



5151 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 5P5

OHS BULLETIN

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Young People Uncover Laurel Village

Kenora became a little United Nations this summer when young people from across Europe and North America gathered in a united effort to dig one of northern Ontario's most important archaeological sites.

The Ballynacree Site on the Winnipeg River in this north-western Ontario town holds long-sought clues to questions about the Laurel people, the Indians who built huge burial mounds in northwestern Ontario between about 100 BC and 1200 AD. 'While the mounds are eloquent reminders of their deaths, none of their sites except Ballynacree has revealed so much about their lives,' says Paddy Reid, Regional Archaeologist for the Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture.

He has conducted excavations at the site for three years, celebrating International Youth Year in 1985 by drawing a crew of 30 young people from Europe arranged through the Canadian Bureau for International Education and from across Canada through the Katimavik programme and Ontario Experience '85. Volunteers also came from New York, Michigan, and Minnesota. The excavations are funded by Ontario's Ministry of Northern Development and Mines.



Paxia Dzwonik (left), from Kenora, and Marc Decrion (right), from France, work on excavations of Laurel Village at site of House #3. Photo courtesy Grace Rajnovich.

The site is a village of the Laurel people dating to about 1200 AD and is unique in that it is well preserved - crews discovered the outlines of at least three house structures. No other Laurel site excavated has more than a single house outline

preserved, and only five of those are known. Sites of the Laurel culture are found along the waterways of most of northern Ontario, northern Minnesota, eastern and northern Manitoba, and northeastern Saskatchewan. The majority of them are partial-

ly or wholly destroyed by flooding after 20th-century dam construction.

'Northern Ontario is often seen as untouched wilderness,' Paddy says, 'but that is unfortunately not true. Dam construction is to the North what

highway construction is to southern Ontario - a devastatingly destructive force when it comes to archaeological resources.'

Volunteers from Denmark, West Germany, Czechoslovakia, Belgium, Holland, England, France, Spain, Turkey, and Algeria lived in tents near the site and sampled cooking northern Ontario style with pickerel, wild rice, and blueberry pancakes.

Carine deKock from Belgium, echoing many of the volunteers, said, 'I have wanted for a long time to visit Canada because of the beautiful nature - the lakes, the woods and the feeling of great space.'

Said Jaromir Milicky, one of only a few people allowed to travel west from Czechoslovakia this summer, 'I wanted to see Canada and see how people in Canada live and I'm very interested in Indian culture. I am very glad I was able to come.'

Paddy said, 'We knew through test excavations several years ago that Ballynacree was well preserved and offered us a chance to expose an entire Laurel village for the first time. The site is still intact, but it is next door to a hydro dam and is

(See Laurel Village, p. 4)

Will Heritage Rivers System Work?

Preservation is not only concerned with buildings, artifacts, and customs as I learned at a recent conference.

The rivers of Canada are a priceless and irreplaceable part of our natural and cultural heritage. They have always played, and continue to play, a large part in our working and leisure hours.

With seemingly endless supplies of fresh water, Canadians have not always treated their rivers with the respect they deserve. But in recent years, the public has become more concerned about the proper management of the rivers. In response to this concern, federal, provincial, and territorial parks ministers in late 1978 asked their officials to work together to prepare a joint proposal for a Canadian Heritage Rivers System. A task force, co-ordinated by Parks Canada was set up in 1979. When the task force completed its report in July 1981, discussions ended.

The task force's report was reviewed by the federal Minister

of the Environment, the Minister of Indian and Northern Affairs, and provincial and territorial parks ministers. The report's recommendations for the establishment of the river system were approved with very few exceptions.

In creating this system, the governments concerned were confident that it would make a major contribution to identifying, conserving, and encouraging public use and enjoyment of an important part of our national heritage.

Although this move is to be applauded, it raises some problems. Private landownership along many of Ontario's rivers makes water quality control difficult. The management plan produced encourages landowners and municipalities to protect designated areas under their jurisdictions; but two questions arise. First, how can pure water be maintained in tourist areas? And second, how can individual cottage owners' use of the water be controlled? Designation of a river as a

heritage system does not automatically mean total control of the waterway, so many battles will obviously arise when rivers are designated.

The objective of the Canadian Heritage Rivers System is to give national recognition to Canada's important rivers so that this important part of our natural heritage is preserved and interpreted. While applauding this move, it would be wise to consider whether this joint endeavour on the part of various ministries will really result in positive changes to the Canadian river system. The French River, for example, cost \$95,000 to designate plus an additional \$20,000 for a final plan that would boost the tourist trade.

I left the conference wondering if the 'plan to ensure future management' was as solid as one would like it to be.

IRENE STEVENS,
Chairman,
Preservation Committee

Community Facilities Receive \$740,000 in Capital Grants

Residents in 18 Ontario communities will reap the benefits of upgraded community facilities as a result of \$740,125 capital grants awarded through the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture's Community Facilities Improvement Programme (CFIP).

CFIP grants help finance a wide variety of capital projects such as restorations and renovations that will increase the level of cultural, community, or multicultural services and programmes open to the public. These grants give communities the chance to undertake projects

beyond the scope allowed by operating or programme grants. Municipalities, art galleries, museums, library boards, and community centres are among the grant recipients who will be able to launch improvement projects.

Included in the CFIP grants is \$17,858 to the Isaac Hough house in Bath to relocate and stabilize the structure as well as conduct an archaeological study of the site. Also, \$150,000 was granted to the Kitchener-Waterloo Art Gallery to expand the gallery into the unfinished basement.

The Ontario Historical Society
5151 Yonge Street
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FIRST PREMIERE
CLASS CLASSE
37
Meaford, Ontario

Executive Director's Report

Abandoned Property: Towards a Solution:

The OHS had the opportunity to participate in the seminar 'Abandoned Property', sponsored by the British Columbia Museums Association in November, held at the Art Gallery of Greater Victoria. The seminar brought together a panel including Robb Watt, Vancouver Museum; Daniel Robertson, Douglas County Museum, Oregon; Gloria Webster, U'Mista Cultural Centre, Alert Bay; Bill Barkley, British Columbia Provincial Museum; Patricia Bovey, Art Gallery of Greater Victoria; Ron Toews, a lawyer from Smithers, B.C.; Donovan Waters, Professor, Faculty of Law, University of Victoria; and your humble scribe.

The panel discussed the possibility of drafting legislation to address the problem of unclaimed artifacts or works of art loaned or left with cultural organizations and institutions. Legislation to deal with this problem has been passed in several states in the United States including Oregon, California, Maine, and Washington. The merits and shortcomings of each was examined and discussed.

At the end of the day, the panelists and participants agreed that draft legislation should be prepared and circulated to the museums and galleries in British Columbia to address the problem there. This involves ten institutions with abandoned property that vary in value from \$50,000 to \$700,000. These figures represent from less than 1% of the collection to over 60%. We urged that the draft legislation be circulated to all the other provinces as well. We suspected that this situation might also be a serious problem for many of our Ontario museums and historical societies.

Mark Those Calendars!

Have you got your new 1986 calendar handy? Good, because there are two dates that you should already have marked on them. The first is March 21 to March 23 when 'Ontario Treasures: Our Heritage on Paper' is presented at the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education

in Toronto by the OHS, the Ontario Museum Association, the Ontario Genealogical Society, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Ontario Association of Archivists, the Toronto Area Archivists Group, and the Society for Industrial Archaeology. We believe this is the first time that such a large number of provincial associations have co-operated to bring you an event that will assist a broad range of heritage organizations and institutions as well as the general public in learning more about our paper heritage. Lectures, workshops, panel discussions, and demonstrations will combine to cover a multitude of subjects and send you home with new skills and knowledge to deal with this fragile resource. The assistance of the Government of Ontario, through the assistance of the Ministry of Citizenship & Culture, the Honourable Lily Munro, Minister, is gratefully acknowledged.

The second date that you should have down is June 12 to 15 for that is when the OHS Annual Meeting will be held at Hidden Valley Resort Hotel in Huntsville, hosted by the Friends of Muskoka Pioneer Village. The theme, 'Muskoka: the Last Frontier,' will be explored through field trips, lectures, and dramatic presentations. The Museums Committee is also planning a concurrent workshop. The theme will be 'Presenting Everyday History: Folklore and Fact' and there will be a special programme for young people. There will be a hospitality suite, bookrooms for browsing and buying, and another Silent Auction to support the Young Ontario Programme. OHS members will receive a direct mailing very soon describing these events in detail.

Finally, the heritage community mourns the loss of Jeanne Minninnick last fall. Her contribution through her many historic restoration projects, publications, and lectures will be remembered for years to come.

DOROTHY DUNCAN
Executive Director, OHS

Across the Province

The Old Fort Niagara Association announces that they received a very special gift to the Third Century Fund. Their proposal to the Gannett Foundation requesting support for the renovation of Building 42 was favorably received. Gannett will provide \$50,000 toward the project. This generous support will help to convert the brick structure to archaeology and collections work space and offices.

The Canadian Friends Historical Association held its 13th Annual meeting last October in Toronto. 'Quaker Bridges to Peace' was the subject of a programme that followed the annual meeting. Dr. Thomas P. Socknat, Assistant Professor of History at the University of Toronto, delivered a paper on pacifism in Canada.

A highlight of this year's activity was the dedication of the Arthur Garratt Dorland Friends Historical Collection at Pickering College on August 15th. The collection, named after an eminent historian, will form a significant part of the Archives of the Society of Friends (Quakers) in Canada.

The Oxford County Museum in Woodstock received a \$12,500 donation from Canada Trust Company to complete restoration work to the entrance hall and original 1850's council chamber in the old Woodstock Town Hall, now the Oxford Museum. Over the past year, the museum board had successfully raised over half of the required funding for the project, through an \$11,000 grant from the Woodstock City Council and local fundraising activities.

Museums Committee News

Programming for Diverse Groups in Your Community

The Brockville Museum has been host to all sorts of visitors these past three years. Some of the winged variety, though novel, are not welcome. Others are encouraged to visit anytime they wish. The preferred variety include: school groups, senior citizens, and casual visitors.

Over the course of the summer, we have attracted diverse groups to the museum. I have learned during my ten years experience with museum interpretation and education that people learn by doing, regardless of age. This principle particularly applies to groups with special needs, such as very young children, senior citizens, or those to whom English is a second language. We found that we were able to overcome difficulties presented by these groups with the use of participatory tours and a little T.L.C.

Museum personnel worked with the local YM-YWCA on a pilot project, 'Camp Rainbow'. The participants were pre-schoolers, and several were developmentally handicapped. The goal of the project was to provide 'painless' museum education programmes to the children (lovingly referred to as ankle-biters). This was indeed a challenge for our staff. They responded by providing a series of activity workshops on different themes. For example in one session, the children were shown examples of 19th-century footwear, including children's footwear, shoemaking equipment, and pictures of fashions. The instruction was reinforced as they were then taught how to lace a mock boot, and to play *Cobbler, Cobbler Mend My Shoe*. Anyone who has worked with pre-schoolers knows that they must be constantly stimulated. These programmes provided the variety necessary to sustain their interest. I feel this principle should be in mind no matter what the age level of the visitor. All one has to do is recall

the monotony of lectures by bleary-eyed professors to sympathize with the ankle-biters.

The participatory theory was applied to a group of senior citizens from a local hospital. Again we gave a brief tour of the site with emphasis on the areas which we felt were of interest to them. Once they were comfortable, (and this is an important factor when working with seniors) we set out the old-fashioned ice-cream maker for everyone to try. The process provided a vehicle for us to talk about 19th-century recreation, the theme of our exhibit. This also provided an opportunity for the seniors to tell us about their experiences making ice-cream. When the tour was over, we all felt that we had learned something.

'English as a Second Language' students were among the other distinctive groups who visited the Brockville Museum this Summer. Two classes, one affiliated with our Community College and the other with a local High School, participated in two different programmes.

Here again, as with the pre-schoolers and seniors, we were presented with special problems. Some of the students understood very little English. Hence, we were not able to put anyone to sleep with an hour-long history of Brockville. Instead we gave a few basic facts about the city and the exhibits. Both classes had a wide age spread so we were able to observe the participatory theory in action.

For the first class, we focussed on immigration to the area, particularly the United Empire Loyalists. This topic had been pre-arranged with their teacher because it related to many of the student's own experiences. All were newcomers. The majority were refugees from Viet Nam, Laos, and Cambodia. The difficulties and experiences of making a new life in a strange land, often without having had the

desire to emigrate, were feelings to which these students could relate.

The children were invited to try on Loyalist costumes and compare them to their own clothing. The activity chosen was butter making. All had the opportunity to make butter and to sample it. During the process the instructor made reference to the fact that in the early 1800s each household was largely self-sufficient. This concept is foreign to Canadians today. In contrast to our reliance on modern technology, the visitors had recently left behind a culture based on household industry as a mode of production. Again as with the seniors, the activity served as a springboard for interpretation and mutual education.

The second class was more culturally diversified and included Spanish, Polish, Chinese, and Vietnamese people. The programme in which they took part was based on the exhibit called 'Recreation in Brockville 1860-1930.'

The participants viewed the exhibit, then went outside to try their hand at 19th-century games. The activities included badminton, skipping, croquet, and hoop-rolling. Participation in these old-fashioned Canadian leisure activities gave rise to discussion not only of what Canadians do today but what these new Canadians did in their homeland.

I encourage museum educators to seek out groups from beyond the main stream. Contact your local multicultural council, community college or nursing home. Provide your new visitors with exciting educational programming and you will find a receptive audience. Follow the maxim: beneath every adult there is a child who gets a kick out of trying out new things or taste-testing homemade ice cream!

DEBORAH EMERTON
Curator, Brockville Museum

Museum of Indian Archaeology To Excavate 15th-Century Village

A grant of \$240,000 has been awarded to the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London, Ontario for the excavation of a 15th-century Huron Indian village located near the Township of Vaughan. The grant also allows the museum to create an interpretive centre for the site.

The Hon. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture, made the announcement in London last September. She said, 'The Keffer site is the first major archaeological excavation undertaken on the Don River. Since the land is now

owned by Magna International, it is only through their financial support and tremendous co-operation that this piece of our heritage can be maintained. The partnership created by the Township of Vaughan, Magna International, and my Ministry to bring to light the findings of the Keffer site is an ideal mix of corporate, municipal, and provincial support.'

The Keffer site, named after the original owners of the land, is slated to be developed by the current owners, Magna International. During the 15th century, the site was the home of a

Huron Indian tribe, but bone-carved artifacts discovered there indicate that trading may have occurred with Indian settlements on the St. Lawrence River.

The site will be completely excavated and a public interpretive centre will be created to house the findings at the Museum of Indian Archaeology in London. Excavation was completed this fall. The interpretive unit will be in place at the Museum of Indian Archaeology by the spring of 1986.

Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital Safeguards Its History

The Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital (HPH) (1876-1976) has maintained a museum since 1982. Artifacts, documents, and photographs pertinent to the hospital and the field of psychiatry are part of the collection, which dates back to 1876 when the Asylum opened its doors.

Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital (HPH), as part of the McMaster Network of Teaching Hospitals/Hamilton, has a strong teaching role. We view the museum as a vital learning resource. Our motto is, 'You have to know where we've been to understand the why's and wherefore's of where we're going.' Last year 650 students took advantage of this opportunity.

Among the most prized artifacts in the collection are a form of patient restraint called the Utica Crib, circa 1850; a collection of brain specimens showing the results of leucomoties, Alzheimers Disease, etc.; and correspondence from the Inspector of Asylums and Prisons to Dr. M. Bucke, Medical Superintendent, 1876. Our newest addition is a replica of an 1876 telephone donated by Bell Canada in recognition of the close personal friendship between Alexander Graham Bell and Dr. Bucke, the asylums first medical superintendent.

The museum collection reflects the overall asylum community. As it was an expectation of the time that institutions be self-supporting, a number of farm implements and records of prize-winning livestock are included in the collection.

Another aspect of the asylum community involves the staff, many of whom lived on the grounds. In order to obtain and preserve a glimpse of this life-



Patients sit in the long ward hallway, typical of provincial asylums at the turn of the century. Photo courtesy Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital Museum.

style, a former HPH social worker is obtaining oral histories from retired staff. These oral histories have proven to be an exciting addition to our collection.

There are still many myths surrounding the care and treatment of persons suffering from mental illness. Through research of our history, we have been able to help the community become aware of the true and deep concern of the staff for patients over the years. One example is captured in this letter.

TO: Mr. O'Reilly (Inspector)
DATE: June 29, 1889
RE: WALTER S. ...

Sir:
Walter S ... was admitted to this Asylum from Barrie gaol yesterday by warrant. On his

Schedule he is said to be nine years of age, but from appearance he does not look half that age. I am at a loss to know on what grounds a tender helpless child of this age should be sent here. Surely there must be some mistake about this.

I have sent him to the female side where the nurses with that natural instinct for motherhood will tenderly care for him pending his removal to a more suitable place.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,
J. Russell, Medical Superintendent

Training for nursing staff began at the Hamilton Asylum around 1902, and in his Annual Report of that year, Dr. J.

Russell, stated; '... the school for nurses continues to flourish. The curriculum includes a two-year course in anatomy, surgery, physiology, therapeutic, and general nursing.'

It was in 1909 that the Training School of Nurses became a reality and a three-year programme was introduced. The first class produced five nurses who graduated in 1912.

Throughout the 1920s and 30s, students were instructed in the nursing functions of the period. This included hydrotherapy, giving whiskey and paraldehyde, tube feeding, and ensuring the general hygiene of the patients. Their duties, like the attendants, encompassed everything from bringing in the coal, to sweeping and mopping the floors.

When the school closed in 1953, over 240 students were graduated, leaving the hospital rich in the history of psychiatric nursing.

The Alumnae Association of the Ontario Hospital Training School of Nurses, however, is

still active and is the only funding source of the HPH Museum. Under their auspices, two Canada Works Grants have been received.

The majority of items in the collection have been donated by staff and retirees who take great pride in 'their museum.' A volunteer committee of staff and retirees manage the museum's operation. They readily admit to their amateur status in museum organization, but thoroughly enjoy their commitment to this labour of love.

There is still much work to be done, particularly in the areas of cataloguing and preservation. We are fortunate to have access to the professional expertise of the members of the Hamilton Heritage Co-operative to help us along the way. Through their assistance, we can ensure the ongoing growth of the collection.

The museum is open the first and third Wednesday of every month from noon to 1:30 P.M. Requests for visits are handled through the Public Relations Office, (416) 388-2511 ext. 201. We welcome all enquiries.

DIANNE CRAWLEY
Public Relations Officer,
Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital

Bradley House Gets a Management Board

The Bradley House Museum Complex was established to depict life in a settler's second house in Upper Canada in the first half of the 19th century. It is owned by the City of Mississauga and, since its inception in 1967, has been administered by the Mississauga Heritage Foundation and the City of Mississauga Recreation and Parks Department. This relationship has been beneficial to all.

The Complex consists of the home of Lewis Bradley, a United Empire Loyalist who was a farmer and one of the area's original settlers. In 1963, the house was moved 3,000 feet from its site on Lake Ontario to its present site which is still on part of the Bradley Farm. A drive shed was added, and in 1977 a barn was constructed. The fourth building, the Anchorage, was moved to the site in 1978. It is an early 19th-

century Regency style cottage.

In 1983, a feasibility study was conducted to look into the possibility of expanding the museum facility. This study resulted in a number of suggestions, one of which called for a complete revision of the organizational structure. It was recommended that all policy-making and fiscal responsibility reside with one body that would address the current needs and requirements of the site. To this end, the Bradley House Museum Complex Board of Management was set up and reports to the Mississauga Heritage Foundation.

This board represents both museum supporters and potential user groups. It is made up of the following people: a representative from the Recreation and Parks Department, a City Councillor, representatives from the

(See Bradley House, p. 6)

Heritage Week: What's It All About?

Heritage Day began in 1973 when the Heritage Canada Foundation proposed to the federal government that this day be observed annually in mid-February. That proposal received widespread support throughout the country. In the early fall of 1979, the Foundation launched an all-out campaign to make Heritage Day — the third Monday in February — a national holiday.

The first celebrations of Heritage Day were in February 1974 and took the form of municipal declarations, a variety of local events, and publicity about heritage. In 1975, the Prime Minister of Canada and the Governor General issued declarations of support for heritage conservation, as did the premiers of five provinces and mayors of many cities. By 1981, Heritage Day celebrations had snowballed.

Heritage Day has not been declared a holiday in Canada; however, an interesting aspect of this celebration, has been the way it has continued to grow. Across Canada the trend now is

to celebrate *Heritage Week*. During this time, every aspect of our history can be recognized and used as the basis for a special event. Groups use artifacts, architecture, family history, the natural environment, food, clothing, and many other topics as the basis for displays, programmes, and projects to get the whole community involved in thinking about our rich cultural past in Canada.

Heritage Canada produces a poster each year highlighting the architecture of one of the provinces. For the last two years, the Ontario Heritage Foundation, an agency of the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, has produced a poster in co-operation with the Ministry of Education. These are both available free of charge.

Last year, the OHS sponsored two workshops to assist organizations, institutions, and individuals in the celebration of Heritage Week. This year, with support from the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Society has sponsored a series of workshops across both northern

and southern Ontario. We also make Heritage Week kits available to those unable to attend the workshops. In addition, the OHS presented Heritage Showcase 1986 at the Visitor Centre, Black Creek Pioneer Village in January. Heritage Showcase 1986 was a consortium of approximately 50 museums, historical societies, and other heritage groups that presented their programmes and projects to teachers, youth leaders, and the general public.

In our rapidly changing society, the celebration of Heritage Week will continue to grow in importance for all Canadians. The third week of February is the time to try some traditional family recipes, browse through your photograph albums, encourage the seniors in your circle to talk about the good old days, visit a local museum, walk down your street, and really look at the buildings. Canada's heritage is something to remember!

DOROTHY DUNCAN
Executive Director, OHS



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Kit Published to Help Save Railway Stations



The restored CNR station in Port Hope. This former Grand Trunk Railway station was built in 1856 and represents the classical style of railway architecture. The station was substantially refurbished in 1881. It is to this period that the station has been restored. Among those involved in the restoration project were the Port Hope Branch of the Architectural Conservancy of Ontario, the CNR Co., VIA Rail, Ontario Heritage Foundation, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship & Culture, Town of Port Hope, and the R.S. McLaughlin Foundation. Photo courtesy the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship & Culture.

If you are interested in saving railway stations, those rapidly disappearing reminders of our past, there is good news. The Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture and the Ontario Heritage Foundation have

recently published and distributed a kit called the *Railway Information Kit: An Aid for the Conservation of Heritage Railway Stations*. This excellent package contains a letter by John White, Chairman of the Ontario

Heritage Foundation, and five Issue Papers that cover the various aspects of railway stations and how to protect them.

The first paper, 'Ontario's Railway Network: Its Growth and Development,' provides a

brief history of the province's railways along with an historical map of northern and southern Ontario railways in 1917.

The second Issue Paper, 'Ontario's Railway Stations: An Evolution of Style and Form,' covers the architectural development of the stations from the classical style to the Victorian style. Sketches of typical stations are included.

The third paper, 'Legal Status of Ontario Railway Stations,' outlines those provisions in the law for the protection of the stations. In this paper the point is made that these stations ought to be under the jurisdiction of the local and provincial governments, rather than the federal government. Two case studies of railway stations that were demolished are included, the Arnprior CPR station and the West Toronto station.

The fourth paper, 'Save Our Station Committees: Guidelines for Success,' outlines the actions needed to protect a station from demolition. It covers all phases of a preservation project, before, during, and after. The paper stresses the importance of starting early and following through on all aspects of the project. Names and telephone numbers of railway company contacts are also included.

The fifth and final Issue Paper includes a number of case studies of attempts to save heritage stations. These studies are written by those actually involved with the projects. Following the case studies is a selected bibliography.

As pointed out in John White's

letter, the railway station is increasingly threatened by demolition as a result of changing transportation patterns. And, I might add, as a result of apathy by members of municipal councils who prefer to look at what they consider higher profile concerns that are more likely to bring votes in an election.

Mr. White's letter contained in the kit underlines the concern felt by many Canadians alarmed by the growing number of railway stations being destroyed without consideration to their historical significance and conservation potential. As he notes, there is a pressing need now for effective action to stop any further destruction of these valuable heritage resources.

So if you are concerned about the preservation of a railway station in your community and have not yet received one of these kits, contact the Heritage Branch, Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 77 Bloor Street West, 2nd Floor, Toronto, Ont. M7A 2R9 for your free copy.

Although much has been done to preserve Ontario's history, a great deal more needs to be done. Many of our valuable landmarks are all too easily destroyed by lack of communication with the right people, poor communication, or apathy. My own community of Welland lost a real gem because proper representation was not made to the right people - don't let it happen in your community.

IRENE STEVENS,
Chairman,
Preservation Committee

Laurel Village (Continued from page 1)

a prime area for future cottage development. We wanted to rescue the site before the panic stage.'

The Laurel houses are about eight metres long and four metres wide, probably large domed structures built of saplings and covered with bark. They are arranged in a fan shape pointing to an outside activity area. They each contain a central cooking hearth and storage pits and are surrounded by outside fires and areas where racks were erected for fish and hide processing.

'We can now literally look back through time and reconstruct an exact picture of Indian life here 500 years before the Europeans arrived,' Paddy said.

Kenora artist Richard Bemben used the archaeological discoveries to draw in ink and water colour a picture of Ballynacree in 1200 AD.

The excavators found the re-

mains of burnt house posts and a fire-reddened earthen floor in one of the houses, suggesting it saw its end in flames. Hundreds of pottery shards and stone tools were recovered from the house where they were left by the escaping occupants.

The pottery was made from local clay fashioned into cone-shaped vessels with 'dentate-stamped' designs distinctive to the Laurel people who were the first pottery makers in the area. They also introduced to the region burial mound interments, wild rice harvesting, and possibly also the bow-and-arrow and birch bark canoes.

'Laurel research is important for understanding the cultural processes of northern Ontario, that period was the florescence of Indian prehistoric culture here,' Paddy said. 'Where they came from and what happened to them after 1200 AD are still unsolved questions.'

The site also holds an historic

component which may shed light on the life and times of an Indian chief named LaMarteblanche who guided the French explorer La Verendrye westward from the Lakehead in the 1730s to erect the first fur trade posts in the region from Rainy Lake to Lake Winnipeg. Artifacts from the excavations suggest Ballynacree was the home village of Chief La Marteblanche, this important but forgotten figure of Canadian history.

Among the artifacts uncovered at the site is a brass Jesuit finger ring possibly given as a gift by Father Aulneau who travelled with La Verendrye and was later murdered along with 19 others by the Sioux Indians on Lake of the Woods.

Unfortunately, the fur trade component of the site faced disaster this year. Heavy rains caused nearby Lake of the Woods to flood, consequently the Norman dam between the lake and the Winnipeg River was opened to the maximum to drain off the lake water. The result was a swelling of the Winnipeg River to three metres above normal and the complete inundation of the shoreline excavation units.

Crews will have to wait out the winter until they can examine that area of the site. With fingers crossed they wait for spring and hope that none of the units will have eroded away and disappeared down the river, taking LaMarteblanche's life back into obscurity.

GRACE RAJNOVICH
Field Archaeologist,
Ministry of Citizenship &
Culture, Heritage Branch,
Kenora



A long view of the excavations at Ballynacree showing the remains of one of the houses uncovered (#3). Traces of this house can be seen in the rocks and the darkened soil of the excavation unit shown in the foreground. Photo courtesy Grace Rajnovich.

Upcoming OHS Workshops

The OHS Workshops are designed for anyone interested in the heritage of this province. Participants are given an opportunity to learn from experts in the field and share ideas with others who are interested in the various aspects of our history.

DATE

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| February 22 | Meeting the Community Museum Standards: CONSERVATION OF EXHIBITS |
| March 1 | Meeting the Community Museum Standards: HUMAN RESOURCES - Finding, Training, & Keeping Them |
| April 12 | Reaching Your Audience - Part 1 PUBLIC RELATIONS & ADVERTISING FOR HERITAGE GROUPS |
| April 19 | Reaching Your Audience - Part 2 PRODUCING EFFECTIVE PRINT PROMOTION |
| April 26 | An Introduction to Furnishing an Historic Building |
| April 26 | Writing & Publishing Community Histories★ |
| May 3 | Herbs in History: Herbs in Your Museum |
| May 10 | An Introduction to Interpreting an Historic Building |
| June 7 | Meeting the Community Museum Standards: ABCs OF COLLECTION MANAGEMENT |

★This workshop will be held in Black's Corners

These workshops are held at the Visitor Centre, Black Creek Pioneer Village at 1000 Murray Ross Parkway (Jane Street and Steeles Avenue) in Metropolitan Toronto.

For more information on these workshops and for registration forms, contact The Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5P5, (416) 226-9011.

Floods, Lakes, Wrecks & Islands

Perhaps it was all the rain last November when we were putting this issue together! Perhaps it was the cold winds of early December and all the accidents and delays in the St. Lawrence canals! In any case, the common theme in the March issue of *Ontario History* is water. We present articles on floods, the Hudson's Bay Company, the naming of islands, and shipwrecks!

Christopher L. Hives presents an excellent account of flooding in London, Ontario. Focussing specifically on the Great Flood of 1937, he discusses the problems that flooding produced and also explains how these problems had an important impact on the development of public policy at the municipal and regional level. The article is richly illustrated.

In the same issue, Elizabeth Arthur analyzes a theme in the history of the Hudson's Bay Company that has received very little attention. After the merger of the Bay and the Northwest Company, many fur trade posts

were reorganized and often disbanded. By examining the Martin Fall Post between 1821 and 1878 Professor Arthur reveals the intricate details of this process and its impact on the region. It would not be the last time, she points out, that northeastern Ontario would suffer from the decisions of distant metropolitan centres to rationalize an economic system.

We will also publish two shorter articles that relate to the Upper Lakes. In the first, Neil Hultin and Warren Ober examine how the great 19th-century surveyor, Captain Bayfield, named a number of islands in the Lake Huron Channel and Georgian Bay. We are also very pleased to be able to publish a wonderful historical account of the wreck of the *George A. Graham*, a ship that sunk some 70 years ago in a small harbour at South Baymouth. The article is written by the distinguished Canadian historian Professor A.R.M. Lower who found the remains of the ship



London Flood (1883). This is a view of the London - West Freshet from the front of Dundas Street. Photo courtesy the Regional Collection, University of Western Ontario.

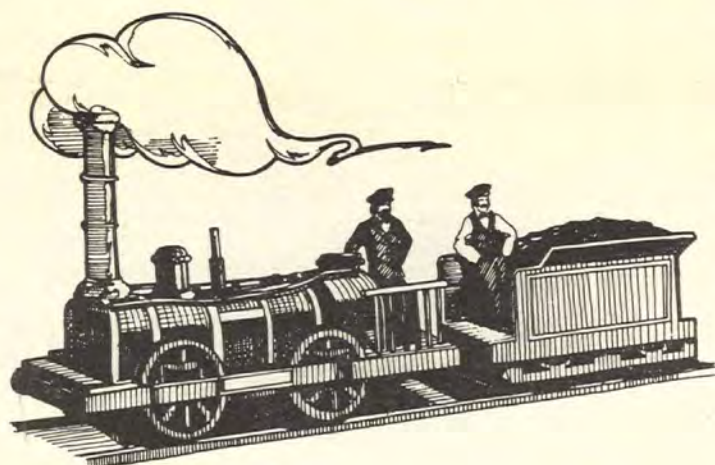
during a summer visit and then painstakingly reconstructed the circumstances and course that led to her watery grave.

We hope you will enjoy the issue.

WILLIAM WESTFALL,
LAUREL SEFTON
MACDOWELL
Editors,
'Ontario History'

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Expo '86 Rail Exhibit Celebrates 150 Years of Service



This drawing of the Dorchester, the first locomotive of Canada's first railway, the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, was created by Andre Seguin of Conceptus Renaissance Inc. It is based on contemporary illustrations and accounts of the Dorchester which began operations on July 21, 1836, inauguration day for Canada's first railway service.

VIA Rail Canada Inc. will lead a national celebration in 1986 of the 150th anniversary of passenger rail service in Canada. This will also be the theme of VIA's Expo '86 pavilion in Vancouver.

To tell the 150-year-long story of passenger rail in Canada, VIA Rail's Expo '86 exhibit in Vancouver will occupy 12,000 square feet in half of the renovated Vancouver Station. It will open with a full-size model of Canada's pioneer first locomotive, the 1836 Dorchester, loaned to VIA by the Canadian Railway Museum in Saint-Constant, Quebec and hauled across country to Vancouver. It was built by Canadian National Railways' apprentices 50 years ago especially for the 1936 centennial celebrations. This will lead visitors into a six-section exhibit by Canada's national passenger railway which will trace the periods of development of passenger rail in

Canada. It will conclude with a look at passenger rail travel in the present and future.

The 'present' section will feature the modern Canadian-built, innovative LRC (light, rapid, comfortable) train, which now operates in the Quebec-Windsor Corridor, and the new bilevel Superliner passenger cars, which are soon to be ordered to re-equip Canada's eastern and western transcontinental trains. The 'future' section will be an audio-visual look at the comforts rail passengers can expect, with a review of modern passenger rail technology around the world.

After Expo '86, portions of the exhibit will be displayed at major VIA stations. They may also be displayed in railway museums.

Parked in the Vancouver Station will be a unique look back at the Golden Age of passenger rail in Canada. A steam locomotive and six luxurious cars from the

1929 Trans Canada Limited have been lovingly restored over the last eight years by craftsmen at the Cranbrook Museum in Cranbrook, British Columbia. Known as the Millionaire's Train, the luxury equipment was operated on the Western transcontinental route by Canadian Pacific as a crack all-sleeper first-class train, from Montreal to Vancouver. Built and furnished for great luxury, it has black walnut panels, intricate inlays, heavy carpet and custom-built furniture to provide a background for wealthy travellers. Expo '86 visitors to the VIA pavilion will be guided on a nostalgic trip through the train by Cranbrook Museum staff. This is the last-known of 15 train-sets which were custom-built in Montreal in Canadian Pacific's Angus Shops. Some have described the train as Canada's Orient Express.

By contrast — for the young and young at heart — VIA will operate two miniature trains in the station yard, hauled by vintage-type locomotives. Children and their parents will be able to ride past the vintage Trans Canada Limited train, stationed alongside its successors, today's VIA transcontinental trains, parked at the station.

July 21, 1986 will be a special date at Expo '86 in Vancouver, as it will elsewhere in Canada. Expo officials will declare it Passenger Rail Heritage Day, in honour of that early train which made its short but historic inaugural trip 150 years ago to begin Canada's long railway history. A re-enactment of the first run of the Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad is planned at its first destination — Saint-Jean-sur-Richelieu, Quebec. Earlier that month, the first run of the western transcontinental train from Montreal to the Pacific will also be celebrated.

What is Ontario History?

Ontario History is the OHS's highly-respected quarterly journal that publishes essays, book reviews, and notes on this province's history. One of the oldest journals in Canada, it has a wide readership among those who want to stay abreast of new work in the field of Ontario history.

How to Subscribe

Individual & affiliated institutional OHS members for \$12 per year. Non-OHS members & non-affiliated OHS institutional members for \$25 per year. Send cheques to: The Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5P5.

Is Ontario's Heritage Act Enough?

As many of you will remember, the OHS held a conference in September 1977 to consider the problems and future prospects of the Ontario Heritage Act. Sixty-eight historical societies, boards, and LACACs were represented at that conference and 20 papers were presented.

The Preservation Committee recommended to the OHS Executive that a similar conference be held in 1986. Many of the concerns raised at the 1977 meeting are still relevant.

If you have any concerns regarding the Ontario Heritage Act, the Preservation Committee would be pleased to hear

from you. As Dr. Margaret Angus said in her opening address at the '77 conference, "...the preservation movement rose from apathy, through silent horror at demolitions, to a growing awareness that old buildings could be used for something other than museums..." It is up to all of us with a concern for our heritage to speak out. Please let us know of your concerns with regard to the Ontario Heritage Act. It was a good step in the right direction, but does it go far enough?

IRENE STEVENS,
Preservation Committee Chairman



Teachers at a workshop in Kingston explore activities in the OHS publication, *Discovering Your Community*.

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Toronto to Be Home of Ontario Heritage Centre

A \$5 million campaign was launched last October by the Hon. Lily Munro, Minister of Citizenship and Culture. The campaign is to support the establishment of the Ontario Heritage Centre at 10 Adelaide Street East, Toronto.

Dr. Munro was speaking on behalf of the Honourary Patron of the campaign, Premier David Peterson, and as the minister responsible for heritage conservation in this province.

The Centre - the first of its kind in Canada - will be headquarters to many provincial heritage organizations. It is being established in response to an identified need by the province's heritage groups for a facility where space, services, and expertise could be shared efficiently and economically. It will provide Ontario's heritage activities with an appropriate showcase and make these activities more accessible to the public in a building with historic significance.

The former financial building (1907-08) at 10 Adelaide Street East in Toronto met all the re-

quirements. It was designed by Toronto architect George W. Gouinlock. He also designed the north wing of the Ontario Legislative Buildings and pavilions on the Canadian National Exhibition grounds. It was built for Canadian Birbeck Investments which later changed its name to Canadian Mortgage Investment Company (1911) and subsequently to The Debenture and Securities Corporation of Canada.

Records indicate that the president of the company made the following statement at the 1909 Annual Meeting. 'The Company is now in occupancy of its Head Office Building, which was completed in the year. This building is admittedly perhaps the best equipped and most substantial in the city.' The building was designated by the City of Toronto and remains virtually unaltered.

In launching the campaign, Dr. Munro announced that more than half of the required monies were already in hand. The Ontario government has contributed \$2.4 million, the On-

tario Heritage Foundation has allocated \$500,000 to the Centre, and the vendors - a consortium of First City Trust Company, Viatan Developments Ltd., and Canfirst Investments Ltd. - have donated \$300,000 toward the project.

The remainder of the monies will be raised through a fundraising campaign to the private sector, corporations, foundations, and individuals.

The Centre is owned by the Ontario Heritage Foundation and will be managed by Viatan Developments.

Initially, the Centre will house five or six heritage organizations and within a few years a large number of such groups. Negotiations are presently underway to determine the initial tenants.

The campaign, under the patronage of Premier Peterson, will be led by the Honorary Chairman Allen Lambert O.C., and Campaign and Ontario Heritage Foundation Chairman, John White. They are being assisted by an advisory council made up of interested Toronto men and women.

Upcoming Events

Until February 28: The North York Historical Board will host a Heritage Rug Hooking Guild exhibit entitled **Tomorrow's Heirlooms**. The exhibit will be held at Gibson House, 5172 Yonge Street, North York, Ont. M2N 5P5, (416) 225-0143.

February 11 - March 25: The Wellington County Museum in Fergus is hosting an Ontario Crafts Council show, **Selection: From Our Hands**, featuring crafts from the Native People's community. The museum is at Wellington Place, R.R. 1, Fergus, Ont., (416) 846-5169.

February 16 - 23: Heritage Week in Canada!

February 21 - 23: The Thunder Bay Multicultural Association is holding a conference, **Education in a Multicultural Society**, that will cover heritage languages, multiculturalism - roadblocks to implementation, sensitization of teachers, multicultural teaching materials and curriculum. For further information, contact the Thunder Bay Multicultural Association, P.O. Box 2334, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 5E9, (807) 345-0551.

March 15 & 16: The Celtic Arts Festival in Toronto is having a St. Patrick's programme called **The Irish Settlement of Canada, Orange and Green**. For further information, contact Celtic Arts, 81 St. Mary Street, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1J4, (416) 926-7145.

March 21 - 23: **Paper Treasures** is the name of a celebration of all aspects of paper to be held in Toronto. It is

sponsored by the OHS, the Ontario Museum Association, the Ontario Genealogical Society, the Ontario Archaeological Society, the Ontario Association of Archivists, the Toronto Area Archivists Group, and the Ontario Society for Industrial Archaeology. For further information, contact the OHS, 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5P5, (416) 226-9011.

April 19: The Grimsby Public Art Gallery is hosting its eighth annual celebration of the book arts, **Wayzgoose '85**. For further information, contact the Grimsby Public Art Gallery, 25 Adelaide Street, Grimsby, Ont. L3M 1X2, (416) 945-3246.

May 15 & 16: A seminar entitled **Financial Management for Non-financial Managers** will be held in Toronto. It will cover accounting and financial concepts that affect business decision-making today. For further information, contact the School of Continuing Studies, University of Toronto, 158 St. George Street, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2V8, (416) 978-2400.

October 15 - 18: A conference entitled **Ethnicity, Oral Testimony, and the World of Work** will take place in Baddeck, Nova Scotia. The conference is sponsored by the Society for the Study of Ethnicity in Nova Scotia, the Canadian Oral History Association, and the Atlantic Oral History Association. For further information, contact John deRoche, Sociology Dept., University College of Cape Breton, P.O. Box 5300, Sydney, N.S., B1P 6L2.



Matt Bray, OHS president, (second from right) presents a copy of John Field's (far right) new biography of Janet Carnochan to Robert Read, Senior Vice-president of Fitzhenry & Whiteside, the publisher of the book. David Diston, Vice-president and General Manager of T.G. Bright & Co. Ltd. looks on. Brights funded two book launches as well as a large portion of the book itself. The OHS was a co-sponsor at the Toronto book launch at Mackenzie House last October.

New Members

Agincourt: Loreita Black
Aurora: Beth Sinyard
Bath: Village of Bath LACAC
Brantford: Margaret Chandler; Ruth Lefler; Eileen Mutch
Brockville: Edgar Clow
Burford: Raymond Leach; Frank Seaton
Caledon East: Pamela McKinnon
Campbellville: Bruce Millar
Chatham: Lisa Gilbert
Clinton: William Hearn
Cornwall: Stormont Dundas Glengarry Library
Downsview: Philip Franklin
Etobicoke: Swansea Historical Society
Foresters Falls: Ross Twp. Historical Society
Georgetown: Agnes McClure
Guelph: G.A. Stetler
Hamilton: Bill Day
Kingsville: Pat Staddon
Kitchener: Jane Louise Ray
Leamington: Georgia Klym
Markham: Neil Russell
Midland: Hazel Trim
Milford Bay: Linda Brett

Milton: Norm Richards
Montreal: Canadian Centre for Architecture; Brian Young
Niagara Falls: H.N. Misener
Ottawa: Rolf Christensen; Jane Harrison; Muriel Ray
Penetanguishene: Carol Agnew
Peterborough: Alan Golding
Picton: Bay of Quinte Branch, United Empire Loyalists' Assoc. of Canada
Port Carling: Marion Brittain
Port Elgin: Sharon Marshman
St. Catharines: Clifford Gravell
Scarborough: George Brown; Mary Clulow
Stirling: Stirling Historical Society
Stouffville: George Lever
Stratford: Carolyn & Lutzen Riedstra
Strathroy: Katherine McCracken
Stroud: Ross Wallace
Tiverton: Bruce County Twp. Historical Society
Toronto: Irna Bain; Ymko Boersma; Nina Burgess; Lynne Erskine Chelo; Jean

Cochrane; Lynn Craven; Dante Alighieri Academy School Library; Diane Davidson; Kathleen Dobrovolski; Byron Dow; Cathy Febbraro; David Ferguson; Heritage Books; St. Joseph Catholic School Library; Edi Smith; Ann Strano; Carl & Catherine Thuro; Toronto Trust Cemeteries; Jan Visca; Mary Jane Warner; Peggi Warner; John T. Williams
Vancouver: Richard Apted
Waterford: Grand River Branch, United Empire Loyalists' Assoc. of Canada
Waterloo: Carol Ann Cooper; Annemarie Hagan
West Hill: D.M.C. Breton
Whitby: Ian M. Hamer
Willowdale: Meribeth Clow; Grace Matthews; Stewart Clan
Windsor: Gertrude Rock
Woodstock: Chris Anstead

Bradley House (Continued from page 3)

Boards of Education, a representative of a local community organization, an accountant or lawyer, a member of the Mississauga Heritage Foundation, a member of the Mississauga corporate sector, a resident of Mississauga, the president of the museum complex volunteer organization, the museum director (ex officio position), and a representative from the Peel Regional Museum.

The decision was made to implement many aspects of the feasibility study. Without delay, the new Board of Management was formed and the lineup is impressive with representation from local and multi-national corporations, city government, public and separate school boards, visual arts group, and volunteer interpreters. Committees were then struck to address finance, fundraising, collections, education, volunteers and public relations.

Board members are encouraged to attend workshops and courses to equip them for their specific tasks and to make them more aware of the museum environment in general.

Our first priority is raising funds from the corporate sector for the restoration of the Anchorage. This would enable us to move our administration and storage areas out of Bradley House, with the house emptied, it could then be totally restored and furnished. Plans for the Anchorage include exhibit space for permanent and travelling exhibits, plus a tea room and gift shop.

We are also attempting to raise our profile in the community through special events, media coverage, and speakers in the schools and other organizations.

Our goals are high, but so are our energy level and enthusiasm. Through careful planning and adherence to many of the feasibility study suggestions, we know that these goals will be attained. The Bradley House Museum Complex will be a source of enjoyment, education, and pride for all Mississaugans.

LINDA PENROSE
 Secretary, Bradley
 Museum Complex
 Board of Management

From the Bookshelf

Annotated Master Specifications for the Cleaning and Repointing of Historic Masonry by Spencer R. Higgins is a guide for architects, engineers, conservation consultants, building contractors, and owners of heritage buildings who want to select the best possible methods for cleaning and repairing historic masonry. (1985) 57 pp. Available from the Ontario Government Bookstore, 880 Bay Street, Toronto or by mail from the Ministry of Government Services Publications Services, 880 Bay Street, 5th Floor, Toronto, Ont. M7A 1N8 for \$5 pb.



Back the Attack! Canadian Women During the Second World War - at Home and Abroad by Jean Bruce is a lavishly illustrated collection of personal interviews and excerpts from published accounts of the contribution made by Canadian women to the war effort. Among those women interviewed are ex-service women, nurses, stenographers, switchboard operators, knitters, aerial photographers, chauffeurs, ambulance drivers, munition workers, and entertainers. (1985) 182 pp. Available from Macmillan of Canada, 146 Front Street West, Suite 685, Toronto, Ont. M5J 1G2 for \$29.95 hc.

The Beaverton Story: Harvest of Dreams written and published by the History Committee of the Beaverton Thorah Eldon Historical Society, Box 314, Beaverton, Ont. L0K 1A0 for \$16 hc plus \$2 postage.

Brant County: The Story of Its People, Volume 2, by Jean Waldie continues the story of the development and growth of Brant County from Volume 1. This latest volume covers the period from 1850 to the turn of the century. (1985) Available from Brant Historical Publications, 57 Charlotte Street, Brantford, Ont. N3T 2W6 for \$15.95 plus \$2 postage.

Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Volume VIII (1851-60) investigates some of the major trends and events that shaped the lives of the 521 individuals covered in this volume. Among those included are Sir George Simpson, governor of the Hudson's Bay Company; Sir Peregrine Maitland, lieutenant governor of Upper Canada; Robert Baldwin, attorney general and co-premier of the Province of Canada; and Peter

McGill, Montreal businessman. In addition to the biographies of major individuals who died between 1851 and 1860, Volume VIII contains an introductory essay on the birth and growth of the Colonial Office. (1985) 1168 pp. Available from the University of Toronto Press, 63A St. George Street, Toronto, Ont. M5S 1A6 for \$60 hc or \$150 (special Laurentian edition).

Fragments of a Dream: Pioneering in Dysart Township and Haliburton Village (1859-1879) by Leopolda Dobrzensky is the story of the 225 early settlers and their families who came to the area. (1985) 200 pp. illustrated. Available from the Municipality of Dysart, P.O. Box 389, Haliburton, Ont. K0M 1S0 for \$9.95.

The Good Guide: A Sourcebook for Interpreters, Docents, and Tour Guides by Alison L. Grindler and E. Sue McCoy is a resource training manual designed to assist in the planning and implementation of successful tours. It covers all aspects of tour planning, effective tour strategies, and interpretation. (1985) Available from the Order Department, Ironwood Press, P.O. Box 8464, Scottsdale, Arizona 85252 for \$10.95 pb. (US) plus \$1.50 (US) postage.

Heritage Buildings of Norfolk includes an historical sketch of Norfolk County's early period along with an outline of its development after the American Revolution and the arrival of the United Empire Loyalists. The book includes 30 photographs of existing buildings built before 1867. Each photograph is accompanied by a brief history of the structure and an outline of its architectural features. (1985) 96 pp. Available from the University Women's Club of Norfolk, 3 Simcoe Boulevard, Simcoe, Ont. N3Y 3L4 for \$11.50.

W.H. Irwin's Gazetteer and Directory of the County of Simcoe Including the District of Muskoka and Townships of Mono and Mulmur: 1872-73 is a 1985 reprint of this rare directory. It includes a classified business directory, advertisements, historical sketches of the towns and villages, and lists of courts, officials, post offices, magistrates, and residents. (Reprinted 1985 from the 1872-73 edition) Available from the East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation, P.O. Box 518, Elmvale, Ont. L0L 1P0 for \$13.95.

East Georgian Bay Historical Journal, Volume IV contains articles on the Ditchburns, a Muskoka pioneering family; the Robert Simpson House in Barrie, 1855-1984; the uses made of maple by 19th-century Simcoe County furniture makers; the road through Simcoe County built by Governor Simcoe to connect Lake Ontario to Lake Huron; and more.

(1985) Available from the East Georgian Bay Historical Foundation, P.O. Box 518, Elmvale, Ont. L0L 1P0 for \$13.95.

Kitchener: An Illustrated History by John English and Kenneth McLaughlin is a scholarly history of Kitchener and illustrates how a community quite unlike those surrounding it fit into the broader Canadian community in the 20th-century. The book covers the early Mennonite settlers, controversies of the First World War, the impact of the Depression, and the economic boom following the Second World War. This book was one of the 1985 winners of the Canadian Historical Association Certificate of Merit in Regional History. (1983) Available from Wilfrid Laurier University Press, 75 University Avenue West, Waterloo, Ont. N2L 3C5.

Manual on Systems of Inventorying Immovable Cultural Property by Meredith H. Sykes (No. XIX) in the series, 'Museums and Monuments' is a UNESCO publication. This basic guide to the management of cultural property includes information on the drafting and implementation of policy for preserving and presenting artifacts. (1985) Available from Renouf Publications Co. Ltd., 61 Sparks Street, Ottawa, Ont. K1P 5V8 for \$23.



Merritt: A Canadian Before His Time by Jack Williams is a biography of William Hamilton Merritt. This man is best known as the promoter and builder of the Welland Canal. In the book, the author goes on to reveal this extraordinary man's contribution as a reform politician, free enterpriser, international bridge builder, and an advocate of trade reciprocity with the United States. (1985) Available from Stonehouse Publications, 17 Queen Street, St. Catharines, Ont. L2R 5G5 for \$10.95 pb.

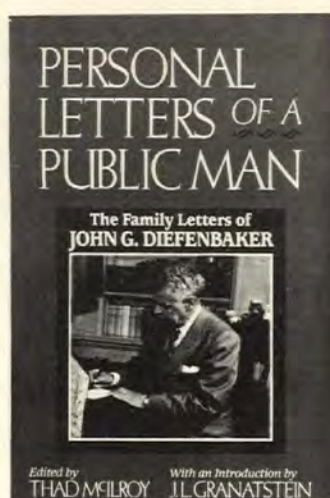
Nastawgan: The Canadian North by Canoe & Snowshoe edited by Bruce W. Hodgins and Margaret Hobbs is a collection of essays on various aspects of wilderness travel in the Canadian North. The articles cover the early explorations of the North, the origins and development of recreational canoeing, the wilderness traveller's motives, and the impact of the North on Canadians. (1985) 240 pp. Available from Betelguese

Books, P.O. Box 1334, Station B, Weston, Ont. M9K 2W9 for \$29.95 hc.

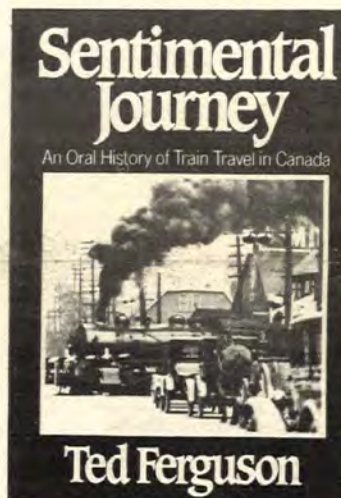
North of 50°: An Atlas of Far Northern Ontario by the Ontario Royal Commission on the Northern Environment investigates the impact of development on the environment and advises that development should not take place at the expense of the environment or without the involvement of the people who have a stake in the future of the area. Through a carefully presented sequence of fine quality maps, the atlas depicts the geography of the area and its susceptibility to abuse. It also covers the history of human habitation in the Far North. (1985) 116 pp., 208 maps, 54 plates. Available from the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8 for \$65 hc plus \$2 postage.



Over the Counter: The Country Store in Canada by Enid L. Mallory is an illustrated look at the country store yesterday and today. Stories by the customers who sat around the stove, the kids who tapped their dime on the candy counter, the travelling salesmen, and the storekeepers who ran Canada's 12,000 stores bring to life this vital community element. (1985) Available from Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 195 Allstate Parkway, Markham, Ont. L3R 4T8 for \$19.95 hc.



Personal Letters of a Public Man: The Family Letters of John G. Diefenbaker edited by Thad McIlroy offers readers a glimpse into the personal life of this extraordinary man. From a collection of over 65,000 documents, the editor has selected the 250 most revealing letters. Included is the correspondence from his school teacher father, his proud mother, his first wife, and Olive, his second wife. Also there are army letters from and to his brother, Elmer, possibly Diefenbaker's closest friend and confidant. (1985) 272 pp. Available from Doubleday Canada Ltd., 105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont. M5B 1Y3 for \$24.95 hc.



(See Bookshelf, p. 8)

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Yesterday's Newsmakers Focus of Market Gallery Photo Exhibit



The people, places, and events that made news during the turbulent decade of the 1930s are the focus of more than 100 *Globe and Mail* photographs on display February 8 - May 4, 1986 at The Market Gallery of the City of Toronto Archives.

Chosen for their historical interest and impact, these images represent the work of pioneer photojournalists, most notably John Boyd (1898-1971), the *Globe's* first staff photographer.

Significant political and social events documented in 'The '30s: A Photo Legacy from the *Globe and Mail*,' include the city's 1934 Centennial, demonstrations by the unemployed at Queen's Park, Labour Day and May Day parades, construction of landmark buildings, the annual Canadian National Exhibition, the 1934 visit of film star Mary Pickford, the 1939 royal visit, and home-front activities at the outbreak of the Second World War.

These compelling images also provide insights into the nature and development of photojournalism during its formative decade.

Donated in July of 1984, the *Globe and Mail* Collection consists of approximately 140,000 glass plate, nitrate, and safety-base negatives that depict newsworthy events during the years 1922 to 1953.

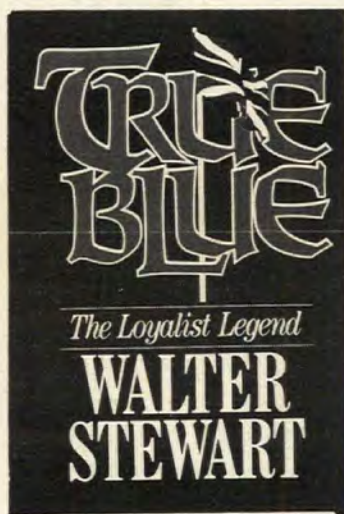
'In addition to providing insights into the interests and concerns of Torontonians during a benchmark decade in the city's development, this exhibition proves how valuable newspaper photo collections can be as unique historical resources for researchers and the public,' says Karen Teeple of the City of Toronto Archives, curator of the show. 'This exhibition only begins to tap the rich body of historically-significant images donated to the City by the *Globe and Mail*.'

(Left) May Day Parade, May 1, 1934, Toronto. Photo courtesy City of Toronto Archives (GM 33197).

Bookshelf (Continued from page 7)

Sentimental Journey: An Oral History of Train Travel in Canada by Ted Ferguson brings to life the many faces of train travel in Canada. From the days when the dining cars were the ultimate in sophistication, advertised throughout Europe and North America, to memorable events of more recent vintage, such as the Mississauga derailment, this book captures the reminiscences of railwaymen, passengers, hooligans, honeymooners, young and old alike. (1985) 246 pp. Available from Doubleday Canada Ltd., 105 Bond Street, Toronto, Ont. M5B 1Y3 for \$22.95 hc.

Society, 109 Norfolk Street, Simcoe, Ont. N3Y 2W3 for \$19.95 pb plus \$2.50 postage.



Shetland and Community: 150 Years by Mary E. Ross includes pictures and articles about the people and organizations within the community during the past 150 years. (1985) 130 pp. illustrated. Available from Thos. R. Elliott, R.R. #2, Florence, Ont. N0P 1R0 for \$20 hc plus \$1.78 for 4th class postage or \$3.39 for 1st class postage.

Simcoe: County Town of Norfolk covers 200 years of Simcoe County's past. (1985) 240 pp., illustrated. Available from the Norfolk Historical

True Blue: The Loyalist Legend by Walter Stewart challenges the traditional view of the Loyalists as tea-drinking, God-fearing, king-supporting, tree-hacking pioneers. While also dealing with those who partially fit this image, the author looks at those other Loyalists who were the rogues, thieves, snobs, slaves, and proud warriors of the period. (1985) 275 pp. Available from Collins Publishers, 100 Lesmill Road, Don Mills, Ont. M3B 2T5 for \$24.95 hc.

AASLH Announces Awards for Ontario

The American Association for State and Local History recognized the contributions of three Ontarians and one association in their 1985 awards. Clyde C. Kennedy received an award of merit in recognition of his longstanding and widespread interest in the history of the Ottawa Valley. He showed outstanding willingness to share his knowledge and enthusiasm through lectures, publications, and voluntary service with organizations and committees.

Dr. Gerald Killan, a former president of the OHS, received a certificate of commendation for his contributions to the

history of Ontario. Although the committee took particular note of his recent biography of David Boyle, they were also impressed by his wider interest and contribution to Ontario's history.

Dr. Kenneth McLaughlin, a former *Ontario History* editor, also received a certificate of commendation in recognition of his particular success in calling the attention of communities in his region to the importance of their heritage.

The Ontario Museum Association received a certificate of merit for their recent publication, *Museum and Archival Supplies Handbook*. Members of the awards committee were most impressed with the comprehensiveness of the publication. In fact, the book has been well received by many American institutions.

Information & Materials Wanted

If you would like *OHS Bulletin* readers to give you information or help you identify or locate an artifact, photograph, or other material, write to the Editor, *OHS Bulletin*, 319 King Street West, Suite 301, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1J5. Att.: Information Wanted.

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