



5151 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario
M2N 5P5

OHS BULLETIN

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Adrienne Hood, Curator of North American Textiles, (foreground) and Judith Cselenyi, technician, work in the new storage area at the Royal Ontario Museum selecting artifacts for the exhibit, 'Canada's Handwoven Heritage.' See page 3.

Workshop Claims Folklore As Important As Archival Resources

'Presenting Everyday History: Folklore and Fact' was the topic of the very successful Museums Committee Annual Workshop held at Hidden Valley Resort Hotel, Huntsville, June 12 to 15. Forty-four delegates from places as far away as Sault Ste. Marie took part in three days of folklore study sessions and tours.

Mac Swackhammer from the Atikokan Centennial Museum began the workshop with a slide presentation on everyday history and folklore and strongly encouraged delegates to examine the everyday history which takes place today. The Society's Dorothy Duncan gave a first-hand account of the folklore in a rural Ontario community. She also outlined the various folklore programmes currently offered throughout Canada. Dr. Alan

Brookes of the University of Guelph examined the most effective techniques for gathering oral history.

A panel presenting examples of successful folklore programmes gave delegates several ideas for developing similar programmes at their museums. Allan Foster from the Kortright Centre for Conservation, just outside Metropolitan Toronto, gave a very interesting session on the folklore of plants and outlined how he has used his research to establish the Moccasin Walk programme. Later in the workshop, he took the participants on a nature walk that examined several of the plants he discussed. David DeBoer of the Marine Museum of Upper Canada in Toronto showed delegates how music could be used in folklore programmes.

Penny Kepkay from the Gurd and Area Historical Corporation, Commanda, and Catherine Cunningham from the Nipissing Township Museum led a discussion on how stories and legends could attract large crowds from the local community. Daniel O'Brien from the Peterborough Museum and Archives reminded the delegates of their childhood through his slide presentation of his museum's programme on teddy bears.

Jeanne Hughes of Black Creek Pioneer Village in Metropolitan Toronto led a session on everyone's favourite — food. She outlined how and why it could be a very effective programme. Samples of historic cookies were made available to the delegates

(See *Folklore Workshop*, p. 4)

Heritage Planning Comes of Age in Ontario

There are dozens of heritage consultants in Ontario today. Several cities have historical boards or heritage planners on staff. The Ministry of Citizenship & Culture has an entire branch devoted to heritage consulting. There is also a growing number of firms that provide private sector consulting in a variety of heritage areas such as museums, archaeology, and the built environment.

Ontario has a long tradition of volunteer support to protect our heritage resources and much of this work can also be viewed as heritage consulting. Members of historical and archaeological societies and museum volunteers will continue to be

the most important element in preserving our past. Many readers have heard of LACACs whose members act as heritage consultants to municipal councils.

Why has such a large group of consultants evolved? In a more sedate age, development occurred relatively slowly so that Canada's heritage resources were not perceived as being seriously endangered. Thus, although important resources were being accidentally or deliberately destroyed, preservation of the province's heritage was not a pressing concern.

(See *Heritage Planning*, p. 4)

Former OHS President Appointed Archivist of Ontario

Ian Wilson, one of Canada's leading archivists, has been appointed as Archivist of Ontario. Mr. Wilson served as OHS president from 1975-1976. It is interesting to note that the former Archivist, William G. Ormsby, was OHS president a year earlier, 1974-1975.

Mr. Wilson, 43, Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan since 1976, is a graduate in history of the Queen's University School of Graduate Studies and is an expert in records management.

As Provincial Archivist of Saskatchewan, Mr. Wilson was responsible for a wide variety of programmes including the development of a full multimedia archival service, and the development of archival programmes in communities throughout the province.

As well, he developed close working relationships with the provincial multicultural council

while implementing multilingual archival services. He also established full archival programmes for Saskatoon and Regina on a cost-shared basis.

As Chairman of the Saskatchewan Heritage Advisory Board, Mr. Wilson advised the government in establishing policies for museums and archaeological sites and in drafting the Saskatchewan Heritage Property Act (1980).

Selected with the advice and involvement of the archival and historical/academic communities, Mr. Wilson will have overall responsibility for setting the direction and policies of the Ontario Archives and managing the acquisition, retention, preservation, and public access of documents reflecting the history and development of Ontario.

Mr. Wilson will begin his duties on September 1, 1986.

The Ontario Historical Society
5151 Yonge Street
Willowdale, Ontario,
M2N 5P5



New Executive Elected at Annual Meeting

Hidden Valley Resort Hotel, near Huntsville, was the site of this year's Annual Meeting. This 98th annual conference focused on the history and development of the Town of Huntsville and the District of Muskoka. Stimulating sessions, congenial company, and good weather combined to produce a very successful 1986 conference.

Planning for the Huntsville meeting began more than a year ago, when the OHS Executive and representatives of the hosting local society, the Friends of the Muskoka Pioneer Village, commenced to work out the details of the conference. Our success at Hidden Valley was really the product of many months of hard work.

The 1986 meeting elected a new executive for the coming year. I would like to introduce them. Matt Bray of Sudbury, Past-President; John Bonser of Brockville, First Vice-President; Margaret Machell of Toronto, Second Vice-President; Beth Hanna of Brantford, Secretary; James Clemens of Burlington, Treasurer; Gaetan Gervais of Sudbury; Jeanne Hughes of Toronto; Maureen Hunt of Huntsville; Glenn Lockwood of Ottawa; Robert Nicholls of Merrickville; Penny Potter of Willowdale; and Irene Stevens of Welland; and myself, Douglas Leighton, President.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank those departing members of the executive. Neil Patterson of Kingston leaves as Past-President. Neil has contributed a great deal to the Society over the seven years that he has served on the executive. His work in the heritage field won him a conservation award from the Governor General, Jeanne Sauve, in 1985.

Ernest Buchner has worked with the OHS in a number of different capacities in the past. Members will remember that Ernie was the Society's executive secretary from 1977 to 1980. He served as the Museums Section chairman for one year and the past year as the chairman of the Publicity Committee.

Colin Read joined the executive a year ago and served on the Awards Committee. Colin left the executive this past spring to assume a teaching position in Japan. His departure was a loss to the Society, but we are pleased that he has this exciting and prestigious position.

On behalf of the OHS, I want to extend my sincere thanks to Neil, Ernie, and Colin for their contributions to the Society. We wish them every success in the future.

We also welcome three new members to the Executive Committee, Maureen Hunt of Huntsville, Penny Potter of Willowdale, and Robert Nicholls of Merrickville.

Maureen has served as chairman of the Huntsville Heritage Board, was chairman of that town's LACAC, and chairman of the Muskoka Pioneer Village Research Committee. On this committee, she worked on several publications, including *Huntsville: Pictures From the Past*, numerous brochures and pamphlets including one on William

Proudfoot, which accompanied an exhibition that she helped to produce. In addition, Maureen is a founding member of the Friends of Muskoka Pioneer Village.

Robert holds a doctorate in organic chemistry and has retired from the Chemistry Department of McGill University. He was a founding member of the Canadian Railroad Historical Association, which owns and operates the Canadian Railway Museum. He served as secretary and first chairman of that Museum Committee as well as president from 1961 to 1973. In 1981, he moved to Merrickville where he served as councillor of the village from 1982 to 1985. Robert is a member of the local LACAC and of the Merrickville and District Historical Society.

Penny is the president of the North York Historical Society and is the learning resources librarian at Owen Public School in North York. From 1975 to 1983, she served on the Museum Education Committee for North York. In 1977 she wrote *Moving Around the Community* for the North York Board of Education, as part of the grade 2 social studies curriculum, and in 1980 she served on the North York Historical Board and LACAC as a teacher representative. Penny has acted as workshop leader for many OHS workshops since 1982. For the Ontario Museum Association, she served as seminar instructor for their course, entitled 'Museum and Education.'

Having introduced your executive to you, I thought I might also tell you a little about myself. I was born in London, Ontario, and raised in the Hamilton area. I have spent all my life in southwestern Ontario. Educated at McMaster University and the University of Western Ontario, I have taught at Huron College since 1973. My academic specialty is the history of Indian-White relations in Canada. Readers of *Ontario History* will find two of my articles in the June 1977 and March 1981 issues of that journal. Ordained into the ministry of the Anglican Church of Canada in 1975, I serve as an honorary assistant in a downtown London parish.

I hope that you will all be able to become better acquainted with your new executive members through columns of the *OHS Bulletin*. We are here to serve you to the best of our ability. Let us know when we can be of help to you. Together, we can strengthen the Society as it prepares for its second century of service to the people of Ontario.



DOUGLAS LEIGHTON
OHS President

Museums Committee News

Museum's 'Canal Days' Becomes City-wide Event

Since 1979, the Port Colborne Historical and Marine Museum has celebrated the Welland Canal's role in the development of Port Colborne by holding an annual Canal Days Event.

To mark the 150th anniversary in 1979 of the completion of the Welland Canal through to Port Colborne, it was decided that the Welland Canal, always an important part of the community, should be the central theme of an annual festival — thus the birth of 'Canal Days.' The annual event is held on the civic holiday weekend in August.

The Welland Canal, built by William Hamilton Merritt, connects Lake Ontario to Lake Erie. Completed in 1829, it was instrumental in the founding of Port Colborne, Welland, Port Robinson, Allanburg, Thorold, Merrittton, St. Catharines, and Port Dalhousie. These communities along the canal's banks provided the marine supplies, repairs, and respite needed during the construction.

Today most people in these communities take the canal for granted, not realizing that it is a unique feature present only in a few cities and towns in Ontario. Often the canal is seen in a negative (the darn bridge is up again) rather than a positive light. With this in mind, the Port Colborne Historical and Marine Museum decided to help the public recognize the economic and historic significance of the Welland Canal as well as its potential as a great tourist attraction.

In order to do this, it was necessary to attract people to the site. Canal Days is the device that brings them there. It features interesting but generally unfamiliar marine-related activities such as knot tying, rope-ladder making, and ship modelling. For the young people, we demonstrated the jack-stay transfer and the use of the bosun's chair, which they actually were able to try.

This event also attracts the attention of the city's business and industrial sector and reminds them of the potential for growth, expansion, and tourism through promotion of the Welland Canal. Businesses, industries, and local groups and organizations are all brought together and included in Canal Days. It's through their participation that we reach the general public. Local organizations are asked to sponsor marine demonstrations such as the bosun's chair and the food booths. Businesses are asked to help by providing items for draws and advertising for the event. Industries are approached for funds. Local artists and craftsmen are given the opportunity to participate in the Canal Days' outdoor craft show.

This successful event has expanded each year. It drew about 400 visitors in its first year, but this year over 2,000 visitors attended.

Part of Canal Day's attraction



Dick Grant demonstrates rope-ladder making during 'Canal Days '85.' Photo courtesy Port Colborne Historical & Marine Museum.

is due to the musical entertainment and the food concessions, both of which reflect a nautical theme.

In the last few years, the small Museum-sponsored Canal Days has grown to become a city-wide co-ordinated event.

It is through these activities

and the broad community involvement that the small local museum of Port Colborne instills its citizens with a sense of pride in their canal.

VIRGINIA ANGER
Registrar, Port Colborne
Historical & Marine Museum

Museum of Promotional Arts Honours Photographer & Artist

The Museum of Promotional Arts celebrated their seventh annual Carl Dair Event on May 13, International Museums Day. Each year this event honours a member of the graphic arts community who has made an outstanding contribution to the field. This year the museum recognized work done by an architectural photographer and an architectural renderer (artist).

Hugh Robertson, FPPO, MPA, ARPS, President of Panda Associates has been making architectural photography his specialty for 40 years. He is described as the 'father of architectural photography in Canada.' Mr. Robertson showed slides of his photographs of architectural models. The outstanding aspect of his photographs is the life-like quality he creates with miniatures sometimes only an inch high.

Michael J. McCann of Michael McCann Associates is perhaps this country's most widely recognized architectural renderer. Mr. McCann has worked on projects in Canada, the United States, the Middle

East, Europe, Japan, and Africa. The detail of his renderings is impressive.

Both artist and photographer provide clients with spectacularly realistic views of proposed buildings. The quality of their work is instrumental in the successful bidding for architectural contracts. Their art allows the potential client to see the building from various perspectives, not visible from a model. It also conveys something of the structure's feeling and can put it into context with the surrounding buildings.

The Museum of Promotional Arts was founded on International Museums Day in 1979 to advance a public awareness and appreciation of the contribution made to our history and culture by the arts and technologies that help to promote an idea, service, or product. It is unique in the world. 'The Carl Dair Annual Event', is named after Canada's eminent typographic designer because print has been basic to the promotional arts for centuries.

Exhibition Celebrates Canada's Handwoven Heritage

Weavers, spinners, Canadian historians, and anyone curious about the still-incomplete picture of life in early Canada will not want to miss an important exhibition of Canadian handweaving at the Royal Ontario Museum's Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building.

Running until January 11, 1987, *Canada's Handwoven Heritage* pays tribute to Dorothy K. Burnham, C.M., former Curator of Textiles at the ROM. This remarkable woman, who uncovered our previously buried national legacy of handweaving, was honoured with the Order of Canada in 1985.

As a result of her lifelong effort, in partnership with her late husband Harold, the ROM now holds one of the world's most important collections of Canadian handweaving, encompassing several thousand textiles and equipment used in their manufacture.

Today, at nearly 75 years of age, Dorothy Burnham's delight in her work is unflagging. Over the years she has published several popular reference works: *Cut My Cote*, on construction of traditional garments around the world; *Keep Me Warm One Night* (co-authored

with Harold Burnham), on early handweaving in Canada; and *Warp and Weft: A Textile Terminology*. Her latest book published by the ROM, titled *Unlike the Lilies: Doukhobor Textile Traditions in Canada*, was released this spring.

Canada's Handwoven Heritage displays nearly 200 pieces dating from the early 19th to the 20th century. The show relates how the ROM's collection began, how it evolved and expanded, and how, as it continues to grow, it increases our knowledge of Canada's past. Textiles woven in



These paper dolls were designed by Dorothy Burnham to raise money for Ontario textile research. She called them 'ROMA.' (Top right) Wool rug in tapestry weave, Doukhobor, made by Mary Fofonoff in B.C. in the 1930s. Photos courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.



Knotted pile wool rug, made in the 1920s in British Columbia, by a Doukhobor weaver. Photo courtesy the Royal Ontario Museum.

French Canadian, German, Acadian, British, Ukrainian and Doukhobor traditions are also included in the show.

Among the artifacts in the exhibit will be textiles ranging from humble grain sacks of rough linen to dazzling 'op-art' weavings made in the last century. There are simple checked blankets, exquisite wedding coverlets handed down as treasured heirlooms, surprising and colourful Doukhobor textiles never before exhibited, and spinning and weaving equipment. Also on view will be the oldest coverlet in the collection,

dated 1800, as well as the first piece of Canadian handweaving in the ROM collection, a blue and white coverlet that arrived in 1941 as an unexpected package.

Entrance to the exhibition is free. The show is being held at the Sigmund Samuel Canadiana Building, 14 Queen's Park Crescent West, Toronto, Ont. M5S 2C6, (416) 586-5549.

To Place
Your Advertisement
in the
OHS Bulletin
Call (416) 593-6580

Archaeological Resource Centre Promotes Social History

Toronto's Archaeological Resource Centre held its second annual open house on Saturday, June 21, to mark the official opening of its latest excavation project.

The South Ryerson School Site, where the event was held, is located at Ryerson Public School in downtown Toronto and was once the site of three homes built around 1862. James Farrance, the owner of two of the homes, emigrated from Scotland and settled in Toronto (probably in the early 1860s) with his wife and four children. Farrance was a blacksmith by trade but went to work for Consumers Gas in the 1890s. By 1905 the homes, which had each served as the Farrance

family's residence, were sold and converted into rooming houses.

One of the purposes of the excavation at the South Ryerson School Site is to discover how the neighbourhood changed over the years. It is also hoped that the artifacts that have been and will be uncovered will provide clues about the everyday lives of ordinary people, particularly immigrants, and how their material circumstances changed as they adapted to their new homeland.

Various heritage organizations were present at the open house, which marked the opening of the excavation site. Included were the OHS, the Ontario Black History Society, Toronto's First Post Office (the

Town of York Historical Society), the Toronto Historical Board, Campbell House, Montgomery's Inn, and the York Pioneer & Historical Society. Photographs, publications, and artifacts were on display, and the opportunity to try stencilling and writing with a quill pen were among the activities provided by the heritage groups. This gave visitors the opportunity not only to watch an actual dig in progress, but also to learn about the role of the participating heritage groups in heritage conservation, research and education.

CATHY FEBBRARO
History-to-Go Co-ordinator,
OHS Staff

'Daily Pursuits' — a Co-operative Field Trip Programme



Students from Ryerson Senior Public School participating in 'Daily Pursuits' examine 19th-century clothing at the Toronto Board of Education's Museum. Photo courtesy the Toronto Board of Education.

'Daily Pursuits' first began in the autumn of 1984 when students and teachers were offered a co-operative field trip programme. It was initiated principally to contribute to the City of Toronto's Sesquicentennial celebrations and to mark the opening of the Toronto Board of Education's Sesquicentennial Museum. The mandate of 'Daily Pursuits' was to provide students and teachers with a field trip relevant to their curriculum. Rather than spending a few hours at a site that falls short of fulfilling the students' immediate educational needs, the students participating in the 'Daily Pursuits' programme are given an entire day to explore issues directly related to their social studies classes. The programme has functioned, then, as an extension of the classroom.

The first co-operative venture took place between the Board's Sesquicentennial Museum and The Enoch Turner Schoolhouse. Entitled 'Life in Early Toronto,' the programme challenged the students with issues that confronted working-class people in Toronto between the years 1850 and 1914. Topics for discussion included early education, child labour, women in the work force, the living conditions of the working class, the development of Canadian industry and railroads, and the opening of the Canadian West. This may seem like a lot of material to cover. However, by using a number of methods common to museum education programmes, including pre-visit and post-visit material and a teacher's resource package, the students were well prepared for the actual programme.

As a result of the success of the first option of the programme, a second was developed. Entitled 'From Mother to Daughter,' it examined, in depth, one of the topics discussed by the students and the historical interpreter from the initial option: the changing role of women in the years 1850 to 1914. Again, a site had to be located that was conducive to the nature of the theme and that was willing to participate in a co-operative field trip venture. The

logical location was The Museum of the Academy of Science and Medicine. With the help of their staff, a successful plan was initiated in the autumn of 1985. It was offered along with the 'Life in Early Toronto' option so that students could participate in both programmes.

The success of the autumn programme led to the development of a third option, entitled 'The Workplace.' This was offered alternately with the 'From Mother to Daughter' programme to allow students to experience all three options in a one-year period. This newest option was designed to study issues that dealt with the rise of the factory mode of production, child labour, the rise of unions, women in the workplace, and collective bargaining.

The logical site for 'The Workplace' was the Redpath Sugar Museum. The nature of the museum's collection and displays complemented the theme of the programme, while the physical setting allowed the students to cover the issues in a comfortable atmosphere. Moreover, the Redpath's curator, Richard Feltoe, played an active role in the part of the programme that took place at this site. All these factors made the selection of the Redpath Sugar Museum an excellent choice. Many students came away with new insight into the subject.

On a personal note, I became aware of 'Daily Pursuits' through a workshop sponsored by the Toronto Board of Education approximately five months before I was employed as the historical interpreter. At that time, I thought it was an exciting and innovative programme. I haven't changed my opinion. I can only hope that the success of this programme will act as an encouragement for other museums to initiate co-operative programmes. After all, having 25 students spend a whole day at two museums on a regular basis certainly keeps the dust from settling!

ALLAN MILLER
Historical Interpreter,
Toronto Board of Education

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

August 25	Local History: <i>Where to Find It; How to Use It</i> - Toronto
September 13	Exhibit Preparation: <i>Displays, Graphics, and Labels</i> - Port Carling
September 13	An Introduction to Furnishing an Historic Building - Tillsonburg
October 4	An Introduction to Interpreting an Historic Building - Tillsonburg
October 4	How to Produce an Effective Newsletter - Toronto
October 18	Restoring Your Own Home - Toronto
October 21	The ABC's of Collections Management - Bracebridge
November 1	Serve It Forth!!! <i>A Hands-on Festive Food Workshop</i> - Brantford
November 8	Milestones in 19th-Century Family Life: <i>A Look at Beliefs and Customs Associated with Birth, Marriage, and Death in Ontario</i> - Toronto
November 8	Basic Preservation of Photographs: <i>An Introduction to Photographic Preservation Methods for Museums, Archives, and Personal Collections</i> - Sault Ste. Marie
November 10	Local History: <i>Where to Find It; How to Use It</i> - Huntsville
November 15	Deck the Halls: <i>Celebrating a Traditional Canadian Christmas Including Hands-on Sessions and Sample Decorations to Take Home</i> - Toronto
November 19	Deck the Halls - Aylmer
November 22	Serve It Forth!!! - Toronto
November 29	Writing and Publishing Community Histories: <i>Writing, Financing, and Printing a Good Local History</i> - 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.

Executive Director's Report

History to Go

The Ontario Historical Society launched a new programme recently called 'History to Go' designed to reach hospital patients, nursing homes, seniors' residences, and people of all ages with special needs. A number of topics are available and the programmes are approximately one hour in length and include a slide presentation and hands-on activities for the participants. If you know a group that might be interested in this new programme, contact Cathy Febraro in our office for further information.

Volunteers Honoured

The OHS entertained its volunteers in July with an informal reception and buffet supper to acknowledge the thousands of hours of work they have donated to the Society in the last year. Many of our programmes, including our exhibits, displays, workshops, Young Ontario Programme, and participation in special events, would be discontinued if we did not have the ongoing commitment and support of our volunteers.

Summer in the Village 1986

The week-long workshop that took place at Black Creek Pioneer Village in July, highlighting the crafts and everyday occupations of our ancestors, was an unqualified success. Participants came from across Ontario to listen, discuss, and try their hand at Native, pioneer, Victorian, and 20th-century crafts. A gala dinner in the Canada West Room of the Visitor Centre at Black Creek Pioneer Village brought the week to a successful conclusion. Our thanks to the Woodland Indian Cultural Education Centre in Brantford and the staff of Black Creek Pioneer Village for their assistance and support of this programme.



The North Muskoka Players, directed by Stina Nyquist, perform 'Ripples in the Bush,' a play depicting the life of Muskoka's early settlers. The play was performed at this year's Annual Banquet in Huntsville. Photo courtesy Jean Harding.

New Resource Booklet Available Soon!

Jacqueline Robertson joined our staff for the summer to research and prepare a resource booklet that will assist those who want to form new historical societies. The booklet also will list the heritage groups in the province. At the OHS, we are grateful to all our friends across the province who helped Jacqui in her research, ensuring that this booklet will be of maximum benefit to the heritage community.

Material Culture

On behalf of the Society, I attended two important material culture events in the past few months. The first was an advanced workshop, Museums and Material Culture Studies in Saint John, New Brunswick in April. Thomas Schlereth of the University of Notre Dame in Indiana lectured and co-ordinated sessions at the University of New Brunswick in Fredericton and Saint John, and at the New Brunswick Provincial Museum.

The second was a conference sponsored by Winterthur Museum and Memorial University of Newfoundland entitled 'North American Material Culture Research: New Objectives, New Theories' held in St. John's, Newfoundland in June.

Welcome New Interns!

On June 1 three new interns joined the staff of The Ontario Historical Society: Janice Gibbins, Susan Hughes, and Rowena Colman. They will be involved in all aspects of the Society's work over the next year.

Thanks to the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture

We are grateful to the Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, the Honourable Lily Munro, Minister, for the support funding that made it possible to attend the material culture educational events, to bring three interns on staff, and also for their approval of the Experience 1986 programme.

DOROTHY DUNCAN
Executive Director, OHS

New Members

Almonte: Sydney Bateman	Ottawa: Joan Finnegan Mackenzie
Ancaster: Mr. & Mrs. D.W. Putnam	Port Carling: Port Carling Pioneer Museum
Blenheim: Frank & Theresa Vercooter	Rockwood: Norma Goring
Brantford: Friends of Myrtleville House; Joan de Kat	Scarborough: Ann Anderson; Meredyth Miller
Caledonia: Caledonia Museum	St. Catharines: Doug Mackie, Stonehouse Publications
Cambridge: Puslinch Historical Society	Thornhill: Patricia A. Grand; Barbara Rusch
Downsview: George W. Flaherty	Thunder Bay: Arlene & David Else
Etobicoke: Michael & Rita Surman	Toronto: Miss M. Beettani; M. Bekessy; Mary Jane Bierer; B. Byrne; Gerald M. Craig; Susan Grace; Roy Greenwood; Helen Hogarth; Huguenot Society of Canada; Mrs. M.C. Karn
Fergus: Ellen Langlands	Wasaga Beach: Trish Wilde
Georgetown: Betty Brownridge	Waterloo: J. Lawrence; Peggy M. Sellens
Guelph: P.A. McGoldrick Goldberg	Willowdale: Lois E. Mason; Natalie Matthews
Halesy: Marion McQuade	
Hamilton: Julie Flaczynski; Mrs. M.J. Gracomelli	
Islington: Henk & Moira Hoogveen; Mrs. M.B. Levitt; Betty O'Donnell	
Kemptville: Renate Vanderberg	
Kingston: Julie Waddell	
London: Ian Kenyon	
Markham: Barbara Stewart	
Millgrove: Beverley Heritage Society	
Milton: Brenda A. Whitlock	
Mississauga: Roy Allen	
Oshawa: G.E. Glenholmes	

Out of Province

Camrose, Alberta: Dr. Richard W. Vaudry
Victoria, British Columbia: Margo Byrnell

Heritage Planning (Continued from page 1)

Since World War II, the rate of development, particularly in urban areas, proceeds so rapidly that historic artifacts, sites, and landscapes can disappear before the heritage community is aware of the loss. And, even if the loss is obvious, urban planning has become so complex that volunteer groups and ad hoc committees may lack the time or experience to save the feature.

An equally important factor in the rising number of consultants has been the increased interest in the province's heritage resources. There has been a phenomenal growth in museums, historic sites, and building preservation. Funding exists, although in limited amounts, to support these and other activities. In addition, visitors have become more sophisticated and are demanding a broader range of information and experiences.

Heritage planning has come of age in Ontario, but the profession is still ill defined and not represented by any single organization. As a result, an Association of Heritage Consultants has been proposed to develop consulting standards, offer pro-

fessional development services to its members, promote an awareness of heritage planning in the community, improve client/consultant relations, and advocate necessary changes in legislation.

The Association of Heritage Consultants proposes this definition of a 'heritage planner.' It may be anyone who provides advice on the management of historic resources, especially in areas regulated by legislation such as the Ontario Heritage Act and the Ontario Environmental Assessment Act. Heritage planning would encompass the study of both built and archaeological features as well as some aspects of museum operations.

The proposed Association of Heritage Consultants is for consultants both in the public and private sector. A founders meeting for the Association is planned for mid-September. Anyone wishing to participate or requesting further information should contact: Liz Addison, Suite 302, 221 Russell Hill Road, Toronto, Ont. M4V 2T3.

CHRIS ANDREAE
Heritage Consultant, London

Folklore Workshop

(Continued from page 1)

at the conclusion of her presentation to stimulate discussion as well as the palate.

Dr. Kenneth McLaughlin of the University of Waterloo brought the workshop to a very successful conclusion with his presentation on using folklore and fact in writing history. Folklore, he stressed, is as important as archival resources in the interpretation of history. They can complement each other in understanding our past.

Folklore is fast becoming a very popular and integral part of presenting history. This three-day workshop offered a close examination of folklore and its current use in museum programmes. A future folklore conference, co-sponsored by The Ontario Historical Society, York University, and Black Creek Pioneer Village, is planned for early 1987. Check with the Society for details!

MERIBETH CLOW
Workshop Co-ordinator,
OHS Staff

Historic Iroquois Pipes Discovered at Fort Frontenac

Since the fall of 1982, the site of Fort Frontenac (located at the mouth of the Cataraqui River on Lake Ontario, in downtown Kingston) has been the scene of an intensive programme of archaeological and historical research. The investigations, sponsored by the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation, have received funding through a number of federal, provincial, and municipal agencies, corporate sponsors, private memberships and donations.

Over the last few years the excavations at Fort Frontenac have turned up a few items that are clearly not of European manufacture. We have tended to assume that these artifacts date from a period when local native people were using the area prior to the fort being built, and since they were found in soil layers which did not necessarily predate the fort, we presumed that they had just been lying around on the ground surface as the fort was being constructed. This year, however, we have arrived at a different perspective.

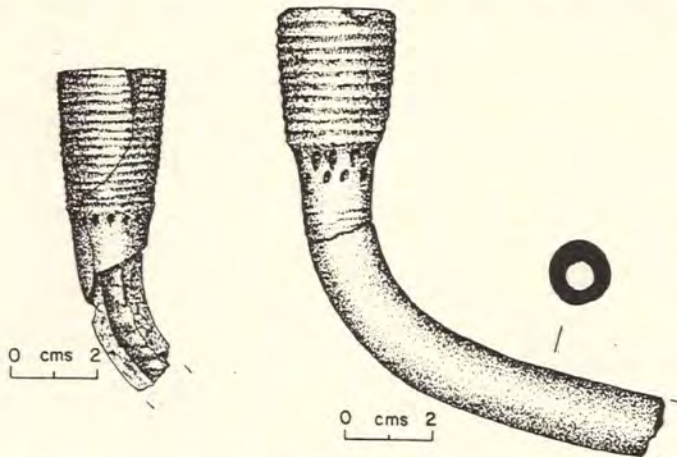
Our curiosity was first aroused when two fine clay pipe bowls were found in layers containing French artifacts and trade goods. It was increased when a fine red stone pipe made of catlinite was discovered on another part of the site. As the summer progressed, parts of two more stone pipes came to light.

A quick scan of what 'native' artifacts had been found over the years showed that pipes were far more common than any other class of artifact. There had to be a reason for this, so part way through the summer I began to collect information on smoking pipes from various sites in an attempt to see exactly where ours fit into the picture.

According to Dr. James Wright, of the National Museum in Ottawa, an elaborate pipe complex can first be recognized in Ontario from about A.D. 1350, becoming a characteristic of Iroquois sites through the late prehistoric and early historic periods. A number of researchers have noticed, however, that while pipes are common on some Iroquois sites, they become rare in the late prehistoric period, only regaining popularity in early historic times. This resurgence of interest in smoking has been suggested by some to be the result of Dutch influence. Others see it as the result of the adoption of captives during the Iroquois wars, of people who were more heavily involved with tobacco smoking than their captors, whether because of its ritual value or its addictive qualities.

The two complete pottery pipe bowls from Fort Frontenac are of a type which was widely used by Iroquoian people through the 17th century. This type is called a collared ring bowl pipe, and has been found on 17th-century sites inhabited by Onondaga, Oneida, Mohawk, Seneca, Huron, and Neutral people. Slight variations can be noticed from site to site, but the general characteristics apply across a wide geographical area.

Archaeologist James Tuck has



Two clay pipe bowls uncovered at Fort Frontenac, known as collared ring bowl pipes.

noticed that the graceful curved stems of these pipes is a hallmark of Late Iroquoian pipes, as is the twisted cord which was used to form the smoke hole. The stem of the pipe would be formed around the cord, which would burn out when the pipe was fired.

As I started to collect information on native pipes, it soon became clear that Iroquoian Indians continued to manufacture their own for a long time after they had abandoned making most of the items they needed for daily life. The attractive homemade earthenware pots, which are so common on late prehistoric Iroquois sites, were one of the first casualties of this clash of cultures. As soon as copper kettles were available, production of these vessels came to a grinding halt. As the pace of trading quickened, iron knives and arrow points replaced their stone counterparts, guns superseded bows, and iron axes replaced the earlier ground stone tools. Interestingly however, the Iroquois people continued to make and use their own pipes long after European substitutes were available.

Although we now enter the grey area of interpretation, a number of explanations for this phenomena can be suggested. During the 17th century, native life was in a constant state of stress. The presence of Europeans, and their expanding influence through trade, caused the already precarious intertribal relations to turn sour, as each group vied for a vital position in the trading system. Thriving populations were decimated first by disease, as smallpox and measles raced through their communities, and then by intertribal warfare.

Smoking tobacco appears to have had a special place in the ritual life of Iroquoians. Tobacco, with its mildly narcotic effects was used to suppress pain and hunger, to assist in summoning visions in the sweatlodge, and as a way of easing commercial and social relations. Among the Huron it was regarded so highly that they questioned the Jesuits about its presence in heaven, declaring that they could not go there without it. Tobacco was a bridge between man and the supernatural. In life, it acted as the catalyst between the two planes of existence, and in death as a way of easing the journey to the

underworld. The frequency with which pipes are found in early historic graves can best be seen in the light of this mystical relationship.

Perhaps smoking's most well known function was as a tool in sealing treaties and alliances, and in receiving strangers. Father Louis Hennepin, who served as missionary to the In-

dians at Fort Frontenac in the late 1600's noted that sharing the 'calumet' or large pipe was the 'usual compliment of the savages and the greatest mark they can give of their affection.'

In the context of events in the 17th century, where so many aspects of native life were in turmoil, it seems hardly surprising that smoking remained an important way of retaining contact with more fundamental levels of existence, and as a way of lubricating important social relations.

Summary

The pipes from Fort Frontenac are types that were in use among almost all Iroquoian groups during the 17th century. Evidence from such sites as the Jamesville Pen site, where pipes were the only item found that were of distinctively native manufacture, clearly shows that pipes and, by implication, the smoking ritual continued to be of great importance to native

people long after the rest of their indigenous material culture had been replaced by European goods. With this in mind, the pipes from Fort Frontenac can be seen as objects dropped or discarded by Iroquoian people living around or trading in the Fort.

The need to maintain correct relations with the spirit world to effect peaceful introductions and to initiate trade had not been diminished by the French presence in Iroquois territory. On the contrary, at Fort Frontenac, where the last two would have been of considerable importance, it is not surprising that native people should conduct the smoking ritual there, or that we would find the artifacts associated with it in our excavations three hundred years later.

NICK ADAMS

Archaeologist, Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation

(Excerpted with permission from the Cataraqui Archaeological Research Foundation Newsletter, December 1985, Volume 2, Number 2)

Dig at Maple Reveals Unique Huron Village



Excavations reveal unique Huron village on two levels. Markers show outlines of longhouses. Photo courtesy Museum of Indian Archaeology.

Since the spring of 1984 to November 1985, the Museum of Indian Archaeology conducted a major salvage excavation at the Keffer Site, a prehistoric Huron village located near Maple, Ontario. Part of the site is located on land owned by Magna International Inc., Canada's largest auto parts manufacturer. This land was scheduled for development beginning in the spring of 1986. Through a contract with Magna International and grants from the Community Facilities Improvement Programme, the federal government's S.E.E.D. programme, the Ontario Youth Opportunities programme and the Town of Vaughan, the Museum was able to mount a full-scale salvage project to recover as much archaeological information

as possible from the part of the Keffer village that is scheduled for development.

The Keffer site is situated on the upper reaches of the west branch of the Don River, just north of Toronto near Maple. Through preliminary examination of artifacts, especially pottery, the site is identified as a prehistoric Southern Division Huron village dating to the late 15th century A.D., and is one of a number of such village sites in the Toronto region.

The location of the site is somewhat distinctive when compared to other known Iroquoian village sites. Whereas most Iroquoian villages are located on areas of fairly even topography, the Keffer site is situated on two separate elevations of land. The southern and higher portion of

the site is located, in more-or-less typical Huron fashion, on a plateau of land with relatively steep banks leading down to the Don River. The northern and lower portion, on the other hand, is located in a small valley. These two areas are separated by a rather abrupt slope.

Evidence for all or parts of 16 longhouse structures and three rows of palisade was uncovered. Indications of extensive rebuilding of longhouses suggests that the village underwent at least one period of expansion or contraction.

DAVID SMITH

Keffer Site Project Manager

(From the 'Palisade Post,' Museum of Indian Archaeology (London) newsletter, Volume 7, Number 3 - Winter 1985)

Victorian Ontario Fought Increased Crime Rate

The September issue of *Ontario History* explores aspects of Ontario's political and social history during the Victorian period. Many important forces were transforming the nature of the colony in the mid 19th-century. Large numbers of immigrants flooded the province, often bringing with them not only poverty but disease. Major economic changes, represented most clearly by the growth of railroads, reorganized the nature of work and the distribution of wealth and increased the concentration of people and production in large urban centres. These developments put severe strain on the political, social, and legal institutions of the young colony. The older forms of politics, law, and social order seemed to increase the problems rather than aid in their solution.

One aspect of the political response to the process of change was the demand for political reform. Often the reform sought was of a radical and democratic nature. The career of one of the leading advocates of political change, Charles Clarke, is examined in a fascinating article by Kenneth Dewar. Professor Dewar traces the intellectual career of Charles Clarke and offers an interesting and provocative assessment of his place in the political culture of Ontario.

The social disorganization resulting from these social and economic changes seriously affected the legal structure of the colony. With the problems of the early Victorian period came an increasing crime rate. This in turn revealed the need to modify and develop the older system of criminal justice. It is this relationship between social change, crime, and criminal justice that provides the focus for John Weaver's article, 'Crime, Public

Order, and Repression: The Gore District in Upheaval, 1832-1851.' Here Professor Weaver examines the way crime itself changed in the period — What types of crimes were most prevalent? How did the rates of crime change? — and then traces the way the authorities tried to develop new concepts of punishment and use new types of institutions (such as the new jails) to handle these problems. Crime and criminal justice were the arena in which the forces of change and the forces of order did continual battle.

Paul Bennett introduces another aspect of reform and order at the end of the Victorian period. The process of social change seemed to increase the problem of juvenile crime. The courts found themselves filled with young offenders brought in for a wide range of small crimes. If they were found guilty, they faced the same punishment as adults, an eventuality that in the eyes of many reformers would quickly transform a fallen youth into a hardened criminal. Bennett examines one important response to this problem, the creation of industrial schools. Here the youth could be taken away from the criminal environment and instructed not only in useful skills but also in the moral values that went hand-in-hand with hard work and conscientiousness: bad boys would become good citizens. This fine article presents us with the context and character of these schools and also explains why the movement for industrial schools lost its position to other more 'home centred' approaches to the problems that faced youth in an industrial environment.

WILLIAM WESTFALL
Editor,
Ontario History

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Young People Practise Pioneering in Muskoka



At Huntsville, Young Ontario Programme participants practise squaring a timber. John Carter (right) demonstrated these and other skills of Muskoka's early settlers. Photo courtesy Jean Harding.

Across the Province

The Aurora Public School marked its 100th birthday on this past Canada Day. The school is the home of the Aurora Museum.

The Century Schoolhouse was officially opened on April 27. Operated by the East York Board of Education in Metropolitan Toronto, the school is a replica of a 1860-1890 brick one-room school. The school will give students an opportunity to experience a 'typical day' in a turn-of-the-century school. The first programme offered in the school following its opening was an information sharing-seminar, entitled 'Early Education in Ontario,' designed to assist in the preparation of programmes in other one-room schools. For details, contact Ron Brownsberger, Century School, 502 Sammon Avenue, Toronto, Ont. M4J 2B5, (416) 465-4631.

Ellis Chapel, in Wellington County, celebrated the 125th anniversary of its completion this August. The occasion was marked by an anniversary service and social held at the church on August 17. This soon-to-be historic site remains the only church directly accessible from Highway 401 between Windsor and Montreal.

Peterborough's Hutchinson House celebrated its 8th anniversary as an active historic site on May 24 with a variety of special activities.

The Lake of the Woods Historical Society of Keewatin, Ontario, has announced that a book distribution service is being offered by Singing Shield Productions for print materials about Northwestern Ontario and/or written by local authors. Aimed at promoting the works of regional writers, and of the region itself, this service promises to extend the availability of such works. A variety of titles are available and may be purchased at your bookstore or by writing to Singing Shield Productions, 104 Ray Boulevard, Thunder Bay, Ont. P7B 4C4.

The 'Molson Site' archaeological dig in the northwest corner of Innisfil, Ontario, produced both a fascinating discovery and a chance for high school students to participate in it. Janet Turner, a teacher at Barrie Central Collegiate, was responsible for working with the professional archaeologists on this area believed to be once inhabited by Huron Indians. She was also responsible for a government-funded education project for school students, who earned credit for a course split between classroom and field work. In total, five senior students were hired.

Montgomery's Inn in Toronto was the location for 'Acts of

Necessity or Romance at Montgomery's Inn,' a 19th-century-style melodrama. It ran from June 5 to 14 and featured a stagestruck young woman who meets a pair of itinerant Shakespearean actors. This new play by Michael Ridout was performed in the rooms of the Inn, each of which have been restored to the 1840's.

The Ontario Genealogical Society was proud to mark its 25th anniversary by receiving a coat of arms. The society, representing almost 4,500 family historians, accepted the letters patent from the Lord Lyon King of Arms, Edinburgh, Scotland, granting it Ensigns Armorial.

Upcoming Events

Until October 12: The Market Gallery in Toronto will be staging an exhibit entitled *For the Curious*. It will feature paintings, maps, documents, artifacts, and photographs from the Toronto Archives' diverse collection. By displaying key pieces from each category of its holdings, the Gallery hopes to give viewers a sense of the scope of the city's archives. Contact the Market Gallery, South St. Lawrence Market, 95 Front Street East, Toronto, Ont. M5E 1C2, (416) 947-7604.

September 24 - 26: The Association of Manitoba Museums is holding its 15th Annual General Meeting at the Marlborough Inn in Winnipeg. Contact the Association of Manitoba Museums, 438-167 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Man. R3B 0T6.

September 27: Norfolk will be celebrating its 10th Anniversary Genealogy Fair at the Eva Brook Donly Museum, 10 a.m. - 4 p.m. Books, family charts, maps as well as expert advice will be available to help you get started on this fascinating hobby. Contact Eva Brook Donly Museum, 109 Norfolk St. S., Simcoe, Ont. N3Y 2W3 or call (519) 426-1583.

September 28 - 30: The Ontario Association of Art Galleries is holding its general meeting, entitled 'Share The Vision', at Kempenfelt Bay Conference Centre outside Barrie. Contact OAAAG, 439 Wellington Street West, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1E7, (416) 598-0714.

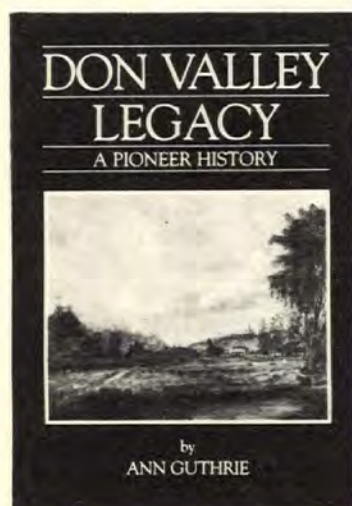
October 9 - 11: The Midwest Archives Conference, a non-profit organization of archivists, historians, and librarians, will hold its fall meeting at Hudson House Hotel, Hudson, Wisconsin. Contact Cheryl Norenberg Thies, Minnesota Historical Society, 1500 Mississippi Street, St. Paul, MN 55101, (612) 296-6980.

October 23 - 26: Yarmouth will be the location of 'Rum, by Gum,' a major conference hosted by the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage. The focus of the conference will be on the impact of this immensely popular item on Atlantic Canadian history and culture. Special emphasis will be placed on the museological interpretation of the subject. Contact the Federation of Nova Scotian Heritage, 5516 Spring Garden Road, Suite 305, Halifax, N.S. B3J 1G6.

From the Bookshelf

The Chemong Park Story by Ruth Rutherford Willcox and researched by Dorothy Gamble has been recently published. (1986) Available from Bernice Harris, Treasurer, Archival & History Committee of Smith Township, R.R. #4, Peterborough, Ont. K9J 6X5 for \$6.

A Dictionary of Scottish Emigrants to Canada Before Confederation by Donald Whyte is a compendium of 30,000 names of Scottish emigrants. (1986) Available from the Ontario Genealogical Society, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2L7 for \$26, \$22.75 to O.G.S. members.



Don Valley Legacy: A Pioneer History by Ann Guthrie focuses on the author's family, the Taylors, through whom the story of the historical development of the Don Valley is seen. (1986) 213 pp. Illustrated. Available from The Boston Mills Press, 98 Main Street, Erin, Ont. N0B 1T0 for \$9.95 pb.

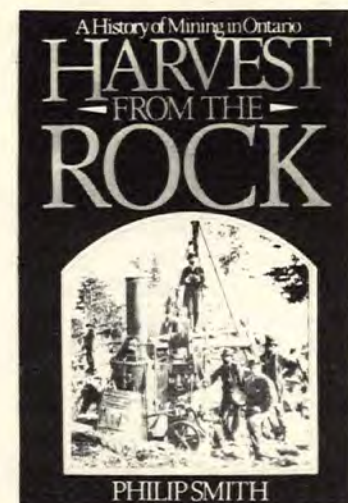


Frank H. Underhill: Intellectual Provocateur by R. Douglas Francis presents a lively and stimulating study of the life and career of the man once described as a Canadian George Bernard Shaw. As historian, professor, writer, polemicist, public speaker, and man of ideas, Frank Underhill was one of Canada's most important thinkers and social critics. While on the editorial committee of the *Canadian Forum*, Underhill joined with Frank Scott, J.S. Woodsworth, Eugene Forsey, David Lewis and others to form the League for Social Reconstruction. This was a forum to promote socialist ideas and influence political opinion. Later, he also became a member of the CCF. A brilliant teacher throughout his life, he helped

spawn a new generation of Canadian historians, among them J.M.S. Careless, Kenneth McNaught, Edgar MacInnis, W.L. Morton, and Ramsay Cook. (1986) 219 pp. Available from the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8 for \$27.50 hc.

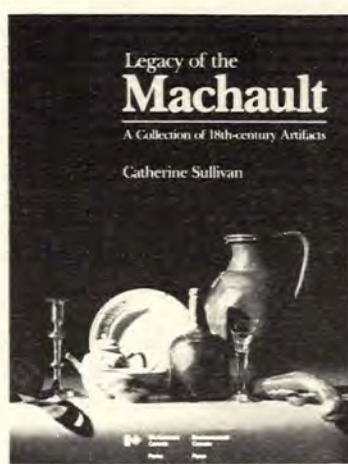
Gentlemen and Jesuits: Quests for Glory and Adventure in the Early Days of New France by Elizabeth Jones tells the story of men who made the hazardous crossings, battled disease and foul weather, and created the foundations for a permanent settlement in what later became Nova Scotia. Using the writings of three of the men who played a key role in the events of early Acadia, the author presents an account of Canada's first colonization. (1986) 293 pp. Available from the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8 for \$24.95 hc.

Gore's Landing and the Rice Lake Plains by Norma Martin, Donna S. McGillis, and Catherine Milne is a comprehensive, annotated history of this region. The literary and artistic community, the area's architecture, businesses, and early settlement are covered. (1986) 300 pp. 150 photos. Available from Heritage Gore's Landing, c/o The Rectory, Gore's Landing, Ont. K0K 2E0 for \$22 plus \$2 postage.



Harvest from the Rock: A History of Mining in Ontario by Philip Smith covers the exciting story of the discovery of one of the world's richest mining areas. In this definitive history of mining in Northern Ontario, the author brings to life the prospectors who pioneered the search for minerals and the daring businessmen who backed the ventures. The book traces the development of such mining empires as Falconbridge, Inco, Eldorado, and Texas Gulf. (1986) 346 pp., 24 pp of photos. Available from Macmillan of Canada, 146 Front Street, Suite 685, Toronto, Ont. M5J 1G2 for \$32.95 hc.

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Legacy of the Machault: A Collection of 18th-century Artifacts by Catherine Sullivan is a beautifully illustrated and annotated collection of the artifacts found aboard the excavated *Machault*, a French supply ship that sank in 1760 at the Battle of Restigouche. The *Machault* was excavated by Parks Canada. The artifacts reveal aspects of 18th-century maritime travel, defence at sea, and a variety of daily activities. This excavated vessel provides us with a rich and diverse collection of material goods from one of France's last shipments to the North American colony. (1986) 107 pp. Illustrated. Available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Service, Hull, Que. K1A 0S9 for \$9.50 pb in Canada and \$11.40 outside Canada. Orders to be accompanied by cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada. (Also available in French.)

In the Land of the People Apart by Stephen Duff is the fictional journal of a Jesuit missionary living among the Huron Indians between 1634 and 1650. While the book uses a fictitious narrator, all the events are based on historical record. (1985) 166 pp. Published by Mika Publishing Company and available from the author at 535 Rodd Avenue, Pickering, Ont. L1W 2B1.

Janet Carnochan by John L. Field covers the life of this extraordinary individual and her contribution to the heritage field. T.G. Bright & Co. assisted with the publication of this book. Brights received the OHS President's Award for their role in this important venture. (1985) 64 pp. Available from Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 195 Allstate Parkway, Markham, Ont. L3R 4T8.

Lumbering Songs from the Northern Woods by Edith Fowke with tunes translated by Norman Cazden includes many previously unpublished songs and four ballads not previously considered Canadian. The texts and music are complemented by detailed documentation and by comments on the history of the songs. (1986) Available from NC Press Limited, 31 Portland Street, Toronto, Ont. M5V 2V9 for \$19.95 hc and \$12.95 pb plus \$1.50 postage.

The Merchant Millers of the Humber Valley: A Study of the Early Economy of

Canada by Sidney Thomson Fisher tells the story of the entrepreneurs who established 'multi-service' milling operations. These mills often combined lumber and grist milling with a distillery and, after 1839, a woollen mill. Woollen mills with their spinners, weavers, fullers, and dyers hastened the growth of the mill village. With the passage of the British Corn Laws, the flood of 1878, and the use of steam engines, the days of these mills ended. (1986) Available from NC Press, 31 Portland Street, Toronto, Ont. M5V 2V9 for \$16.95 plus \$1.50 postage.

Province House: Cradle of Confederation prepared by Parks Canada's Atlantic Region employs an attractive blend of many colour photos, old drawings, reproductions of paintings, and black-and-white photos to chart the course towards Confederation and the establishment of Province House in Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island. (1986) 60 pp. Illustrated. Available from Federal Publications Inc., 301-303 King Street West, Toronto, Ont. M5V 1J5 for \$4.95 pb. (Also available from Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply & Services, Hull, Que. K1A 0S9.)



Rideau Waterway, Second Edition, by Robert Legget offers a rich history of this important waterway, built over 150 years ago. This edition is now completely revised and updated. It contains three times as many photographs as the original edition. (1955, Revised in 1972, Second Edition 1986) 312 pp. Illustrated. Available from the University of Toronto Press, 5201 Dufferin Street, Downsview, Ont. M3H 5T8 for \$30 hc and \$14.95 pb.

Shipwrecked on Sable Island (1879) by Janet Carnochan and edited by John L. Field is Miss Carnochan's description of the shipwreck, the week's sojourn on the island, its inhabitants, the surroundings, and the rescue.

Based on her own first-hand experience of the incident, the author recounts this exciting event. Janet Carnochan was a teacher and local historian in old Niagara. She later became first president of the Niagara Historical Society. (1986) Available from the Niagara Historical Society, Box 208, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont. L0S 1J0, for August pre-publication price of \$3.00 postpaid.

The Sault Ste. Marie Canal: A Chapter in the History of Great Lakes Transport by Brian S. Osborne and Donald Swainson covers the building of this Canadian canal under Sir John A. Macdonald's government. The decision to build the canal came as a response to economic and nationalistic arguments by entrepreneurs who wanted to exploit the natural resources of the Lake Superior region. (1986) 146 pp. Illustrated. Available from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply & Services, Hull, Que. K1A 0S9 for \$7.50 pb in Canada and \$9 outside Canada. Orders to be accompanied by cheque or money order payable to the Receiver General for Canada.

West Toronto Junction Revisited edited by Joan Miles contains excerpts from the writings of A.B. Rice, editor of *The Tribune* (Toronto Junction's newspaper) from 1889 to 1904. The articles were first published as a series of newspaper columns in the *West Toronto Weekly* in 1949 and 1950. The colourful turn-of-the-century saga of railroads, politics, speculation, and suburbanization told by Rice is accompanied by many reproductions of old photographs. (1986) 78 pp. Illustrated. Available from the West Toronto Junction Historical Society, c/o Annette Street Public Library, 145 Annette Street, Toronto, Ont. M6P 3P3 for \$9.95 pb plus \$1 postage.



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OHS Preserves Canada's Heritage



Programme for the OHS's Canadian Historical Exhibition held in Toronto in 1899. The exhibition generated much public support for heritage preservation. Photo courtesy the Ontario Archives.

This is the conclusion of the article that appeared in the Spring Issue of the OHS Bulletin.

In the 1960s, as the number of affiliate societies began to mushroom, the OHS Bulletin was initiated, putting people around the province in contact with one another and informing them of

current developments in heritage preservation. In 1967 a system of honours and awards for recognizing meritorious writing, architectural preservation and restoration, museum work, and local society work was initiated. That same year the result of OHS lobbying was realized in the creation of the Ontario Heritage Foundation.

The enthusiasm generated by Canada's centennial in 1967 motivated the Ontario government to implement an idea The Ontario Historical Society had promoted for twenty years — that of recognizing century farms. Thus, hundreds of signs were erected, marking farms that had been in continuous family ownership since before Confederation.

In the late 1960s and 1970s, the OHS attempted to develop a New Canadians programme to encourage ethnic groups and immigrants to develop an interest in Canadian history. This role has since been expanded by the Multicultural History Society of Ontario. The OHS has recently developed Canada's first award for writing and publishing ethnic histories.

In 1980 The Ontario

Historical Society began publishing a bilingual annual bibliography of publications dealing with Ontario history. In the 1980s it started publishing a series of booklets under the series title *Approaching Ontario's Past*. These booklets are designed to serve the interests of historical society members, teachers, researchers, and architectural conservationists by providing technical information and advice on topics of current concern. The large numbers of these booklets ordered from across Canada provide concrete proof that The Ontario Historical Society in its second century, as much as during its first 100 years, will continue to play an integral role in promoting heritage consciousness and preservation across Canada.

GLENN LOCKWOOD
for the
OHS Centennial Committee

New OHS Book Awards

The OHS has established two new awards: the Fred Landon Award for the best book on regional history and the Joseph Brant Award for the best book on multicultural history. The criteria for the new awards are as follows:

- Works in either French or English will be considered.
- Books must be of substantial length, a minimum of 40,000 words.
- The books will be judged on quality of research, writing, and accuracy.
- The books must place the subject in the context of Ontario's history.
- The books must include footnotes, a table of contents, a bibliography, and (preferably) an index.
- Self-nominations will be accepted.

The first few years will be considered catch-up years, after which the Committee will consider books published within the previous three years.

The first book awards will be presented at the 1987 Annual Banquet.

BETH HANNA
1985/86 Chairman, OHS
Honours and Awards Committee

And the Winner Is ...



1985 President's Award goes to T.G. Bright & Co. (Left to right) Dorothy Duncan, Matt Bray, David & Gudrun Diston.

The Ontario Historical Society's honours and awards were presented at the Annual Banquet held Saturday, June 14th in Huntsville.

The Scadding Award of Excellence was presented to the Bruce County Historical Society. Through a variety of activities, this group has tried to maximize public participation in local historical activities.

The Riddell Award was presented to Professor Gilbert A. Stelter for his article 'Guelph and the Early Canadian Town Planning Tradition' published in *Ontario History* in June 1985.

The B. Napier Simpson Jr. Award was presented to the Thunder Bay LACAC for the contribution they have made to heritage preservation in their area.

The 1986 President's Award was presented to T.G. Bright & Co. Ltd. in recognition of their support of the publication of the book, *Janet Carnochan*.

The Carnochan Award was presented to Gavin Watt, the

founder and organizer of the King's Royal Regiment of New York.

Dr. Elizabeth Arthur was honoured with the Cruikshank Gold Medal in recognition of her exemplary contributions to the study and preservation of Ontario's history and her contributions to The Ontario Historical Society, which she served from 1973 to 1981.

A special Award of Merit was presented to the Ontario Heritage Foundation for its outstanding contribution to the preservation of the history and heritage of the Province of Ontario.

The Bill Todd Award was given to Sylvia Haavisto and Mike Hawrylez, from Sault Ste. Marie. This award recognizes the persons coming from the furthest distance to attend the Museum Committee Annual Workshop.

BETH HANNA
1985/86 Chairman, OHS
Honours and Awards Committee

Of Interest

The Ontario Genealogical Society is celebrating its 25th anniversary in 1986 by producing a collection of 2,500 family histories of those people whose families have roots in Ontario. The society asks that histories be typed on 8½ by 11 inch paper, an index be included, and that the history come with a cover of some sort. Submit all histories for consideration to the Ontario Genealogical Society, Attn: Silver Anniversary Collection of Family Histories, Box 66, Station Q, Toronto, Ont. M4T 2L7. Deadline for submissions is November 30, 1986.

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Information Wanted

The Innisfil Historical Society is launching a project to collect reminiscences, anecdotes, and impressions of those who have grown up in the early days of Innisfil. The project is being headed by Kay Weber. If you can furnish stories passed down from parents, relatives or others who remember going to school here, holidays in Innisfil, pranks, chores, fairs or other aspects of life, contact Kay Weber, Innisfil Historical Society, Box 318, Stroud, Ont. L0L 2M0.

Stephen Roat of Black Heart Decorative Painting is looking for stencil designs peculiar to Ontario or Canada. He would like to have information regarding publications covering Ontario or Canadian stencils or information anyone might have about such stencils. Contact Stephen Roat, R.R. #1 Rosemont, Ont. L0N 1R0.

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Inquiries concerning submissions and advertising rates should be directed to Sandra Sims, Editor, OHS Bulletin, 319 King Street West, Suite 301, Toronto, Ontario, Canada M5V 1J5. Telephone (416) 593-6580.

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