



5151 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario  
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# OHS BULLETIN

ISSUE 56  
Centennial Issue

OHS — 1888-1988 — FROM THE PAST FOR THE FUTURE

## OHS Marches into Its Second Century

By Douglas Leighton  
OHS President

A centennial is a time for celebration, reflection, and planning for the future. It is an occasion to remind ourselves of past accomplishments and to remember those who have contributed to the growth of our Society.

It is also a time to reflect soberly on areas that need improvement. Finally, it is an appropriate occasion to undertake some long-range planning: where do we want to go during the Society's second century?

The Ontario Historical Society has much to celebrate. Founded at a time when 19th-century Ontarians were concerned about the loss of direct knowledge of their pioneer period, the Society grew out of several abortive attempts to establish a province-wide organization and the more successful experiments of local or regional groups.

Galvanized by the efforts of the Reverend Dr. Henry Scadding, a well-known Toronto cleric and historian, those concerned with the province's heritage succeeded in founding the Pioneer Association of Ontario in September 1888. Changing its name to the Pioneer and Historical Association

of the Province of Ontario three years later, the organization finally emerged as the incorporated Ontario Historical Society in April 1899.

During the period before the First World War, the Society

established a pattern of activities that has largely persisted down to the present. It began the publication of documents and articles in its *Papers and Records*, the direct ancestor of today's *Ontario History*.

It mobilized public opinion and political pressure to preserve the historic built environment when Toronto authorities threatened to build a streetcar line to the CNE grounds through historic Fort York.

It took an interest in fostering an appreciation of heritage in the Ontario school system.

Finally, it held or sponsored meetings in a variety of locations to stress its connections with local societies and its concern for the history of areas outside Toronto.

Despite these successes, the OHS remained narrow in its appeal and eventually undermined its chance to expand in the period between the wars and after. It tended to rely too much on the efforts of well-connected, middle-class professionals and to see the province's history almost exclusively in political and imperial terms.

In an age of changed populations and collapsed economics, the Society's fortunes suffered a downturn as well. In the prolonged boom that followed World War II, history was perceived by many to be an irrelevant discipline, trotted out only on great national holidays or other significant anniversaries. While retaining a loyal core of members and publishing much important work on the province's past, the Society remained obscure to outsiders.

Over the past two decades, this picture has changed.

(See *Our Future Lies*, p. 2)



Our Future Lies in Serving a Wider Public

Throughout its history the OHS has supported the efforts of local historical societies to preserve and celebrate the heritage of their communities. This picture of the Smiths Falls Lamplighters Drum Corp warming up for a "really big show" expresses the OHS's ongoing desire to trumpet the uniqueness of our past in the century ahead. The stage is set for an even wider audience that will soon fill those chairs in the foreground.

### DOROTHY DUNCAN SAYS:

## Local Historical Societies Are Stronger Than Ever

"Local historical societies in Ontario are the most active in

Canada," says OHS Executive Director Dorothy Duncan. They have grown steadily since the 1960s when the country's centennial celebrations rekindled a national interest in heritage.

Today the number of new local societies is mushrooming. The OHS, says Duncan, meets with one new society each week. This reflects the unprecedented grass-roots support of community history. "I believe they [local historical societies] will have an even greater influence in the future," predicted Duncan.

In Ontario local historical societies reflect a variety of interests and provide an astonishingly wide range of programs for various groups in their communities — for young people, mothers with children, seniors, the disabled, recent immigrants, and many others.

These programs reveal a profound change in both the direction and the perspective of local historical societies. "They are making an unprecedented attempt to capture the interest of their communities," said Dorothy. To do this they are often departing from their traditional program format of speaker and slide show to exploring their past in other venues. Some are holding potluck suppers at which everyone brings their favourite dish and explains its

traditions and significance. Other societies are investigating their oral traditions by sharing the songs, legends, and stories that have shaped their community and have changed with time.

Dorothy went on to explain, "We are seeing a very healthy trend. There is still a concern for the historic event of the founding of the community and there are still some excellent local histories being written that are well researched and have a terminal date. But we are also seeing a very healthy trend towards the perception of history as a continuum in which we all play a part. What we did yesterday is part of our community and each one of us influences the history of our community through our actions."

This sense of our heritage involving all aspects of everyday life has also created new partnerships. Dorothy Duncan cited the example of the television tower that was to be built at Gores Landing. Plans to erect the tower drew together groups that had not previously been very closely linked. The Sierra Club was particularly concerned about the impact of the tower on the landscape. Alone they were unable to prevent the construction of the tower. They contacted the OHS and asked us to

(See *Societies Stronger*, p. 2)

## Dr. J. J. Talman Remembers 60 Years with the OHS



Dr. James Talman

When Dr. James J. Talman joined the OHS in 1927, the Society's membership numbered 426, most of whom were business people and lay historians with a thirst for local history.

Dr. Talman, the Society's

most long-standing member, said that he and a fellow graduate history student at the University of Western Ontario, M.A. Garland, joined the OHS at the insistence of their professor, Dr. Fred Landon. At that time Professor Landon was the only academic historian in the OHS.

Among the Society's influential and active members were Louis Blake Duff, the past owner-editor of the *Welland Telegraph* and the head of the Niagara Finance Company; George F. Macdonald, the Windsor dry goods merchant; David Williams, the Collingwood newspaper owner; and George Smith from Niagara, a gas company president.

"A lot of women belonged

(See *Dr. Talman*, p. 2)

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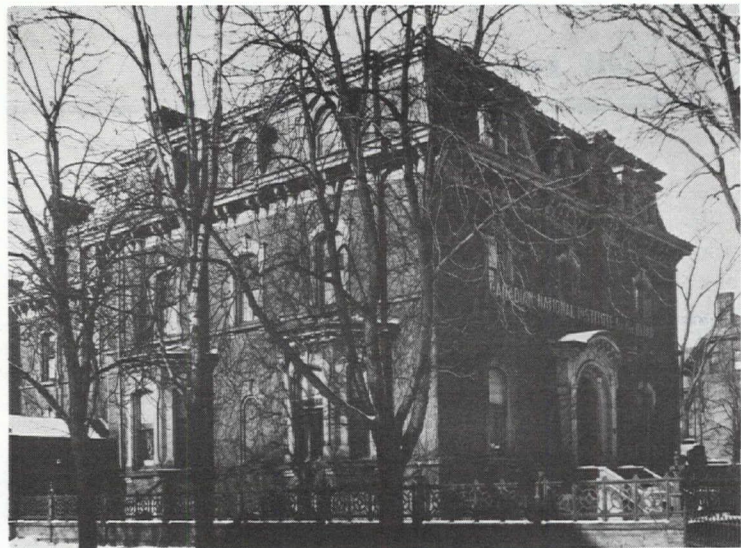
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The Ontario Historical Society  
5151 Yonge Street  
Willowdale, Ontario  
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# Tight Year Ahead for Heritage, says Deputy Minister Silcox



The former home of George Brown, founder of the Toronto Globe and a father of Confederation, is currently being restored. The house is located at the corner of St. George and Beverley Streets in Toronto. Photo courtesy the Canadian Institute for the Blind.

By Marion Buttars

Maintaining the status quo appears to be the guideline for heritage conservation in the upcoming year, according to Deputy Minister of Culture & Communications David Silcox, with little chance of any change until 1989.

In an interview with the *OHS Bulletin* in late January, Silcox promised "no dramatic feats" for 1988. "I tend not to think in terms of cataclysmic achievements."

"It's going to be a very tight year. The money is just not going to be there. I think I really just want to manage the projects we've got and prepare the agenda (for next year)." Projects underway include the restoration of the Elgin Winter Gardens and the George Brown House.

During this year the Ministry is proceeding with the review of

the Ontario Heritage Act. Now, said Silcox, "our target is to try to have policy considerations for the government to look at in about a year's time." Once policy positions have been formulated, the government will stage public meetings once again to hammer out updated legislation. But whether these policy positions will be disclosed in the interim could not be confirmed.

The deputy minister concluded that "I don't think you can expect any blinding sort of flash ... as far as heritage policy is concerned. What you'll see on a day-to-day basis is a shift in emphasis and a broadening of areas of concern." Among those new concerns is the Ministry's interest in natural heritage. The protection of historic buildings through the Preserving Ontario's Architecture program will remain a central concern of the Ministry.

Because of the premier's personal interest, Silcox felt "optimistic that the priorities we have set for heritage will be the priorities of the government."

In fact, the government voiced its commitment to heritage in last year's Throne Speech when plans were announced to rejuvenate the Archives.

Silcox would also like to see "more careful archaeology along the major voyageur routes, especially up the Ottawa River, along the French River, and into Lake Nipigon. We're trying to develop that for both heritage and tourism purposes."

The Ministry is attempting to support the growing heritage movement in Northern Ontario.

In 1985-86, the Ministry awarded \$2.6 million under its Community Museums Operating Grant Program to 204 institutions that had made progress toward meeting the Ministry's museological and conservation standards. As for continued funding, Silcox predicted "it will probably increase in inflationary amounts."

"The problem there is that we know there are a number of museums that meet the requirements for core funding but can't get core funding because there is not enough money."

Silcox suggested that "the other possibility — and this is part of the overall strategy — is to see what other levels of government, and particularly municipalities" would do. He said he would like to see municipalities team up as "part-

ners" with the provincial government in financing museums.

The bottom line is that "the real initiative has to come from the community, not the province," claimed Silcox, "and I don't believe we should say, 'Town X, thou shalt have a museum.' The province should be partners in financing."

Silcox went on to add that he thinks "the more successful an institution becomes, the more support it should get from the province."

Robert Montgomery, chief operating officer of the Ontario Heritage Foundation, guaranteed that monies for local historical societies "will not be decreased." In 1987, base operating grants given to local historical societies totalled \$265,153.87.

There is no question that the continued protection of our heritage is dependent upon the provincial government's backing, but Silcox said he hopes "we can encourage a more positive attitude in the private sector towards heritage."

But, as with all projects, the survival of heritage conservation boils down to dollars and cents. The heritage community will likely have to wait until 1989 before the Ministry of Culture & Communications receives allocations from provincial coffers substantial enough to propel heritage in exciting new directions.

MARION BUTTARS is a Toronto-based journalist.

## Ontario History Editors Prepare Centennial Volume

Former *Ontario History* editors Roger Hall and William Westfall along with the journal's current editor, Laurel Sefton MacDowell, are preparing a special collection of 15 essays to mark the OHS's centennial.

The book, *Patterns of the Past: Interpreting Ontario's History*, will cover Ontario's history from the 18th century to the contemporary period. Among the topics covered will be a new treatment of native peoples, railway accidents in Ontario, a new perspective on the North — "Ontario's New Found Land of the 1870s," a fresh look at late 19th-century business history, the working class experience, and a study of small towns in Ontario literature.

Contributors to the book include such distinguished Ontario scholars as Elizabeth Arthur, Gerald Killan, Douglas McCalla, Peter Oliver, Abraham Rotstein, and John Weaver.

*Patterns of the Past* is being co-published by the OHS and Dundurn Press with support funding from the Ministry of Culture & Communications, the Honourable Lily Oddie Munro, Minister.

A special hardcover edition is being prepared for OHS members and *Ontario History* subscribers. This gold-stamped numbered edition will be signed by the editors. The special edition is available from the OHS office on a prepaid basis for \$26.95.

## Our Future Lies (Continued from page 1)

Building on the work of several generations of executive members, staff members, and editors, the Society has strengthened some of its traditional virtues and acquired dynamic new ones as well.

*Ontario History* remains a highly respected journal, publishing both academic authors and others from the wider historical community.

Our office staff has grown to sustain varied programs that include more than 60 workshops a

year, the annual meeting itself and such special events as the Heritage Showcase — 14 meetings held simultaneously across the province involving hundreds of societies and individuals.

Executive members come from all parts of Ontario and from a variety of occupational backgrounds. The Society is more varied, busier, and more successful than ever before.

The OHS has an important role to play in an age of contradictions, when mounting support for heritage organizations contrasts with repeated threats to historic structures and sites. If we are to convince our fellow Ontarians of the importance of the past, if we are to pursue effective governmental relationships, then we must attempt to reach all segments, groups, and regions of our rich and varied province and we must attempt to reach all sectors of the historical community.

Only as we do these things will the Society be able to retain its position of heritage leadership as it proudly begins its second century of service to Ontario's people.

too," Dr. Talman pointed out. He remembers Mrs. Thompson, who contributed a great deal of money towards the construction of the Laura Secord monument in Queenston, and Miss Gilkison, noted for the wampam belt she wore to the annual meetings and her enthusiastic support of Brantford and her ancestor, William

Gilkison, who founded the town of Elora.

"We had a lot of fun in those days," remarked Dr. Talman when reflecting on the Society's early annual meetings.

Dr. Talman soon became a key figure in the OHS. In 1935 he became vice president. From 1937 to 1940 he served as the Society's president. Then in

1944 he took over as secretary and became the editor of the OHS's *Papers and Records*, which later became *Ontario History*. A winner of the prestigious Gold Cruikshank Medal, Dr. Talman has made an outstanding contribution to the Society during his more than 60 years as a member.

(To be continued ...)

## Local Societies (Continued from page 1)

investigate how the heritage aspects of the area might be threatened. In the end this joining of forces stopped the construction of the tower, and some new alliances were formed.

Strength in numbers is not the only reason why historical societies are working with other organizations. The need to reach a broader audience is perhaps the more compelling motive. Finding new contexts to explore our past provides local historical societies with the opportunity to interest a wider range of people in their past. As a result, programs focus on architecture, archaeology, artifacts, archives, and folklore to list only a few.

When asked if local historical societies in their ever increasing numbers should expect to continue receiving the Ministry of Culture & Communications' operating grant, Duncan responded emphatically, "It is a realistic thing to expect some support from the Province of Ontario. At the local level, a few dollars spent on a local historical society has tremendous spin-off.

The Province should continue to fund them. The value for their pennies is incredible."

While LACACs have been set up in 150 municipalities, there are still 600 that do not have one. This places the local historical society in the role of watch dog — they are protecting

the heritage of the majority of our communities. They must be supported. In southern Ontario especially, the escalating cost of real estate is threatening our built heritage. This is perhaps the greatest problem that local historical societies will have to face in the future.

### HISTORIC DEEDS AND PLANS

Reproductions of *Ontario's original township maps*, depicting all the names of grantees and showing the locations of their grants.

20 maps are available. Also the *first map of New York State*, dated 1779 showing the British grants.

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### Attention All Young People!

The Ontario Historical Society is 100 years old this year. To celebrate this important event, a button will be issued that we would like you to design!

If you are between the ages of 6 and 16, send us your design. Here is what we are looking for: 1) your design should fit within a 2 3/4 inch circle; 2) the design should be one colour only; 3) the design should have something to do with history; 4) keep it simple.

A design will be chosen from two age categories: 6 to 12 years and 13 to 16 years.

Everyone who sends in a design will receive a button, and the winners will each receive an additional special prize.

Deadline for all entries is June 30, 1988.

Entries should be sent to: The Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5P5.

For further information, contact Cathy Febbraro at the OHS at (416) 226-9011.

The support of the Ministry of Culture & Communications, the Honourable Lily Oddie Munro, Minister, is gratefully acknowledged.



# 'Old House' Industry Reviving Old Trades



By George W. J. Duncan

An increasing interest among homeowners and businesses in revitalizing heritage structures and other "older" buildings is helping to revive some traditional trades related to architectural preservation.

Whether buildings are being sympathetically renovated or actually restored, there is a demand for restoration skills and materials that are not generally part of the repertoire of the building industry, which is geared to the production of new structures. Some of these traditional trades had, until recently, virtually disappeared and were practised by isolated veteran craftspeople or interested amateurs.

Today, those learning traditional trades are discovering a

growing market for their specialized skills and services. The paint grainer, the timber framer, the joiner, and many others are finding themselves sought after to service the "old house" industry.

Craftspeople who originally pursued a traditional trade on an amateur level are beginning to be able to develop their skills as

**Traditional trades had, until recently, virtually disappeared ...**

full or part-time careers. A glance at the advertising sections of popular magazines geared to the old-house enthusiast reveals the large range of restoration services and supplies currently

available to the public — services which, at one time, would have been of interest only to the museum field.

How does one begin to learn a traditional trade? An interest in the products of the early tradesperson and the development of an appreciation for the quality of work, design, and materials that went into the structures we now call heritage buildings and the furnishings we refer to as antique is an essential prerequisite. This appreciation is fostered through exposure to the originals at museums, antique shows, in the countryside, and in urban settings.

The learning tradesperson may make comparisons between what we produce today, which reflects our rapidly changing tastes, inflation, and current standards of workmanship, and those items produced during the 19th century. Those items, so admired today, were meant to last and were made with a sense of pride in one's craft.

In this regard, reviving a traditional trade can be seen as a philosophical experience; one in which the tradesperson is reacting against modern standards and attempts to rediscover the values and attitudes of the past.

Don Hill, a professional house painter based in Barrie, Ontario, has a particular interest in the art of paint graining. He is fascinated with the idea of continuing a traditional trade that provides an understanding of the attitudes and values of the craftspeople of the past as well as an appreciation of the trade itself.

Hill has a great deal of admiration for the early settlers. "They lived under primitive conditions, with their fields filled with stumps, but had well-crafted, paneled pine doors in their homes — perhaps grained to imitate figured mahogany — as a symbol of their aspiring to better things," said Hill.

It is important to him not only to appreciate the quality of past

**"... I can visualize the old-time craftsman in his workshop hand dressing a board when I perform the same function."**

workmanship but also to understand why it was done the way it was.

Hill has done extensive research into the building techniques of Ebenezer Doan, best known for his masterpiece, the Temple of the Children of Peace at Sharon.

Scarborough cabinetmaker-joiner Bill Gould's approach is not quite so philosophical:

"My perception of myself taking part in a traditional trade is more technical than philosophical. For example, I

can visualize the old-time craftsman in his workshop hand dressing a board when I perform the same function, but my immediate thoughts are of the material and how it changes under the well-tuned hand tool."

Gould has worked on such diverse projects as the replication of mouldings in the restoration of an 1869 North York schoolhouse to the reproduction of an early 19th-century cherrywood sideboard for a client in Kleinburg. He feels that the method of production is simply a means to an end; it's the quality of the finished product that's really important. For that reason, Gould does not hesitate to use the latest in power tools to do work that does not require hand finishing to achieve an authentic final effect. Where a hand-tooled appearance is required, he reverts to the use of traditional hand tools.

In a museum setting, however, because of its educational role, the tradesperson is required to adhere strictly to the researched authentic techniques. As a result the method becomes as important as the appearance of the final product.

This representation of traditional trades places them in their correct historical context, but

(See "Old House," p. 4)

## Awards and Accolades

By Beth Hanna  
Chairman, OHS Honours and Awards Committee

The respect and appreciation of our peers is something that many of us strive for. The heritage movement in Ontario is fuelled by individuals from all walks of life. Many are volunteers, some are paid for their efforts, some work in both capacities. Many work without recognition of their energies and talent.

The field is a vast and diverse one encompassing social, political, and economic history, museums, archives, libraries, universities, historical societies, genealogical societies, and LACACs. Working together, with built heritage, artifacts, and archival resources, we interpret aspects of our heritage for the

public at large, attempting to instill in them an understanding and appreciation of their past and its reflection on the present and future.

Regardless of what area we work in, we all work towards a common goal — preserving the past for the generations to come.

The Ontario Historical Society's Honours and Awards program represents an attempt to recognize the outstanding efforts of individuals and organizations working in the interests of heritage. It began in 1967 with the introduction of awards for the best articles in *Ontario History* and the establishment of the **Cruikshank Gold Medal** for outstanding service to the OHS and the cause of Ontario history in general.

The program has expanded since that time. Today it is comprised of eight award categories: the **Riddell Award** for the best article on Ontario's history, the **Carnochan Award** for outstanding service to the heritage community, the **B. Napier Simpson Jr. Award of Merit** for special contributions by a LACAC to heritage conservation in its municipality, the **Scadding Award of Excellence** for the work of a historical society or heritage organization in the field of local history, and the **President's Award** that recognizes the contributions of the business world to the heritage community.

Two new awards, introduced in 1986, honour the work being done in the area of publication: the **Fred Landon Award** for

the best book on regional history and the **Joseph Brant Award** for the best book on multicultural history. The **Cruikshank Gold Medal** continues to recognize individuals who perform with distinction on behalf of The Ontario Historical Society.

Many of these awards, by their very names, recognize the contributions of individuals to the field of history and heritage — people like Brigadier-General E. A. Cruikshank, Janet Carnochan, B. Napier Simpson Jr., and Fred Landon.

The expansion of the awards program over the past 20 years is a reflection of the growth of the heritage movement in this province. Since the early campaign to save Fort York, it has become increasingly evident that we must work with great diligence to protect our heritage in the face of "progress." In a society overrun with disposable products, this is as true for artifacts and archival materials as it is for built heritage.

The Honours and Awards program has grown as the field has grown to reflect new involvements and new initiatives. As it enters its second century, The Ontario Historical Society does so as a leader in the heritage movement. As more and more organizations and individuals become involved in preserving, studying, and interpreting the past, the Society will continue to provide support for these efforts, and to recognize and encourage excellence in heritage endeavours.



Scarborough cabinetmaker-joiner Bill Gould demonstrates the use of a wooden beading plane. Craftspeople learning traditional trades are discovering a growing market for their specialized skills and services. Photo courtesy Kerry Gould.

## A Salute to Tim Horton Donuts

The Ontario Historical Society salutes **Tim Horton Donuts** for the giant birthday cakes and other treats they donated to the Heritage Showcases at several Ontario locations on February 6, 1988.

Our sincere thanks to the managers and staff of Tim Horton Donuts at Bayfield Street, Barrie; 98 Lakeshore Drive, North Bay; and 5719 Yonge Street, Willowdale.

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## Heritage Showcases Launch Centennial Celebrations



Taking part in the Sault Ste. Marie Heritage Showcase on February 6, 1988 at the Sault Ste. Marie Museum.

By Dorothy Duncan  
OHS Executive Director

The first event to launch The Ontario Historical Society's centennial year, Heritage Showcase 1988, held last February 6, was an unqualified success.

Fourteen communities hosted the Showcases, and heritage organizations and institutions across Ontario were encouraged

to exhibit, display, and demonstrate their services and their resources. Over 500 groups accepted the invitation to take part, making this the largest heritage event ever staged in Canada.

Each Showcase was developed in a slightly different way. Some focused on exhibits, displays, demonstrations, giveaways, and lucky draws. Others organized day-long programs that ranged from lectures and

slide presentations to massed choirs, step dancers, barbershop quartets, and marching bands. Activities included sleigh rides, contests in the snow, popcorn popping over an open fire, cutting giant birthday cakes, and much, much more.

The weather varied greatly from location to location. Whether there was brilliant sunshine or blinding snowstorms, attendance ranged from 150 at one location to over 1,000 at another location, for a total attendance of approximately 8,000 visitors.

It was a great day for heritage in the province of Ontario. Not only were new links forged among those already working in this field, but thousands of contacts were made with new audiences across Ontario.

The OHS is most grateful to the Ministry of Culture & Communications and to the Honourable Lily Oddie Munro for the support funding that made this event possible.

Many, many organizations, institutions, and individuals are already asking if this is the First Annual? We have asked all the participants to evaluate this event — how about your comments? We look forward to hearing from you.

## Museums Must Anticipate Social Change in Future

By John Carter

A recent American study has provided us with insight into future directions for museums. After two years of extensive research, the Commission on Museums for a New Century issued its 1984 report. The commission looked at museums in the United States as they currently exist, as they have evolved in the recent past, and as they might develop in the future. Seven issues were identified as

areas that the museum profession needed to re-examine.

1) The pressing need for growth, organization, and care of collections must be recognized.

2) The full potential of museums as educational institutions must be realized.

3) The organizational structure and system of museum governance must be re-examined.

4) Museum assets must be marketed more thoroughly and effectively, promoting the

significant contributions museums make to society.

5) A commitment to greater diversity and to the service of society's needs must be made.

6) A mechanism to continuously collect and analyze data about museums must be established.

7) The future economic stability of museums must be ensured.

These broad conditions may seem to be self-evident. They are, however, crucial and must be addressed if we support the commission's contention that the role of museums is "to clarify an ever-changing present and to inform the future with wisdom."

History has shown us that museums have been reactive rather than pro-active. British educator A. F. Chadwick has noted that museums in general have traditionally reacted to, rather than anticipated, social changes. Chadwick suggests that museums must more actively champion their role as leaders rather than remain complacent followers.

"Museums must participate in the continuum, not simply observe it or react to it. The structure of museums and the way they build their relationships with their communities and other institutions must be in harmony with the times."

To achieve this goal, museums must recognize and accept change. From this new position they must then give direction and offer increased service to their communities.

How to move boldly into this pattern of change and how to play an important part in shaping it becomes the central challenge facing museums.

JOHN CARTER is a Museums Advisor for the Ministry of Culture & Communications.

## OHS Centennial Events & Workshops

In 1988 the OHS is marking a century of service to the preservation of this province's heritage with these workshops and special events.

DATE	EVENT/WORKSHOP	LOCATION
June 16-18	OHS Centennial Conference	Yorkdale Holiday Inn, Toronto
June 16-18	Profit from the Past OHS Museums Committee	Toronto
June 17-18	Home Sweet Home Young Ontario Committee	Toronto
June 18	Annual Banquet & Awards Presentations	Toronto
June 25	Great Ontario Book Sale	OHS Office, Toronto
June 30	Centennial Button Contest Deadline	OHS Office Toronto
July 9-24	Music at Sharon Five Concerts Sponsored by York Pioneer & Historical Society	Sharon
July 18-22	Summer in the Village	Huntsville
July 22	Book Launch: <i>Rainy Day Detectives</i>	Hamilton
Aug. 21	It's a Birthday Party	CNE Toronto
Sept. 11	Centennial Button Launch	Espanola
Sept. 15	The Heritage of Ontario Cemeteries	North Bay
Oct. 1	Writing & Publishing Community Histories	Woodstock
Oct. 15	Profit from Pictures	Aylmer
Oct. 15	Sharing Our Native Culture	Timmins
Oct. 29	Using Local Heritage Resources to Meet Ministry of Education Curriculum Guidelines	Chatham
Oct. 29	Making It Look Good: Displays, Graphics, & Labels	Simcoe
Nov. 5	Promotion & Presentation	Port Colborne
Nov. 19	Deck the Halls	Smiths Falls
Nov. 26	Serve It Forth	Timmins

For further information on these and other workshops for 1988, and for registration forms, please contact The Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge St., Willowdale, Ont. M2N 5P5, (416) 226-9011.

## Slide Show Marks 100 Years

The OHS has prepared a slide presentation of its 100-year history. It consists of 70 slides, old and recent, portraying the many activities and causes that the Society has been involved in since its formation in 1888.

The slide show is accompanied by taped commentary, as well as a written script. A carousel style projector, a screen or clear wall and tape recorder (optional) are needed to present the show. Also included are detailed instructions on how to put it all together.

There are two copies of the kit, and it is available to groups throughout Ontario to use at meetings or get-togethers of a heritage nature. The slide-tape project is the Society's birthday present to all of us.

When planning your programming for 1988, be sure to include a presentation of the slide-tape show.

The kit is available *free* to you, except for the cost of return postage. For more information, and to book a copy of this slide presentation, contact the OHS.

## "Old House" Industry (Continued from page 3)

where the tradesperson is producing for a commercial market, judgement is based solely on the quality and accuracy of the finished product.

For some trades neither complete records nor instructions remain nor do experienced practitioners to demonstrate them. As a result many of those interested in learning the trade must "reinvent the wheel." Only through trial and error can they achieve a believable replication. It is not surprising then, given the amount of work that can go into reviving a "lost art," that some modern tradespeople are reluctant to share their trade secrets.

As appreciation of our built heritage increases and more buildings are preserved through the efforts of the private sector, the range of specialized services and materials suited to restoration will also continue to expand.

Those learning traditional trades are contributing a great deal to our volume of research and raising the standards for the rehabilitation of heritage buildings.

GEORGE DUNCAN is a Toronto preservation consultant specializing in 19th-century decorative treatments.



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# Ontario Archives to Play New Vital Role

By Marion Butters

Grenville Street slips noiselessly away from the clatter of downtown Toronto traffic. Tucked away in this silent enclave is an anonymous, grey government building, home to a \$1.5 million "treasure trove" — the Archives of Ontario. The building's facade encourages the perception of archives as historical tomb, and it is this image that Ontario Archivist Ian Wilson and his staff are fighting to turn around.

Since 1903, the Archives of Ontario has identified and preserved the province's documentary heritage. It has done this in co-operation with more than 200 local archives — extensions of museums and libraries.

Still, the Archives of Ontario has never enjoyed the same prestige and visibility as its sister cultural institutions: the Royal Ontario Museum and the Art Gallery of Ontario.

"This should be the first year of a major redevelopment of the Archives," the 44-year-old Wilson forecasts. "The Archives is a major cultural institution and must be developed as such. It must be able to play a leadership role in Ontario."

The transformation of On-

tario's Archives all hinges on funding from the provincial government.

In 1987, the Archives operated on a budget of \$2.3 million. Wilson would like to see the present budget and staff doubled to bring the Archives of Ontario up to par with its provincial counterparts.

Quebec's Archives, for example, employs a staff of 125, while Ontario has only 50.

The biggest obstacle facing the Archives today is the very building in which it is situated; "it projects the image of the Archives as being a warehouse, not an active institution," admits Wilson. Moreover, this modified office building lacks the proper environmental controls vital to archival conservation.

Heading Wilson's list of priorities for archival change is a plan to open up additional space for public access. At present, only one small reading room on the ground level is available to visitors.

"Part of our vision of the Archives is opening it up to exhibitions," he explains, in order to "interpret the full history of Ontario." At this point, the Archives could not even invite a busload of schoolchildren to explore the premises — there just isn't enough room for them.

Wilson wants the Archives to be seen as active and lively. "People in Ontario aren't used to it," he says. "In other provinces, the Archives are much more dynamic." Wilson would inject vigour by publicizing acquisitions and running workshops and seminars.

Also tagged for expansion are the conservation laboratories used for conserving photographs and paper. With a quarter million photographs dating from 1850 on file, plus 12,000 cubic feet of private records, diaries and other documents, the need for adequate lab space is acute.

New equipment would make fragile artifacts more accessible to the public. Up to 50,000 photos could be stored on a video disc. Fibre optics, laser photocopying, micrographics, and simplified copying techniques are some of the other technological devices required.

While 15,000 researchers turned to the Archives' facilities last year, the Archives will receive many more this year due to the Freedom of Information and Protection of Individual Privacy Act passed on January 1, 1988.

Since the Archives stores 110,000 cubic feet of records of the government of Ontario and its agencies from 1792 to the



Exhibition space is needed at the Ontario Archives to display highlights of its impressive collection. Photo courtesy Archives of Ontario.

present — the most complete holdings anywhere — "our suspicion is that journalists are going to find the Archives," Wilson concludes.

There is much work to be done, Wilson concedes, to bring the Archives of Ontario up to the same level of vitality displayed by other provincial archives. It must utilize the new technology available for prolonging the life of archival material; it must

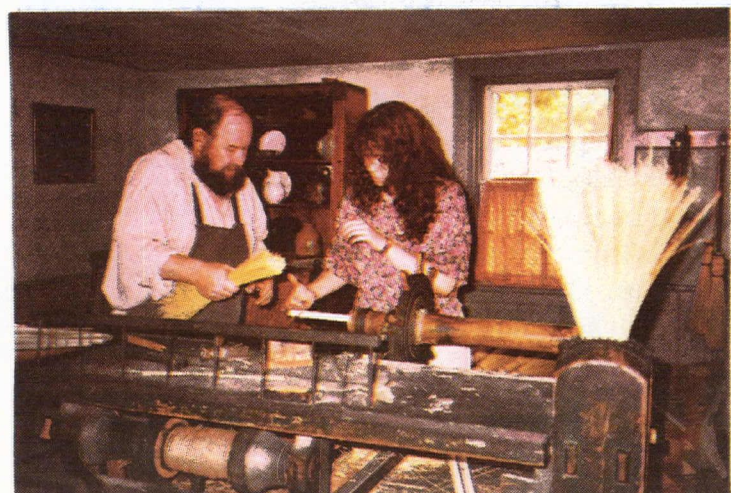
reach a larger public; it must tap Ontario's multicultural roots; and it must continue to search for the missing pieces of our past.

"Without the Archives and the thorough, documented record, historical research is seriously impaired," Wilson points out. "All depend on the Archives."

MARION BUTTERS is a Toronto-based journalist.

## The Museum Dilemma

### Let Us Entertain You



Broom making is demonstrated at Black Creek Pioneer Village as part of their ongoing program — one in which entertainment and education are skillfully combined.

By Jeanne Hughes  
Chairman, OHS Museums Committee

In this time of media madness, the watch word for museums might be "promote or perish!" Posters, brochures, magazines, and newspaper ads are all telling the world to beat paths to our doors. We entice visitors with concerts, plays, sales, and festivals. We promise "fun for the family" and "best entertainment values."

Where in our general promotional material do we see "instructional," "a worthwhile learning experience," "artifacts safely displayed," "well researched themes," or even "heritage preserved"? Usually nowhere, of course, because those in the promotion field tell us that such statements are just not attention grabbing or crowd drawing.

We in the museum field know the *raison d'être* for our museums — conservation, research, and exhibition. Also I

would bet that "education" appears in most museums' mission statements.

Fascinating though these components are to us, they just do not spell F-U-N to the prospective visitor or S-A-L-E-S to the promoter. The truth is that, like it or not, small institution or large, we are all in the numbers game because attendance figures are probably the only concrete way of proving our worth in the community to our funding bodies.

So we create new and different events and programs, the better to hang our promotional hats on. That in itself, of course, is not bad; it is both necessary and beneficial. But, as the promotional hat seems to be getting larger and larger and the promotional demand for pizzazz gets stronger and stronger, the relationship between the event theme and the museum's storyline is in danger of becoming more and more strained.

As funding becomes tighter, as the choice of places to spend the leisure dollar grows — thus increasing competitive one-upmanship between museums — the "specials" take over, tending to use up limited resources. This trend has been increasingly obvious through the 1980s.

In an article called "Marketing and Promotional Strategies in

the Museum World," published in the spring of 1983 in the *Museum Quarterly*, Douglas Worts wrote, "Those associated with the museum community are only too familiar with the pressures which are squeezing museum operations. The current cutback in government support for museums seems to be accompanied by demands for greater public accountability by these institutions. If 'accountability' means providing the general public with appropriate and relevant programming, then museums are caught in a fierce cross fire of having to expand their programmes to meet the needs and demands of a very broad public — but having to do so with a dwindling supply of money."

To repeat, there is nothing

wrong with paralleling popular trends; there is nothing wrong with innovative and entertaining programs and events that will attract visitors and repeat visitors to our museums. As with most things, however, the danger is from excess. It is an easy trap to fall into, well baited and tempting. The immediate rewards of increased attendance and revenue disguise the fact that too many bells and whistles and not enough research and substance ultimately affect the credibility of any museum.

This is not a new phenomenon. In Philadelphia in the early part of the 19th century, Charles Willson Peale opened America's first popular museum. To quote Edward P. Alexander

(See *Museum Dilemma*, p. 8)

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## Is This the Biggest Birthday Card in Ontario?

In preparation for the 1988 OHS Annual Conference to be held at the Yorkdale Holiday Inn from June 16 to 18, an enormous birthday card is currently being assembled in the Society's office.

All the participants and all the visitors at the 14 Heritage Showcases on February 6 were invited to sign their

name on labels to be affixed to our large free-standing panels.

These 24 panels saying "Happy Birthday to The Ontario Historical Society" and "Bonne Fête à Société historique de l'Ontario" will be five feet high by four feet wide.

Photographs from all the Showcases showing the

events, exhibits, displays, demonstrations, and programs that were presented in each of the 14 communities adorn this card. The panels, when assembled, cover approximately 80 running feet.

Is this the biggest birthday card in Ontario? Come to the Annual Conference and decide for yourself!



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THE REVEREND PETER JONES (KAHKEWAQUONABY)  
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Donald B. Smith

An articulate and deeply committed leader of the Ojibwa people, Peter Jones once personally presented to Queen Victoria a petition asking for the legal protection of the Indians' reserves in Upper Canada, and was largely responsible for the Mississaugas' adjustment to European culture and their survival as a cohesive group. This biography draws on Jones's letters, diaries, sermons, and his history of the Ojibwas, as well as on the diaries and letters of his English wife. From the author of *Long Lance: The Story of an Impostor*.

\$29.95



## Tavern in the Town

EARLY INNS AND TAVERNS OF ONTARIO

Margaret McBurney and Mary Byers

Photographs by Hugh Robertson

From the authors of *Rural Roots* and *The Governor's Road* comes this survey of the most important public buildings in pioneer communities: the inns and taverns, where all events of any importance took place, from elections to church services, from doctors' appointments to circuses. Over 200 illustrations.

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C. Ian Kyer and Jerome E. Bickenbach

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Ian M. Drummond

In large part departing from both the traditional staples interpretation of Canadian development and the newer emerging neo-Marxist orthodoxy, Drummond produces a balanced and lucid account of a pivotal period in Ontario's economic growth.

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Coming in May:

## Sir Robert Falconer

A BIOGRAPHY

James G. Greenlee

Biblical scholar, social critic, and internationalist, Robert Alexander Falconer was also the foremost Canadian university leader of his generation, serving as president of the University of Toronto from 1907 to 1932. James Greenlee's biography chronicles his development as an academic leader and a public man.

\$37.50



# Canadian Novelists Open Door to Our Past

In 1885, after the fall of Batoche and the defeat of his provisional government, Louis Riel is tried and hanged for treason.

In 1889 Buck O'Connor of Grimsby, Ontario, attempts to defy the Niagara rapids in a construction of moose skins and antlers — his mangled body is pulled from the river moments later.

And in 1920s Toronto, the city experiences the dynamics of a growing immigrant population, while the city's commissioner of public works consolidates his dream of building a palace to water — now the Scarborough filtration plant.

By Wayne Herrington

Events, people, and places of more distant times are suddenly brought into focus through the imagination and creativity of the Canadian novelist. And the novel — often dismissed as a too-personal interpretation of our collective story — augments what the best of historical writing can accomplish: it encourages us to explore our past.

Historical themes have been the inspiration for many recent Canadian novels. As a bridge to the past, the novel can make history come alive and often acts

as a catalyst for the reader to delve further into the subject matter. And in the retelling of historical moments, whether divisive to the country or not, a common ground through shared experience is revealed, a sense of the nation's identity is formed.

But perhaps the most important service of the novel is the entertainment that it provides. The following is a random selection of recent Canadian fiction, all of which guarantee unique glimpses into an exciting, sometimes spell-binding past.

A journey by a Jesuit priest to reach a northern mission in Huronia, and his test of faith along the way, forms the basis for Brian Moore's *Black Robe* (Penguin, 1987; \$5.95 pb; 246 pages).

Moore's acclaimed novel recreates the New France of the 17th century, when Quebec City was still a rudimentary wooden settlement serving as a base for fur trappers and soldiers. But it is the clash of two vastly different cultures — between the French and the native Huron, Iroquois, and Algonquin — that is at the heart of the novel.

Relying on the Jesuit *Relations*, the letters sent back by priests to their superiors in France, among other sources, Moore depicts the hardship encountered by Europeans in a new world, and introduces a more accurate portrayal of an indigenous race with an equally strong, but opposing, system of values and beliefs.

Rudy Wiebe's *The Scorched-Wood People* (McClelland and Stewart; New Canadian Library, 1981; \$6.95 pb; 352 pages) tells the story of the Metis between 1869 and 1885 and their charismatic leader, Louis Riel, one of the most controversial figures in Canadian history.

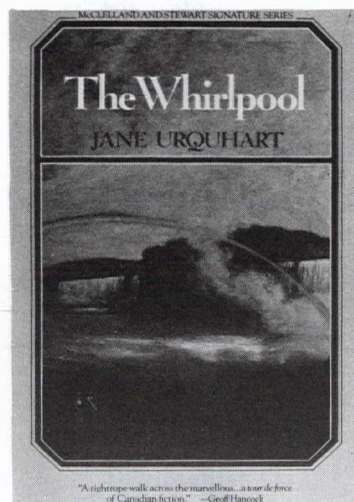
The events of the rebellions are familiar to many. The novel begins with Riel becoming president of the provisional government of Red River (now Manitoba) in 1869-70, and chronicles the execution of Thomas Scott, a Protestant land surveyor, Riel's exile to the United States, and his return in 1885 to the Saskatchewan district to lead the fight for settlers' rights.

Ultimately, the "Prophet of a New World" is defeated at Batoche and hanged for treason. However, Wiebe's novel offers a

distinctive interpretation of these events.

The archival testimony of Riel's diaries and the narrative voices of the Métis song writer Pierre Falcon and Riel himself are used to tell the story from the Métis point of view.

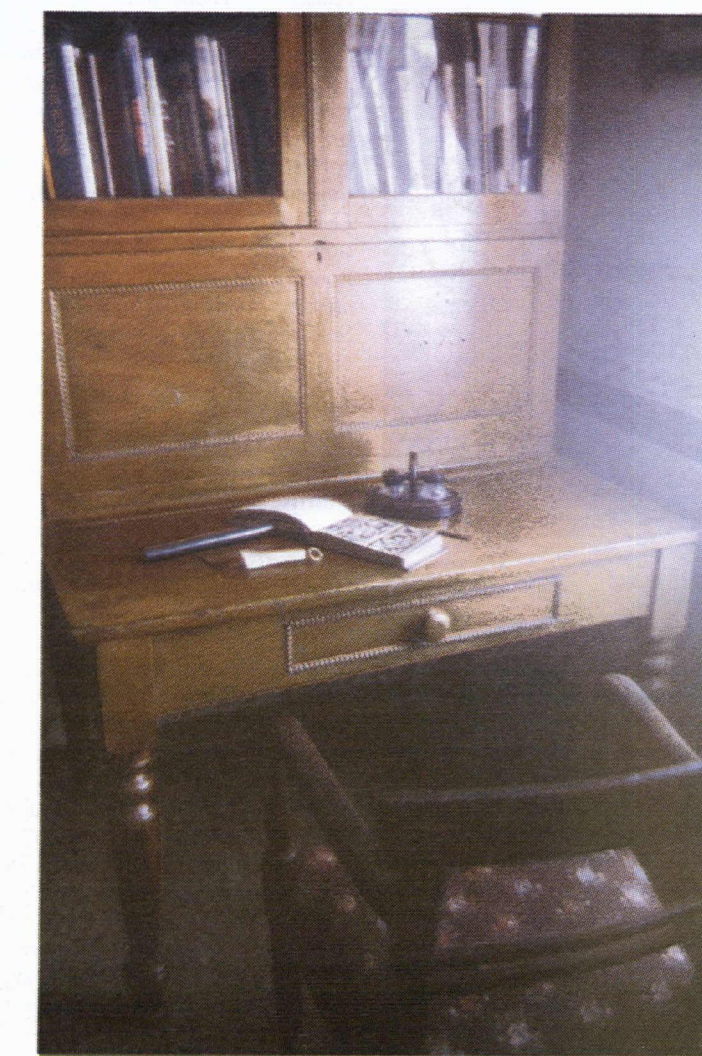
Wiebe writes of a people at odds with a "national policy" that allows the expropriation of their lands for the CPR and whose way of life is threatened by the influx of Anglo-Protestant immigration to the West. In so doing, he imparts a vision of a regional Western identity opposed to the economic concepts and political dominance of the East — an issue as contentious today as it was in the time of Riel and Macdonald.



Niagara Falls, Ontario, in 1889, is the setting for Jane Urquhart's *The Whirlpool* (McClelland and Stewart, 1986; \$12.95 pb; 240 pages).

Behind the town's funeral home is the cemetery where casualties of the War of 1812 are interred. But in this summer, Maud Grady, the undertaker's widow, is busy with the corpses of stuntmen, suicides, and accident victims fished from the Niagara.

It's the era of Blondin and other daredevils attracted by the danger and power of the Falls



So much of our history is revealed through the writing of novelists as well as historians. This mid-19th century desk belonged to a Newcastle Ontario doctor. The writing materials date from the 1860s. Photo courtesy Kerry Gould.

and the whirlpool of the river. And it attracts Fleda, who lives nearby with her husband David, a military historian obsessed with championing a *Canadian* victory in the War of 1812 and who dreams of Laura Secord.

Into their lives comes Patrick, a poet, and all are caught in the resultant whirlpool of events. Urquhart's novel is a wonderful evocation of time and place.

Timothy Findley's *The Wars* (Penguin, 1978; \$5.95 pb; 192 pages) won the Governor General's Award for fiction in 1977.

Letters, photographs, interviews, and family history are used in an archival approach to piece together the story of Robert Ross, a young man from Toronto caught in the cataclysm of the First World War. Ross's experiences in the "war to end all wars," and his ultimate destruction, form one of the most intense narratives in Canadian fiction.

And in almost sepia tones, Findley recreates the Toronto of an Edwardian age, a colonial society fiercely proud of its loyalty to King and country, whose innocence will be lessened by both the shared and the private horrors of war.

Michael Ondaatje's *In the Skin of a Lion* (McClelland and Stewart, 1987; \$22.50 hc; 244 pages) has been hailed as a tribute to the heroic labourers who built Toronto.

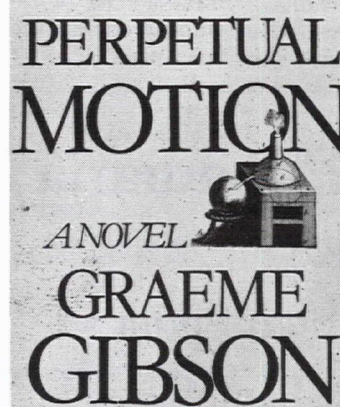
On one level, it is a love story. Patrick Lewis leaves his small Ontario town to come to Toronto in 1923. He eventually meets Clara, mistress of the missing millionaire Ambrose Small, and her friend, Alice Gull. Patrick will love both women, and each, in turn, will change his life.

Their lives are set against the backdrop of Toronto in the 1920s and '30s, a city experiencing the growth of an immigrant

work force and whose landscape is being changed by the visionary commissioner of public works, Rowland Harris.

Ondaatje creates a magical portrait: daring bridge workers spinning out webs of steel girders to create the Bloor Street Viaduct; tunnellers underneath Lake Ontario in 1930 digging

## And Bear In Mind:



Graeme Gibson, *Perpetual Motion* (Penguin, 1987; \$9.95 pb; 284 pages). Southern Ontario in the late 19th century — complete with Toronto whorehouses and public hangings — is the setting for settler Robert Fraser's obsessive quest to develop a perpetual motion machine.

Roch Carrier, *Heartbreaks Along the Road* (House of Anansi, 1987; \$19.95 pb; 530 pages). A satiric look at the effects of political power, patronage, and greed in the Quebec of Maurice Duplessis and his Union Nationale.

Heather Robertson, *Lily: A Rhapsody in Red* (General, 1987; \$5.95 pb; 328 pages). The saga of Mackenzie King and the fictional Lily Coolican continues into the 1920s and the

against the shale wall in order to lay intake pipes for the east-end water filtration plant; dyers in a leather factory, each man standing in a stone pool of dye, working the liquid into the animal skins, and himself emerging from the toxic pool a vibrant colour.

With these images, an undercurrent of discontent emerges: a growing awareness of the worker's condition and the gulf between rich and poor.

Ondaatje's novel is mesmerizing in its treatment of character, myth, and fact, and in its telling, he helps to imbue a modern city with a very vivid past.

## IN THE SKIN OF A LION

A NOVEL



MICHAEL ONDAATJE

With the publication of C. P. Stacey's *A Very Double Life* (1976) and the personal diaries of William Lyon Mackenzie King, renewed interest was created in the man who governed Canada for over 20 years.

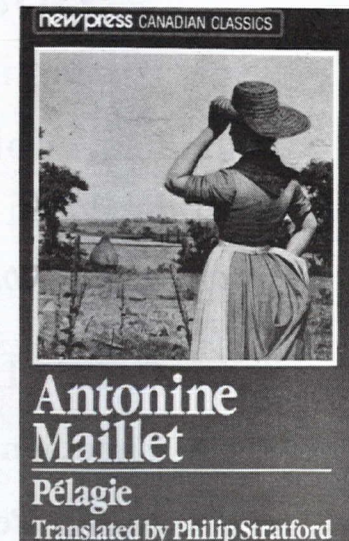
Heather Robertson's *Willie: A Romance* (General, 1984; \$5.95 pb; 464 pages) is an entertaining portrait of Mackenzie

(See *Novelists Open*, p. 8)

Great Depression of the '30s in this irreverent second volume of "The King Years."

Antoine Maillet's *Pélagie: The Return to a Homeland* (General, 1983; \$4.95 pb; 252 pages) recounts the special historical situation of the Acadians and their descendants.

Maillet's novel, awarded the Prix Goncourt, gives voice to the courage and determination of a people.



Hugh Hood, *The Swing in the Garden* (General, 1984; \$4.95 pb; 326 pages). Book 1 of the ambitious 12-volume cycle "The New Age/Le Nouveau siècle" dealing with the experience of living in Canada in the middle of the 20th century.

WAYNE HERRINGTON, a Toronto freelance editor, has spent over 10 years in the Canadian publishing industry.



# OHS Museums Committee Turns 35!

## Part 1: The committee forms



The OHS Museums Committee was established in 1953 to assist the growing number of community museums. This is the Woodrow Homestead, built in 1840, in Coldwater, Ontario. Photo courtesy George Duncan.

By Dorothy Duncan  
OHS Executive Director

The Ontario Historical Society has been concerned about the preservation of artifacts that reflect the history of Ontario for close to a century. That concern was first reflected in changes to the constitution adopted by the membership on May 23, 1898:

"The Society shall also engage in the collection, preservation, exhibition, and publication of materials for the study of history, especially the history of Ontario and Canada; to this end studying the archaeology of the Province, acquiring documents and manuscripts, obtaining narratives and records of pioneers, conducting a library of historical reference, maintaining a gallery of historical portraiture and an ethnological and historical museum, publishing and otherwise diffusing information relative to the

history of the Province and of the Dominion, and, in general, encouraging and developing within this Province the study of history."

The Society optimistically launched its campaign for a provincial museum immediately. It already had strong ties with museum facilities sponsored by the Department of Education. David Boyle, the first OHS secretary, was also Provincial Archaeologist and the curator of the Provincial Archaeological Museum.

To further its campaign for a provincial museum, the OHS attempted to arouse public and political interest by sponsoring a gala historical exhibition at Victoria College, University of Toronto, in June of 1899.

Critics of this venture were soon silenced as artifacts for the show flowed in from across Canada. The exhibition catalogue ran to 150 pages, and the modest admission fee of 25¢ assured an unprecedented success at the box office.

The Great Canadian Historical Exhibition appeared at first to have achieved its objective of proving to the public and the government that there was a great deal of historic material available that could be collected to establish a historical museum for the province. When George Ross, Minister of Education, gave the OHS space to house its library and collection of artifacts at the Toronto Normal School, the future of the provincial museum seemed assured.

Unfortunately, two events combined to turn the tide against the project. When George Ross became premier shortly after, he withdrew his support for a museum, as well as for many other historical and cultural initiatives. At the same time, Toronto's social elite, in combination with the University of Toronto, decided that the city would be better served by a museum that examined the full sweep of mankind's development.

In 1912 the Royal Ontario Museum opened to the public, and the OHS realized that its vision of a provincial museum for Ontario might never be attained. This turn of events also confirmed the importance of the community museums being developed by local historical societies. Without a central repository, the onus for preserving Ontario's artifacts fell to local organizations and institutions.

Many of the OHS's affiliated local historical societies were already amassing collections of historical artifacts and exploring the possibility of opening museums of their own.

By 1950 the number of museums was growing rapidly. *Ontario History* carried articles in

every issue about the new museums that were opening or the expansion of established ones.

Finally, at the OHS Annual Meeting held at Kingston in June 1953, the first steps were taken to establish an organization that would serve the museum community. On the morning of June 20, 1953, an informal meeting of 15 museum workers attending the Annual Meeting was called. At that first meeting they decided that they could benefit from an association of museum workers.

During the formal business meeting of the Society later in the day, the issue of eligibility for grants for local historical and pioneer museums from the Community Programs Branch of the Ministry of Education was raised by Mr. Hanna, President of the York Pioneer and Historical Society. Based on this issue as well as the growing museum activities of the historical societies affiliated with the OHS, the members at that meeting decided to set up a

Museums Committee.

The Local Museums Committee of The Ontario Historical Society met again later that year in Hamilton on September 19 and 20. Fifteen representatives attended this 1953 meeting.

At this meeting some firm decisions were made concerning the type of services the committee should offer to the museum community. Plans were made to compile a directory of Ontario local museums, to organize a workshop, and to prepare a program for museum workers.

A questionnaire was prepared and sent to the 75 museums in Ontario. The response was remarkable; all but two replied. The questionnaire became the basis of the booklet *A Guide to Local Museums of Ontario*, published by the Ontario Department of Travel and Publicity. It was designed to help tourists locate and enjoy local community museums.

Look for more on the growth of the OHS Museums Committee and its contribution to Ontario museums in the next issue of the OHS Bulletin.

## Thank You OHS Supporters

By John Bonser  
Chairman, OHS Fundraising Committee

When considering what should be included in a special publication such as this, with its emphasis on reflecting on the past and anticipating the future, it would perhaps be easy to forget some of those day-to-day contributions that enable us to be so effective in the heritage field.

Among these, a major contribution to the affairs of the Society comes from those who support us financially. Whether they be major donors from the corporate world or donors from our own membership, their continuing assistance enables us to undertake programs that we may otherwise not be able to afford.

On behalf of the Fundraising Committee, I would like to say a special thank you to all our donors with the hope that this tangible way of supporting the affairs of the Society continues to flourish and expand during the next 100 years.

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## Novelists Open Door to Past (Continued from page 7)

King's early days and of a wartime Canada struggling to attain political maturity.

King's romantic interest is the fictional Lily Coolican, a woman also involved with Talbot Papineau, King's rival for leadership of the Liberal Party.

Robertson's novel is peopled with leading figures of the time — Wilfrid Laurier, Robert Borden, Sam Hughes, and Lord Beaverbrook, among others — and gives a behind-the-scenes view of society and politics in the nation's capital.

Above all, the novel offers insight into the troubled psyche

and the absorbing private life of arguably Canada's most eccentric prime minister.

## Museum Dilemma (Continued from page 5)

in *Museums in Motion*, when Mr. Peale's museum was faced with increasingly heavy competition, "the result was that the museum began to sacrifice the 'rational amusement' of its educational and scientific programs to become more entertaining." By the 1840s the museum had featured such attractions as Signor Hellene an, Italian one-man band, the "Belgian Giant," Hungarian minstrels, and sleight-of-hand artists!

Well, we've come a long way since then; indeed we've come a

long way in the last two or three decades. Museums are, for the most part, now accepted as lively and interesting and F-U-N.

In our struggle for public approbation and financial freedom, however, let's not sacrifice the rational amusement of our programs just to become more entertaining. The demand for popular programming will go on. We must continue to seek that elusive happy medium that provides enticing programming without jeopardizing values and integrity.

The OHS Bulletin is the quarterly newsletter of The Ontario Historical Society, 5151 Yonge Street, Willowdale, Ontario, Canada M2N 5P5. Telephone (416) 226-9011. Publication dates are January, March, May, August, and October; copy is due on the 20th of November, January, March, June, August respectively.

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.

Unsolicited manuscripts are welcome, but cannot be returned unless accompanied by a stamped, self-addressed envelope. The views expressed by the contributors and advertisers are not necessarily those of The Ontario Historical Society.



The several classes of membership in the Society are: Individual/Institutional \$15; Family \$18; Sustaining \$50; Life \$300; Patron \$500; Benefactor \$1,000; Affiliated societies \$35. Membership is open to all individuals and societies interested in the history of Ontario. The OHS Bulletin is sent free of charge to all members of the Society. The Society's quarterly scholarly journal, *Ontario History*, is available to individual and affiliated institutional members for \$12 per year, and to nonmembers and non-affiliated institutional members for \$25.

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The members of the Executive Committee of The Ontario Historical Society are: Douglas Leighton, *President*; John Bonser, *First Vice-President*; Margaret Machell, *Second Vice-President*; Matt Bray, *Past President*; James Clemens, *Treasurer*; Beth Hanna, *Secretary*; John Abbott, Jeanne Hughes, Maureen Hunt, Glenn Lockwood, Robert Nicholls, Maurice Cabana-Proulx, Ian Wilson, *Editor, Ontario History*; Laurel Sefton MacDowell, *Legal Adviser*; David McFall, *Executive Director*; Dorothy Duncan.

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