

Rosemary Hutchison
-Curator of Furnishings
-responsible for the interpretation of period environments, including period rooms, animated interior and exterior settings.

Eric Krause
-Historical Records Supervisor
-on-going research in domestic building construction technology.

Florence MacIntyre
-Curator of Textiles
-responsible for the research and production of period clothing.

Ann O'Neill
-Civilian Animation Supervisor
-research in the methods and techniques used in the preservation of food.

Alex Storm
-Co-ordinator of Material Research
-on-going research into the manufacturing and production methods of the eighteenth-century; at present working on clay tobacco pipes and artisans and their tools.

John Urich
-Reproduction Unit Supervisor
-eighteenth-century technology, in particular stone cutting, masonry, iron working, and arms and armaments.

Andrée Crépeau

Research in Floor Coverings, Family Records, and Furniture in Atlantic Canada

Nova Scotia floor coverings: Research has been completed for an exhibition on woven and hooked floor coverings and sailcloth mats from the last half of the nineteenth century to the first quarter of the twentieth century. "Floor Coverings from Nova Scotia" will concentrate on non-patterned and geometric designs and will consist of 125 rugs, mats, and woven floor coverings, and 25 to 50 sailcloth mats. The exhibition is scheduled to open in spring 1985 at the Art Gallery of Nova Scotia.

Nova Scotia and New Brunswick family records and memorials: A manuscript has been completed and will be published in 1984.

Lunenburg County furniture makers: This project will concentrate on the cabinetmaking traditions of Germanic settlers in Lunenburg from 1750 to 1840.

Any information on the location of floor coverings from Nova Scotia, on unrecorded family records or memorials in private collections, and on Lunenburg County furniture taken out of the province would be welcomed by Richard Field, 1371 Edward Street, Halifax, N.S., B3H 3H5.

Museum Studies Dissertations at the University of Toronto: A Selected Bibliography†

The Museum Studies program at the University of Toronto is a postgraduate Master's program. It was established in 1969, and the first students were graduated in 1972. From 1969 until 1980, graduates of this program were awarded the degree of Master of Museology (M. Museol.) by the university. In 1980, the name of the degree was changed to Master of Museum Studies (M.M.St.). Prior to 1983, students enrolling in the program were required to submit a formal dissertation. (This requirement has since been replaced by a research paper.) Because students must fulfil course requirements in an academic discipline in addition to museological course requirements, the choice of dissertation topic frequently reflects the academic department in which the student was enrolled. In fact, many of the earlier dissertations were primarily research studies in the student's academic discipline, with an appendix or separate paper summarizing museological applications of the research. More recently, however, there has been an increased trend to dissertations on specific museological topics.

The bibliography has been arranged chronologically according to the year the dissertation was accepted. A brief description of the contents of each dissertation has been

†*Editor's Note:* The original list prepared by the authors describes 108 dissertations. The list published here is a selection of 29 dissertations judged to be of relevance to the objectives of the *Material History Bulletin*. The complete list, on file at the Canadian Museums Association's Documentation Centre, includes topics in a wide variety of fields, for example, ethnology, museology, zoology, botany, art history, prehistoric archaeology, and communications, based on Canadian and international subject matter.

included, but because of the wide range of subjects covered, no attempt has been made to comment critically on the contents. Copies of dissertations accepted in 1973 or later are housed in the University of Toronto Archives and can be consulted there. Prior to 1973, university regulations did not require copies of masters's theses to be deposited in the archives. Dissertations accepted prior to 1973 were found in the Royal Ontario Museum library. (These are indicated in the bibliography by an asterisk.) However, the ROM's collection of pre-1973 dissertations is not complete, and the compilers of this bibliography would be pleased to learn of the location of any dissertations which have been omitted.

1972

BROWNLEE, Brenda Esme. * "Nineteenth Century Burial Markers in Toronto." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1972. [i], 92 leaves; illus., appendixes, bibl. (pp 76-77).

Discusses the value of burial markers as a primary source of historical information, the types of information which can be obtained from grave markers and the use of other types of records to supplement them, and includes as an illustration the results of a survey of a portion of St. James Cemetery in Toronto.

PORTER, Christopher J.B.L. * "The Building of the Grand Trunk Railway, 1853-1859. Part I. A Catalogue of Paintings, Sketches, Engravings, Engineering Drawings and Photographs. Part II. An Outline of a Museum Exhibition on the Building of the Victoria Bridge." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, 1972. [v], 108 leaves; 12 illus., notes.

Part I (pp 1-82) includes an outline history of the construction of the railway and the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, and a catalogue of illustrations found by the author in various repositories showing construction, completed structures and opening ceremonies. It also includes biographical notes on artists and photographers represented in the catalogue. The catalogue is organized geographically, and sources of all the illustrations are indicated. Part II (pp 83-108) outlines a plan for a proposed exhibit to illustrate the methods and techniques used in the construction of the Victoria Bridge.

GREENSPAN, Sheila. "Decorative Ironwork in the Royal Ontario Museum." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1974. 221 leaves; notes, bibl. (pp 66-68).

A brief discussion of the techniques of wrought iron manufacture is followed by a history of decorative wrought iron considered mainly from the point of view of stylistic influences and applications rather than from the viewpoint of the evolution of the technology. Chapter 3 (pp 56-62), entitled "Museums and their Wrought Iron Collections"

considers the potential uses of wrought iron in exhibitions not only of the decorative arts but of social and technological history. Pages 69 to 221 are a catalogue of the ROM's collection of wrought iron.

HUTCHISON, Helen. "A Study of the Napanee River Improvement Company. An Analysis of the Background, Formation, Functioning and Decline of the Company, Its Significance in Relationship to the Economic Development and Conservation of the Napanee River Valley and Its Watershed." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1974. viii, 178 + [15] leaves, illus., appendixes, bibl. (pp 173-75).

A history of the company, founded in 1866 at the instigation of mill owners on the Napanee River under a private member's bill introduced into the Parliament of the Province of Canada by Richard J. Cartwright. The purpose of the company was to control the use of the watershed and encourage the development of water powers. The appendix (pp 1-16) is entitled "A Gallery Presentation of the Napanee River Improvement Company" and includes exhibit storyline and text of labels.

MOIR, Gillian Beth. "The Medieval Kitchen in England." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1974. 122 leaves, illus.; appendix, bibl. (pp 119-22).

Traces the development of the kitchen as an architectural unit in medieval England; the form of the medieval kitchen; the medieval diet; the utensils of the medieval kitchen; its staff. Part VIII, "The Medieval Kitchen in a Museum Context," suggests how the medieval kitchen might be interpreted in a period room reconstruction or scale model. The text for a museum information sheet is included as an appendix (pp 81-83).

VINCENT, Ian. "Hamilton: The Electric City of Canada." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1974. iv, 125 leaves; illus., notes, bibl. (pp 123-25), appendixes.

The first section (pp 1-82) deals with the history of electrical development in Hamilton; the second section (pp 84-109) outlines a theoretical gallery design for displaying this material.

1975

HALPERN, Anne Louise. "Household Woodenware of 19th Century Ontario: References in the Settler Literature and a Listing of the Manufacturing Companies." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1975. iii, 231 leaves; illus., notes, bibl. (pp 215-31).

Includes a discussion of the primary source material and discussion of activities involving wooden utensils, as well as a list of woodenware manufacturers in nineteenth-century Ontario. Part 14 (pp 202-04) deals with applications in a museum and includes a storyboard for a slide show.

HAWKINS, Sandra Camille. "The Metis: Who Were They and Where Are They Now?" M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1975. 48 leaves; refs. (pp 38-43), appendix (pp 44-48).

Ethnohistorical study of the Metis. The appendix is a "storyline and incipient gallery design for 'The Metis of Red River from the Early Fur Trade era until 1869'."

MACKINNON, Margaret Joan. "Kingston Cabinetmakers 1800-1867." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1975. 175 leaves; illus., appendixes, notes, bibl. (pp 168-75).

Discusses the main sources of information about cabinetmakers in Kingston, the effect of background events on the cabinetmaking industry, the individual cabinetmakers and changes in furniture styles. Study is divided into three periods: 1800-30, 1830-50, 1850-67. Chapter V deals with application of the study to a hypothetical museum gallery design. The thesis was published in the Mercury Series of the National Museum of Man's History Division.

PRIAMO, Carol Anne, "A Study of the Early Grist Mills of Southern Ontario: 1783-1867." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1975. v, 104 leaves; illus., bibl. (pp 99-103).

A study of early mills in Ontario concentrating on their architecture although it deals briefly with the history of grist mills in southern Ontario and the technology of early mills. The thesis served as the basis of the author's book *The Mill*. Pages 26-64 are a catalogue of significant structures, pages 65-97 a catalogue of additional structures.

1976

ADAMS, John David. "Clayburn: A Study of Its Brick Industry, Its Architecture and Its Preservation." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1976. iv, 127 leaves; illus., maps, appendixes, bibl. (pp 126-27).

An examination of the history and operation of the Vancouver Fireclay Company and its successor, the Clayburn Company, the dominant brick manufacturing company in British Columbia, between 1905 and 1976. It includes information on manufacturing materials, processes, and production, and a detailed description of brick buildings in the associated company town of Clayburn. Concludes with a discussion of preservation possibilities and direction for the village.

BROWN, Mary-Lou Margaret. "Agriculture in the North: The Upper Mackenzie-Slave River Lowlands, N.W.T." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1976. [vii], 137 leaves; illus., maps, bibl. (pp 112-17, 127), appendixes.

Part I explores the agricultural development in the Upper Mackenzie-Slave River lowlands, examines the constraints on agricultural development in this region and addresses the question of the possibilities for future expansion. Part II (pp 119-27) outlines a plan for an exhibition on northern agriculture. Appendix I is a storyboard for a slide show, Appendix II an information sheet, and Appendix III a sample display panel.

COLEMAN, John Albert. "The Domestic Furniture of the Gothic Revival in England in the First Half of the Nineteenth Century." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1976. 87 leaves; bibl. (pp 79-87).

An examination of a single furniture style of the nineteenth century, domestic Gothic Revival, and an attempt to establish the meaning of the style in the context of the time. Part V addresses "the museological problem of creating a plausible Gothic Revival domestic interior which will indicate, to the museum visitor, the significance of the style in the context of the early nineteenth century."

1977

FRAMPTON, Alyse. "The Habitant Kitchen in New France, 1700-1750." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1977. ii, 79 leaves; illus. (pp 58-72), bibl. (pp 75-79).

Discusses the role of the kitchen as a multifunctional common room around which daily life revolved, food preparation and storage (including a discussion of the utensils employed), and the habitant diet.

JONES, Mary Jean Fallis. "Leisure Opportunities and Attitudes in the Confederation Period: The Example of Toronto and Southern Ontario." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1977. ii, 155 leaves; illus., notes, bibl. (pp 76-78).

A discussion of leisure activities in Upper Canada, examining the choice of activities in terms of the social and moral attitudes of the period and attempting to show how changing values were reflected in changing attitudes towards leisure time. The second part of the thesis describes a travelling exhibition developed by the ROM Extension Department, entitled "The Confederation Generation," and based on this research; texts of labels and reproductions of photos included.

MAITLAND, Leslie. "Embroidery in Ontario 1783-1900." 2 vols. M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1977. v.1, 153 leaves; illus., notes, bibl. (pp 78-97). v.2, figures (unpaginated).

The author discusses techniques and stylistic influences, and the study is divided into two periods: 1783-1830 and 1830-1900. Part III of the study outlines a proposal for an

exhibition including recommendations for preventive conservation and exhibit evaluation.

NANAVATI, Tara Douglas. "Nineteenth Century Canadian Presentation Silver." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1977. [ii], 151 leaves; illus., bibl. (pt. 1, pp 87-92, pt. 2, p. 110).

A discussion of presentation silver made by Canadian silversmiths. Pages 75-85 are a catalogue of the pieces and Part II of the thesis (pp 94-112) outlines a hypothetical gallery presentation.

1978

ACZEL, Lubica Viera (Jakubek). "A Study of Hutterite Continuity and the Problems of Exhibiting Religion in Museums." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1978. iii 106 leaves; bibl. (pp 102-06).

Part I is a sociological study of the Hutterites based on the author's field work in South Dakota in August 1976. She examines the influences of social interaction on the community and the factors allowing their ethnic identity and social structures to persist. Part II examines the role of local museums in exhibiting and interpreting religion, especially the religious practices of distinct groups within the community, along with means by which the community can be directly involved in interpretation. A hypothetical exhibition on the Hutterites is used to illustrate some of the ideas put forward in this section.

HARROD, George Leslie. "Egyptian Revival Furniture in England: Early Manifestations to 1831." M. Museol thesis, University of Toronto, © 1977. [i], 76 leaves; illus., bibl. (pp 70-76).

An assessment of the Egyptian revival movement, its origins and the influence of the style on subsequent furniture design. Chapter IV, "The Museological Aspects," discusses the problem of displaying Egyptian revival furniture in a museum setting in such a way as to illustrate its relationship to the society which produced it, and rejects the period room setting in favour of a storyline approach. Of the sources used, only three are from the museological literature.

SMITH, Joy Anne. "Museum of the History of Science in the University of Toronto; Resources and Requirements." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1978. vi, 197 leaves; illus., bibl. (pp 186-96).

A feasibility study for the development of a museum of the history of science at the University of Toronto, including an interim report on an inventory of historic scientific apparatus within the university and an outline of themes in the history of science which could be developed, as well as the role which such a museum could fulfil within the university.

1979

BRENT, Martha Jean Eckmann. "A Study of the Sewing Machine Industry of Ontario, 1860-1897, Including a Handbook for Museum Workers." M. Museol thesis, University of Toronto, © 1979. ii, 148 leaves; illus., notes, bibl. (pp 81-85).

A discussion of the development of the industry in Ontario and the technical aspects of the sewing machine. Part III (pp 86-147) is a handbook intended for use by curators in cataloguing sewing machines, and includes a chronological list of Ontario manufacturers, guides to trademarks, and other identifying information, terminology, a description of the basic parts of the sewing machine stand, and variations in sewing machine stands.

BOWRING, Martin Ian. "The Art and Mystery of Brewing in Nineteenth Century Ontario." M. Museol. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1979. iii, 88 + [49] leaves; plates, notes, appendixes, bibl.

A study of the brewing industry in Upper Canada and later Ontario, from 1775 to 1850, including statistics on the brewing industry. Drawn from government records, directories, assessment rolls, and other primary sources as well as secondary sources about the brewing industry. Part II, "The Pioneer Brew House," is a detailed description of a prototype Upper Canadian brewhouse of the sort that could be constructed in a pioneer village.

1980

ROBICHAUD, Deborah Anne. "Les Conventions nationales (1890-1913): La Société nationale l'Assomption et son discours." M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1980. 52 leaves; notes, bibl. (pp 47-52), bound with "Les musées et la propagande subliminale: Le potentiel de l'exploitation du nationalisme et l'exemple d'un groupe minoritaire." 24 leaves; notes, bibl. (pp 23-24).

The first part deals with the role of the Société nationale l'Assomption in the rise of Acadian cultural nationalism between 1890 and 1913, as evidenced by the proceedings of the congresses held by it during this period. The second part discusses the role of the museum as a "propaganda" vehicle in fostering a sense of cultural and national identity, and examines two specific examples relating to Acadian culture: the Village historique acadien in Caraquet, N.B., and the Musée acadien at the Université de Moncton.

SLEDGE, Jane. "Household Gardens in Nineteenth Century Ontario." M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1980. 178 leaves; notes, figs., bibl. (pp 143-57), appendix.

The paper analyses nineteenth-century rural and urban gardens, attempting "to interpret aspects of the history and

culture of Ontario through a study of household gardens as comprising a significant body of artefacts in themselves." Examines a variety of manuscripts and published sources, and considers specific issues including the dichotomy between urban and rural gardens and the development of landscape gardening.

1981

ANDREAE, Christopher Alfred. "A History of Nineteenth Century Iron Works in Nova Scotia." M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1981. xi, 243 leaves + 37 fig.; 5 tables, appendixes, bibl. (p. 230-41), bound with "Proposal for a Museum of Nineteenth Century Iron Industry at Londonderry, Nova Scotia."

First part describes the rise and fall of the iron mining industry in Nova Scotia during the nineteenth century and the shift during that period from small iron works utilizing locally mined ores to large industrial iron and steel works utilizing imported iron ore. It includes details of the technology of iron production and the social conditions of workers in the industry, and concentrates on the Acadia Mines at Londonderry. The second part outlines a proposal for a historic industrial park at Londonderry, to tell the story of the nineteenth-century iron industry in Nova Scotia and to be administered by the Nova Scotia Museum.

MINAKER, Betty. "An Artistic Piece of Furniture: Stylistic Analysis of Nineteenth-Century Ontario Pianos and Reed Organs." 2 vols. M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1981. v.1, xxix, 114 leaves; notes, appendixes, bibl. (pp 107-14). v.2 consists of 139 illustrations.

Volume 1 provides "a study of the changing fashions in furniture design as exemplified by pianos and organs" in Ontario during the late 1850s to the early twentieth century. Makes reference to and describes numerous pianos and reed organs displayed in Ontario museums. Appendixes present information on several piano and reed organ companies in Ontario and the process of dating the instruments. Volume 2 includes many illustrations of the instruments discussed in Volume 1.

STOFF, Joshua Jordan. "Fort Wadsworth: History and Interpretation. M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1981. ii, 177 leaves; 55 illus., notes, bibl. (pp 173-77).

Traces the history of American coastal fortifications from 1796 to 1945, specifically analysing the function, architecture and armaments of Fort Wadsworth. Proposes an "interpretive plan" for the fort, including details of text, graphics and circulation paths.

1982

MAY, Margaret Louise. "The Niagara Historical Society Museum: A Study in Museum Development." M.M.St.

thesis, University of Toronto, © 1982. ii, 63 leaves; notes, bibl. (p. 61-63).

Traces the history of the Niagara Historical Society Museum, one of the oldest museums in Ontario, from the founding of the society in 1895 until 1965, and examines the social and economic factors affecting its development, the changes in the museum during this period and its role in the community.

WILLIAMS, J.C.E. "The Newmarket Canal: A History and Interpretive Plan." M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1982. 85 leaves; notes, bibl. (pp 84-85). Access restricted until autumn of 1984.

1983

BROWN, Elizabeth Marian Kovalcik. "Project Organization and Management in a Museum Context." M.M.St. thesis, University of Toronto, © 1983. 56 leaves; notes, appendixes, bibl. (pp 54-56), bound with "The Public Utility Company and Technological Change in the Home: Promotion of Electrical Appliances by the British Columbia Electric Railway Company in Victoria, 1917-1930." [i], 42 leaves; notes, bibl. (pp 40-42).

The first part explores the characteristics and problems of project management in a museum setting. It includes a review of existing literature on project organization and management and a case study of its use for exhibition development at the Glenbow Museum. The second part deals with the role of a hydroelectric power company, the BCER, in promoting the use of electrical appliances in the home. Examines promotional and marketing policies as well as sales reports and statistics, and concludes that although only smaller, less expensive appliances gained widespread acceptance during this period, the company was an important force in promoting technological change.

Elizabeth J. Quance
Michael Sam Cronk

**1983 Atlantic Workshop,
"Culture and Community in
Atlantic Canada,"
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Village historique acadien, Caraquet, N.B.**

In recent years two of the predominate characteristics of Canadian studies have been regionalism and the exploration of specialized themes within various disciplines. Partly