

# Contributors

## Auteurs

THIERRY BONNOT, historien de formation initiale, est chargé de recherche au CNRS, membre du laboratoire Institut de Recherche Interdisciplinaire sur les Enjeux Sociaux (IRIS). Avec Bernard Müller, il anime un séminaire de l'EHESS organisé au Musée du Quai Branly (Paris) : « Mises en scènes et en récits, musées, lieux ».

ROSS FOX is Associate Curator of Canadian Historical Decorative Arts at the Royal Ontario Museum and an affiliated faculty member with the Department of Art, University of Toronto. He works with silver, furniture and ceramics that were either made in Canada or have a long history here. He was responsible for the decorative arts component of the new Sigmund Samuel Gallery of Canada, which opened in October 2007 as part of the ROM's building expansion. Fox is the recipient of an art peer review grant from the ROM to write a book on early Canadian silversmiths (pre-1900). Other subjects he is researching include early English-style furniture of Montreal and early hatters in Montreal.

S. HOLYCK HUNCHUCK is an art historian and independent scholar in Ottawa. Her interests include war memorials and family history. She is the daughter of Nicholas Hunchuck, who was liberated from a Death March after serving with the Calgary Tank Regiment in England, France, Germany and Poland during the Second World War. She is also the niece of Miroslav Holyck (Royal Canadian Engineers); Zenon Holyck (Royal Canadian Corps of Signals) Vasyl Leon Hunchuck (7th Anti-Tank Regiment); and Orest Hunchuck (Royal Rifles of Canada), who served in England, France, Holland, Italy and Hong Kong during the same conflict, as well as of Joseph Mahuda, who survived it as an *Untermensch* child slave in Nazi-Occupied Polish Ukraine. This review is dedicated to their memory and to that of the Holycks, Hunchucks and Mahudas of the ancestral villages of Poland and Ukraine whose fate has been unknown since 1939. Вичная Пам'ять/Eternal Memory.

ANDREW IAROCCI holds a postdoctoral fellowship at the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa, where he is researching the cultural and technological impact of mechanization on the Canadian Expeditionary Force during the First World War. Dr. Iarocci has published several articles on the material history of the Canadian Forces. His newest book, *Shoestring Soldiers: The 1st Canadian Division at War, 1914-15* is due for release by the University of Toronto Press this summer.

PETER LATTA is the president of the Museum Association of Newfoundland and Labrador. He is the author of the 2005 article "Contested Space: A Place on the Way to Collaborative Government?" that appeared in *Ethnologies* 27 (2): 17-42. Peter is a former curator of industrial collections for the Nova Scotia Museum and General Manager of the Shubenacadie Canal Commission.

SYLVAIN LIZOTTE, historien de l'architecture à la Direction du patrimoine et de la muséologie du ministère de la Culture, des Communications et de la Condition féminine Janvier 2008.

RICHARD MACKINNON is holder of a Canada Research Chair in Intangible Cultural Heritage, the Director of the Centre for Cape Breton Studies and the managing editor of *Material Culture Review/Revue de la culture matérielle*. Dr. MacKinnon teaches folklore in the Department of Heritage and Culture at Cape Breton University. He is the author of numerous articles about Cape Breton's culture and heritage and is the author of the book, *Vernacular Architecture in the Codroy Valley*.

ALESSANDRA MARIANI est rédactrice de la revue *Muséologies Les cahiers d'études supérieures*. Elle est titulaire de deux maîtrises, la première en histoire de l'art, avec spécialisation en histoire de l'architecture des XVII<sup>e</sup> et XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècles, et la seconde en muséologie.

CORY WILLMOTT is Assistant Professor, Department of Anthropology, Southern Illinois University Edwardsville. Her research interests focus on politics of clothing and land, including the roles of clothing and textiles in the relations between Algonquian Native peoples and colonizers, as well as issues of representation in visual anthropology and museum anthropology. Recent articles include "From Stroud to Strouds" (*Textile History* 36(2):196-234) and "The Lens of Science" (*Visual Anthropology* 18(4):309-37).

## Erratum

Further to John Johnston's article, *Défricheurs d'eau: An Introduction to Acadian Land Reclamation in a Comparative Context*, which appeared in the Fall 2007 issue of *Material Culture Review / Revue de la culture matérielle* (66), more current information has been recently identified.

Contrary to the figures provided by Matthew Hatvany (Hatvany 2002: 72) and Andrew Hill Clark (237-38), Acadians appear to have cleared far more upland areas than the mere 202 hectares (500 acres) suggested by those scholars. British surveyor Charles Morris produced a detailed map in 1761, before the incoming New England Planters could have significantly altered the land pattern of the Acadians. On that map ("A Plan of Minas Bason and Cobequid Bay," 1761, reproduced in A Report to the Canadian

Archives, 1904) Morris records that there was a total of 18,400 acres of "Marsh Land" used for agriculture and 9,620 acres of "Cleared Upland." Such eyewitness calculations by a renowned surveyor, right at the time of the Planters taking over the Acadian lands, gives a ratio of roughly two to one, not the 26 to 1 suggested by previous researchers.

Unfortunately, Morris did not provide figures for the Beaubassin / Chignecto or Port-Royal / Annapolis Royal areas. If those areas were added then the totals for reclaimed marshland and cleared uplands would both be larger than the figures just given, but it is likely that the two to one ratio would persist. Thanks to Ronnie-Gilles LeBlanc of Parks Canada for pointing out the significance of the Charles Morris map.

## References

Clark, A.H. 1968. *Acadia: The Geography of Early Nova Scotia to 1760*. Madison: University of Wisconsin Press.

Morris, Charles. 1761. A Plan of Minas Bason and Cobequid Bay. In A Report to the Canadian Archives.