

## NOTES AND COMMENTS - NOUVELLES BREVES

## OUT OF THE CLOSET: MUSEUMS AND GRAVESTONES

Gravestones as decorative objects are largely ignored in Canada. Perhaps this is because we have never been trained to appreciate visual aspects of objects which are primarily functional and which are never to be found in gallery exhibitions. My personal mission is to encourage gravestone appreciation. Many closet gravestone admirers have confessed to me over the past few years. There may be more who merely need encouragement from public institutions.

Most of the oldest gravestones in Canada are to be found in the east generally and in Nova Scotia in particular. See, for example, the Bathiah Douglass stone (slate, 1720 - figure 1), the oldest English grave marker in Canada. It shows a death head (winged skull), a typical image of the seventeenth and early eighteenth centuries, and was undoubtedly imported from the Boston area. The Bathiah Douglass stone is fixed in time and space; that is, it is dated and stands in the exact place serving the same function for which it was carved. Not surprisingly it stands in the first fortified English settlement in Nova Scotia, Annapolis Royal, close by the fort. Because gravestones have been ignored, the elaborately carved monument (slate, 1741) to the second Mrs. Douglass, also at Annapolis Royal, was allowed to crumble and finally fall down several years ago while other early artifacts of the community were being carefully preserved.

As society progressed beyond subsistence level native gravestone carvers began to emerge. Most of these remain unknown but the results of their work still stand as very accessible examples of native creative expression. The Hannah Chase stone (sandstone, 1815 - figure 2), in Upper Canard, Kings County, N.S., was probably carved by Abraham Seaman (1767-1848) who worked in the Horton area for a time. This shows a winged face or soul effigy, a common image of resurrection in the early 1800s, by means of simple incised lines. Notice how the neck and body turn into an hourglass -- universal symbol of the passing of time, and so of mortality.



HERE LYES Y BODY OF  
BATHIAH DUGLASS WIFE  
TO SAMUEL DUGLASS WHO  
DEPARTED THIS LIFE OCTO  
BER 1<sup>ST</sup> 1720 IN THE 37  
YEAR OF HER AGE



Figure 2 Source: Nova Scotia Museum

The Nova Scotia Museum is encouraging the use of graveyards in local history studies through a multi-media resource kit available to schools in that province. The kit is not intended to develop little archaeologists. Its larger purpose is to demonstrate the wealth of information readily available in small communities which need not be printed to be understood. While not advocating the collection of gravestones, the museum hopes to stimulate interest in the preservation of these historical objects and in the artistic appreciation of these examples of native sculpture.

Kathy Kusisto  
Halifax, N.S.

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#### THE WESTERN CANADA AVIATION MUSEUM, INC.

Over the past few years Canadians have demonstrated increased interest in their country and its past. Within this context museums have taken on a great deal of relevance, insofar as they are the repositories of materials and information that have a direct bearing on our history and the Canadian Fact. One such institution is the Western Canada Aviation Museum, Inc.

The Museum traces its origins to four aviation enthusiasts who joined forces to form the Manitoba Aircraft Restoration Group in Winnipeg in 1972. This body undertook to research, procure and protect for future generations those physical reminders of technology which contributed to Canada's early flying heritage. As time went on and research progressed, a number of facts became abundantly clear. For one thing, a considerable amount of Canada's aviation history had close association with Winnipeg, Manitoba, northeastern Ontario and western Canada at large. Furthermore, the tremendous historic resource indicated by this research could not possibly be organized, restored and interpreted by the Group as it was originally constituted. Also, time was becoming a negative factor. Research had indicated that most of the aircraft of historic interest were situated in remote areas, a situation which had protected them over the past 30 or 40 years. However, this protection was fast disappearing with the opening up

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Source: Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

of the North to resource development. Road and airstrip construction was accelerating, making such relics increasingly vulnerable to souvenir hunters and vandals. The methods and capabilities available to the Group to achieve their goals in research, reconnaissance and retrieval, storage, restoration and display had to be enlarged. Therefore, in January 1974 the Western Canada Aviation Museum, Inc. was founded to carry out these goals.

The long-term objective of the Museum is to establish a permanent site upon which to house and display western Canada's aviation heritage. The short-term goals include the location, salvage, restoration and documentation of historic aircraft. Documentation includes histories of the aircraft when they were in service and of the people who flew and maintained them, accounts of passengers, details of airfields and water bases and the

administrative structures that lay behind their operation, schedules and itineraries, air traffic control operations. In short, everything that was part and parcel of the aviation picture falls within the scope of the Museum.

Archives: The Archives Section is searching out photographs, currently in private collections, for duplication and preservation in its own collection and in the Manitoba Provincial Archives. The Section is also collecting periodicals, historical records, technical data, and other books and material pertaining to aviation history in general and that of western Canada in particular. One very important objective will be to locate and interview "old-timers" who were involved in aviation in the west; these interviews will be preserved on tape in the archives. The collection of slides, movies and photographs relating to the recovery and restoration of aircraft, as well as other activities of the Museum, is also the responsibility of the Archives Section. These items will be used to inform the public about the Museum's activities and objectives and will also provide a good pictorial history of the Museum itself for the future.

Operations: It is the responsibility of the Operations Section to locate and retrieve aircraft and related artifacts. Reconnaissance trips are carried out to locate aircraft presumed to be in a particular area as indicated by records, journals and other sources. These operations require the use of privately-owned automobiles and trailers, vehicles capable of using winter roads, Canadian Armed Forces helicopter and fixed-wing aircraft, the Militia and underwater (SCUBA) teams. The arrangement with the Armed Forces is a particularly interesting one and of mutual benefit to both parties. Much of the successful retrieval work done by the Museum is due to the personnel and equipment supplied by the Armed Forces, who in turn use such operations as search and rescue training exercises. To date the museum has acquired 15 aircraft of historical significance. One of the most interesting acquisitions is Canada's first helicopter which is now completely restored. This helicopter was designed by the three Froebe Brothers (Douglas, Nicholas and Theodore) of Homewood, Manitoba, and test flown between 1935 and 1939. A checklist of the acquisitions made to date, as well as those currently in process, is given in Table 1.

Engineering: The main function of the Engineering Section is the refurbishing of aircraft acquired by the Museum. The Section has already restored the first Canadian helicopter, built by the Froebe brothers of Homewood, Manitoba. A Fairchild 24W, the last of the Starratt Airways airplanes, is currently being restored. Engineering and technical expertise have been provided by such agencies as Bristol Aerospace, Fort Rouge Decorators and Sand Blasters, Red River Community College, Standard Aero Engine and the Ministry of Transport. They have been responsible for the fuselage sand blasting, examination and certification, engine overhaul and surface recovering to the required M.O.T. standards. The Engineering Section is also overseeing preliminary design work on the proposed Museum complex. The work is being carried out by Smith-Carter Partners, an architectural firm in Fort Garry, and the Faculty of Architecture, University of Manitoba. Negotiations are currently underway for 20 acres of land near the St. Andrews Airport for a permanent site. The Museum's collection is currently stored in temporary quarters.

Public Information: At the Winnipeg Centennial Air Show in 1974 the Section organized a display of some of the Museum's aircraft and also sponsored a reunion of persons associated with aviation in Manitoba and northwestern Ontario from the early days to the mid-1930s. In August 1976 a display was organized at the Manitoba Provincial Archives of memorabilia belonging to "99s, Inc", an international organization of women pilots.

Membership now numbers 203 and includes subscribers from as far away as Montreal, California, Vancouver and Whitehorse. Interested persons can contact the Museum at this address:

The Western Canada Aviation Museum, Inc.  
P.O. Box 99, Postal Station "C",  
Winnipeg, Manitoba.  
R3M 3S6

Leo Pettipas  
Public Information Section  
Western Canada Aviation Museum, Inc.



## MATERIAL CULTURE RESEARCH AT PARKS CANADA

The first issue of the Bulletin contained a list of available titles in the two periodical series published by the Research Division of Parks Canada: Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History and History and Archaeology/Histoire et Archéologie. The following are titles in the Manuscript Report Series, unedited manuscripts issued in limited quantities and deposited in the Public Archives of Canada and in each provincial archives where they may be consulted.

Manuscript Report Series

1. Margaret Coleman, The Acadians at Grand Pré (August 1968).
2. Phil Shackleton, Potteries in 19th-Century Ontario (1964).
3. A.E. Wilson, Notes, Illustrations and Plans for the Restoration of the Well and Casemate in the Prince Frederick Bastion, Fort Beausejour (September 1969).
4. A.E. Wilson, Notes, Illustrations and Plans for the Restoration of the Remains of the French Storehouse and British Officers' Barracks, Fort Beausejour (September 1969).
5. A.E. Wilson, Notes, Illustrations and Plans for the Restoration of the Remains of the Men's Barracks, Fort Beausejour (December 1969).
6. A.E. Wilson, Notes, Illustrations and Plans for the Partial Restoration of the 1755 British Entrance to Fort Beausejour (December 1969).
7. James Weppler, The Klondike Gold-rush: A Canadian Tragicomedy (May 1969).
8. Margaret Coleman, Acadian Settlement in the Atlantic Provinces (1967).
9. James Weppler, Yukon Territory: A Community of Men (June 1969).
10. Margaret Coleman, The Acadians at Port Royal (September 1969).
11. James V. Chism, Interim Report Relative to Reconstruction of the Blacksmith Shops at Lower Fort Garry (February 1968).
12. Olive Jones, Glassware Excavated at Yuquot, B.C. (September 1970).
13. Fazlur Rahman, Boots and Shoes from Fort Beausejour (May 1971).

14. DiAnn Herst, Preliminary Report on the Excavation of the Officers' Quarters (2E19) and the French Casemate (2E13) at Fort Beausejour, N.B. (December 1970).
15. Judith Beattie, Gunboats on the St. Lawrence River: 1763-1839 (1967).
16. Thomas W. Tanner, Rogers Pass (November 1968).
17. Pierre Nadon, Fort Chambly: A Narrative History (1965).
18. Jane Thompson, Glassware Excavated at Fort Gaspereau, New Brunswick (July 1971).
19. Bernard Pothier, The Battle of the Restigouche: 22 June - 8 July, 1760 (1971); Judith Beattie, The Battle of the Restigouche: 22 June - 8 July, 1760 (1968).
20. W.B. Scott, Fish Remains from the Cloverleaf Bastion of the Fort at Coteau du Lac, Quebec (April 1972).
21. Paul McNally, Table Glass at Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick (January 1971).
22. Steven G. Baker, Fort Wellington Archaeology 1968 (April 1971).
23. Ann Cunningham, Coins from Coteau du Lac, P.Q. (June 1970).
24. Ann Cunningham, Coins from Fort Beausejour, N.B. (June 1971).
25. David Flemming, A History of the Town of Niagara-on-the-Lake: 1791-1970 (January 1971).
26. James White, Kejimikujik Petroglyphs (1971).
27. David Crowe-Swords, Revelstoke-Glacier Archaeological Survey (October 1971).
28. Philip Goldring, The Manitoba Penitentiary and Asylum, 1871-1886 (July 1970).
29. Margaret Coleman, Acadian History in the Isthmus of Chignecto (January 1968).
30. Norman F. Barka, The La Coupe Site (December 1970).
31. John R. Dunn, The Militia in Isle Royale, 1713-1745 (September 1971).
32. John R. Dunn, The Louisbourg Lighthouse (July 1971).
33. Richard B. Lane, The Halifax Citadel (July 1965).
34. Michael J. Ashworth, Fort Lennox (March 1967).

35. Michael J. Ashworth, Fort St. Joseph (December 1964).
36. Alison MacLean, Clay Pipes from Fort Beausejour (1971).
37. Karlis Karklins, The Beads Recovered from Five National Historic Sites (1970-71).
38. Monique La Grenade, Le costume civil à Louisbourg, 1713-58: le costume féminin (octobre 1971).
39. Karlis Karklins, Dry Laid Masonry Structures at Castle Hill, Nfld., and The Structure 2 Annex, Signal Hill, Nfld. (March 1971).
40. David E. Lee, Ile-aux-Noix: 1759-1870 (October 1965).
41. David E. Lee, Archaeological Prospectus: Ile-aux-Noix (1966).
42. Marcel Moussette, L'Homme et son milieu naturel à Forillon (octobre 1971).
43. Gérard Gusset, Inventaire des grès blancs fins à glaçure saline (novembre 1971).
44. Jack Elliott, Jasper National Park and Ya-Ha-Tinda Ranch Archaeological Survey (1970-71).
45. Gilles Proulx, Etude sur le costume militaire à Louisbourg: 1713-1758 (mai 1971).
46. Roger T. Grange, Jr., Excavations at Castle Hill. 7 volumes. (September 1971).
47. David E. Lee, Theme Papers, Ile-aux-Noix (September 1967).
48. Edward F. Bush, The Dawson Daily News: Journalism on Canada's Last Frontier (July 1971).
49. Nicole Durand, Etude de la population de Louisbourg: 1713-1745 (mars 1970).
50. Tim LeGoff, Artillery at Louisbourg (May 1967).
51. Philip Goldring, Doctor's Office, Walls and North-West Bastion at Lower Fort Garry (June 1971).
52. Stephen Archibald, The Duke of Cumberland Bastion, Fort Beausejour (1972).
53. Bruce Fry, Block 1, Louisbourg: Property Divisions and Usage (August 1971).
54. Lee H. Hanson, Jr., The Excavation of the New Ordnance Storehouse at the Fortress of Louisbourg (August 1968).

55. Lee H. Hanson, Jr., The Excavation of the Engineers' Latrine at Louisbourg (August 1968).
56. Lee H. Hanson, Jr. and George C. Shott, Excavations in an Early Eighteenth-Century Garden Pool at Louisbourg (August 1968).
57. Christian Pouyez, Le terrain à de l'Ilot 4 (janvier 1972).
58. Edward F. Bush, The Canadian Lighthouse (December 1970).
59. Iain C. Walker, Clay Tobacco-pipes from Nootka (July 1971).
60. Linda Hoad, The Dauphin Fauxbourg at Louisbourg (August 1971).
61. Brian Reeves, The Archaeology of Pass Creek Valley, Waterton Lakes National Park (1972).
62. Ellen McLeod, Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan (May 1969).
63. Jean-Pierre Proulx, Plaisance: 1713-1811 (juillet 1971).
64. John P. Heisler, The Canals of Canada (December 1971).
65. Jean Harris, Glassware Excavated at Beaubassin, N.S. (December 1971).
66. Paul McNally, Table Glass Excavated at Fort Amherst (December 1971).
67. Ole A. Christensen, Banff Prehistory: Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Technology in Banff National Park (December 1971).
68. Brian Reeves, An Inventory of Archaeological Sites in Banff National Park and the Ya-Ha-Tinda Ranch (1972).
69. William M. Hurley, The Pukaskwa Archaeological Survey (1971).
70. H. Brad Myers, Report on the Recording and Mapping of Petroglyphs located at Fairy Bay, Kejimikujik National Park (1972).
71. V.L. Colwill and S.M. Jamieson, Agassiz Archaeological Research: Report on the Preliminary Survey of Riding Mountain National Park (1972).
72. Jacques Lavoie, Reconnaissance archéologique du Parc Kouchibougnac, et de la région environnante (février 1972).
73. Richard E. Cox, The Excavation of Fort Temiscamingue, Quebec (February 1972).
74. George A. Long and Gérard Gusset, Fort Chambly Excavations, July 1971 (February 1972).
75. Marcel Moussette, Le chauffage domestique en Nouvelle-France (avril 1971).

76. William Dendy, The 1970 Excavations at Fort Wellington (1970).
77. Donald A. Harris, The 1971 Excavations at Fort St. James (March 1972); Donald J. Norris, Environmental Study of Fort St. James (March 1972).
78. Edward F. Bush, Fort Herchmer, Dawson: Past and Present (June 1972).
79. Bruce A. Morton, Excavations at Castle Hill, Newfoundland in 1969 (March 1970).
80. Margaret Coleman, Acadian Social Life (March 1968).
81. Richard J. Young, Prospectus of Historic Sites in the Northwest Territories (November 1970).
82. William Dendy, Archaeological Excavations at Fort Anne - the 1708 Powder Magazine (1970).
83. Marcel Moussette, Répertoire des méthodes de pêche utilisées sur le fleuve et le golfe Saint-Laurent (avril 1968).
84. W.J. Folan and Peter J. Priess, Archaeological Investigations at Lower Fort Garry 1971 (March 1972).
85. Paul McNally, Table Glass from the Wreck of the "Machault" (February 1972).
86. John Beswarick Thompson, "St. Roch", a Photographic Study (April 1972).
87. Lynn Sussman, The Ceramics of Lower Fort Garry (October 1972).
88. E. Frank Korvemaker, The 1968 Excavations at the Roma Site, P.E.I. (July 1969).
89. E. Frank Korvemaker, The 1969 Excavations at the Roma Site, P.E.I. (1970).
90. E. Frank Korvemaker, The 1970 Excavations at the Roma Site, P.E.I. (April 1972).
91. James Wepler, The "S. S. Klondike": The Last Sternwheeler (May 1968).
92. Michael Forsman, Prince Albert National Park Archaeological Survey: 1971 (April 1972); Jack Elliott, Tradition and Fact: Archaeological Examination of the Cypress Hill Massacre (May 1973).
93. Peter J. Priess and P. Michael Shaughnessy, Building Hardware from the Fort at Coteau du Lac, Quebec (July 1972); An Inventory of Canadian, British and American Nail Patents to 1900 (July 1972).
94. John R. Stevens, Lighthouses on the Great Lakes (1965).
95. Susan Bugey, Halifax Waterfront Buildings Project: Historical Report (July 1972).

96. Peter John Stokes, Niagara-on-the-Lake Survey of Buildings (March 1963).
97. John Dunton, Building Hardware Excavated at the Fortress of Louisbourg (March 1972).
98. Kathleen Lynch, White Salt Glaze Stoneware from the Fortress of Louisbourg (May 1969); Blaine Adams, Artisans at Louisbourg (August 1972).
99. H. Paul Thibault, L'Ilot 17 de Louisbourg: 1713-68 (septembre 1972).
100. L.M. Hoad, B.W. Fry, J.J. Speelman, and R.B. MacDonald, Reconnaissance in the Province of Québec, 1968: Preliminary Survey of Eighteenth Century French Structures (December 1968).
101. E. Frank Korvemaker, Archaeological Excavations at Fort Lennox N.H.P.: 1971 (February 1972); Peter Schledermann, An Archaeological Site Inventory of Baffin Island National Park, Baffin Island, N.W.T. (1972).
102. Donald A. Harris, Report on the 1972 Archaeological Excavations of the Market Shoals Tower, Kingston, Ontario (April 1972).
103. Donald A. Harris, Building Hardware from Ste-Scholastique, Quebec (November 1971).
104. Louis R. Richer, La redoute et les casernes Dauphines (avril 1967).
105. Barbara A. Humphreys, The Architectural Heritage of the Rideau Corridor (March 1973).
106. H. Brad Myers, Archaeological Survey of Kejimikujik National Park, Nova Scotia: 1972.
107. Miscellaneous Historical Reports on Sites in the Atlantic Provinces (1960-70).
108. David E. Lee, Structural History, Fort Lennox (January 1973).
109. Robert S. Allen, The British Indian Department in North America: 1755-1830 (December 1971).
110. Maxwell Sutherland, The History of the South Magazine at Fort Anne (April 1973).
111. Thomas H. Loy, Archaeological Survey of Yoho National Park: 1971 (April 1972).
112. William Dendy, 1970 Archaeology at Fort Beausejour; 1968 Archaeological Excavations at Fort Beausejour.
113. Edwin Charles Morgan, The North-West Mounted Police, 1873-1883 (April 1970).

114. John Dewhirst, Archaeological Investigations in the Northwest Bastion and Bake House, Lower Fort Garry: 1973 (February 1974); Peter J. Priess, 1968 Excavations at Lower Fort Garry (1968).
115. Marcel Moussette, Fouilles archéologiques effectuées à Fort Beauséjour en 1968: Opérations 2E22 et 2E24 (avril 1969).
116. James R. Henderson, Results of the 1970 Excavations in the Fort George Military Reserve (1970); John P. Wilson, 1973 Archaeological Excavations at Fort George (May 1974).
117. Marcel Moussette, Analyse du matériel céramique du site acadien de Beaubassin (March 1970).
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122. David Fleming, Fort Mississauga (1814-1972) (September 1972).
123. Louis R. Caywood, Excavations at Fort Meductic, New Brunswick (1964).
124. Marcel Moussette, Le chauffage domestique chez les amérindiens de l'Est du Canada (juin 1973); Le chauffage dans le Haut et Bas-Canada (mai 1973).
125. Marcel Moussette, Répertoire des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage du Québec (1760-1867) (mars 1972); Répertoire des fabricants d'appareils de chauffage de l'Ontario jusqu'à 1867 (octobre 1972); Les appareils de chauffage importés au Québec et en Ontario jusqu'en 1867 (novembre 1972).
126. Gérard Gusset, Fouilles archéologiques effectuées au Fort Beauséjour en 1968: Opérations 2E12 (mai 1969).
127. E. Frank Korvemaker, 1967 Excavation in the Prince Frederick Bastion and Men's Barracks at Fort Beausejour (1967); Winnie Frohn, The 1967 Excavation of the Prince Frederick Bastion at Fort Beausejour, N.B. (January, 1968).
128. A. Charbonneau, C. Lacelle et M. Lafrance, Evolution structurale du Parc de l'Artillerie et du bastion Saint-Jean, Québec, 1749-1903 3 volumes (septembre 1974).
129. Wallis M. Smith, The Carrier Indians in the Nineteenth Century: A Study in Metropolitan-Satellite Relations (November 1972); D.H. Mitchell and W. Choquette, An Archaeological Survey of the Prehistoric and Historic Resources of Kootenay National Park (April 1974).

130. Miscellaneous Reports on the Archaeology and History of Fort Wellington (1963-69).
131. Miscellaneous Historical Papers: The Fur Trade (1960-69).
132. Quebec Region: Miscellaneous Papers (1965-72).
133. E. Frank Korvemaker, Report on Salvage Excavation at Fort Lennox, P.Q. (1967); Report on 1967-68 Excavation at Montmorency Park, Quebec City (1968).
134. St. Andrews, New Brunswick: Miscellaneous Reports (1965-66).
135. Margaret Angus, Niagara-on-the-Lake Building Report (1965).
136. Gilles Proulx, Aubergistes et cabaretiers de Louisbourg 1713-1758 (août 1972); Jean-Maurice-Josué Boisberthelot de Beaucours (juin 1971).
137. Selection Lists for Archival Sources Concerning Louisbourg and Cape Breton in the Public Record Office, London: Privy Council and State Papers.
138. Selection Lists for Archival Sources Concerning Louisbourg and Cape Breton in the Public Record Office, London: Audit Office, Treasury, Customs and Exchequer.
139. Selection Lists for Archival Sources Concerning Louisbourg and Cape Breton in the Public Record Office, London: War Office.
140. Selection Lists for Archival Sources Concerning Louisbourg and Cape Breton in the Public Record Office, London: Admiralty.
141. Selection Lists for Archival Sources Concerning Louisbourg and Cape Breton in the Public Record Office, London: Colonial Office.
142. Gérard Gusset, Les grès à corps sec à Fort Beauséjour (1973); Les grès de type Rhenan à Fort Beauséjour (1972).
143. Pierre Nadon, Archaeological Site Survey of Acadian Settlements in the Isthmus of Chignecto, 1670-1755 (1968); E. Frank Korvemaker, 1972 Excavations of Two Acadian Houses at Grand Pré National Historic Parks, Nova Scotia (August 1972).
144. Patricia MacDonald, 1966 Excavations in Prince Edward Bastion and the Officer's Quarters, Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick (August 1966); Denys Delage, Rapport préliminaire des recherches archéologiques dans les opérations 2E11 & 2E17 (1966); Patricia MacDonald, 1967 Excavations in the Officer's Quarters, Fort Beausejour, New Brunswick (July 1967).
145. A.H. Stryd, 1967 Excavations of Operations 2E13 and 2E19 at Fort Beausejour (February 1968); François Trudel, 1966 Archaeological Excavations at Fort Beausejour (1966); K.A. Coleman, Preliminary Report on Archaeological Excavations at Fort Beausejour (1966).

146. Susan DeGruchy, The Human History of Beausoleil Island (December 1970).
147. Anne Zeller, Excavation of Drainage Systems at Fort Beausejour (1968); Steven G. Baker, Preliminary Report on a 1755 British Guardhouse, Fort Beausejour (June 1970).
148. Marcel Moussette, Excavations at Lower Fort Garry, 1969 (September 1969); James V. Chism and Karlis Karklins, The Documentary and Archaeological Evidence of Fences Associated with the Engineer's Cottage, Lower Fort Garry, Manitoba (December 1970); George Ingram, The Saleshop: Structure and Function, Lower Fort Garry (1967); George Ingram, The South West Bastion: Structure and Function, Lower Fort Garry (1967).
149. Proyez et Proulx, L'ille du Quai de Louisbourg (1972).
150. K.A. Coleman, Ceramics from Fort Gaspereau, N.B. (1968); E.A. Wylie, Clay Pipes from Fort Gaspereau, N.B. (1968).
151. Jean-Pierre Proulx, Louis Riel: 1844-1885 (January 1970).
152. Françoise Niellon, La maison du contremaître aux Forges du St-Maurice (25G20): Rapport préliminaire sur la fouille de 1974 (June 1975); La maison du contremaître aux Forges du St-Maurice (25G20): Eléments d'architecture, synthèse préliminaire (June 1975).
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157. George Ingram, Men's Brick Barracks at Fort Malden (1964); David Lee, Preliminary Report on Fort Malden; Iain Walker, Excavations at Fort Malden (1966); John Dewhirst, Archaeological Salvage at Hough House, Fort Malden (1974).
158. Brian Reeves and Ross Anderson, Jasper National Park Archaeological Inventory (March 1975).

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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.

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- 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.

1974

- 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, Thierry 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.

1976

- No. 14 "Kingston Cabinetmakers 1800 - 1867" by Joan MacKinnon. 190 p., 39 plates. \$2.75

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 cabinet-making in one area of Ontario.

- No. 15 "Material History Bulletin" co-editors Robb Watt and Barbara Riley. 65 p., 13 plates; on request.

"Bulletin d'histoire de la culture matérielle" co-rédacteurs Robb Watt et Barbara Riley. 65 p., 13 planches; sur demande.

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.

- No. 16 "Trois générations de cordonniers à Saint Jean Port Joli" par Hélène Simard. 88 p., 53 illustrations. \$1.50

Un témoin de 74 ans nous a raconté comment vivaient son grand-père, son père et son frère qui ont tous trois exercé le métier de cordonnier à Saint-Jean-Port-Joli. Il nous a décrit leurs tâches, leur clientèle, leurs méthodes de travail et leur outillage. Il a aussi reconstitué pour nous la boutique d'autrefois avec son mobilier et son outillage. Le témoignage de M. Michel Morency de Saint-Jean-Port-Joli nous renseigne donc sur la vie des cordonniers ruraux d'autrefois au Québec.

- No. 17 "Quelques boutiques de menuisiers et charpentiers au tournant du XIXe siècle" par Jacques Bernier. 70 p., bibliographie. \$1.00

Cette recherche, faite à partir d'un corpus homogène de documents qui sont les inventaires après décès, a pour but essentiel d'identifier les outils des boutiques des menuisiers et charpentiers de la région de Montréal de 1790 à 1812 et de connaître le degré d'utilisation de chacun. Des boutiques types ont été élaborées et le lecteur peut ainsi avoir un aperçu des outils qu'on trouvait dans les grandes, moyennes et petites boutiques de l'époque.

- No. 18 "The Parliament of Women: The National Council of Women of Canada" by Veronica Jane Strong-Boag. 491 p., extensive bibliography. \$5.75

A doctoral thesis submitted at the University of Toronto in 1975.

- No. 19 "Les zouaves pontificaux canadiens" par René Hardy et Elio Lodolini. 156 p.

Cet oeuvre comprend L'Origine des zouaves pontificaux canadiens (par Hardy) et Les Volontaires du Canada dans l'armée pontificale (1868-1870) par Lodolini.

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. 20 "Bibliography for the Study of British Columbia's Domestic Material History" by Virginia Careless. 77 p., 6 photographs.

This bibliography is intended to assist those studying interior decoration, furnishings, social and cultural life in British Columbia at the turn of the century. It should be of especial use to those interested in historical restorations and museum reconstructions of period rooms. It covers the material available in the major repositories of Vancouver and Victoria, B.C., and contains roughly 800 entries, divided into forty-six subject categories.

No. 21 "Material History  
Bulletin" co-editors  
Robb Watt and Barbara  
Riley. 78 p., 16  
plates; on request.

The Bulletin is published  
periodically to facilitate  
the exchange and dissemi-  
nation of information on  
Canadian material history.

"Bulletin d'histoire de  
la culture matérielle"  
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