

NOTES AND COMMENTS - NOUVELLES BREVES

MATERIAL CULTURE RESEARCH AT PARKS CANADA

Material culture research at Parks Canada is conducted in both the history and archaeology sections to support the development and interpretation of National Historic Sites. Although much of research thus initiated is an ad hoc response to these requirements and many of the studies specific in nature, each section functions with a permanent staff who have acquired experience in broad subject areas. Over a period of time the data which is generated by such studies becomes an information bank for subsequent research.

The staff of the archaeology section study those artifacts which are recovered through excavation. These tend to be the durable objects such as ceramics, glass, metal, pipes and buttons. The researchers in the history section study interiors and furnishings, technology, social customs, crafts and industries. Both groups interpret the artifacts of daily life by applying the methods of historical research, anthropology and any other discipline which can contribute insights to the problem at hand.

Most material culture research today (particularly the historic period) is conducted by large institutions and government agencies. These agencies require the information in order to interpret historic sites and exhibits presented to the public. Material culture has been largely ignored by the academic disciplines whose methods it employs, each faculty assuming that such research is properly within the scope of the other. One of the reasons for this confusion is that the interdisciplinary approach and multitude of topics covered by material culture have hampered the development of a body of theoretical knowledge which normally characterizes an academic discipline. At Parks Canada we see a need for those conducting material culture research to establish an organization where research

standards and direction can be discussed and where information can be exchanged.

Parks Canada employees share the concern of other researchers about the quantity of data being accumulated by agencies whose mandates do not accommodate the need for communication between colleagues. Many of those who need information are not aware of the periodical literature that exists or the potential of certain sources of information. For example, museum curators could benefit greatly from the results of archaeological excavations. Unlike objects purchased from collections or dealers, those recovered from controlled excavations constitute a "time-capsule" and are an excellent indicator of actual use and context for a specific geographical area.

At Parks Canada, both material history sections are attempting to come to grips with the information problems generated by their own research. Mechanized retrieval systems are being tried to index or otherwise manage data. In addition, the Research Division publishes two periodicals: Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, and History and Archaeology/Histoire et Archéologie. Unedited manuscripts (Manuscript Report Series) have been issued in limited quantities for deposit in the archives of each province where they may be consulted. A list follows of available titles in the two periodical series. Titles in the Manuscript Report Series will be listed in the next issue of the Bulletin.

We look forward to the opportunity of exchanging information with our colleagues across Canada. We hope that sufficient interest will be generated by the Bulletin so that a formal organization can be formed to assure its continuance.

Elizabeth Wylie
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History and Archaeology/Histoire et Archéologie

1. Inventaire des marchés de construction des archives civiles de Québec, 1800-1870, by Geneviève G. Bastien, Doris D. Dubé and Christina Southam. 1975. 3 vols. \$20.00; \$24.00 outside Canada.
2. Histoire économique et sociale de Saint-Lin, 1805-1883, et l'importance de la famille Laurier, by Réal Bélanger. 1975. \$4.00; \$4.80 outside Canada.
3. Historique structural du fort George, by Yvon Desloges. 1975. \$5.00; \$6.00 outside Canada.
4. Plans de l'architecture domestique inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal; Plans de l'architecture commerciale et industrielle inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal; Plans de l'architecture publique, de l'architecture religieuse et du génie mécanique inventoriés aux Archives Nationales du Québec à Montréal, by André Giroux, Nicole Cloutier and Rodrigue Bédard. 1975. 3 vols. \$11.00; \$13.20 outside Canada.
5. A Report on a West Coast Whaling Canoe Reconstructed at Port Renfrew, B.C., by E.Y. Arima. 1975. Canada \$5.50, other countries \$6.60.

Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History/
Lieux historiques canadiens: Cahiers d'archéologie et d'histoire

1. Archaeological Investigations of the National Historic Sites Service, 1962-1966, John H. Rick; A Classification System for Glass Beads for the Use of Field Archaeologists, K.E. And M.A. Kidd; The Roma Settlement at Brudenell Point, Prince Edward Island, Margaret Coleman. Reprinted 1974. \$3.00.
2. Contributions from the Fortress of Louisbourg -- No. 1. Archaeological Research at the Fortress of Louisbourg, 1961-1965, Edward McM. Larrabee; A "Rescue Excavation" at the Princess Half-bastion, Fortress of Louisbourg, Bruce W. Fry; An Archaeological Study of Clay Pipes from the King's Bastion, Fortress of Louisbourg, Iain C. Walker. Out of print.
3. Comparisons of the Faunal Remains from French and British Refuse Pits at Fort Michilimackinac: A Study in Changing Subsistence Patterns, Charles E. Cleland; The French in Gaspé, 1534 to 1760, David Lee; The Armstrong Mound on Rainy River, Ontario, Walter A. Kenyon. \$3.00.

4. A Brief History of Lower Fort Garry, Dale Miquelon; The Big House, Lower Fort Garry, George C. Ingram; Industrial and Agricultural Activities at Lower Fort Garry, George C. Ingram; The Sixth Regiment of Foot at Lower Fort Garry, William R. Morrison; The Second Battalion, Quebec Rifles, at Lower Fort Garry, William R. Morrison. Out of print.
5. Excavations at Lower Fort Garry, 1965-1967; A General Description of Excavations and Preliminary Discussions, James V. Chism. \$3.00.
6. A History of Rocky Mountain House, Hugh A. Dempsey; The Excavation and Historical Identification of Rocky Mountain House, William C. Noble. \$3.00.
7. Archaeological Investigations at Signal Hill, Newfoundland, 1965-66, Edward B. Jelks. \$3.00.
8. The Canals of Canada, John P. Heisler. \$5.00.
9. The Canadian Lighthouse, Edward F. Bush; Table Glass Excavated at Fort Amherst, Prince Edward Island, Paul McNally; Halifax Waterfront Buildings: An Historical Report, Susan Buggey. \$7.75.
10. The Architectural Heritage of the Rideau Corridor, Barbara A. Humphreys; Glassware Excavated at Fort Gaspereau, New Brunswick, Jane E. Harris; Commissioners of the Yukon, 1897-1918, Edward F. Bush. \$5.00.
11. The Battle of Queenston Heights, Carol Whitfield; A History of Fort George, Upper Canada, Robert S. Allen; The Battle of Châteauguay, Victor J.H. Suthren. \$5.00.
12. Contributions from the Fortress of Louisbourg -- No. 2. Lime Preparation at 18th-Century Louisbourg, Charles S. Lindsay; Louisbourg Guardhouses, Charles S. Lindsay; A Survey of Louisbourg Gunflints, T.M. Hamilton and Bruce W. Fry. \$7.00.
13. All That Glitters: A Memorial to Ottawa's Capital Theatre and its Predecessors, Hilary Russell; Glassware Excavated at Beaubassin, Nova Scotia, Jane E. Harris; Sir Sam Hughes (1853-1921), Carol Whitfield. \$6.50.
14. The British Indian Department and the Frontier in North America, 1755-1830, Robert S. Allen; The B.C. Mills Prefabricated System: The Emergence of Ready-made Buildings in Western Canada, G.E. Mills and D.W. Holdsworth. \$5.75.*
15. A History of Martello Towers in the Defence of British North America, 1796-1871, Ivan J. Saunders; Report of the 1972 Archaeological Excavations of the Market Shoal Tower, Kingston, Ontario, Donald A. Harris. \$7.00.*

* To be published in 1976.

16. The Battle of the Restigouche, Judith Beattie and Bernard Pothier; Table Glass from the Wreck of the Machault, Paul McNally; The Western European Coarse Earthenwares from the Wreck of the Machault, K.J. Barton; The Cochrane Ranch, William Naftel.*
17. The Halifax Citadel, 1825-60: A Narrative and Structural History, John Joseph Greenough.*

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L'ETUDE DU MOBILIER ACADIEN AU VILLAGE HISTORIQUE ACADIEN

Comme tout village historique, le Village Historique Acadien, 1780-1880, est fort préoccupé pour la conservation de ce qui reste du patrimoine acadien. Depuis plus de trois ans, une équipe s'affaire à la collection de pièces d'antiquités à caractère acadien. Etant, par le passé, un peuple n'ayant pas les ressources financières comparables à leur voisin, c'est avec fascination que l'on découvre sans cesse des pièces de mobilier entièrement réalisés à la main. Il est alors impossible de faire l'interprétation de la majorité de notre collection par l'étude des maisons, de fabrication de meubles de l'époque, ou encore, par l'étude approfondie d'un ébéniste fort connu. Chaque père de famille était, en plus d'occuper maintes autres fonctions, un ébéniste fournissant et construisant pour sa famille les meubles dont il avait besoin. Par conséquent, l'approche utilisée au Village Historique Acadien par l'équipe de conservation est d'étudier les techniques de fabrication, par rapport aux outils qui pouvaient exister et surtout à ceux que pouvait se procurer l'Acadien du début dix-neuvième siècle. C'est ainsi, par exemple, que nous avons découvert que la grande majorité des pièces de bois qui sont normalement faites au tour, étaient en Acadie faites au canif ou au couteau croche.

Par ailleurs, l'équipe de conservation doit toujours retenir, et cela avec preuves à l'appui, le côté traditionnel de l'Acadien du dix-neuvième siècle. Démuni de tout et surtout isolé, l'ancêtre venu de Port Royal avait

* To be published in 1976.

conservé certaines techniques pendant fort longtemps au dix-neuvième siècle. C'est ainsi que pendant qu'au Québec ou au sud du Nouveau-Brunswick, nous constatons, à cette époque, la montée des meubles de style, c'est encore le meuble d'esprit colonial qui persistait dans les régions acadiennes.

Avec autant de caractéristiques, la restauration de ces meubles nécessite une technique fort différente de tout autre projet de restauration. Il est impératif, lors d'une restauration d'une pièce acadienne, d'utiliser ces mêmes outils à caractère archaïque que nos ancêtres utilisaient. En plus, il faut aussi répéter les mêmes erreurs que souvent l'ancêtre commettait, en grande partie, à cause de son manque d'expérience comme ébéniste, et aussi parce qu'il était surtout affairé à des activités plus urgentes, pour la survie de sa famille. En dernier lieu, il ne faut surtout pas négliger le côté esthétique que souvent, malgré son manque de talent, l'auteur de la pièce tente d'exposer.

L'étude du meuble acadien n'est encore qu'à ses débuts, et plusieurs autres détails nous échappent pour analyser cette partie du patrimoine acadien. A titre d'exemple, très peu de choses nous sont connues sur les influences extérieures. Jusqu'à quel point l'Acadien copiait et modifiait ce qu'il connaissait et voyait en provenance des régions voisines. Il nous est aussi difficile, pour le moment, d'évaluer et de justifier l'apport de la culture amérindienne pour la confection de certaines pièces de mobilier. Cependant, nous savons que l'Acadien d'hier était un créateur, et cela avec peu d'outils et beaucoup d'imagination.

Clarence LeBreton
Village Historique Acadien
Caraquet, N.B.

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DEVELOPING DOCUMENTATION: THE SHARMAN COLLECTION*

In August 1974 a collection of Manitoba Sioux and Plains-Ojibwa material was brought to the attention of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by Ms. B. Sharman of Winnipeg. The material had been collected by Ms. Sharman's uncle, Mr. Edward Dickson, from the Oak Lake area ca. 1880-1890. On the recommendation of the ethnologist, this collection was purchased by the museum for the people of Manitoba.

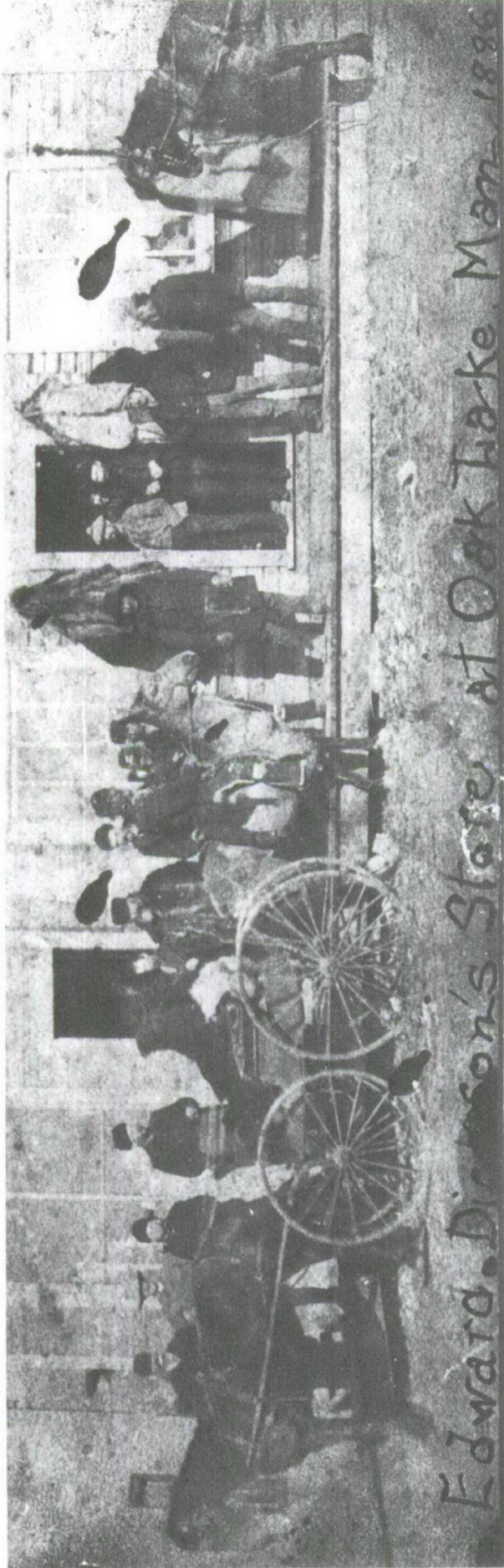
The Sharman collection is made up of 27 artifacts. All of the artifacts, except for possibly a few Plains-Ojibwa pieces, are Manitoba Sioux. The items range from utilitarian artifacts to decorative clothing. Minimal restoration work is required to bring them all into exhibitable condition.

Although the documentation on the collection was somewhat sparse, its ethnographic value for Manitoba history was unquestionable. As well, there did appear to be sufficient data to attempt a thorough, augmented cataloguing, and to employ a somewhat different approach to collections documentation. The basic idea would be to place the collection within a historical context in Manitoba. The emphasis would be placed not only on the detailed technical cataloguing of the individual artifacts from the material culture of the Sioux, but also equally on the personal history of the collector, the provenance, and on those documentary links already built into the collection itself. The process would also include research into other collections of similar material from the same time period and area for relevant correlations. It was felt that the strength and value of this system as it applies to the museum historian, ethnographer and curator would be in its ability to maintain a sort of historic continuity, in other words to provide a foundation on which the more elaborate and speculative historical theory could be constructed.

* Editors' note: Although the Bulletin's current area of interest does not include ethnological studies, this article on collections documentation is a useful example for material history as well.



Edward Dickson as a young man.
Source: Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature



Edward Dickson's Store at Oak Lake, Manitoba, 1886.

Source: Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

With the aid of interviews, the museum library, the Archives of Manitoba, the Public Archives of Canada, and Ms. Sharman's notes and clippings, various chapters in an incomplete history were prepared and recorded. The following account sketches briefly some of the research on the personal history, the provenance and the documentary links in the collection itself.

Mr. Dickson was born in 1855 in Clarence Twp., Russell Co., Ontario and moved to Manitoba about 1881, where he began his career outfitting the construction crews of the C.P.R. with necessities from his tent store. After the C.P.R. gangs moved further west he settled down at Oak Lake, Manitoba, where he built a general store. He also acted as clerk and treasurer for the municipality and commissioner to take affidavits. In 1885 he was elected M.L.A. for Landsdowne constituency, a position he held until 1896 when he moved to Winnipeg. Mr. Dickson had developed a keen interest in chemistry and devoted much leisure time towards the invention of the superior smokeless gunpowder. In time he achieved this goal and began its manufacture in Winnipeg, in Quebec and finally in Swanton, Vermont. His powder works were called the Robin Hood Powder Company. Mr. Dickson died in Swanton, Vermont in 1903.

Mr. Dickson's store at Oak Lake served not only the C.P.R. workers but also many of the local citizens of the surrounding area. As we understand it, many of the Sioux people from the reserve made purchases at his store and frequently paid for them with beadwork, leatherwork and other handicrafts. During this period Mrs. Dickson became an avid student of the Dakota language, learning from native and white Dakota speakers in the community. She organized a Sunday School for the children and parents on the reserve and held it in their teepees during the summer months. It was during this period, 1885-95, that the Dicksons acquired their collection, probably in the form of gifts and bartered exchange.

In 1885 the Sioux were still recent arrivals in Manitoba, for the most part refugees from the Sibley and Sully expeditions of 1863 into the lower Santee agencies, driven north to seek the hospitality of the Canadian

government. Their people were of the Wahpetan and Wahpekute bands of the Santee Sioux. In 1877 a deputation of Sioux requested a reserve from the government and by 1878 their Chief Heahde was granted one near Oak Lake. An agricultural program was implemented for their subsistence and they called their reserve Owoju (place where they harvest). M. Gontran Laviolette of Regina, interviewed on the subject of Sioux from Oak Lake, suggested that the artifacts were probably made in the lower Santee agencies and transported from there. He elaborated further to explain that the material culture of the past had no place in the recently acquired agricultural scheme and, during times of hunger and need, was willingly traded for goods or cash.

The focus of research was also directed towards certain individual artifacts with documentary connections. Mr. Dickson had recorded the name and date of the original owner and most probably the maker of one of the war clubs -- Maza Kaga, the Iron worker, 1889. Ms. Sharman remembered that the cane in the collection was also from Maza Kaga, who apparently was a good friend of the Dicksons. Our research into the name Maza Kaga at Oak Lake had revealed a signature on a land agreement document for 1905. The research might very well have ended there but for the fruitful results of a travelling exhibit of the collection. The collection was transported to the Brandon Friendship Centre where many people from the surrounding area came to view it. The results were that many of our photographs were identified including one of Maza Kaga himself, better known to government officials as Tom Blacksmith. We were also informed that his son, Jim Blacksmith, was alive and would be available for an interview. The follow-up research produced still more information on Tom Blacksmith and Oak Lake from new sources at the Public Archives.

Lastly, before embarking on the detailed technical catalogue of the material, the W.D. Wallis photo and material collection of the Manitoba Museum was researched for more correlative information on the Manitoba Sioux at Portage and Oak Lake.

The dossier on the collection has expanded far beyond our original

research expectations, certainly more than can be included in this article. Probably the most important aspect of this research still is its potential to grow further, to gather new information and to move in a variety of diverse but related directions. Most anthropological collections have those properties necessary to widen research perspectives and in so doing, to open a more complete narrative history for those researchers following who wish to pursue some related avenue of cross-cultural study. By expanding the historical variables of the collection, the researcher increases the long-range significance of the collection. Ultimately, it is transformed into a more useful research tool by itself.

The Sharman collection has been transformed in this way and has become a significant ethnographic acquisition for the museum and, as such, a relevant contribution to Manitoba society. Because there are still myriad questions left unanswered, uncountable doors to be unlocked, it is our hope that those reading this article and having something to add to the history in any way will be kind enough to send it along.

Douglas Leonard
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

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"UN MOULIN FAISANT FARINE"

Tel est le titre d'une étude réalisée au Musée d'archéologie de l'Est du Québec au cours de l'année 1975 et dont le rapport sera disponible au début de 1976.

L'objectif poursuivi était de remettre en marche un produit naturel fabriqué de façon artisanale, tout en rétablissant pour le public, l'accès au lieu de fabrication: le moulin à farine. Il s'agissait, en somme, d'étudier chacun des moulins encore existants dans la région et de déterminer lequel pourrait reprendre la fabrication de farine et ce, de la manière la plus économique et dans les plus brefs délais.

Partant de l'inventaire des moulins et sites de moulins déjà réalisé par le Musée d'archéologie, nous avons localisé vingt-six sites de moulins dans Kamouraska et vingt et un dans le comté de Rivière-du-Loup. Six moulins restent encore debouts dans Kamouraska et seulement quatre dans Rivière-du-Loup. L'approche de ces dix moulins exigeait une description comparative des mécanismes ainsi qu'une étude de l'importance ethno-historique de chacun. Mais il était impossible d'étudier la technologie des moulins sans en illustrer tout le fonctionnement. Nous avons donc confié à un architecte le soin de dresser les plans du moulin le mieux conservé et le plus représentatif de la technologie traditionnelle.

Ce moulin, bâti vers 1890, est situé à Saint-Pascal de Kamouraska et sa roue à godets de vingt pieds de diamètre faisait tourner trois moulanges de pierre. Seul un relevé architectural à l'échelle comme celui qui fut effectué pouvait mettre en lumière certaines particularités de la charpenterie de moulins.

D'après ce plan, on peut aisément expliquer les principes fondamentaux de la production d'énergie, de "tête d'eau" et "d'éclusées". Le cycle de l'énergie sera aussi décrit et un glossaire des termes (populaires et scientifiques) ainsi que les caractéristiques et les usages de chacun des appareils et engrenages ont été dressés. Graphiquement, on pourra suivre le grain de blé du crible au bluteau.

En plus de nous renseigner sur la technologie des moulins à eau, cette étude fera connaître quelques noms de charpentiers de moulins de l'Est du Québec. Ces artisans peuvent nous servir de fils conducteurs qui nous mèneront aux moulins qu'ils ont érigés. Cette étape, plus archivistique que la précédente, apporte un éclairage différent et nouveau dans l'étude de la technologie des moulins à farine et des artisans qui les bâtissaient.

Au fond, cette étude n'élabore pas de grandes théories, mais elle apporte des éléments, des indices, des pistes à partir desquels une étude approfondie pourrait débiter. Le relevé architectural et technique des appareils, le fonctionnement de chacune des pièces par rapport aux autres

et le vocabulaire qui s'y rattache ne sont que des éléments de base pour étudier la charpenterie de moulins.

Une telle étude visait d'abord la mise en état d'un moulin dans le but de lui faire reprendre la transformation de blé en farine.

Mais, devant la nécessité de sauver ces derniers moulins, il y avait, avant tout, l'urgence d'en connaître au moins les bâtisseurs et leur technologie.

Et c'est ce que nous rapporte un relevé architectural des mécanismes et une minutieuse recherche en archives.

Régis Jean
Musée d'archéologie de l'Est du Québec
Rivière-du-Loup, P.Q.

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THE NEW BRUNSWICK HISTORICAL RESOURCES ADMINISTRATION
AND THE COORDINATION OF RESEARCH

The New Brunswick Historical Resources Administration was established in 1967, partly as a response to the provincial preparations for Canada's Centennial, partly in response to the needs which arose as a result of the building of the Mactaquac Hydroelectric Dam Development, and partly as a result of a burgeoning awareness that historical assets are a non-renewable resource. The Administration is a separate agency of government reporting through a Minister-in-Charge who is, by tradition, the Minister of Education. The branches include the Provincial Archives, the Legislative Library, the Museums Branch and the Research and Development Branch, with the King's Landing Historic Village and the New Brunswick Museum as affiliated institutions.

In the past eight years the Administration has gathered together much of the expertise which is needed to enable it to respond to the problems

of preserving our cultural, educational and material heritage. Major efforts have been made in actual preservation and a good start has been made in terms of formulating policies and long-range plans.

With planning has come an increased emphasis on the importance of research in all branches, but particularly in that of the Research and Development Branch, directed by Michael O'Rourke. He has been successful in establishing a formal research sector within his branch, with four professional research historians, and is attempting to effect the possibilities of greater cooperation and sharing of research studies and information throughout the Administration.

Accordingly, on October 29, 1975, a conference took place at the Acadian Village in Caraquet, (a historic village being developed by the Research and Development Branch and financed by the Community Improvement Corporation and D.R.E.E.), which was attended by representatives of the research divisions within Historical Resources. The objectives of the sessions were to bring about a better understanding of the possibilities and problems involved in material history research and to discuss methods of effecting greater cooperation and efficiency.

The major topic of concern involved two aspects: duplication of work effort and activities, and the availability of material researched by those within the framework of the Administration.

In an attempt to rectify these concerns, several major decisions were made. The first was that an index or file would be established in the Provincial Archives, where research studies and reports would be available to all researchers and historians.

It was also decided that a directory of resources and resource people throughout the Historical Resources Administration and its affiliates should be available, either through publication in a journal or through the New Brunswick Museums Association.

Carol Anne Nicholson
 Research and Development Branch
 New Brunswick Historical Resources Commission

PROGRAMS ON ALBERTA'S HISTORICAL RESOURCES

The Historical Resources Division of Alberta Culture is undertaking several programs related to the material history of the province.

The Heritage Sites program is responsible for the documentation and registration of important sites in the province. The interpretation of selected sites is also handled by this program.

The history program at the Provincial Museum preserves and interprets the material history of Alberta's intrusive peoples. In 1976, new exhibits on steampower and craftsmen's tools are scheduled to open in the museum's galleries.

In addition, the Circulating Exhibits Program has several historical exhibits which are available to travel across Canada. Included are displays on "Alberta at the Turn of the Century", "Women's Fashion 1880's to 1950's", "The Glitter of the Twenties" and several biographical stories of well-known Albertans. For further information, write to the Circulating Exhibits Program, Provincial Museum of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Avenue, Edmonton, Alberta.

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NEWS FROM NEWFOUNDLAND

The Newfoundland Museum is currently researching the history of the lighting apparatus located at the Bonavista Lighthouse. This history will include the dating and place of origin of the apparatus, how it worked and any repairs made. The lighthouse itself is being restored by the Historic Sites Section of the province's Historic Resources Division. The Museum is also compiling a list of all ships registered in Newfoundland; to date the list is completed back to 1900.

A new exhibit, "Downtown Yesterday", will open at the Newfoundland Museum in mid-March and be on display for several months. It features replicas of turn-of-the-century storefronts and will contain many fine artifacts from the collection. Of special interest will be the general store which the visitor will be able to browse through.

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WESTERN DEVELOPMENT MUSEUM

The Western Development Museum has received funding from Our Lady of the Prairie Foundation in Saskatoon to conduct a research project on the role of religion in prairie history. This project will examine the relationship between religious belief and various aspects of the past: man's response to the environment, the creation of a society, ideal or otherwise, prairie politics, social action. One result of the study will be a permanent display in the Museum. This is a new departure for the Western Development Museum since it marks the first time that a project of this kind has been funded solely by an agency unrelated to the Museum.

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RECENT ACQUISITION AT THE MANITOBA MUSEUM OF MAN AND NATURE

Privy Councillor's Uniform
of
Senator Thomas A. Crerar, P.C., CC., LL.D.
1876 - 1974

On 14 July 1975 the Museum was offered the Full Dress Uniform of a Privy Councillor worn by the late Thomas A. Crerar, P.C., CC., LL.D., at the Coronation of King George VI in 1937, and at the ceremonies during the Royal Visit to Canada of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth in 1939.



Thomas Alexander Crerar (1876-1974) had a distinguished business and political career: President of the Grain Growers' Grain Company (later United Grain Growers) 1907; Minister of Agriculture 1917-19; Leader of the Progressive Party in the House of Commons 1921; Minister of Railways and Canals in the King government 1929-30; Minister of Immigration 1935; Minister of Mines and Resources 1936-45; appointed to the Senate 1945.

This style of uniform was prescribed for Privy Councillors, Cabinet Ministers and Ambassadors. It was worn on formal ceremonial occasions until 1939 and is still worn today by Provincial Lieutenant-Governors.

The uniform was donated by Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Naylor of Victoria, B.C., daughter and son-in-law of the late Senator Crerar.

The photo of Senator Thomas A. Crerar was taken in London, England in 1937 while he was attending the Coronation of George VI.

MERCURY SERIES
PUBLICATIONS

Each component of the National Museum of Man, (the History and Communications Divisions, the Canadian Ethnology Service, the Archaeological Survey of Canada, the Canadian Centre for Folk Culture Studies and the Canadian War Museum), provides papers for publication in the Mercury Series. These are available from the following address on receipt of a cheque made payable to the Receiver General of Canada. Since the mark-up on these publications is negligible no discount is allowed for bulk or institutional sales.

Marketing Services Division,
National Museums of Canada,
360 Lisgar Street,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

At present the History Division Mercury Series consists of the following papers:

1972

- No. 1 "The Twenties in Western Canada" edited by S.M. Trofimenkoff. 259 p. \$2.50

Ten papers presented at the Western Canada Studies Conference in March, 1972, which treat a broad spectrum of social and political topics in western Canada. Authors include D. Bercuson, Don Page, J. Thompson and Pat Roy.

1973

- No. 2 "History Division: Annual Review 1972" by F.J. Thorpe. 22 p.; on request.
- No. 3 "Mid Forests Wild: A Study of the Concept of wilderness in the Writings of Susanna Moodie, J.W.D. Moodie, Catherine Parr, Traill and Samuel Strickland, c. 1830-1850" by Edward H. Dahl. 59 p., 4 illustrations. \$1.00

This brief study uses content analysis to provide a refreshing approach to understanding the experience of early Canadian pioneers.

PUBLICATIONS DE LA
COLLECTION MERCURE

Chaque division du Musée national de l'Homme, (l'Histoire, les Communications, le Service canadien d'ethnologie, la Commission archéologique du Canada, le Centre canadien d'études sur la Culture traditionnelle et le Musée de Guerre), fournit des articles à la Collection Mercure. On peut les commander de la source ci-dessous, en adressant une demande accompagnée d'un chèque libellé au nom du Receveur Général du Canada. La marge de profit étant très mince, il est impossible d'accorder des escomptes de quantité ou d'établissement.

Service du Marketing,
Musées nationaux du Canada,
360, rue Lisgar,
Ottawa, Ontario K1A 0M8

La division d'Histoire a déjà contribué à la Collection Mercure les numéros suivants:

- No. 4 "History Division: Annual Review 1973" edited by F.J. Thorpe. 22 p.; on request.
- No. 5 "Some Sources for Women's History in the Public Archives of Canada" by Heather Rielly and Marilyn Hindmarch. 93 p., 5 photographs. \$1.50

A selected bibliography of holdings (19th and 20th centuries, English language private papers) in the Public Archives of Canada of interest to the study of women's history.

- No. 6 "Le Sauvage: The Native People in Quebec historical writing on the Heroic Period (1534-1663) of New France" by Donald B. Smith. 133 p., 20 photographs. \$1.50

The treatment of native peoples in Canadian History texts is currently the subject of some debate. This paper analyses the treatment of authors who have written on the period prior to 1665, a period of tremendous importance for it was the period of first contact when many of the stereotypes regarding native peoples were set down.

1975

- No. 7 "History Division: Annual Review 1974" edited by F.J. Thorpe. 40 p., 5 plates; on request.
- No. 8 "Un ferblantier de campagne (1875-1950)" par Jean-Pierre Hardy. 61 p., 34 planches. \$1.25

L'outillage et les produits décrits et illustrés dans cet inventaire proviennent tous de la boutique des Lévesque de St-Pacôme, Comté de Kamouraska, ferblantier depuis le dernier quart du 19e siècle. Une brève biographie des deux plus vieux artisans de la famille sert d'arrière-plan historique.

- No. 9 "The Social Gospel in Canada: Papers of the interdisciplinary conference on the Social Gospel in Canada, March 21-24, 1973 at the University of Regina" edited by Richard Allen. 353 p. \$4.25

The Social Gospel Movement has long been recognized as one of the creative forces in the development of a uniquely Canadian style of social criticism. The eleven papers presented in this volume examine the movement from a wide variety of perspectives. Five active participants in the movement offer their reminiscences, while five contemporary scholars examine the movement from a range of disciplinary viewpoints, all of which throw new light on a variety of questions. Professor Allen's introduction places the whole movement in an international setting that has not been attempted to date.

- No. 10 "Cities in the West: Papers of the Western Canada Urban History Conference - University of Winnipeg, October 1974" edited by A.R. McCormack and Ian MacPherson. 322 p., 8 plates. \$3.75

The relatively recent preoccupation of Western Canadian historians with their urban past has resulted in an imaginative new field of research and writing. The papers presented in this volume sample that research from a variety of perspectives: the development of local government; social life; businessmen and pressure groups; radical politics; and recent trends and perspectives.

- No. 11 "A Checklist of Toronto Cabinet and Chair Makers, 1800-1865" by Joan MacKinnon. 203 p., 4 plates. \$2.50

The present checklist of Toronto cabinet and chairmakers is published as an aid to and encouragement of further studies in the field of material history. It indicates the variety and wealth of archival sources available for research, as well as the shortcomings of such material.

- No. 12 "Le forgeron de campagne: un inventaire d'outils" par André Bérubé, François Duranleau, Thiery Ruddell et Serge St. Pierre 71 p., 41 planches. \$1.00

Le métier de forgeron en fut un des plus importants du passé. Par sa contribution à la croissance économique, il occupait une place importante dans la société d'antan. Cet inventaire d'outils a pour but de contribuer à notre connaissance d'un élément important de notre passé artisanal.

- No. 13 "La ville de Québec, 1800-1850: un inventaire de cartes et plans" par Edward H. Dahl, Hélène Espeset, Marc Lafrance et Thiery Ruddell. 423 p., 72 planches. \$5.00

Ce volume a pour but d'examiner les cartes de la ville de Québec entre 1800 et 1850, lesquelles constituent une source de richesse sur l'histoire de la ville.

The following History Division Papers have been distributed gratis by the Chief, History Division, National Museum of Man:

Les dossiers suivants de la division de l'Histoire ont été distribués gratuitement par le Chef de la division de l'Histoire du Musée national de l'Homme:

- No. 14 "Kingston Cabinetmakers 1800 - 1867" by Joan MacKinnon. 190 p., 39 plates.

This volume is a Master's thesis published according to the requirements for a Degree of Master of Museology in the University of Toronto. The intent of this work is to provide new insights into the development of cabinetmaking in one area of Ontario.

- No. 15 "Material History Bulletin" 65 p., 13 plates.

"Bulletin d'histoire de la culture matérielle" 65 p., 13 planches.

The Bulletin, of which this is the first edition, will be published periodically to facilitate the exchange and dissemination of information on Canadian material history.

Le Bulletin, dont ce numéro est le premier à paraître, sera publié de temps en temps pour faciliter l'échange et la diffusion des renseignements sur l'histoire de la culture matérielle canadienne.