry their catches before returning to France. Later, Scottish settlers from other parts of Victoria County fished in the area.

It wasn't until the 1860s, however, that people began to live there year-round. These early settlers



Place Names

- North of Smokey
- France
- Neils Harbour
- Victoria County
- Newfoundland
- Scotland
- New Haven
- Cape North
- Cabot Trail
- Cape Smokey
- Pleasant Bay
- Ingonish

were not French or Scottish. They were from Newfoundland!

If you ever thought the village of Neil's Harbour looks like a fishing village in Newfoundland, you were right. There is a reason why they look the same.

Around 1814, the English and Irish settlers who were living in Newfoundland ran into hard times. They were very poor and sometimes did not have enough to eat. They began to spend their summers fishing near Neil's Harbour.

John MacLeod was a businessman who had come to Cape Breton Island from Scotland with his parents. When he moved to New Haven, near Neil's Harbour, he found hardworking Newfoundlanders who spent their summers in the area fishing. He encouraged them to move to Neil's Harbour with their families. He made them an offer. He would help them move and provide supplies for their boats. In return, they were to sell their fish only to his store.

True to his word, he sent a boat to Newfoundland for the wives and families of the fishermen. In some cases, the boat even brought the fishermen's houses! The houses were taken apart in Newfoundland, loaded on to the boat, and put together again at Neil's Harbour.

Once they were settled at Neil's Harbour, the fishermen found they had a problem. In places such as Cape North, the land was good enough for small farms. Families there could provide most of what they needed for themselves. But not at Neil's Harbour. There was no land good for farming,

Place names**Continued**

- Sydney
- Baddeck
- Cape Breton Highlands National Park

so the men were forced to fish. Women tended one or two animals in front of their houses, but real farms were impossible.

The men fished and sold their catches to John MacLeod's store. But they didn't get paid in money. They only received credit. They could use this credit for the next thing they would need from the store. The store-owner set the price for the fish and for the supplies the fishermen needed. The fishermen never received what they deserved for their fish. A fisherman might have to pay 3,000 pounds of cod for one axe handle! Because of this, the fishermen remained poor and never had any money. Things never improved for them.

On the other hand, it must be remembered that they never went hungry. If one fisherman had a poor season because of accident, illness or bad luck, the store still gave him credit and his family still ate. The storeowner found markets for the fish. If the price of fish went down, the store-owner took the loss. He still had to make sure the fishermen had what they needed.

The store-owner was fair to fishermen, or unfair, depending on your point of view.

The End of Isolation or the End of a Way of Life?

Before the Cabot Trail was built the road connecting the coastal communities of Victoria County was little more than a lonely path through the woods. This was often impassable in winter because of heavy snow. Cape Smokey, 366 metres high, made things even harder for anyone going on foot. People would think twice about traveling over the mountain.

The only other form of transportation was by boat. This was only possible from late spring until December because of ice. This meant people had to stock up for winter by storing bags of flour and boxes of tea.

The communities North of Smokey, such as Pleasant Bay, Ingonish, Cape North and Neil's Harbour, were very isolated. It was not uncommon for people to die in sudden storms on the long walk to the next community. Doctors only visited from Sydney or Baddeck once in a while. There were times when no teacher would go there. The communities North of Smokey took about 20 years longer to get modern improvements such as a doctor, and telegraph and telephone service than other communities in the area.

Then, in 1927, work on the Cabot Trail started. A one-way road, from west to east, was finished by 1932. The new highway ended the isolation. It also changed the lives of people living along the Trail.

Suddenly, tourists began coming. This was especially true after the Cape Breton Highlands National Park opened in 1936. Visitors had been so rare before, that residents of the villages were happy to meet them and tell them stories of the past. Some people felt there were too many curious visitors. Residents became less friendly.

Others felt they had given up more than they received. Before the Park was opened, they had hunted and cut wood on those lands. Now they had lost those rights. Some families who had lived in the area for generations lost land to the Park. They felt they had not been fairly compensated. Many tourists wanted to go fishing with the fishermen just for the experience. The fishermen felt the tourists were a nuisance and

not worth the trouble. Some people didn't like to see their beaches and communities filled with so many strangers.

With the opening of the Cabot Trail, people and goods could now move much more easily to these northern communities. Life in these communities had changed, but not all the changes were welcomed. The changes were good or bad, depending on your point of view.

* * * * *

Comprehension Questions

- 1. Why does Neil's Harbour look like a Newfoundland fishing village?*
- 2. Why didn't people in Neil's Harbour have farms?*
- 3. Why were communities North of Smokey so isolated?*
- 4. What ended the isolation for communities North of Smokey?*

Using Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with the word that fits best from those below each sentence.

- 1. The fishermen thought the tourists were a _____.*

(necessary nuisance resident)

- 2. He received money as _____ for the loss of his land.*

(credit markets compensation)

Using Vocabulary Continued

3. They were _____ to move to Neil's Harbour.

(received depending encouraged)

4. The snow made the roads _____.

(improved impassable impossible)

5. The store owner put the fishermen in a difficult _____.

(transportation starvation situation)

6. Today there are good _____ for fish.

(accidents merchants markets)

7. Good roads and cars have made _____ better in Victoria County.

(compensation transportation nuisance)

8. Good roads and cars have _____ life in Victoria County.

(remembered received improved)

9. Her family has lived in Ingonish for _____.

(glens situation generations)

10. Some _____ did not like the tourists.

(received residents remembered)

Compound Words

*"Businessman" and "hardworking" are examples of **compound** words. Compound words are larger words that are made up of two or more smaller words.*

businessman = business + man

hardworking = hard + working

See how many compound words you can make by joining one word from "List A" with one word from "List B." "List B" words can be used more than once.

List A

night

day

book

play

fisher

him

out

back

tooth

full

blue

List B

bag

self

side

ache

field

berry

length

time

man

pack

grown



Some words sounds the same, or nearly the same, but have different meanings. Note the difference between **affect** and **effect**.

Affect is a verb, or action word. It means "to act upon."

Example: That teacher affected her in a good way.

It can also mean "to pretend", usually to impress others.

Example: She affected an American accent after her trip to Boston.

Effect is a noun, or the name of a person, place or thing. It means "a result, or outcome."

Example: That teacher has a good effect on her.

Does "affect" or "effect" belong in these sentences?

1. Your point of view _____ how you see events.
2. What _____ did the Cabot Trail have on the North of Smokey communities?

Something to Think About



Were the Newfoundland fishermen treated unfairly? Or did the store-owner deserve the money he made because he might not be able to sell the fishermen's fish? Was tourism a good thing or a bad thing for the communities North of Smokey? Let half of your class take one side and the other half take the other side of these questions. How many reasons can people on each side think of to prove they are right?

*Watch Out for Moose!***Word Preview**

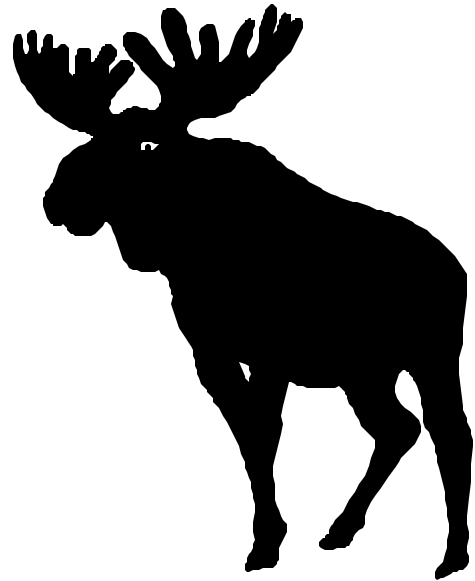
<i>extinct</i>	<i>overhunting</i>	<i>quite</i>	
<i>kilograms</i>	<i>metres</i>	<i>starvation</i>	<i>serious</i>
<i>natural</i>	<i>majestic</i>	<i>fatal</i>	<i>collision</i>

Each corner of Cape Breton Island has things about it that are special and interesting. One interesting thing about living in the Cape Breton Highlands is the number of moose in the area.

The Cape Breton Highlands National Park is home to hundreds of these majestic animals. Seeing one for the first time is a thrill you won't forget. Not very long ago, however, there were no moose there.

There were many moose on Cape Breton Island hundreds of years ago. By the early 1900s they were extinct here because of overhunting and natural reasons.

Then, in 1947 and 1948, the government brought 11 moose cows and



Moose

seven moose bulls to the park from Elk Island National Park in Alberta. Today moose are common again in the highlands of Cape Breton Island. Good spots for seeing them are French Mountain Lake, Warren Lake and the top of North Mountain.

A full grown moose is quite a sight. It stands two metres high at the shoulder. It weighs between 453 and 635 kilograms. For part of the year, bulls have antlers which may be up to two metres across.

The rutting season begins in September. Eight months later a cow gives birth to one or two calves. Sometimes bulls fight during rutting season. If their antlers lock, both animals can die of starvation. Usually the antlers fall off after the rutting season and grow again the next spring.

Having moose nearby makes life a little different for people who live in the highlands. Running into one on the highway can be serious, even fatal. They are huge animals. When there is a collision, the moose can fall on top of a car and crush it.

So, if you're driving in the highlands, especially after dark, watch out for moose. People who live in the highlands know this and are ready to stop their cars quickly so the moose can walk away.



Place Names

- Cape Breton Island
- Cape Breton Highlands National Park
- Alberta
- French Mountain Lake
- Warren Lake
- North Mountain

Using Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with the word that fits best from those listed below.

1. There were some _____ reasons why moose died out.

(national majestic natural extinct)

2. The dodo bird is now _____.

(quite exit fatal extinct)

3. That was a _____ accident.

(series collision serious metres)

4. He cooked a turkey that weighed 11 _____.

(metres kilograms serious)

5. We saw a moose on the road. It was _____ a sight!

(quiet extinct quite majestic)

6. Some animals become _____ because of

_____ or _____.

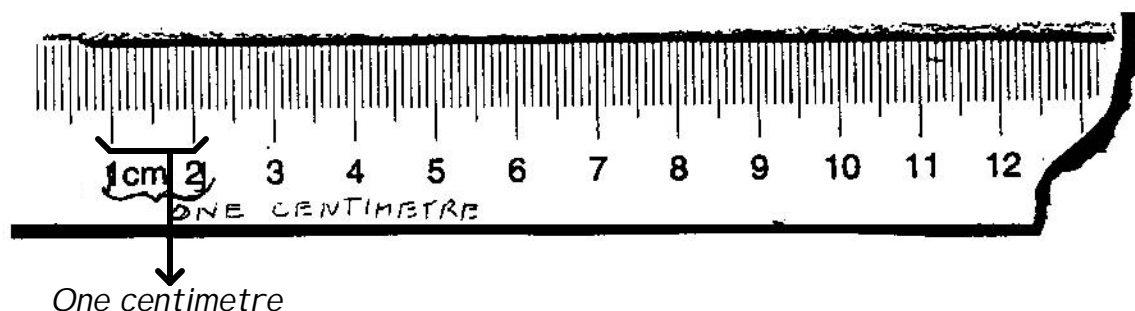
(fatal common starvation collision extinct overhunting)

Using and Converting Metric Measures

We learned the moose stands about two metres high at the shoulder. The metre is the base metric unit of length in the metric system of measurement.

Length

One **metre** (m) is about 39.37 inches, or a little longer than a yard, which is 36 inches. A metre stick is usually divided into 100 centimetres (cm) and 1,000 Millimetres (mm). Therefore, one centimetre is 0.01 metre, and one millimetre is 0.001 metre.



The picture above shows a cut-off part of a metre stick. Each small mark shows one millimetre. Ten millimetres make up one centimetre.

Mass (Weight)

The base metric unit for weight is the **gram** (g). One gram equals about one-thirtieth of an ounce. Grams are used to measure the weight of such things as medicine and food.

Volume (Capacity)

The base metric unit for volume or capacity is the litre (l). A litre is a little more than a quart. Many soft drinks are sold in one litre and two litre bottles.

Using and Converting Metric Measures Continued

Metric Prefixes

The metric system uses prefixes to show if the units of measurement are larger or smaller than the base unit.

For example, "kilo" means 1,000. "Kilo" and "metre" together make "kilometre" which means 1,000 metres.

Following is a list of metric prefixes along with their abbreviations and meanings.

<i>Kilo (k)</i>	<i>one thousand</i>	<i>1,000</i>
<i>Hecto (h)</i>	<i>one hundred</i>	<i>100</i>
<i>Deca (da)</i>	<i>ten</i>	<i>10</i>
<i>Basic unit (m, g, or l)</i>	<i>one</i>	<i>1</i>
<i>Deci (d)</i>	<i>one tenth</i>	<i>0.1</i>
<i>Centi (c)</i>	<i>one hundredth</i>	<i>0.01</i>
<i>Milli (m)</i>	<i>one thousandth</i>	<i>0.001</i>

The abbreviation for the metric prefix is put with the abbreviation for the base metric unit to show the unit being used.

Example: *c (centi) and m (metre) make cm (centimetre) .*

Using and Converting Metric Measures Continued

How to Convert Metric Measures

Use the following steps to convert from one metric unit to another:

1. Find the known unit on the table below.
2. Find the unit to which you are converting on the table below.
3. Note whether or not the new unit is to the right or left of the known unit. The decimal point in the known unit will be moved in the same direction.
4. Find out how many places to move the decimal point by counting how many lines are crossed when you go from the known quantity to the unknown quantity. Add zeros if you need more places.

				Basic Unit			
Prefixes of Metric System	kilo (k)	hecto (h)	deca (da)	metre (m) gram (g) litre (l)	deci (d)	centi (c)	milli (m)
Place Value in Decimal System	1,000	100	10	1	0.1	0.01	0.001

Example: 46 m = ? mm

If we look at the table we see that millimeter is to the right of metre. There are three (3) lines between metre and milli. Therefore, the decimal point should be moved three (3) places to the right.

$$46.000 \text{ m} = 46,000 \text{ mm}$$

Example: 8.2 cm = ? Km

Kilometre is to the left of centimetre. Five (5) lines must be crossed. Therefore, the decimal point is moved five (5) places to the left.

$$0002.8 \text{ cm} = 0.000028 \text{ km}$$

Using and Converting Metric Measures Continued

Use the chart to make these conversions:

1. $3.9 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ m}$

2. $500 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ m}$

3. $34 \text{ cm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ m}$

4. $55 \text{ mm} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ cm}$

5. $5.2 \text{ m} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mm}$

6. $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ m} = 25 \text{ cm}$

7. $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ m} = 95 \text{ mm}$

8. $19 \text{ cg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ mg}$

9. $8.4 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ cg}$

10. $\underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g} = 75 \text{ cg}$

11. $250 \text{ g} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ kg}$

12. $18 \text{ mg} = \underline{\hspace{1cm}} \text{ g}$

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did moose become extinct on Cape Breton Island?
2. Name three places on Cape Breton Island where you are likely to see moose.
3. Why can it be serious if a car runs into a moose on the highway?

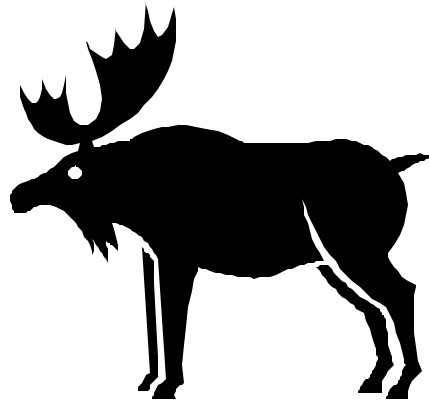
Did You Know?

The moose is the largest member of the deer family. It can be found in forests in northern North America, Europe and Asia. But only in North America are these animals called moose.

Everywhere else they are called elk.

Here are some more interesting facts about this large, unusual animal:

- The growth of hair-covered skin which hangs from a moose's neck is called a bell.*
- Because of their long legs and short necks, moose find it hard to bend down. They often kneel to reach food on the ground or stand in water to eat plants and to drink. Sometimes they use their weight to force down young trees so they can munch on the leaves and twigs.*
- A fight between bulls can be savage. After a fight, the ground will be chewed up, trees might be torn up and bark will be scattered all over the site. A battle between bulls can last a full day or longer.*
- The life-span of moose is about 20 years. The only animal that threatens them is the wolf. If they are not weak from hunger they can defend themselves from wolves with their antlers and fast hooves.*

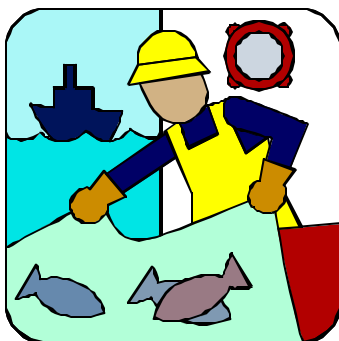


Talking with a Fisherman

Word Preview

generations independence manage opinions
 founding moratorium issues regulations
 processing volunteer elected

Greg Organ is a fisherman who lives in Neil's Harbour. His family has lived there for three generations. His grandparents were from Newfoundland. He talked to *We Are An Island* about his life as a fisherman.



The Life of a Fisherman Today

"From about May 15 to July 15, I fish lobster. Then from July 22, for a couple of weeks, I fish crab. I fish groundfish (halibut, some cod, hake) from about mid-April to sometime in October.

"I like being a fisherman because of the independence. I don't have to work for anybody else, and I'm out in nature. Working in an office would not be for me."

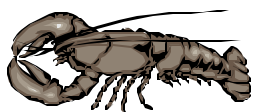
"Yes, when I'm fishing I work long hours. I start about 4 a.m. and I can still be working at six or seven at night, putting ice aboard for the crab."

Being a fisherman today means much more than knowing how to fish and keep your gear in good

repair. Today many fishermen go to meetings about the fishery. For them it is no longer enough to be good at fishing. They are also trying to help manage the whole fishery. Some groundfish stocks disappeared over the 1980s. Now, many fishermen are trying to protect what is left for the future. They do this by joining groups and giving their opinions about the fishery to government. Government makes the rules for the fishing industry.

"I was the founding president of the North of Smokey Fishermen's Association," Mr. Organ said. "That was in 1990, just before the moratorium."

"We wanted to bring people together to talk about groundfish issues. Since then, it has blossomed into other projects. We have had test fisheries to find new types of fish we can catch. We have also held meetings so everyone will get information about Employment Insurance regulations. Now we get a newsletter that lets us know about changes in the groundfishery."



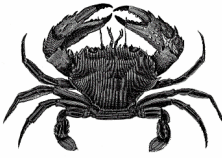
Victoria Co-Op Fisheries Ltd.

Mr. Organ also belongs to Victoria Co-Operative Fisheries Ltd. This group formed 54 years ago when there was only one store to whom fishermen could sell their fish. Because there was only one store to buy the fish, the store owner could pay less than what the fish were worth. The fishermen formed a co-op so they could get fairer prices for their fish.

"We have buying stations at every port north of Smokey. We also run a fish plant that processes lobster and crab at New Haven."

Mr. Organ said Victoria Co-op Fisheries Ltd. tries to protect the jobs of many people in the North of Smokey area.

"We have about 150 members. They would be the captains of boats. Each boat would have about three people working on it. We also employ about 40 wharf workers and about 50 people working at the processing plant."



Decisions at the Co-Op are made by 11 board members. They are elected by fishermen at each port. The board members decide how to spend the Co-Op's money and what services to give the members. For example, the Co-Op has just bought a \$600,000 machine to improve crab processing at the New Haven plant.

"We now have a say in how we sell our fish. We stay in the community. We don't leave when things get tough like other buyers. And fishermen can trust us. In the past some fish buyers have left without paying the fishermen for their fish."

Making a Difference

Mr. Organ is also president of the Neil's Harbour-New Haven Volunteer Fire Department.

"We don't have good equipment or training, but we have 30 members. All the volunteer fire departments in small communities are struggling, but we feel 400 people need the same protection as 30,000 people in cities such as Sydney."

Mr. Organ said the work volunteer groups do is important.

"Anybody can make a difference. In our fire department we have one

member who is 81 years old. He gives us fund-raising support and wisdom. As long as you are honest with yourself about what you can do, you can make a difference."

* * * * *

Comprehension Questions

1. What months of the year does Mr. Organ fish?
2. Why does he like being a fisherman?
3. Why do many fishermen go to meetings today?
4. Why did the fishermen form a co-op?
5. Who decides how to spend the co-op's money?

Using Vocabulary

founding	issues	manage	generations
independence	volunteer	opinions	regulations

Choose words from the word bank above to complete the sentences below. There will be two words left over.

_____ is important to many fishermen. They like to _____ their own work. However, sometimes they have to work together to deal with problems and _____ that affect them all. They have to learn to respect other people's _____. By working together they can protect the fishery for future _____.

Using Vocabulary Continued

Draw a line between each word and the phrase that best describes its meaning.

<i>founding</i>	<i>chosen by a vote</i>
<i>moratorium</i>	<i>to force a stop to an activity for awhile</i>
<i>regulations</i>	<i>making something by a series of actions</i>
<i>processing</i>	<i>setting up</i>
<i>elected</i>	<i>rules</i>

Quotation Marks

*Quotation marks ("...") are used to show that we are writing the exact same words that someone else said. We use them when we write a **direct quotation**.*

Example: "I will meet you at seven o'clock," Mark said.

I will meet you at seven o'clock are the same words Mark said.

If we said Mark said that he would meet me at seven o'clock, this would be an indirect quotation. We are describing what Mark said but we may not be using his exact words.

Underline the sentences in this story that are Mr. Organ's exact words.

Gaelic Spoken Here

Word Preview

<i>preserve</i>	<i>courses</i>	<i>tour</i>	<i>museum</i>
<i>successful</i>	<i>musical</i>	<i>respect</i>	<i>college</i>

Welcome to St. Ann's, the home of the only Gaelic college in North America! You can learn to speak Gaelic here. Gaelic is a very old language that was spoken in Ireland and Scotland. You can also learn other skills important to Scottish culture such as playing bagpipes, drumming, Highland dancing and weaving cloth.

The Gaelic College was opened in 1938 to help people study and preserve the Gaelic language and culture. Thousands of people visit it every year. Many people of all ages sign up for courses. Others tour the Great Hall of the Clans, a museum of Scottish culture and history.

St. Ann's, in Victoria County, is the perfect place for the Gaelic College. In the late 1700s and early 1800s, many Scottish people left their homeland and came to North America. A large number of them settled in



Place Names

- *St. Ann's*
- *North America*
- *Scotland*
- *Victoria County*
- *Nova Scotia*
- *Mabou*
- *Inverness County*
- *Cape Breton Island*

Some Facts About Gaelic

Did you know?

- *Many Scots believe Gaelic was the language spoken in the Garden of Eden.*
- *In 1867 Gaelic was the third most common language in Canada.*
- *In 1890 Gaelic almost became an official language of Canada.*
- *The title at the top of this box is written in a Gaelic style.*

Nova Scotia. Many of these people came to Cape Breton Island.

In 1900, there were about 75,000 people on the island who spoke Gaelic. That number soon fell sharply. By 1931, there were only 24,000 Gaelic speakers in Cape Breton. By 1971, there were only 1,500. Today, there are fewer than 800.

There are many reasons why the number of Gaelic speakers fell. Some schools punished children who spoke Gaelic. Teachers thought it was backward. Many parents wanted their children to speak English because that would help them blend into the larger English-speaking community. That would help them be successful. Many young men stopped speaking Gaelic when they went off to war or left the island for jobs.

However, Gaelic is a beautiful, musical language that many people now respect. Am Braighe is a newspaper from Mabou, Inverness County, that is written partly in Gaelic. More than 2,000 people all over the world receive the newspaper. Fortunately, on Cape Breton Island we can still hear Gaelic in songs and in place names and popular sayings. Have you ever been

to a *ceilidh* (pronounced KAY-lee)? That's a house party where people provide their own entertainment with music, stories and dance. Have you heard the greeting "*Ciad mile failte!*" (pronounced (Kayet mealya Fallcha)? It means "One hundred thousand welcomes!"

Here is some Gaelic for you to try.

Ciamar a tha sibh? (KEM-ar ah HA sheev) - How are you?

Gle mhath, tapa leibh (Glay-VAH, TAPA leev) - Very well, thank-you.

Tha I breach an diugh! (HA-ee BREE-ah an JEW) - It's lovely today.

Using Vocabulary

Draw lines to match the words with the correct phrases.

preserve	like music
course	a visit to many places
tour	a place where interesting things are kept and displayed
museum	to make something last
successful	to think there is worth in something
musical	reaching a goal
respect	a unit of study in a subject

Comprehension Question

1. Why did the number of Gaelic speakers on Cape Breton fall?

Bell's Inventions

Word Preview

<i>inventor</i>	<i>communicate</i>	<i>chord</i>	<i>vibrations</i>	
<i>experiments</i>	<i>machine</i>	<i>triangle</i>	<i>prediction</i>	
<i>stable</i>	<i>aerial</i>	<i>engineer</i>	<i>association</i>	<i>sewed</i>
<i>breathing</i>	<i>aviation</i>	<i>artificial</i>	<i>technology</i>	

Alexander Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone, once explained his feelings about inventing this way: "Leave the beaten track ... and dive into the woods. Every time you do so you will ... find something that you have never seen before." This happened to Bell many times.

The Telephone

Bell is most famous as the inventor of the telephone, but he was interested in many other things. In fact, he saw himself mainly as a teacher of the deaf.

His mother and wife were deaf. Bell knew how isolated they felt when they could not communicate with others. The importance of sound and communication were always in the back of Bell's mind.

Bell did not set out to invent the telephone. The idea came to him



Place Names

- *Baddeck*
- *Baddeck Bay*
- *New York*
- *Ireland*
- *England*

when he played the piano. He noticed that a chord played on one piano would sound on a second piano in a second room. The second piano had picked up the vibrations caused by the chord.

Bell invented the telephone in 1876. It made him a rich man. In 1885, he visited Baddeck for the first time. Soon after he built his summer home, Beinn Bhreagh, which means "beautiful mountain" in Gaelic. Now that he did not have to work for a living, he could spend time on experiments that interested him. Many experiments were done at or near Beinn Bhreagh.

The Tetrahedron

Next, Bell wanted to build a flying machine. This led him to experiments with kites. At first, people in Baddeck were surprised to see so many kites flying over Beinn Bhreagh, but soon they helped him. Young women sewed kites for more experiments. Young men handled pulleys and took pictures. Over the years, many residents of the area worked for the Bells.

Bell was trying to build a kite that would be large enough to carry a man. But every large kite he tried was too heavy to fly. This led him to invent the triangular box kite. The triangle shape handled better in the wind and was lighter. Then, he decided to join several small triangular kites together. Soon he had a structure that was made of four triangles—the tetrahedron. It was strong and stable. Bell had invented the tetrahedron while trying to build a flying machine. Today we can find the tetrahedron in many of the large bridges we see.

Bell finally built his flying machine. In 1907, he and four other men

formed the Aerial Experiment Association. Two years later this group made history on the frozen Baddeck Bay.

One of the men was John A.D. McCurdy. He was a young engineer who had grown up at Beinn Bhreagh. His father had worked for the Bells. While McCurdy was a student at the University of Toronto, he became friends with another young engineer named Frederick "Casey" Baldwin. Both men were interested in flying experiments and joined the association. Bell invited Glenn H. Curtiss, an American expert on gasoline engines, to join. Soon, the United States government became interested and asked if Lieutenant Thomas Selfridge could join. Bell's wife Mabel provided much of the money for the aviation experiments the group did.

The group made history on February 23, 1909, when McCurdy flew the Silver Dart a half mile over Baddeck Bay at a speed of 40 miles per hour. It was the first manned flight in the British Empire.

The Hydrofoil

Bell's next goal was to find a safe way to take off and land on water. This led him to invent the hydrofoil, a bladelike structure under a motor-powered boat. The hydrofoil raises the hull of the boat out of the water, allowing the boat to reach high speeds. On September 9, 1919, the hydrofoil HD-4 reached 71 miles per hour. It was the fastest watercraft in the world. It was invented because Bell wanted to safely take off and land an aircraft on water.

Ahead of Their Time

We could say Bell was ahead of his time in many ways. He invented

the photophone which is similar to modern fibre-optic telecommunications. He also worked on a machine that was like early computers. He invented a machine for artificial breathing and was close to inventing the tape recorder.

He made this prediction in 1896: "I believe that it will be possible, in a very few years, for a person to take his dinner in New York at 7 or 8 o'clock in the evening and eat his breakfast in either Ireland or England the following morning." Our technology today would not surprise Bell.

Mabel Bell could also see ahead of her time. She encouraged Bell's work and kept all his letters and papers. Today the Alexander Graham Bell Museum in Baddeck has these papers. It also has photographs and many things he owned and worked with. Go with your family and enjoy some of the many activities there. You may even get ideas for your own invention!

* * * * *

Comprehension Questions

- 1. What did Bell mean when he said "Leave the beaten track ... and dive into the woods?" Write what you think he meant in your own words.*
- 2. Can you find examples in the reading of how Bell invented one thing when he was working on something quite different?*
- 3. Have you ever come up with the answer to a problem when you were thinking of something else? What was the problem and what were you doing when you thought of a solution?*

Using Vocabulary

Complete each sentence with the best word.

1. He bought a _____ of wood for his fireplace.
(triangle chord cord)
2. A _____ home life is good for children.
(aerial stale stable)
3. She used a helicopter to take an _____ picture of her land.
(aerial artificial aviation)
4. My dishes _____ when those big trucks drive past my house.
(experiment invent vibrate)
5. We can use computers to _____. They are a form of _____.
(chord communicate technology breathe stable)

Draw a line to match each word with the phrase that suits best. There will be one word left over.

a shape with 3 sides

stable

fake

association

not easily moved or shaken

engineer

a group of people who come together
for a common interest

triangle

a person who uses science to put matter
and energy to use for man

artificial

aerial

-tion Ending

We used the words **communicate**, **communication**, **invent** and **invention** in this reading about Alexander Graham Bell. Notice how adding **-tion** at the end of a word changes it from a **verb** (action word) to a **noun** (the name of a person, action, place or thing).

When the verb ends in **-e**, remove the **-e** before adding **-tion**. If the verb ends in **-te** remove the **-e** and just add **-ion**. If the verb ends in **-t** just add **-ion**.

	Verb	Noun
Examples:	communicate	communication
	invent	invention
	vibrate	vibration

Can you make nouns out of these verbs? Then put the new words you formed in sentences.

Verb	Noun
translate	_____
associate	_____
dictate	_____
locate	_____
instruct	_____
vacate	_____
subtract	_____
connect	_____

Crossing the Barra Strait

Word Preview

scene whole scow soldier ferry
arrested prosperous provide hardy
peninsula

The Iona Peninsula is the center of Cape Breton Island. Standing on the hill at the Nova Scotia Highland Village you can see all four counties on the island —Victoria, Inverness, Richmond and Cape Breton Counties — surrounding the beautiful Bras d'Or Lakes. The lakes are salt water and are Canada's only inland sea. On a summer day the scene is quiet, unspoiled and unhurried. It is hard to believe that this area was filled with hustle and bustle 100 years ago.

This part of the island was settled like many other parts of Cape Breton Island. Whole communities of the highlands and islands of Scotland picked themselves up and settled here in the late 1700s and early 1800s. Many of the Scots first went to Pictou, in mainland Nova Scotia, before moving on to Cape Breton Island where they could still get land easily.



Place Names

- Barra Strait
- Iona Peninsula
- Victoria County
- Richmond County
- Inverness County
- Cape Breton County
- Bras d'Or Lakes
- Pictou
- Nova Scotia
- Cape Breton Island
- Scotland

Settlers from Barra Arrive

In the 1700s, a Scottish soldier spotted this area when he was in the British army. His name was Donald "Og" MacNeil and he lived on the Island of Barra in Scotland. This is what he told his family and friends about the Iona area: "Besides the fuel in the forests, water in the ground, and fish in the sea, you will find thee more shelter from the North wind, better and earlier ripening harvests, and good fishing ground."

**Place Names
Continued**

- Island of Barra
- Louisbourg
- Grand Narrows
- East Bay
- Sydney

Donald "Og" came back to Canada to fight in Louisbourg in 1758 and Quebec City in 1759, where he died. But his words about the Iona area were not forgotten. In 1800, four MacNeils from Barra arrived at Iona. Several years later two of his own sons settled here. They named the narrow strip of water between them and what we now call Grand Narrows the Barra Strait. Today most people in the area can trace their ancestors back to the Isle of Barra.

Donald "Og" was right. The fishing and farming in the area were good. People who settled here did well. By the mid 1800s many communities lined the shores of the Bras d'Or Lakes. In those days, people got most of what they needed from where they lived. There were grain mills, saw mills, tanneries, woolen mills, farms and fishing to provide what people needed. Another thing that made the area prosperous was its location. Because there were no roads, people traveled by water. By being on the Bras d'Or Lakes, you could get to most parts of Cape Breton Island.

The Long Walk

It was a good thing that people could get what they needed close by. Travel was difficult. There is a story from the early days of settlement that shows how hardy people had to be. The story was about a widow who was left with many children to support. She had sold some beef to a ship's captain from Scotland. He sailed away without paying her. She had counted on that money to raise her children. There was no mail service. Telephones were not invented yet. How could she get her money?

She decided to go to the nearest post office which was in Sydney, about 80 kilometres away. She walked from her house to the ferry which ran across Barra Strait. After taking the ferry she walked through the forest to East Bay and then on to Sydney. At the Sydney Post office the



Postmaster wrote a letter to the Chief of Barra for her, telling what had happened. About four months later she returned to the Sydney post office, as the postmaster had told her to do. There she found a letter with her money and news that the dishonest captain had been arrested.

Crossing the Strait

The first transportation for settlers across the strait was provided by two men, each with a rowboat. By the mid 1800s, a ferry was in use. The ferry was a flat-bottomed scow with oars and sometimes a sail. It carried passengers, cattle, horses and buggies in clear weather.

In 1887, the railway bridge was built which allowed some people to walk over the strait. The first ferry with a gasoline engine came into use in

walk over the strait. The first ferry with a gasoline engine came into use in 1922. In winter, people still had to cross over on the ice because the ferry didn't run. A three-car ferry came into use in 1927. By 1970, a 12-car ferry, the Monty MacMillan, provided the transportation. That was the last ferry for Barra Strait. In summer 1993, the Nova Scotia government opened the bridge we now have today.

* * * * *

Comprehension Questions

1. Why did Donald "Og" think Iona would be a good place to live?
2. Where did most of the settlers on the Iona Peninsula come from?
3. Why was the location of Iona important in the 1800s?
4. How many different ways of crossing Barra Strait can you find in this reading?

Using Vocabulary

prosperous

provide

peninsula

scow

hardy

soldier

arrested

Choose words from the word bank above to complete the sentences below.

1. The good farmland helped the settlers become _____.
2. The widow had to _____ for her children.

3. You had to be _____ to live in those days.
4. A _____ from the Island of Barra told his family about Iona.
5. Nova Scotia is a _____.
6. Sailing on a _____ looks a little risky to me.

Homophones

Some words have the same sound but are spelled differently. These words called homophones.

"Crossing the Barra Strait" uses at least four words that have homophones: **ferry** (fairy), **scene** (seen), **whole** (hole) and **mail** (male).

Can you think of homophones for these words?

there	_____
two	(2) _____
new	_____
wood	_____

Now fill in the blanks with the word that fits best.

1. She wanted the _____ pizza, not just a slice.

(hole wall whole)

2. The tooth _____ came last night.

(fairy fare ferry)

3. Did you _____ my letter?

(make mail male)

4. I have _____ the Cape Breton Highlands.

(send scene seen)

The prefix un-

Un- is added at the beginning of a word to make the meaning opposite to what is meant by the stem of the word.

Example: **un** added at the beginning of **clean** makes **unclean**, or dirty.

In "Crossing the Barra Strait" we used **un-** in **unspoiled**, **unhurried** and **unheard**. The stems of these words are **spoiled**, **hurried** and **heard**. Adding **un-** gives the word the opposite meaning.

Add **un-** to the following words to give them the opposite meaning.

- | | | | |
|----------------|-------|-------------|-------|
| 1. cover | _____ | 2. plug | _____ |
| 3. lock | _____ | 4. ashamed | _____ |
| 5. eaten | _____ | 6. harmed | _____ |
| 7. interesting | _____ | 8. informed | _____ |
| 9. married | _____ | 10. tie | _____ |

Getting Your Bearings

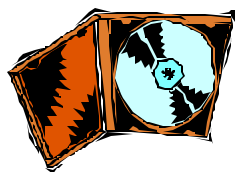
On a map of Cape Breton Island locate Iona and point out the four counties that can be seen from there. Then, trace the route the widow had to travel from Iona to Sydney. Try to find out how many miles she walked.

*Thoughts From
Victoria County Learners*



Englishtown Music

When it comes to the history of Englishtown music. There is really much I can say. When people put Englishtown and music together, they get one name, Leon Dubinsky. He has been involved with music for as long as I can remember, and continues to entertain people today. He now has a few songs on an album by an artist known as Connie MacAskill, who is a resident of Englishtown as well. Leon has wrote music for the Cape Breton Summertime Review. A group of people who do Celtic Music with comedy. The Rankin Family has one of his songs on an album of theirs, the song is called Rise Again.



Connie MacAskill has been in the music for quite sometime as well. She has just released her first cd, and has done some TV appearance. She has said one time that she has always loved to sing and never once thought that she would have ever recorded an album. One of the songs on this album is called Down in Englishtown. Connie to this day still continues to sing at parties in her homeland of Englishtown and the surrounding areas. She is a great talent and I expect to hear more of her in the future. Connie sound is more of the Celtic sound, which is great to listen too.

Greylock, a Celtic Rock band. Not from the Englishtown area, but has a member in it from Englishtown. His name, is Tracy Cavanaugh. I've worked with Tracy Cavanaugh on songs of my own, and found him to be excellent to work with. He is full of fun, and loves music. He also has some songs that him and Connie MacAskill's brother, Larry MacAskill wrote for her album. Although Greylock is not around much anymore. Tracy sure is, and I don't expect to see him stop anytime soon. I'm hoping to have some songs released with Tracy soon myself. Nothing as of yet thou. Tracy plays guitar and sings, and is great at both. Not saying this because he is a friend of mine, but because it's the truth.

Daryl Christie has been around for awhile. Not as long as others but has learned vital parts of the music world from Tracy Cavanaugh and Larry

MacAskill. Daryl mostly writes soft rock and pop songs, which is different from the rest. I find that people like the music. Daryl is mostly know around Englishtown where he lives, as Kenneth Christie. A name changed for music reasons, and only goes by Daryl when he is involved with music. How do I know so much about him. That's because I am him. So I hope too have more music out in the future. Working with Tracy and Larry is fun and you always learn new things. My chose in instruments would have to be drums, that's what I learned to play. I dabble with other instruments but nothing to major. As far as the history of Englishtown goes. I don't know too much. As far as the future goes. I expect to hear the drums banging and the voices singing. New songs being made, and those Saturday night parties filled with drinks and music, happen at out Englishtown Community Hall.



My Favorite Place

Ingonish Beach is one of the most scenic spots of the Cabot Trail. Nestled between the cliffs of Keltic Lodge and Smokey Mountain, makes a great place to spend the day riding the waves.

There is also a freshwater lake for swimming which is seperated by a stretch of cobble stones.

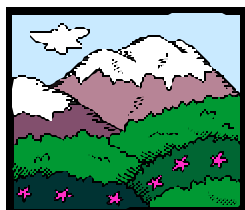
The cobblestones extend to the mouth of Ingonish Harbour, to which you can walk ,just below Smokey Mountain.

This stretch of cobblestones act as a natural breakwater for Ingonish Harbour, which makes a safe haven for local fishing boats.

From the mouth of the Harbour is a great view of the village of Ingonish Beach, which is also a great place for picture taking.

Sonia MacDonald

"North of Smokey"



North of Smokey, an abundance of beauty, mystique, innocence, and energy. Ingonish, Neil's Harbor, The Cove, Smelt Brook, White Point, South Harbour, Dingwall, Cape North, Sugar Loaf, Bay St. Lawrence and last but not least Meat Cove. These are the communities that make up the North of Smokey area.

Mountains as far as the eye can see, a forest that stands tall and proud with endless colors. Fields of green and low lying valleys. Falls, rivers, and lakes that run into an ocean called the Atlantic, that surrounds it's very existence.

Communities that are as rich in heritage as they are diverse. Peaceful, yet stern, a world within a world. An observable place that is taken for granted.

Someone once asked me to describe the North of Smokey area, and so I did. I replied, "Home!"

Saint Paul's Island

Saint Paul's Island, or "death island," as some local people call it, is the northernmost tip of Cape Breton. Three and a quarter miles long and one mile wide, the island lies 13 miles off Cape North in the gulf of St. Lawrence. It is known for its many shipwrecks, sunken treasures, stormy weather, treacherous reefs, rugged shores and ghostly apparitions.

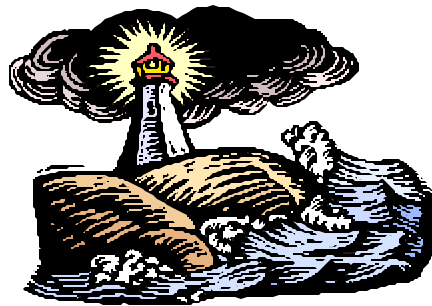
Saint Paul's Island is often referred to as the Graveyard of the Gulf. Over the centuries, hundreds of shipwrecks and thousands of souls have been lost in the deadly seas surrounding the island. Many who perished are buried on the island, and, according to local legend, their spirits still roam the rocky shores. For instance, there have been sightings of a grey lady

dressed in a long white gown, a soldier beating a military drum, and George Gatz, a lighthouse keeper who fell to his death while attempting to cross the tickle.¹

The first lighthouse was erected on the island in 1837. Lighthouse keepers and their families, as well as lifesaving crews, lived there year round. For a while the island even had its own governor-his house still stands. Today no one lives on the island; in 1991 the last lighthouse became automated.

Saint Paul's Island, and the waters surrounding it, continues to attract a variety of visitors such as divers, sightseers, and local fishermen.

"Saint Paul's Island" was written and edited by the Level 2 students of Bay Saint Lawrence; Elizabeth Bonnar, Arlene Fougere, Vera Gwynn, Anna MacDonald, Charlene MacKinnon, Shirley MacKinnon, and Telly MacKinnon.



¹ *The channel of water separating the northeast island from the southwest.*

The Lady of the Loom

*A lady sat beside her loom,
With yarn of every hue;
To weave Cape Breton tartan
She only chose a few.*

*Black for the wealth of our coal mines,
Grey for the Cape Breton steel.
Green for the lofty mountains
Our valleys and our fields.*

*Gold for the golden sunsets
Shining bright on the lakes of Bras d'Or.
To show God's hand has lingered
To bliss Cape Breton's shores.*

*As she watched the pattern grow,
Then she could understand-
her shuttle has been guided
By the Master Weaver's hand.*

By Lillian Crew Walsh

Lillian Crew Walsh was born in Neil's Harbor in 1883, the oldest child of James and Elizabeth Crew. She became known for her poetry, which reflects the environment in which she lived. Lillian wrote with ease as she expressed life's daily experiences. She was able to turn her stories to poems as she expressed her ideas, one could find themselves between the lines of her easy flowing writings. This legacy was created by few people of her time, having a possible Grade 5 at Neil's Harbour. Lillian had her book of poems published, of which most she gave away. She was described as a

wonderful person who loved life and always enjoyed telling stories. Some of her songs were recorded by Charlie MacKinnon. Most of her life she lived in Glace Bay, but often returned to Neil's Harbor to visit. Her verses for the 'The Lady of The Loom' began one day, as she carried a scuttle of coal to her house. The Cape Breton Tartan was patented by the verses she wrote in the poem. Mrs. Wilson Grant used this piece of poetry and with her threads wove it into a tartan.

Lillian passed away in 1967 at 83 years of age. In 1997, at East Coast Music Awards her work was honored with Stompin Tom Connors award for her exceptional contribution to the music tradition of Atlantic Canada. A few of her songs are: "My Cape Breton Home" "Kelly's Mountain" "The Waters of Iona" "The Ghost of Bras d'Or." among others.

Submitted by Linda Symes



Highlands links and Ingonish

Highlands Links Golf Course is a federally owned golf course situated within Cape Breton Highlands National Park in Ingonish Beach, Nova Scotia. The golf course was designed and constructed during 1939\40 with the "official" opening taking place on July 1 1941. It was designed by renowned golf course architect Stanley Thompson. The land the golf course sits on had previously been expropriated from local residents in the early 1930's when the National Park came into being. The original thought was that by constructing a golf course, much needed employment would be available for citizens of the local area. During the construction phase as many as fifty locals were employed. Once completed and opened for play, it provided work for approximately ten part and full time employees. It also would encourage tourist traffic to the area, adding a welcome boost to the economy. Access to the Highlands National Park was limited at the time partially due to the economy at that time because of WW2. The Cabot Trail at the time was unpaved and very rough. It wasn't until 1962 that the complete Cabot Trail was paved. Play at the Highlands Links was very sparse during this period. Golf was not overly popular during this era; it was considered a rich mans sport. Local residents supported the 'Links' as well as some of the limited tourist traffic.



With improved access to the area, the "Links" started to gain in popularity. In 1965 it was used to host a nationally televised tournament, "Shells Wonderful World of Golf", featuring two world class golfers, George Knudson and Al Balding. Highlands hosted a few more noteworthy events over the next few years, gradually increasing the popularity of this area. In 1995 Highlands Links underwent a major renovation project which included installation of an irrigation system and new club house. Golf writers from all over the world were invited to the "Re-Opening Ceremonies" and a major marketing strategy was put in place. With the advent of technology, the advertisement and promotion of Highlands Links and Cape Breton Highlands National Park has boosted the economy of the area to levels not even dreamed of in the 1930's. In 2000 alone the Highlands Links had over 26,000 rounds of golf played with

revenue realized at over \$1,000,000,.00. With at least 50% of these played by tourists at an average of \$45.00 per round that alone is a substantial sum. At least 30% of the monies taken in by local motels, hotels, restaurants and campgrounds come from the golfing public.



Highlands Links is presently rated as the #1 Golf Course in Canada and rated 57th in the world. Golfers from all over the world have described the Highlands as the ultimate place to play. At the present time there are thirty people employed full or part time on the golf course with another ten employed by the Pro Shop. Due to the popularity of the Links, obviously all motels and restaurants have more persons employed to meet the increased demand. With the increase in traffic to our area ,the craft shops, whale watches and walking tours have also experienced a boost in their revenues which can be attributed to, in part, the success of Highlands Links.

When I retired in 1998, Highlands Links was one of the major factors in my families decision to stay in Ingonish. To be able to play the NO.1 golf course in Canada regularly at this point in our lives is an unexpected bonus.

John Ashton

VICTORIA COUNTY WEBSITE RESOURCES

1. www.victoriacounty.com
Website with a map showing Victoria County, and links to municipal government, winter activities, visitor's guide and a community guide.
2. www.centralcapebreton.com
A community portal with links to other sites about the Iona region.
3. www.capebretonbusiness.com/fb/fb2f/fb2f01d.html
Part of Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation's Cape Breton Island Profile, this site provides a brief description of the county, including land area and population and addresses for businesses and services in the county.
4. parkscanada.pch.gc.ca/parks/nova_scotia/alex_g_bell/Alex_g_bell_e.htm
Parks Canada website for Alexander Graham Bell Museum at Baddeck. Includes directions to the museum, fees, hours of operation, history, activities, learning experiences and special events.
5. <http://fortress.uccb.ns.ca/historic/gaelic4.html>
Site devoted to the Gaelic College in St. Ann's with many interesting links.
6. <http://www.randburg.com/ca/gaelic.html>
An encyclopedia site devoted to the Gaelic College.
7. <http://www.stanns.ca/stannsplayers.htm>
Site with the mailing address for the St. Ann's Bay Players listed.
8. http://www.celtic-colours.com/queries/artists.php?function=bio&artist_id=396
Site devoted to "Boireannaich nan Oran" (Women of Song) who are continuing the North Shore Gaelic song tradition.