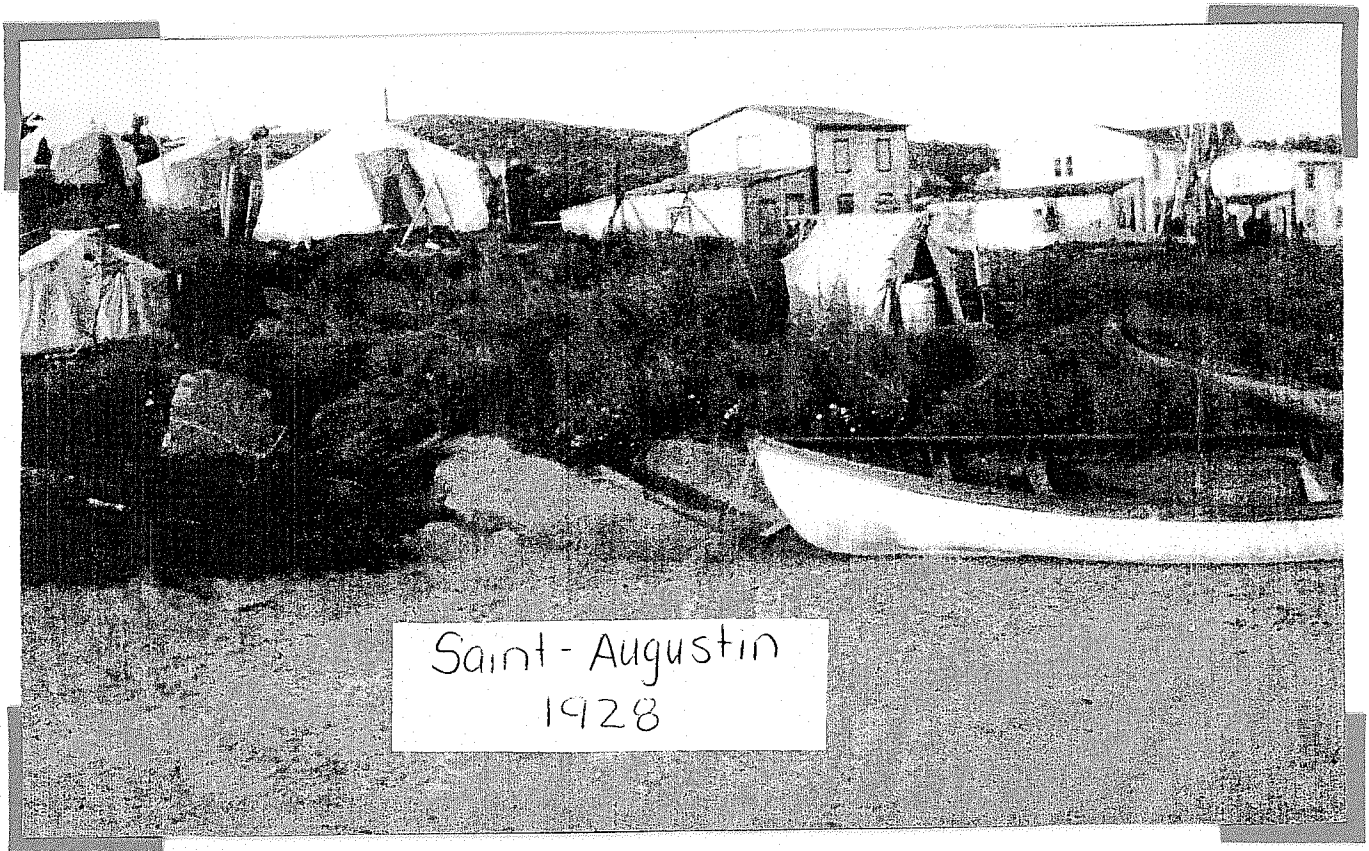


General Time Line of Settlement In St. Augustine

St. Augustine was believed to have been settled in the 1820's by the Kennedy brothers, Matthew and Andrew Kennedy. Prior to this settlement, french settler, Jacques Lalonde was said to have established a post on the island of Vieux Poste (Old Post). The outside islands were settled first because of the access to the abundant fishing grounds. Francois Margane Lavaltrie, a french settler, received fishing, hunting, and trading rights in 1720. Over time, the post passed through many hands which in the end caused migration from the outside islands to the mainland. People began to stay for the entire winter because of school and due to better access to fuel and game and later on because of medical and social care. Eventually, the mainland became settled year-round. The founding brothers of St. Augustine, Matthew and Andrew Kennedy whose father is believed to have been from Ireland, purchased a post from the Labrador Company in the 1820's which was bankrupt. The men established a salmon and seal fishing company which was deemed successful. James Belvin was next to arrive, settling at Baie des Roches (Rocky Bay). Following him were settlers from the later half of the nineteenth century, including Lavallee, Maurice, McKinnon and the Newfoundlanders; Driscolls, Shattlers, and Wellemans. As St. Augustine began to populate, the people are introduced to new services that made living easier. To begin, between 1914 and 1918, telegraph lines were set up as far as Blanc Sablon. It would be a few years later before communication and technological advances would be made on the Lower North Shore. However in 1949 nurses were stationed in each village to provide basic medical care for the community. In 1956, Grosse-Ile Tickle was completed and accessible by the community. This wharf would give the community members access to the freight boat that would arrive with fresh food and other goods and later provide services for passengers. February 15 & 16, 1961 St. Augustine hosted the first General Assembly of representatives of all villages of the Lower North Shore. During these two days, an Economic Council was set up for the Lower North Shore. This council was set up in hopes to make life better for the people on the Lower North Shore. During this same winter a helicopter was stationed in St. Augustine to service the sick. As years passed transportation began to improve for people living in St. Augustine and the Lower North Shore in

general. In 1964 the Clarke Steamship Company provided services of a faster freight/passenger boat. This boat was going to provide a service to the villages on the Lower North Shore once a week. In this same year, Northern Wings Company Ltd. began to provide a postal/passenger service for the summer season. It was early in the 1960's that the first ski-doo's arrived in St. Augustine. Improvements in transportation were in full bloom and they were essential to comfortable living on the coast because of the isolation. In 1965, communication technology brings to the coast a service that would be an asset to communication. The Economic Council obtained from the Quebec telephone company the installation of a modern shortwave telephone network throughout the Lower North Shore. The Economic Council was clearly doing what it had set out to do, improve living standards on the Lower North Shore. That very same year, Hydro Quebec also brought electricity to the coast. Finally in 1978, television services began on the coast.



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