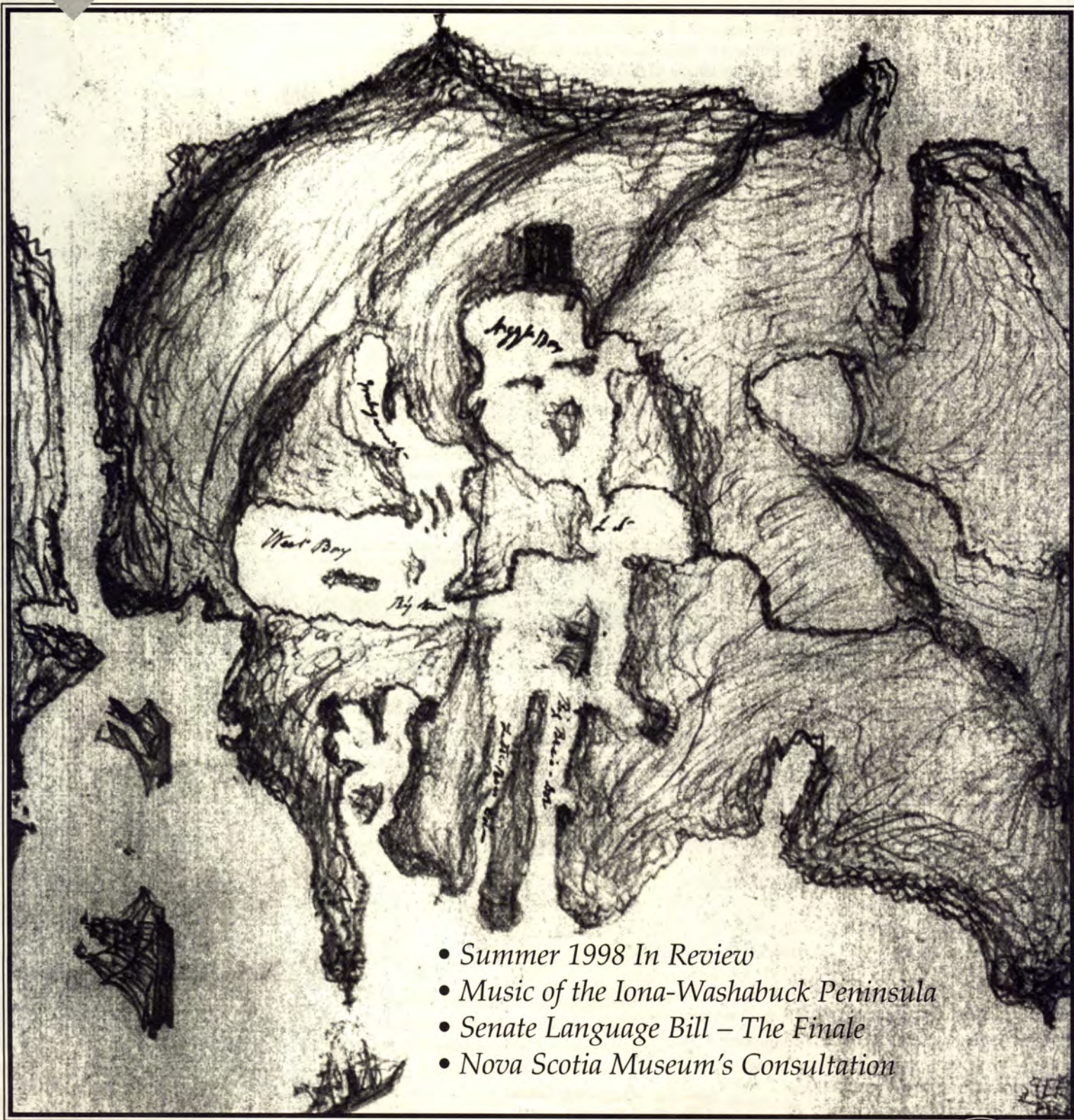


Naidheachd a' Chlachain

(THE VILLAGE NEWS)

Nova Scotia Highland Village Society



- Summer 1998 In Review
- Music of the Iona-Washabuck Peninsula
- Senate Language Bill – The Finale
- Nova Scotia Museum's Consultation

Highland
VILLAGE

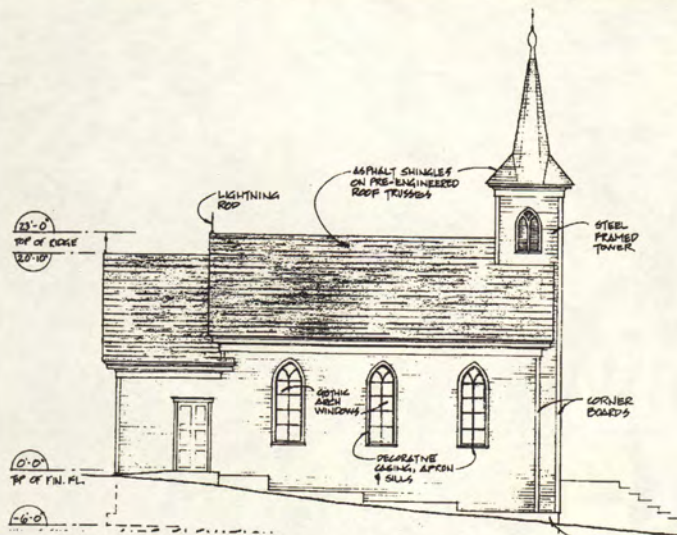
www.highlandvillage.ns.ca



HIGHLAND VILLAGE PIONEER CHURCH FUND

A Pioneer Church has been for many years a dream of the Highland Village. We are now working towards the fulfillment of that dream. A fund has been established to aid with the construction of the Church. Already almost \$7,000 has been collected for this project.

Your support is needed to make this dream a reality.



This design by Trifos Design Consultants of Sydney is one being considered by our Design Committee. We are looking for your comments and suggestions.

Nov 98 **\$6800**

May 98 **\$5800**

Nov 97 **\$5000**

**Help
realize
this dream!**
Please donate to the
Highland Village
Pioneer
Church Fund

Take Out A Membership

Join the Nova Scotia Highland Village Society

The Nova Scotia Highland Village Society is a non-profit Society registered under the Societies Act of the Province of Nova Scotia. The Society is made up of a membership which elects the Board of Directors (from their ranks) to operate the Society on their behalf. Members can attend meetings, elect the Board, sit on committees, receive and approve annual reports including audited financial statements, receive *Naidheachd a' Chlachain* (bi-annual newsletter), receive notices for events, and feel a sense of pride in contributing to Nova Scotia's Scottish Gaelic Culture.

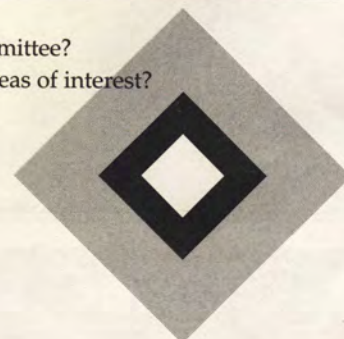
Membership is open to anyone.
Individual memberships are \$15.00 per year.
Family memberships are \$25.00 per year.
Life memberships are also available.
Please call for information.

**Support the Highland Village!
Join today!**

Name: _____
Address: _____
City/Town: _____
Province/State: _____
Postal/Zip Code: _____
Country: _____
Home Phone: _____
Work Phone: _____
Fax: _____
E-mail: _____

Want to become more involved? Serve on a committee?
Volunteer for a special project? What are your areas of interest?

- ☐ Museum & Living History Programming
- ☐ Genealogy & Family History
- ☐ Gàidhlig/Gaelic
- ☐ Entertainment
- ☐ Fund-raising
- ☐ Site Development





The Nova Scotia Highland Village Society was incorporated on November 20, 1959 under the Societies Act of Nova Scotia with the purpose of constructing a replica pioneer village at Iona.

The Mission of the Society is: to protect, interpret and further the collection of buildings and artifacts at the Nova Scotia Highland Village site at Iona; and to preserve and promote the Scottish Highland and Island Culture as found in Nova Scotia.

The Nova Scotia Highland Village Society operates a 43-acre Museum and Cultural complex including the Highland Village Outdoor Pioneer Museum, Roots Cape Breton Genealogy & Family History Centre, Highland Village Gift Shop, and Outdoor Entertainment and Theatre facility.

The Society is a member of the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage (FNSH), Canadian Museums Association (CMA), Iona Connection, Còmhairle na Gàidhlig, Alba Nuadh (Nova Scotia Gaelic Council), Council of Nova Scotia Archives (CNSA), Genealogical Association of Nova Scotia (GANS), Nova Scotia Genealogy Network Association, Society for the Study of Architecture in Canada (SSAC), Association of Living Historical Farms and Agricultural Museums (ALHFAM), Tourism Industry Association of Nova Scotia (TIANS), and Tourism Cape Breton.



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Front cover: Map of Cape Breton Island c. 1845. Acquired by Jim St. Clair in papers of Hugh MacDonald, son of Ronald George and Margaret MacKinnon MacDonald of Head of Bay, Whycomomagh.

Naidheachd a' Chlachain

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Naidheachd a' Chlachain (The Village News) is published in Iona, Nova Scotia twice each year by the Nova Scotia Highland Village Society. Comments, suggestions and contributions are welcomed.

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From the

MANAGER'S DESK

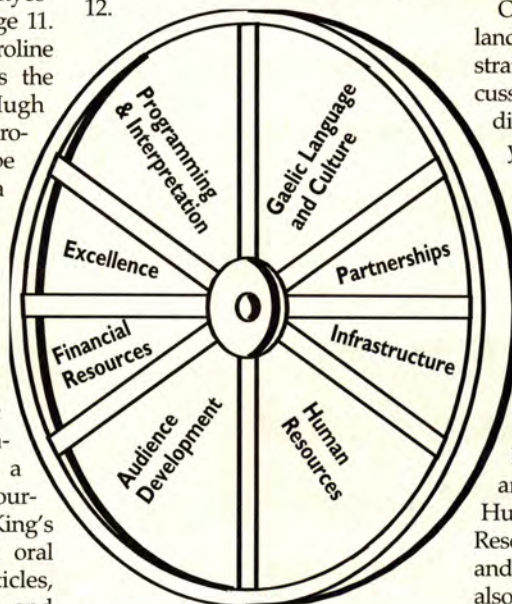
By Rodney Chaisson

Welcome to the Winter 1998 edition of *Naidheachd a' Chlachain* (The Village News). The front cover features a map of Cape Breton drawn about 1845. Brought to us by Jim St. Clair, this map is one of three discovered in the papers of Hugh MacDonald who was the son of Ronald George and Margaret (MacKinnon) MacDonald of Head of Bay, Whycomagh. One of the other maps, of Head of Bay Whycomagh, can be found on page 11. The originals belong to Caroline Fendun of Louisiana. She is the great-granddaughter of Hugh MacDonald. Thank you to Caroline for bringing them to Cape Breton and to Jim for giving a copy to our library. The copies in the library are in full colour.

This past summer, we hired a student intern, Jenna MacNeil, under the Nova Scotia Links Program to gather information on the music traditions of the Iona-Washabuck peninsula. Over a period of 18 weeks Jenna, a journalism & history student and King's College in Halifax, gathered oral interviews, published articles, names, tunes, photographs and much more. All of the information has been put together in a binder in our library. Excerpts will be displayed in the theatre of the Visitor Centre and backstage in the spring.

Over the next few issues of *Naidheachd a' Chlachain* we will introduce you to some of her findings. On pages 8 & 9 of this edition we will focus on the musicians. Special thanks to Jenna for her effort, to all those who gave her a hand and to our new interns Breagh MacKenzie and Craig MacLean for pulling some of the information out for this issue.

In the last few issues we introduced you to a debate which took place in the Canadian Senate in 1890. The debate was whether or not Gaelic would become an official language. It stemmed from a bill introduced by Thomas Robert MacInnes, who was born at Lake Ainslie and represented New Westminster, British Columbia. The final part of that debate begins on page 12.



Last spring, the Nova Scotia Museum undertook a consultation process to determine how it best should conduct itself in relationship to museum operation and development on

Cape Breton Island. This process came about as the Museum realized that it needed to be more active on the Island. The report is the product of two public meetings and a series of committee meetings throughout the summer. The results of that report are summarized on page 7.

I hope that you enjoy *Naidheachd a' Chlachain*. Please, if you have any comments, suggestions or submissions for this publication please send them along to me. I look forward to hearing from you. This is your publication.

Strategic Planning

On November 14 & 15, the Highland Village held a think tank or strategic planning weekend to discuss vision and establish goals and direction for the next three to five years. Members of the Board of Directors and staff, as well as representation from the Board of Trade, our marketing agency and the Nova Scotia Museum, were all in attendance. With facilitators Catherine Arseneau and Stephanie Smith, the group established eight areas of priority for the organization: Interpretation & Programming, Gaelic Language and Culture, Infrastructure, Human Resources, Financial Resources, Excellence, Partnerships, and Audience Development (see also wagon wheel diagram). In each of these areas goals are established and a strategy and action plan developed for each goal. For example, under Gaelic Language and Culture two goals are: to revamp our signage to bilingual text; and to

develop a Gaelic-only zone to demonstrate that you can use Gaelic on site. This month the goals for each area will be finalized. By the middle of January strategies and action plans will be developed. As well, through this process a committee will be established to revisit our mission statement so that it may better reflect the vision as defined through this process.

This process was an important and exciting one. Thanks to everyone who participated and contributed. The plan, once approved by the Board of Directors will be made available in a mailout to all members and funding agencies. It will also be featured in the Spring/Summer 1999 issue of *Naidheachd a' Chlachain*.

Next Issue...

- 40th Anniversary Celebrations
- Music of the Iona/Washabuck Peninsula
- Music of Joe MacLean
- Highland Village Strategic Plan
- Curator's Corner
- Microfilm Reel
- Winter News & Update
- ...and much more

Seasons Greetings

As the holiday season approaches, I want to wish you all of the best from myself and from the Society. Nollaig Chridheil Agus Bliadhna Mhath Ur.



BOARD OF DIRECTORS (1998-99):

Executive Committee

Bruce MacNeil, Iona (President)
Walter MacNeil, Sydney (Vice-Pres)
Dan E. MacNeil, Iona (Sec./Treas)
Jim St. Clair, Mull River (Past President)
Donald Beaton, Little Narrows (Mem-at-Lg)
Jackie MacNeil, Sydney (Mem-at-Lg)

Directors

Fonce Farrell, Washabuck
Roderick MacGillivray, Sydney
Ann Marie MacKay, Grass Cove
Michael B. MacKenzie, Christmas Island
Dr. Richard MacKinnon, Sydney
Mary Margaret MacLean, Whycomagh
Mary K. MacLeod, Dominion
Tony Mozvik, Sydney
Hugh Webb, Antigonish

Committee Chairs:

Executive: Bruce MacNeil
Museum: Jim St. Clair
Genealogy: Jim St. Clair
Site Development: Walter MacNeil
Entertainment: Hector MacKenzie

VILLAGE STAFF:

Administration
Rodney Chaisson, Manager
Patricia MacNeil, Admin. Assistant

Museum

Charlene Kosick, Curator
Marie MacDonald, Weaver
John MacDonald, Blacksmith
Stevie MacNeil, Farm Hand
Colleen Beaton, Interpreter
Marie Chehy, Interpreter
Carmella Farrell, Interpreter
Beth MacNeil, Interpreter
Kaye Anne MacNeil, Interpreter
Vicky Quimby, Interpreter

Roots Cape Breton Genealogy

Pauline MacLean, Coordinator

Gàidhlig

James Watson, Coordinator

Gift Shop/Reception

Gerry MacNeil, Supervisor
Sadie MacDonald, Clerk

Maintenance

Tim MacNeil, Worker

Youth Interns (1998-99)

Breagh MacKenzie, Researcher
Craig MacLean, Researcher

Summer Students (1998)

Meghan Lynch, Researcher
Jenna MacNeil, Researcher
Cynthia MacNeil, Interpreter
Maggie MacNeil, Interpreter
Kim MacDougall, Interpreter
Erin MacKinnon, Interpreter
James MacNeil, Grounds

Capital Program Labourers (1998)

Wendell MacDougall, Foreman
Robert Bushell, Labourer
Jim MacKinnon, Labourer
Norman MacKinnon, Labourer

The VILLAGE NEWS

Summer and Fall News
from Hector's Point

Stats from Summer of 98

Once again the Highland Village experienced record attendance. Over 20,500 visited the site from April to October 1998. This represents a 30% increase over the same period of 1997 and a 148% increase over the 1993 season (five years ago). Other important 1997 vs. 1998 statistics include:

School Visits	+ 29%
Group Tours	+ 162%
Codfish Suppers	+ 3%



Jenna MacNeil and her music research

Much of this continued growth is a result of more effective marketing, more networking and partnerships, and a more positive presentation to the visitor. Through our marketing program, funded by Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation and man-

aged by Icon Communications, we hope to see our annual visitation rise to 26,000 by the year 2000. And if this year is any indication we will surpass that. Our projection for 1998 was 19,000. We exceeded that by 1,500.

Visitor Centre and Entrance Enhancements

This summer the visitor Centre received some upgrading – inside and out. On the outside it got some new paint, three new flag poles, new stairs at rear and some flowers around. On the inside it got some massive upgrading. Rooms were relocated, renovated and in some cases enlarged. The result was a new gift shop, new genealogy/library room, new theatre, new administration area, new reception area and more flexible use of the boardroom for public functions. The work is almost complete. Once done, it will provide us with a more attractive building and entry way on the exterior and more flexible space for our needs and one that is more professional in appearance.

1998 Capital Program

Much of the work carried out in the Visitor Centre has happened as a result of our 1998 capital program. This \$122,000 program is funded through Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation, Province of Nova Scotia and the Strait-Highlands Regional Development Agency. Under this program we will also see the production of a series of interpretive and directional signage on site, the construction of a new log cabin, phase one installation of a security system in the period buildings, upgrading of period buildings, upgrading of stage and entertainment area, purchase of a



Jim St. Clair telling stories in school on Pioneer Day

sound system and landscaping. We will have some photos of the finished products in the summer newsletter.

While some of the work completed under this program has been contracted out, much of it has been done by four workers under an HRDC program: Wendell MacDougall, Robert Bushell, Norman MacKinnon and Jim MacKinnon. Stage and picnic shelter improvements, new roof on the MacDonald House and Forge, interior work in the Visitor Centre and the stairs at the back of the Visitor Centre. Thanks to all.

Summer Fund-raising Events

1998 Highland Village fund-raising events (Highland Village Day & Codfish Suppers) were all successful. The 37th Annual Highland Village Day was staged on August 1st. As always, the music and entertainment were second to none. The weather cooperated and crowds came out to celebrate. It was a great day. This year's emcees included Joe Murphy and Hector MacKenzie. Premier Russell MacLellan officially opened the concert.

The codfish suppers continue to be a big hit. At our August supper we hit record numbers. Over 600 were served that day. In all almost 1100 codfish suppers were consumed this summer. How much food is that? Well that's 768 lbs of fish, 800 lbs of potatoes, and 350 lbs of porkscraps and a whole lot of other stuff: curds, chow, tea, coffee, oatcakes, bonnach, molasses cookies, etc. The Codfish suppers have become our cornerstone fund-raising event.



Premier Russell MacLellan opening Highland Village Day

Special Thanks

The Nova Scotia Highland Village Society wishes to acknowledge its funding and marketing partners:

Operational Funding

- Nova Scotia Department of Education & Culture through the Nova Scotia Museum and the Cultural Affairs Division
- Municipality of Victoria County

Special Project Funding

- Enterprise Cape Breton Corporation/Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency (ACOA/ECBC)
- Nova Scotia Department of Economic Development & Tourism (ED&T)
- Nova Scotia Department of Education & Culture
- Strait Highlands Regional Development Agency
- Human Resources Development Canada
- Year of Music Community Music Fund
- Think Cape Breton First
- Treasury Board of Canada (through Alexander Graham Bell Museum)
- University College of Cape Breton

Marketing Partners

- ACOA/ECBC
- Icon Communications
- Highland Heights Inn
- Castle Moffett
- Glengael Holidays
- Island Excursions
- Celtic Colours Society

Celtic Colours

1998 marked the 2nd annual Celtic Colours International Festival. Concerts, workshops, seminars and more were held around the Island. In our area there was a concert hosted by Feis an Eilean in Christmas Island. The Highland Village hosted a concert at the Iona Legion. We also hosted a genealogy workshop and kept the living history museum open until October 17th.

There is no question that the Festival had a positive impact on the Village. The week of the festival was a very busy one as many visitors came to get a sense of what this culture is all about and from where it came. Even Linda Kelly and the CBC 1st Edition crew were on site to get some background on Nova Scotia's Gaelic culture.

Candlelight Tours

New this summer was a Candlelight Tour program. Conducted by Jim St. Clair, these special tours took place on alternate Thursday evenings throughout the summer. They were very well attended. With dusk and dark as the background, Jim created two children, explaining their lives and experience and then tracing their descendants through the various homes and periods on site. It was a fantastic experience.

Iona Community Institutions Celebrate

Congratulations to two institutions which have had a long history in the Iona area. This summer, St. Columba Parish celebrated its 125th Anniversary. This was followed in October with the 50th

Anniversary of Grandona Branch 124, Royal Canadian Legion. Over the years these two organizations have contributed to the quality of life in Iona. We wish both of them all the best in the future.

Outstanding Supplier

Frequently, we recognize staff and volunteers for their contributions, successes and achievements. We do this because our human resources are our most important asset. Another important asset in the business community who provide quality products and services so that we can best function. Many of these businesses also do go the extra mile to help us succeed. One of those is Armour Alarm owned by Bill Dunford of Sydney. Bill recently was recently recognized with the Rising Star Award from the Industrial Cape Breton Board of Trade. Congratulations Bill!

Summer Students

We were fortunate to have had seven students this summer. Jenna MacNeil was hired under the Nova Scotia Links program to conduct research on the music of the Iona/Washabuck peninsula. Under the Nova Scotia Employment Program for Students, Cynthia MacNeil, Kimberley MacDougall, and Maggie MacNeil enhanced our animation program while Meghan Lynch catalogued what seemed to

Clockwise from right: Log cabin under construction; Forge with new roof; Opening ceremony for new stairs behind Visitor Centre; Making soap with the "Living History Program"



be a never ending pile of photographs. Also HRDC's Summer Careers Placement allowed us to hire Erin MacKinnon as an animator and James MacNeil as a groundskeeper. Thanks to all for their excellent work over the summer and best of luck with your studies.

Federal Public Service Internship

Soon after we said good bye to our summer students, we were welcoming Breagh MacKenzie and Craig MacLean aboard courtesy of the Federal Public Service Internship Program through the Bell Museum and YMCA Enterprise Centre. Breagh and Craig will be with us for 12 months and will be working on research and collections documentation. Welcome aboard.

Wedding Bells

It was a busy summer in Iona for weddings. Last issue we told you about summer and fall weddings. Former board member Pius MacNeil married Gail MacLellan of South Bar in July. Our Highland Village Day Piper Paul K. MacNeil married pianist Tracey Dares in August. Secretary-treasurer Dan E. MacNeil married Liz MacLeod of Baddeck in September and Patricia MacNeil our Administrative Assis-



tant married Glen MacKenzie in October. Also two other private ceremonies took place. Interpreter Kaye Anne MacNeil married Charlie MacNeil from Benacadie in August and board member Ann Marie MacKay married Sandy MacNeil of Iona in October. And just when you thought it was all over Manager Rodney Chaisson will marry Charlene MacNeil of MacKinnon Harbour in January. Best wishes to them all.

Sympathies

The Board and Staff of the Highland Village express sympathies to Beatrice (former Board Member) and the family of Joe MacDonald; to the family of Tony MacNaughton of Iona; and to fiddler Charlie MacCuspie and his family on the loss of his brother. The Village also sends sympathies to John Alex MacNeil and the family of Margaret Rose MacNeil of Shunacadie. Margaret Rose, a very community-minded person, gained much attention for the area through her position as Post-Mistress of the Christmas Island Post Office.

Special Thank You

The Nova Scotia Highland Village Society wants to thank everyone who contributed to our success this summer. We could not have accomplished this without you. Tapadh leibh.



Some of our "Living History Program" Alumni

Nova Scotia's

MUSEUM

Cape Breton Consultation

In March 1998, the Nova Scotia Museum (NSM) hosted a public meeting at the Alexander Graham Bell Museum in Baddeck to discuss museum operation and development on Cape Breton Island. Museum staff admitted that in the past they had not been as active on the Island as some other areas of the Province. They also stated that they were here to look at the future and how they could better work with the Cape Breton Island heritage and museum community.

At that meeting several briefs were presented on behalf of various organizations and individuals. There was also much discussion. An advisory group made up of members of the museum community was formed to work with a group of NSM staff to draft a report with recommendations for the Nova Scotia Museum Board of Governors.

In September, after a series of working group meetings, a draft report was ready to take back to the wider museum community for discussion. It is as follows:

Guiding Principles

- Recommendations must benefit the broader heritage community of Cape Breton Island.
- Traditional and non-traditional (e.g. virtual museum, eco-museum) approaches will be considered in the process of arriving at recommendations.
- An integrated approach to the interpretation of Cultural and Natural History will be supported.
- An investment in the existing infrastructure will be made (i.e. establish a moratorium on new museums except for a Mi'kmaq museum).
- Future development will be based on continuing consultation between the NSM and the members of the Cape Breton Island heritage community.
- Future actions will involve the creation of broadly-based strategic partnerships, where appropriate.

Goals, Issues and Possible Actions

- 1 *To increase the NSM presence on Cape Breton Island*
 - Hire a full-time NSM staff member dedicated to assisting community museums on Cape Breton Island.
 - Make the Nova Scotia Highland Village a part of the NSM.
 - Expand the number of research associates based on Cape Breton Island.
 - Create partnerships between the NSM and Cape Breton Island groups concerned with the cultural and natural heritage development and presentation.
- 2 *To improve promotion of Cape Breton Island Museums*
 - Include the promotion of community museums with NSM advertising campaigns (e.g. Doers & Dreamers, Explore the NSM, Learning Resource Catalogue, etc.), wherever possible.
 - Work with area tourism agencies to integrate community museums into regional promotional literature.
 - Develop strategies to improve highway signage.
 - Develop strategies to improve community museums' promotional brochures.
- 3 *To assist the Cape Breton Island Mi'kmaq community to preserve, research and interpret its heritage & traditions*
 - Develop strategies with Cape Breton Island Mi'kmaq and natural history communities for preservation and/or interpretation of 'traditional use' sites.
 - Create conditions for the Mi'kmaq communities to repatriate its heritage.
 - Share information resources with the Mi'kmaq communities.
 - Improve interaction between the Mi'kmaq communities and community museums.
 - Identify, document, preserve and interpret traditional use and burial sites.
- 4 *To develop a comprehensive understanding of existing cultural and natural history resources.*
 - Undertake an inventory and analysis of natural and cultural history resources (collections, sites, display venues, community/people, buildings)
 - Identify unique and interesting natural and cultural history resources.
- 5 *To develop an integrated information technology capacity within the Cape Breton heritage community.*
 - Implement Museum Information Management System (MIMS) in Cape Breton Island community museums.
 - Explore strategies for the creation of a digital network linking Cape Breton Island community museums, the NSM and others.
 - Explore strategies for funding information technologies on Cape Breton Island (e.g. CAP, ECBC)
- 6 *To increase professional support for Cape Breton Island museum workers*
 - Develop strategies to improve working conditions, salaries, benefits and employment opportunities
 - Work towards providing more training opportunities on Cape Breton Island (could involve FNSH, UCCB, CNSA)
 - Develop strategies to assist Cape Breton Island museum workers to attend conferences/training away from Cape Breton Island.
- 7 *To increase support for cultural and natural history collections, research and interpretation.*
 - Develop strategy for curatorship of natural history collections (e.g. Zodrow fossil collection, etc.)
 - Develop strategies to improve management for existing collections (condition, information, accountability, etc.)
 - Identify strategies for increasing funds for acquisition of artifacts/specimens.
 - Work toward improving conservation practices.
 - Identify under-represented cultural history themes (e.g. Bras d'Or Lakes, musical traditions, agriculture, Gaelic, Acadian, multiculturalism, immigration, industry, etc) and to work to undertake related research, acquisition and interpretation.
 - Develop community outreach exhibits and programs.
 - Upgrade First Peoples' school kit to include present day profile (NSM work with Mi'kmaq to create supplement).
 - Identify strategies to increase funding for travelling exhibits.
- 8 *To develop strategies to increase support for research on existing artifacts/buildings and to identify those which need to be preserved.*
 - Identify sites of Acadian, Irish, Mi'kmaq and Scottish settlement.
 - Identify natural history sites of botanical, zoological, geological, rare species, special and ecological importance
 - Develop strategies to support research which integrates natural and human history on Cape Breton Island.

The Nova Scotia Museum wants to work better with Cape Breton heritage and museum community

- 8 *To develop strategies for support and improvement of Cape Breton Island community museum building infrastructure.*
 - Document and share successful strategies for undertaking capital improvements (e.g. Health & Safety and Preservation and Maintenance)
 - Investigate strategies for increasing resources available for capital improvements (peer lending, etc.).

This report will go before the Board of Governors of the NSM this winter. They will approve the goals and the issues and Museum staff will then develop an action plan based on them. The community and the NSM will get together in the spring to discuss the Board decision and the action plan.

While the report focuses on museum operation and development on Cape Breton Island, it may result in some positive outcomes in other areas of Nova Scotia. However, none of this can occur without new resources being made available or new partnerships being established. The Nova Scotia Museum is taking the lead. The museum and heritage community needs to take ownership and assist the Nova Scotia Museum to change this list of goals to a list of achievements.



MUSICIANS

of Iona/Washabuck Peninsula

Last spring, the Highland Village launched a CD recorded by Joe MacLean of Washabuck. Joe's music and the stories about him got us thinking about the music of the Iona/Washabuck area. Thus over the summer, Jenna MacNeil, a journalism and history student, conducted research into the music traditions of this area. Last issue we introduced you to Joe MacLean. This issue we want to talk about some other fine musicians. Here is a sampling of some biographies followed by a list of just some of the musicians from around the peninsula.

Dan MacKinnon

A native of Washabuck, Iona Parish. Parents: Murdock MacKinnon and Catherine Ann MacKenzie.

Dan MacKinnon was an important contributor to the musical history of his section of Cape Breton.

His fiddling career began in rough fashion on an old shingle strung with horse hair; he would "jig" out tunes while pretending to play. Later on his brother, Neil, brought the first fiddle into the house, and Dan, the youngest boy, immediately took an interest in the instrument. When Neil left for California, he gave the fiddle to Dan, who by this time was making good progress. This very violin, made with fir top and beech back, is still in the family's possession.

With piano's and guitars being a rarity then, Dan usually performed on his own. Sometimes before or after a medley, he would sing out the Gaelic or English words associated with each tune; these words were generally of a comical variety.

Dan MacKinnon strongly influenced and encouraged the development of Scottish music in the Iona area of Cape Breton.

Johnny "Washabuck" MacLean

Born in Lower Washabuck.

Parents: "Red" Rory and Ellen Ann MacLean.

During the long winter nights of his childhood Johnny "Washabuck" heard Highland music from his father, as well as from relatives Joe and Michael Anthony MacLean. At age nine, he was given a small tin violin by his neighbour Francis MacDonald, and it was upon this instrument that he produced his earliest music while seated on the stairs where he could tap his feet. Johnny "Washabuck" was a prominent step dancer as well as an excellent fiddle player.

Theresa (MacLean) Morrison

Born at MacKay's Point, Washabuck. Parents: Vincent MacLean and Theresa MacNeil.

Since education as well as music was stressed in the MacLean home, Theresa wasted no time in studying notation for the violin, and she learned a tune or two on the guitar and banjo along the way. While in her late teens, she became enthralled with the remarkable playing of Angus Chisholm of Margaree, whose music became an additional source of inspiration for her. She recalls that there was no prejudice whatsoever against a female fiddler; so, in time, her services were requested for the numerous dances, picnics and concerts in her locality.

After moving to Sydney, Theresa appeared frequently on local radio,

Clockwise from right:
Hector MacKenzie and Honey MacNeil; Paul K. MacNeil; Theresa (MacLean) Morrison



one of the programs having been organized by A.W.R. MacKenzie of the Gaelic College in St. Ann's. On occasion, she performed with her brother, Joe MacLean, in a duo which had its beginning in 1935.

Carl MacKenzie

Born in Washabuck

Parents: John Stephen MacKenzie and Mary Ann Deveau

Carl grew up in one of the most talented families imaginable, with all his brothers and sisters being able to produce fine Scottish music on a variety of instruments. In addition, an uncle named Neil Deveau was a popular fiddler in the Washabuck area years ago.

Along with a small contingent of Cape Breton musicians, Carl once visited and performed in Scotland. He claims the Scottish audience was bewildered at the similarities between the Scottish styles and the Cape Breton styles. "We play the same music as the old pipers."

Carl MacKenzie is a staunch supporter of Cape Breton music. He continues to be an influential musician both locally and abroad. "Even in Washington," he says "our music goes down very well. The head of the music department in a university offered me a chance to teach Cape Breton music there for one year."



Michael Anthony MacLean

Born at MacKay's Point (Washabuck)

Parents: Vincent MacLean and Theresa MacNeil

The motivation for Michael Anthony and his fiddling was obvious—a love of Scottish music. He would play at weddings, house rackets and at any little ceilidh, as well as dances in Baddeck, Whycocomagh, and Iona.

An ardent supporter of the Fiddlers' Association, he says, "I approve of developing the music; the fiddling is in no trouble now!" He is pleased that some of his grandchildren have taken to the violin.

Hector MacKenzie

Born in Washabuck.

Parents: John Stephen MacKenzie and Mary Anne Deveau.

Iona, accessible only by ferry from most directions, boasts may a MacNeil, MacKinnon, MacLean and MacKenzie. Here, music flows as sweetly from the finger as the Scottish brogue trickles off

the tongue. "In our family," says Hector, "four boys and two girls played. There was only one fiddle in the house, though; we got it from Johnny Brown who lived across the river. My brother, Charlie, was the first of us to take up the violin. Then one winter, when I was aged twelve, I got the measles; I was recuperating when I started to play. I used only two fingers for a long time in the beginning. I learned from Charlie who in turn learned from Phillip MacKinnon, Dan's son."

With a touch of the wry humour that has become one of his trademarks, he adds, "After that, I never looked back!"

"Michael Anthony MacLean was the most important influence on me, though many fiddlers used to arrive at our house, usually for a party." As for the building of one's repertoire, he recalls, "You'd go to the dances and pick up the tunes by ear. The ear was well developed and you'd only have to hear a tune once or twice. I don't know if I could do that now, since I rely more on reading music. I didn't learn to read until Charlie taught me in 1947. The first books I used were 'The Cape Breton Collection', 'Kerr's' and 'The 1000 tune Fiddle Book'."

Hector, a fan of William Marshall's, has also delved into the realm of composition. One of his originals, "Penny Hill Jig," has been recorded by his brother, Carl; the piece was inspired by a "small hill out behind our barn."

Other Musicians:

Little Narrows – Mary Flora (Northen) Ellis, A; Raymond Ellis, F; Charlie Ellis, F; Florence Ellis, P; Wanda MacInnis, SD; Jerry MacNeil, S, G, P; and Larry MacNeil, G.

Jubilee – Kenny Matheson (d), GS; John Ross (d), GS; and Donald 'Dan' Ross, GS.

Ottawa Brook – Lizzie Effie MacDonald (d), GS; Mrs. McClusky (d), GS; Roddie MacLean (d), GS; Sarah Ann MacNeil (d), GS; Rhodena MacNeil, GS; Joe 'Neil A.' MacNeil, F; Charles Northen (d), F, G, A, M, B, P; Cosmos Northen, F, A; Josephine 'Josie' (Northen) Bonaparte, A; Elizabeth 'Liza' (Northen) Finnell, P, A; Daniel J. 'Dan Joe' MacKenzie (d), F; Archie MacKenzie, F; and J.D. MacKenzie, G, F.

MacKinnon Harbour – Hugh MacKinnon (d), GS; John MacKinnon (d), F; Mrs. Mary (MacNeil) Murphy (d), GS; Charlie Bonaparte, F; Aileen MacLean, BP; Cassie MacLean, D; Hugh N. Gillis (d), F, BP; Mary Lucy (MacNeil) Gillis (d), GS, C; John Y. Gillis (d), F, GS, BP; Fr. Marcie Gillis (d), F, BP; Fr. Lex Gillis (d), BP; Rose Gillis (d), S; Mildred (Gillis) MacNeil, S, P; Lily (MacNeil) Gillis, BP; Theresa (MacNeil) MacKinnon, BP; Meliton MacNeil, BP; and Leonarda MacNeil, BP.

Red Point – Bernadette MacNeil, BP; Alec Campbell (d), F; Michael D. MacNeil (d), Gaelic and English S; John Thomas (J.T.) MacNeil (d), MO; John Malcolm MacNeil (d), A, S, J; John Robert MacNeil (d), J; Dan Rory MacNeil (d), GS, J; Sheila (MacNeil) MacNeil, SD; Dan Neil MacNeil (d), GS; Donald John 'Dan John' 'Big John' MacNeil (d), GS; John 'Johnny Ben' MacNeil (d), GS; Charles 'Charlie' S. MacNeil (d), GS; Daniel 'Dan E.' MacNeil (d), GS; John Alec MacNeil (d), GS; Bennie MacNeil (d), GS; James 'Jim' Colin MacNeil (d), S

Iona – Arthur Campbell, GS; Fr. Tony MacDonald, S; Muredenn Redden, S, SD; Aggie MacNeil, GS; Bernice (MacNeil) Finn, BP (HVPB); Ronald Peter MacNeil, BP (HVPB); Alana Redden, BP (HVPB); Joel 'Joey' Redden, BP (HVPB); Richard Jankowski, BP (HVPB); Pauline MacKinnon, P; Joe Arsenaault, GS; Major Michael A.J. MacDonald (d), BP; Sheldon 'Fiddle' MacNeil, F; Pat MacCormack, P; Brian MacCormack, GS; Mary Irene MacCormack, F, SD; Dolly (Ratchford) MacNeil, GS;

Heather (MacNeil) Morris, BP (HVPB); John S. MacNeil (d), P, S; Catherine 'Honey' F.X." (MacNeil) MacNeil P; Louise (MacNeil) Redden BP (HVPB); John Francis Campbell (d), F, SD; Stanley Campbell (d), SD; Bernie Campbell SD, F; Alex R. MacNeil, F; Alex MacLeod, BP; Catherine MacLeod, BP, P; and Angela MacLeod P.

Jamesville – Hughena MacNeil, SD; Donald MacInnis, D; John James Campbell, F; John Francis "Francis" Campbell; Mary Catherine (MacNeil) MacNeil (d), GS; Mickey 'John H.' MacNeil, GS; Jemima MacNeil, P; John Anthony 'Johnny' Gillis, GS; Neil John Gillis, GS; Barb (Gillis) Thomas (d), S, D, G; Cathy (Gillis) MacMillan, S, BP, D; Carmel (Gillis) MacDonald, S, BP, D; Janet (Gillis) MacSween, S; Maria Gillis, S; Dan Rory MacNeil (d), GS; and Michael Dan MacNeil (d) GS.

Barra Glen – Rory D. MacNeil (d), GS; Alex R. MacNeil (d), GS; Mrs. Neil R. MacNeil (d), GS; Jim Francis MacNeil (d), GS; Dan MacNeil (d), GS, F; John Angus MacNeil (d), GS, F; Mary Ann MacNeil (d), GS, F, P; Charlie MacKinnon (d), GS; Joe MacKinnon (d), GS; Roderick MacKinnon (d), GS; Clara MacKinnon (d), GS; Annie MacKinnon (d), GS; Effie MacKinnon (d), GS, F; Malcolm S. 'Maxie' MacNeil, GS; Susan (MacNeil) Macfarlane, GS, BP (HVPB); Debby (MacNeil) Cabin, D (HVPB); Annie Catherine (MacNeil) MacNeil (d), GS; Rod C. MacNeil, GS, F; Paul K. MacNeil, BP, GS; Marian (MacNeil) Logan, BP; Myrna MacNeil, BP; Lorne MacNeil, BP; Rosemary (MacNeil) Larder, BP, D; Tim MacNeil, D; John Rory MacNeil (d), GS; Stephan Rory MacNeil (d), GS, F; Theresa MacNeil, SD, GS; Michael MacNeil, F; Camillus "Camie" MacNeil, G; Neil H. MacNeil (d), F, GS; John Dan MacNeil (d), F, GS; Stephan Michael MacNeil (d), GS; Mary Ann (MacNeil) MacKenzie (d), GS; Mary Ann (MacNeil) MacDonald (d), GS; John M. MacNeil (d), GS.

Gillis Point – Dennis MacNeil (d), F, A; Ann 'Annie Mhor Fiddler' MacDonald (d), F; 'Big' Ann Morrison (d), P, F; John Alex 'The Fiddler' MacNeil (d), F; Stephen B. 'Piper' MacNeil (d), BP; Roderick MacNeil, F; John Allen MacNeil, F; Michael Allan MacNeil, F; Austin Alexander MacKenzie, D (HVPB); John Stanislaus 'Stanley' MacKenzie, D (HVPB); Capt. Angus J. MacNeil

(d), BP; John Angus MacNeil (d), F; Michael MacNeil, D (HVPB); Mike John MacLean (d), F; Joe MacLean, G; Stephen MacLean, SD, G, B; Hector MacLean, F, G, B, P; Gordon MacLean, P, G; Charlene (MacLean) MacNeil, S, D, P, G; Mary MacLean, S, BP, GS; Jacinta (MacLean) MacKinnon, S, F, P, G; Roslyn (MacLean) McRae, S, G; and Grace MacLean, S, D, G.

Grass Cove – John P. MacNeil (d), F; John Stephen 'Jimmy Stephen' MacNeil, BP; and Wilfred 'Willy' Deveau, F.

Pony's Point – Agnes Campbell (d), F and (brother) Allan? Campbell (d), F.

Maskell's Harbour – James S. 'Jim the Piper' MacNeil (d), BP and Archie Morrison (d), F.

MacNeil's Vale – Jonathan 'Mason' MacNeil (d), F.

Washabuckt – Lawrence MacDougall, F; John MacDonald, G player; Rory J. MacNeil, F; Theresa MacLean, BP (HVPB); John MacLean (d), BP; Elizabeth MacDonald, SD; 'Little' Jimmie 'Stephen' MacDonald (d), SD; Allan MacAulay (d), SD; Elizabeth MacKenzie (Beadag/Betsy) (d), SD; Malcolm Paul MacLean (d), SD, F; Elizabeth 'Sara Liza' (MacNeil) MacDonald (d), GS; R.C. (Rory) MacDonald (d), F; Angus Gardiner (d), F; Malcolm B. MacLean, F; Stephen MacLean, F; Neil 'Neilly' Devoe (d), F; John Stephen MacKenzie (d), F, GS; Mary Ann (Deveaux) MacKenzie (d), GS, J; Hector MacKenzie, F, G; Carl MacKenzie, F, G; Simon MacKenzie (d), F; Charlie MacKenzie (d), F, SD, S; Joan (MacKenzie, MacDonald) Gillis, SD; Helen MacDonald, BP (HVPB); Quentin MacDonald, D (HVPB); Jean (MacKenzie) MacNeil, SD, P, G, F; Neil P.S. MacLean, F; Roderick MacLean (d), BP; Peter MacLean (d), BP; Vincent MacLean (d), F, SD; Theresa (MacNeil) MacLean (d), GS; Peter Francis MacLean (d), F; Alexander MacLean P; Alexander Herman MacLean (d), F; Murdoch MacLean (d), F; Joseph Walter 'Joe' MacLean (d), F, SD; John Alexander MacLean, F; Theresa Isabel (MacLean) Morrison, F; Michael A. MacLean, F; Lauchie MacLean, F; Calum MacLean, F, G, GS; Susan MacLean, P, F, SD; Jill MacLean, F, SD; 'Red' Rory MacLean (d), SD F; Ellen Ann MacLean (d), SD; John

Charles 'Johnny Washabuckt' MacLean (d), F, SD; Agnes 'Aggie' (MacLean) MacLennan, SD; Michael Dan 'Mike' MacLean, SD; A. Joseph 'Joe' MacLean (d), F, SD; Johnny Brown (d), F, SD, MO; Michael Brown (d), SD, MO; and Dan Brown (d), SD, MO.

LEGEND

A	=	Accordion
BP	=	Bag Piper
B	=	Banjo
C	=	Composer
(d)	=	Deceased
D	=	Drummer
F	=	Fiddle
GS	=	Gaelic Singer
G	=	Guitar
(HVPB)	=	Member of Highland Village Pipe Band
J	=	Jigging Tunes
M	=	Mandolin
MO	=	Mouth Organ
P	=	Piano
S	=	Singer
SD	=	Step Dancer

St. Columba – Peter MacDonald, F; Rory Campbell (d), F; Malcolm Campbell (d), F; Dr. Angus Campbell (d), F; Hughie Campbell, F; Malcolm MacNeil (d), GS; Mary Elizabeth 'Mary Lizzie' (MacLean) MacNeil (d), GS; and Seamus 'Jimmie Calumun' MacNeil, GS, BP.

Cain's Mountain – Murdock Gillis (d), Gaelic and English S; Dan MacKinnon (d), F, SD; Hector MacKinnon (d), F, SD; Murdock MacKinnon, F; Hannah MacKinnon, SD; Neil 'Neilly' MacKinnon (d), F; James Alexander 'Jimmie' MacKinnon (d), F, SD; Roddie MacKinnon (d), G; Phillip MacKinnon (d), F, SD; Dan Joseph MacKinnon (d), F, SD; Columba MacKinnon (d), G, B; Sadie E. 'Sally' (MacKinnon) MacDonald, SD; Cecilia (MacKinnon) Small, SD; Helen (MacKinnon) MacDougall, SD.

Place Unknown – Ann MacLean, P.

Note: This is not a complete list. There are grandchildren and other descendants who have taken on the music tradition: Barra MacNeils, Slàinte Mhath and Dawn & Helen MacDonald are just a few. If you know any others who should be on this list or if you have any corrections, please let us know.

The CURATOR'S CORNER

By Charlene Kosick

1998 Artifact Donations

- Sister Theresa Sampson on behalf of St. Columba Convent: Two hand made ladies hats, several oil lamps with shades, two sad irons, two wash boards, a chamber pot, a home made broom and a small bench.
- Mary Ellen Gushue of Sydney: Two picture frames, a wash tub bench and four metal sock drying frames.
- Pat Miles of Eastern Passage from her family farm in Broughton, Cape Breton: A scythe for heavy brush, two wooden hay rakes and a board with three bell shaped hangers with suspended cords.
- Joan Gillis of Jamesville: Iona Parish Fair School Championship Cup 1933-1936. The cup was donated by Father D.J. Rankin and was presented each year to the school who won the most points for competing in the Fall Fair. If a school won the trophy three years in succession, it became the property of that school. St. Columba School, under the capable leadership of Martha MacDougall (Mrs. D.A. MacKinnon) won the years, 1933-34, 1934-35 and 1935-36.
- Monty MacMillan of the Western Shore, Nova Scotia: Ferry sign, the C.Monty MacMillan, from 1971-1993.

1998 Artifact Loans

- On indefinite loan from Carmie MacLean of Washabuck: The John Druhan MacLean Collection. Memorabilia from the first and second World Wars, including a photograph of John Druhan MacLean Circa 1918.

Guess the Artifact!

Can you help us identify this artifact? It was donated this summer by Pat Miles, formerly from a farm in Broughton, Cape Breton. She told us it hung in the attic of the farm house for as long as anyone in the family can remember.

Museum Interpretation

The historic interpretation of artifacts is and has always been important at the Nova Scotia Highland Village and this past summer was no exception. We complimented the historic presentation at the MacIvor/Nash House by introducing "19th Century Inventions" This collection of artifacts consisting of the graphophone, the stereoscope and the telephone was highlighted during the day. Visitors were given demonstrations as well as explanations in regard to their origin and use.



What is this artifact???

The idea to highlight these particular artifacts came from the experiences I have had with in class school visits. On several occasions during the spring and fall, I visited schools in Cape Breton, taking with me artifacts from the collection. To make things interesting and challenging for the children and also to help them look at the past in shades other than black and white, I began a little game which I refer to as "Old Ideas, New Ideas." After my talk on the Museum and what we do here, I bring out a box in which I have carefully hidden the 20th century counterparts of a griddle, toaster, cruise lamp, striker and stereoscope. One by one I hold up the museum pieces and ask the children if they can identify them. After much guessing, I hold up the items we use today. For example, I bring an electric lamp with me and when they are unable to identify the cruise lamp, I show them the electric lamp. Same old idea only much improved. The object of the exercise is to have the children become more comfortable with and more curious about the past.

Working on the premise that adults would find the same enjoyment in hearing specific information on pieces from the past I would like to share with you the information I collected about these

curious and much enjoyed forerunners of instruments which are still in use today. The following excerpts were obtained from the World Book Encyclopedia.

Phonograph/Graphophone

Today it is referred to as a ghetto blaster, stereo, and sometimes Hi Fi, but back in 1877 when it was first invented, it was called the phonograph and it was invented by Thomas A. Edison. Earlier that year, Charles Cros, a Frenchman, had drawn up a plan for a similar machine but it did not advance past the planning stage.

Edison's phonograph record was a small metal cylinder wrapped in tin foil. It was mounted on an axle that could be rotated. Next to the cylinder was a mouthpiece with a diaphragm (vibrating disk). A needle attached to the diaphragm was placed against the cylinder. As someone spoke into the mouthpiece, the cylinder was rotated. The sound waves make the diaphragm and needle vibrate. As the needle vibrated, it made dents in the foil. The dents represented the original sound waves. The first sounds recorded on the phonograph were Edison's words, "Mary had a little lamb."

To play Edison's phonograph, another needle attached to a diaphragm was placed against the cylinder. As the cylinder was rotated, the dents in the tin foil made the needle and diaphragm vibrate. The vibrations sounded roughly like the original sound.



Graphophone

In 1885, two Americans, Chichester A. Bell and Charles S. Tainter, invented the Graphophone. It had a cardboard cylinder coated with wax instead of a metal cylinder wrapped in tin foil. In 1887, Emile Berliner, who had moved to the

United States from Germany, invented the Gramophone. It had a flat disk instead of a cylinder. Early phonographs had spring motors and had to be wound by hand to be played. The motors sometimes ran too fast or too slow, making the music sound odd. The needle mechanisms of such phonographs did not respond to low bass or high treble notes, and so bass drums and violins could not be heard clearly. In the mid 1920's, manufacturers began to produce phonographs with electric motors and amplifiers that made them easier to play and greatly improved their sound quality.

Until 1948, all commercial records were played at 78rpm. They were made of a shellac and clay mixture and were easily broken. LP records were developed at the Columbia Broadcasting System Laboratories under the direction of Peter Goldmark, an American electrical engineer. Columbia Records Inc. introduced the LP record in 1948. Unbreakable LP records created a demand for high-fidelity phonographs. Stereophonic phonographs and records were introduced in 1958. By the late 1960's almost all new phonographs were stereophonic.

Telephone

The invention and development of the telephone is of particular interest to Canadians because it had its origin in this country. Alexander Graham Bell himself fixed the date and place of the invention as the

summer of 1874, when he first outlined his basic concept to his father, Prof. A. Melville Bell, at Brantford, Ontario. Two years later on August 10, 1876, the first long distance telephone message was sent eight miles over wires lent by the

Dominion Telegraph Co. in Paris, Ont., and the battery on the circuit in Toronto, about 60 miles away. Transmission went one way only, but human voices were understood distinctly. The first two-way communication was between Bell in Boston and his assistant in Cambridge in October of the same year.

Stereoscope

Most children in the last forty years or so remember playing with a toy called a view master. This would be the "new idea" for the stereoscope.

A stereoscope is an optical instrument that presents to a viewer two similar but suitably differing pictures, one to each eye, superimposed so as to give the effect of depth. In normal vision the two eyes, being a certain distance apart, see slightly different aspects of a scene. The impression of depth is obtained when the brain combines the images. A photograph shows no more than what one eye would see. In the familiar stereoscopic view, two photographs, taken from positions related approximately as the positions of a person's two eyes, are placed side by side. The stereoscope combines these two photographs into a composite that has depth. Scientists, among them Sir Charles Wheatstone, in 1838, and James Elliot, in 1839, constructed stereoscopes for use with drawings, but suitable views were not generally available until the development of photography.

In 1849 Sir David Brewster improved the Stereoscope and invented the double camera for taking stereoscopic views. Oliver Wendell Holmes (1809-94) invented the kind of stereoscopic that together with a collection of stereoscopic views became a popular instrument of home entertainment in the United States until the advent of the home photograph and the radio. The principle of the stereoscope is applied in binocular field glasses and binocular microscopes.

The MICROFILM REEL

By Pauline MacLean

Linking Families

Our job at Roots Cape Breton is to find the families, link the roots with the branches and fill in the gaps among the leaves. 1998 has been no exception. It has been a wonderful summer filled with many days of success and warm feelings. The story of Ronald George MacDonald has mystery, loss, separation and reunion culminating in a visit to the place of beginning in Cape Breton. Children of two brothers, one in Washington State and one in Louisiana,

each unaware of the others existence, contacted us to find family ties. Knowing only a name, Ronald George, they asked "Can you help me find my Grandfather?"

One brought a treasure from Louisiana. It was drawn by her grandfather, a son of Ronald George. As if viewed from space we see our Island, quite accurate for its day. Ships ply the waters, one with steam power. The family land is shown in outline. Did his pride in his birthplace prompt him to draw this map? Was it for trade routes or commerce purposes?

A cousin from Washington state happened to call our office

in August. He was planning a trip in September. Could we help him in his search? That was a fantastic, rewarding job. He came to the Island in September, met his cousin in the airport in Halifax as she was leaving and came to Cape Breton. His visit showed him relatives, the site of the family home and mill, more history and the pull of Cape Breton. It was an honour and pleasure to give both cousins our help. As usual, Jim St. Clair was in the thick of things offering his expertise and guidance to both parties.

The map and pictures surfaced after 100+ years after they

people and families. We need to invite the sharing of family stories, memorabilia and perhaps pictures.

This is what we do and these are the rewards. I am cheered by the emotion which finding roots brings forward. It makes unsuccessful searches more bearable.

Other News

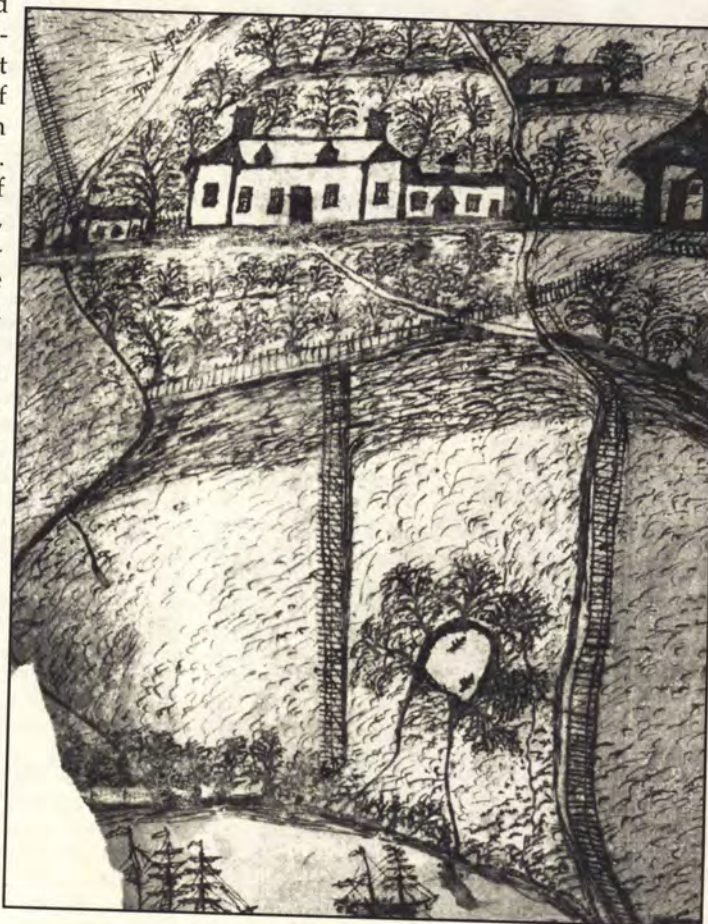
The Roots office has undergone a major move this year. We have an enclosed space with a separate microfilm room, new colour scheme and carpeting. Our number of researchers is up from last year with a large increase in September and

October. More persons are using e-mail and the Web page to contact us and book research time. The number of on-line researchers is growing world wide and we hope in the future to be able to take advantage of this trend.

Our research files are continuing to grow. We added a census of the Small Islands of Scotland for 1765 as well as a family history of MacKenzies for Washabuck.

In closing I hope your own searches are fruitful and wish you the best in the New Year.

Sincerely,
Pauline MacLean,
Genealogy
Coordinator



were done and were not known on the Island. How many other items are out there which pertain to Cape Breton and tell more of our story? Can we encourage others to bring their treasures to us for copying and documentation? This type of information fills in gaps in factual statistics and fleshes out

I may be contacted at
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(home)

or
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Senate Debate

1890 GAELIC LANGUAGE BILL

~ Part Two ~

In the last two issues of Naidheachd a' Chlachain we introduced you to a debate that took place in the Senate of Canada around the designation of Gaelic in the Senate as an official language for proceedings. The bill was introduced by Honourable Robert MacInnis, Senator from New Westminster, British Columbia on Tuesday, March 18th, 1890. Here is the third and final part of the debate:

HON. MR. ABBOTT- I regret very much that whatever my hon. friend may think is the practice of the right hon. gentlemen who leads the House of Commons, I am unable to adopt that practice in the present instance, even though it were applicable to the present case, which I do not think it is. I understand the parliamentary principle to be that the reading of the Bill the second time affirms its principle. I would be sorry to see this Bill go off on point of order, or in any other way than by a direct vote against it showing that this House has not hesitated for a single moment in expressing its disapprobation of the principle of the measure.

HON. MR. BELLEROSE - I do not rise to discuss the Bill that is now before the Senate: neither do I say that I am greatly opposed to the measure itself. I believe it is a question which the Government has to deal with, and until the Government are ready to suggest that this favour should be accorded to any of our fellow men in Canada of other origin that English or French. I shall always be ready to negative such a proposition. But when the Government believe that the finances of the country will bear such an expense I will be ready to approve of the granting of such favours. My object in rising is to answer a comparison made by the hon. mover of the Bill, when he stated that while the French population had a right to the continuance of their language, Scotsmen and Irishmen had an equal right to have their languages officially recognized.

HON. MR. MCINNIS (B.C.) - I had reference to the North-West.

HON. MR. BELLEROSE - From all I have learned, a comparison, to be a good one, must be between two objects under similar conditions. In this instance the positions of the two languages compared are not equal. I find that the Gaelic language is confined to the British Islands, and is spo-

ken by very few outside the United Kingdom. French, on the other hand, is known everywhere; it is spoken in every part of the world. So universal is the use of the French language that when delegates from every civilized nation met at Washington some six years ago to discuss matters relating to the public health it was the only language understood by all, and they had to come to Ottawa to procure the services of two of our French reporters to report the debates of the conference. Only a few days ago a labour conference was assembled at Berlin, and there, again, French was used, because it was the only language understood by all. The comparison hon. gentleman is, therefore, not a sound one.

HON. MR. MCINNIS (B.C.)- The comparison is good, as far as our own country is concerned

HON. MR. BELLEROSE - No; because even in this country of ours, since French is known everywhere, if you maintain that language you will be sure, when you go abroad, that you will always have a language which will enable you to communicate your views in any part of the world. If you use Gaelic, I do not know where it would be understood outside of the British Islands. I will not discuss the question itself. It is well known that the French language was guaranteed to us when Canada was transferred to England, and I feel sure that the great majority of the people of this country are ready to support us in our claim. For that reason I do not propose to discuss this Bill at all, and I have only risen to show that the comparison which the hon. gentleman instituted was not sound.

HON. MR. POIRIER - As there is likely to be a division on this Bill, I should like to say a few words in explanation of the vote I propose to give. To a certain extent, I am favourably impressed with the idea, and I am sorry that I cannot vote for the Bill, not for the reasons assigned by our hon. leader, although I regret, in this case, that I am not in harmony with him, but because, first, of the fact that the Bill is, in my estimation, uncalled for. There have been no positions to either House, or not a sufficient number to justify us in passing such a Bill.

HON. MR. MCMILLAN - Has there been any petition?

HON. MR. KAULBACH - There have been no petitions.

HON. MR. POIRIER - The hon. gentleman From British Columbia read something in Gaelic - I do not know what it was. In the second place, I believe that if such a measure is to be passed it must be introduced by the Government, and not by any individ-

ual member, however prominent he may be. As to the principal of the Bill, a great deal has been said in favour of it, and a great deal could still be said. I am myself greatly in sympathy with the idea of doing anything to extend the use of the Gaelic language. I was surprised at the conclusion of the hon. gentleman's remarks when he told us that the object of this Bill was not to extend the knowledge of Gaelic, because it was disappearing anyway. If it is disappearing it is a matter of sentiment, and as such I do not believe it is worth while for us to inaugurate this legislation. If it were a matter of practice, I would favour the Bill. With respect to the proceedings of this House, I think it would be perfectly useless to print them in Gaelic; and as it is already the right of any member to use that language in debate, and the hon. gentleman has himself used it in his speech today, there is no necessity to legislate for it is used in Parliament. But, as a matter of fact, it is not used. We all acknowledge that the printing of our reports here in Gaelic will not be of any considerable number of people in the country who use the Gaelic language I think it would be only right to have the laws printed in that language. But I cannot support the Bill as it stands. There are some sentiments expressed by my hon. friend to which I must take exception. He said, in making his comparison, that the same country should be extended to the Gaelic that is shown to the French. The comparison in this case is not, in my estimation, a good one. French is used here, not by courtesy, but because the right exists under the constitution. It is a matter of privilege granted by the treaties with France and incorporated in our constitution. It would be a matter of courtesy to permit the use of Gaelic or any other language that is not now official. Further, I cannot agree with the hon. gentleman when he says that Gaelic, though taught in universities, is fading away in the same way that French is. I should be sorry if it were the case with Gaelic; I hope it is not, but I can assure my hon. friend that it is not the case with French. The use of the French language continues, not through any aggressiveness on the part of our people, but through a patriotic and conservative spirit. There is a difference, as my hon. friend from Delanaudiere has pointed out, between a language that is not spoken officially anywhere in one of the most glorious and powerful among the nations of Europe, and whose extension is world wide. We French in Canada feel that we are English by our laws and constitution; and that, being backed by France, and having discovered, settled and evangelized this land, we have as better cause to be attached to our language than another nationality would have; and that we are justified in our attachment, in as much as it is based upon

history and backed by our motherland, where that language is still officially used. Therefore the comparisons made by my hon. friend are not applicable to this case, in my estimation. Without making any further remarks, I may say that I cannot vote for this Bill as it stands, because I see no necessity for the printing of our deliberations in the Gaelic language.

HON. MR. HAYTHORNE - My excuse for rising to address the House upon this occasion is that I have lived for some forty-four years in a settlement largely composed of families whose original tongue was Gaelic. At an early period the heads of the houses, for the most part, were Scotchmen born in the old country, some of them, perhaps, in the islands of Scotland; yet, notwithstanding that, out of quite a numerous circle of families living in the immediate neighbourhood I scarcely recollect one of the male heads of the family who did not speak English, and generally they spoke it with a remarkable purity. I recollect one elderly woman, my very next door neighbour, who did not speak English, and with her I could not converse; nevertheless, we were the best of friends, her family and ours. I look back on those associations with the greatest satisfaction, because I say from the bottom of my heart that no man could live amongst more friendly and intelligent neighbours than I did myself; but I cannot say that I believe the Gaelic language was of service to them. It may have been a thing to be remembered. I have heard many of my old neighbours say that they preferred to read Holy Writ in Gaelic, because they had been accustomed to reading it in that language. The next generation, to a great extent, spoke Gaelic, but it was not the familiar tongue to them that it had been to their parents. I doubt very much if the third generation now growing up in that settlement speak Gaelic at all, but they speak excellent English, which they have learned in the settlement school. If I could see that the claim put forward by the hon. gentleman from British Columbia was likely to be a valuable privilege to anyone of Celtic origin, I should certainly support his measure, but I cannot help coming to this hard conclusion, that the best thing for the Gaelic speaking races now is to learn English as quickly as they can. To speak only Gaelic will, in my opinion, stand in their way, preventing them from obtaining employment and making money in situations in which, if they spoke English and French, they would certainly become more useful and more wealthy. That is my opinion with regard to this language. I am not aware that any of my neighbours, or any people of Celtic origin in Prince Edward Island have experienced difficulty or loss because of ignorance of the English language,

and for this reason a very great majority of all the males speak English as well as most Englishmen do, and a great deal better than some Englishmen. This being so, I do not think there is any solid ground to be advanced in support of the measure before us. If I could see, as he appears to see, any solid advantage that it would confer on the Gaelic speaking races, I would support the measure, but as I cannot see anything of the kind, I must vote against the Bill.

HON. MR. MACDONALD (B.C.)- As a Highlander, I wish to make a few remarks. The hon. gentleman who brought this Bill forward has no reason to be ashamed of what he has done. He has furnished a great deal of information on the subject, and spoken well of a race that has produced the best soldiers in the world. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that Gaelic is not a commercial language, and, as he has told us it is dying out of the land. In the very heart of the Highlands the English language is taught in the schools. No other language is taught. Gaelic is very expressive; it is the language of poetry, but it is the language of science or of commerce, and all transactions carried on in the Celtic parts of Scotland are conducted in English. The hon. gentleman having brought forward his Bill, and spoken as he should have done of a race who deserve all the compliments he has paid them, I think the best course would be to withdraw the Bill for the present time. It is now and another Session will gather more force and receive a better support.

HON. MR. MCINNES (B.C.)- Before any disposition is made of the Bill I wish to express my surprise at some of the remarks to which we have listened, especially those of my hon. friend from Acadia. Really the strictures and insinuations that he made against the Gaelic language, and those which we heard from the hon. member from Lunenburg, do not display that generosity and liberality that are supposed to be peculiar to the two races to which those gentlemen belong. As far as the leader of the House is concerned, he has given absolutely no reason why this Bill should be rejected, except that it would add to the public expenditure a few hundred dollars annually.

HON. MR. KAULBACH - Thousands of dollars.

HON. MR. MCINNES (B.C.)- Well, even if it were thousands of dollars, I think the money would be well spent. The hon. gentleman from Amherst raised a constitutional question, on which he is generally a good authority. But to be forewarned is to be forearmed. I had a hint some days ago that question would be raised, and I took

the trouble to be prepared. I examined the question pretty closely, and not only did I satisfy myself that this Parliament could make any language it chose official, but I have the opinion of Dr. Bourinot, who is recognized as the highest authority in the country on constitutional questions, to confirm my own view. When I told him that some of our leading parliamentarians in the Senate thought that this Bill was unconstitutional, he ridiculed the idea. The hon. gentleman from Amherst has referred to the 133rd section of the British North America Act, which is as follows:- "Either the English or the French language may be used by any person in the debates of the House of Parliament of Canada and of the House of the Legislature of Quebec; and both those languages shall be used in the respective records and journals of those Houses; and either of those languages may be used by any person or in any pleading or process in or issuing from any court of Canada established under this Act, and in or from all or any of the courts of Quebec." "The Act of Parliament of Canada and of the Legislature of Quebec shall be printed and published in both those languages."

Now hon. gentlemen will see in that section the distinction. The reason that English and French are mentioned there is expressly so that they could not be legislated out of the Parliament of Canada. It was in order to guard and protect the French language that clause was constructed as it is. But does it say that you shall not legislate for the use of German, Italian or Gaelic? No. It is as plain as possible that Dr. Bourinot puts the proper construction on it, and may add that the hon. ex-Speaker, who I am sorry to say is not in his place, concurs in his opinion. I submitted the question to him, and he agreed with Dr. Bourinot in the matter; so that it is within the purview of Parliament to legislate to add another or other languages to the two official languages that we have now. We have just as much power to legislate in that direction we have to incorporate a railway company. I have only to add that on the leader of this House and on the Government of Canada I throw the sole responsibility of the defeat of this Bill. (Hear,hear). It is very well to say "hear, hear" and to speak lightly of this Bill; but, as I said in my opening remarks, the hon. gentlemen must bear in mind that thirty-five members of the House of Commons hold their seats through the votes of the Highland Scotch in Canada. It would be very much better if the Government and their supporters did not sneer and speak lightly of the Highland language and the Highland Scotch people as they have done. In the near future they may hear of it in a way that may not be satisfactory to themselves, though beneficial to the country.

HON. MR. DEVER - I rise to say that I am somewhat grieved at the manner in which grand subject has been brought before the House. The hon. gentleman who introduced this Bill commenced by telling us that The Highland Scotch were Celts. I feel he was right in that, but he forgot to state that it was a tribe of the Celts who had a peculiar language, a language the genius and origin of which are only to philologists. I do not pretend myself to be a philologist, and on that point I speak with timidity, and am willing to admit that I have availed myself of the knowledge of others who have studied this language and the genius of it, and with the permission of the House I may be allowed to read a few quotations to show that the hon. gentleman should have pointed out the origin of his language, the number of letters used in it and whence it came to Ireland and Scotland. I feel the more called upon to do so from the fact that hon. gentlemen in this House, speaking on the subject, seem to differ widely. One hon. gentleman, who is known as a man of great intelligence, seemed to think the Welch, ancient, Britons, Irish and Highland Scotch were the same clan. That I think, is at variance with the fact. The ancient Welsh and British were one tribe of people; but the Scotch on the other hand, and the ancient Irish, I hold, and I think writers on the subject hold, were of another tribe known to have come from Asia and settled in Spain, and some 484 years afterwards owing to a disturbance in that country and interference with their peculiar religion, which was the worship of Baal, the sun, they emigrated to Eri, now Erin, and co-operated with the Scotch according to history, borrowing kings from each other; for I think it is to be found that a king from an Irish tribe was a king of Scotland, and that as the Romans had a shield, so had the ancient Irish a peculiar stone, known, in their language as "Leafail," the stone of destiny, on which their Kings were crowned, and which was borrowed for that purpose by the Scotch, deposited at Scone, whence it was taken as a trophy by our English, and today may be found in our Queen's coronation chair.

HON. MR. POWER - I rise to a question of order. This is all very interesting, but it has nothing to do with the question before the House. The hon. gentleman should speak to the point before us.

THE SPEAKER - The House has been, I think, very indulgent in allowing the greatest license in the discussion of this measure, and I respectfully suggest that the hon. gentleman is giving us an aesthetic speech, which does not bear on the question.

HON. MR. DEVER - I wish to put

some remarks made to this House on a correct and historical basis. I think I have proper authority for doing so, and claim the right to be heard. Another hon. gentleman seemed to dispute the historical statement that the Scotch and Irish were not one tribe. I hold in my hand extracts from a work which, I think, if the hon. gentleman had consulted, would have made him more familiar with the facts bearing on our forefathers, of whom we are all proud and whose memory we do not care to hear ridiculed. The first extract which I will read is as follows:- "The original language of Britain is that called by the ancient the Celts; it was spoken by the original people of Britain, whose forefathers were as ancient as the globe itself. But the present English language is the Germanic, enriched by the ornaments of Greece and Rome, wherewith it is so bedecked as to hide its original cumbrous shape, and therefore it hath been moulded into fine form and acquired much majesty and grace. This language is the language," he says again, "of the ancient Briton and Welsh, and is a totally different origin from the Scytho, Iberian, improved to the Bearla Feine, or Phoenician language, as written in Gaelag, 1365 years before Christianity, and is the language called Scottish Gaelag, Irish Erse, as in use at this hour, but languishing on a declining bed with the children of the land." Again he says: "The language is at this day called Bearla Feine, the signification of which is the Phoenician language, composed of sixteen letters namely: A B C E F G I L M N O R S T U."

HON. MR. POWER - I rise to another question of order. The hon. gentleman is reading his speech.

HON. MR. DEVER - I am only reading quotations. Again this writer says: "The proofs were submitted to you are irrefragable of the identity of the Scottish language with that of the tribe that colonized Eri." I have read this to show that the Scotch and Irish languages are the same, and that it was the language of the forefathers of many of us, and though rather obsolete at present, still I feel it is our duty, as descendants of that grand old people, to hold that respect and honour due them as the descendants of honoured sires.

With that final comment, the debate concluded and the vote took place. The bill was defeated with 7 Senators supporting the bill and 42 Senators opposing it. Those that supported the bill included: Senator McCalum, Senator Paquet, Senator McInnes (BC), Senator Sullivan, Senator, Merrier, Senator McDonald (BC), and Senator Sutherland. Imagine the state and status of Gaelic today if this bill had passed.

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~ Memories of ALHFAM ~

By Rodney Chaisson

Last June I had the pleasure of attending the ALHFAM (Association for Living History, Farms and Agricultural Museums) Conference at the University of Waterloo, in Waterloo, Ontario. The conference was an exciting experience. I met new friends and gained new knowledge (had lots of fun too). I

was also fortunate in that I travelled to the conference with others from the Nova Scotia Museum, Sherbrooke Village, Ross Farm and Cole Harbour Heritage Farm. We took a side trip to Old Sturbridge Village in Sturbridge, Mass. and Genesee Country Village in Mumford, New York. It was a great trip.

Over the next few years ALHFAM will be held in Kansas City (1999), Mystic Seaport, Connecticut (2000), Colonial Williamsburg (2001), and Cape Breton Island (2002 - we hope). Here are some photos from the tour through New England and from ALHFAM conference '98.



Fenno House Farm, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass.



Freeman Farm, Old Sturbridge Village, Sturbridge, Mass.



Streetscape, Genesee Country Village, Mumford, NY



Train Station, Doon Heritage Crossroads, Kitchener, Ontario



Large Artifact Storage Area, Waterloo Regional Curatorial Centre, Doon Heritage Crossroads, Kitchener, Ontario



Bricker House, Doon Heritage Crossroads, Kitchener, Ontario

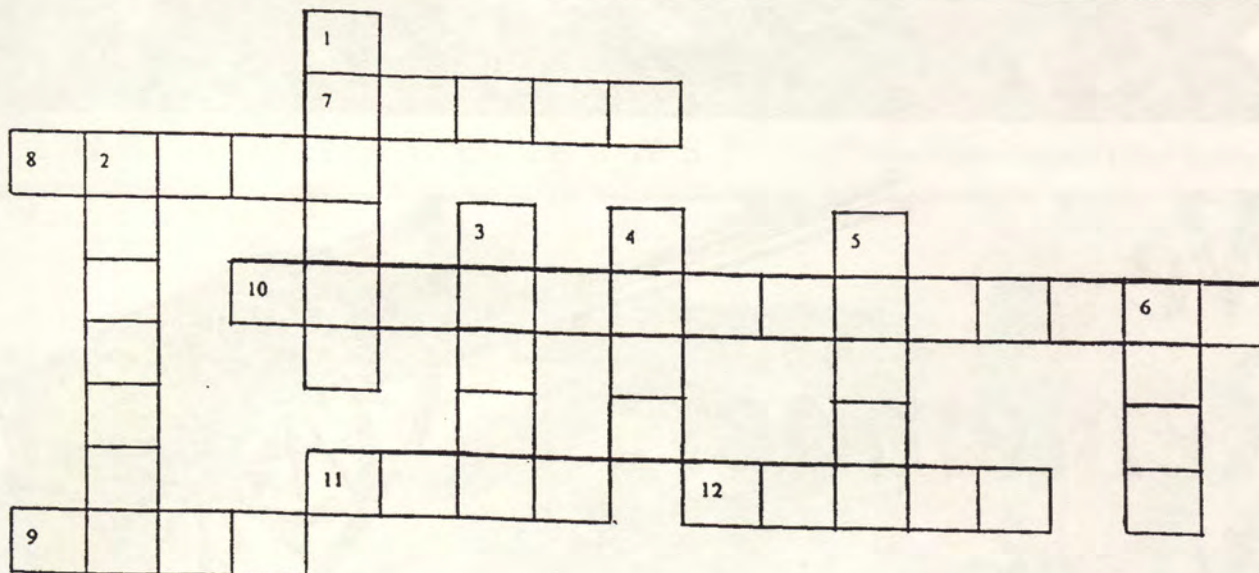
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**Down**

1. The language of the Gaels.
2. A popular cookie made with oatmeal.
3. This was used to make butter from cream.
4. A building where animals were housed.
5. An instrument used to weigh items in the General Store.
6. A machine used to turn wool into cloth.

Across

7. The Blacksmith puts the hot steel on this to hammer it into shape.
8. The building where the Blacksmith works.
9. This type of fuel was used in the Black House.
10. The type of cattle found at the Highland Village.
11. The place where the Highland Village is located.
12. The animals from which we get wool.



Atlantic Canada ALFAMily - Front (L-R): Elizabeth Corser (Cole Harbour Heritage Farm), Deborah Scott (Nova Scotia Museum), Anita Campbell (Parks Canada) and Linda Badcock (Tourism Newfoundland) - Back (L-R): Alan Hiltz (Ross Farm), Steve Workman (Ross Farm), Rodney Chaisson (Highland Village), Greg Joyce (Fortress of Louisbourg), Craig MacDonald (Sherbrooke Village), and Colleen Shehy (Tourism Newfoundland).



Pioneer Farmstead, Genesee Country Village, Mumford, NY

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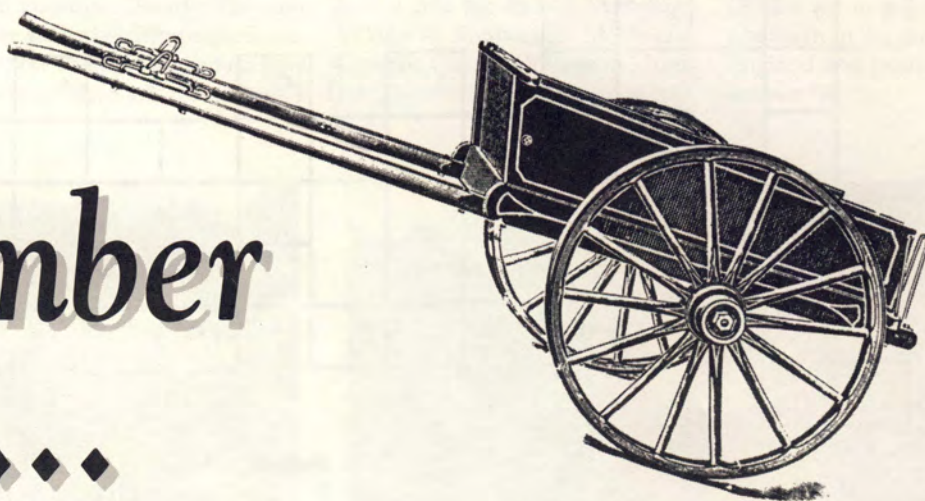
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Answers: 1. Gaelic, 2. Oatcakes, 3. Churn, 4. Barn, 5. Scale, 6. Loom, 7. Anvil, 8. Forge, 9. Peat, 10. Highland Cattle, 11. Iona, 12. Sheep

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