

# QUEBEC HERITAGE NEWS

MAY 2003

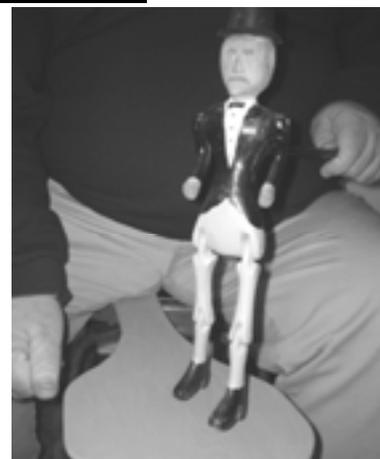
VOLUME 2, NUMBER 4

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## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE

### Annual general meeting

# Projects, faces: Looking forward and looking back

June 14, 2003 at Bishop's University in Lennoxville will be the Third Annual General Meeting for QAHN since our founding in June 2000, also at Bishop's. This year marks a departure, being a one day event and without a 2 to 3 day general conference. A general overview has shown a need for regional development as a focus for a year or two. So this year we have lined up one day events in The Gaspé, in Montreal and some regional activity in Quebec City. More regional events will follow.

### Looking back; Looking Ahead

Some observers remark that QAHN has made spectacular progress. Certainly much has been done and a lot is underway. There is no question we have found many opportunities to give new life and exposure to the historical and heritage side of our Quebec English speaking community. We are laying groundwork for close co-operation on several fronts with Francophone groups which promise in the long run to present some interesting potential for shared undertakings. [Note: There is an unintended pun there; one topic being explored is a symposium on cemeteries and their many needs, concerns and issue and funerary cultural practices, what FSHQ calls *Patrimoine Funéraire*.]

Elsewhere in this issue are news bits about two new project areas. I can also report that the Oral History project led by Ron Ratcliffe and his Advisory Committee is producing a lot of results and some encouraging prospects.

### Projects or Not?

At a fairly early stage, we were urged by several well wishers not to have QAHN undertake too many projects. The advice was sound in theory; we should not be competing with our membership for funding for activities.

As a result, we have avoided seeking localized projects unless as a means for fulfilling a regional

need where any local group might not be eligible or have access to extra resources. In some cases, we have chosen to give aid to and support for local applications; but often these have not been successful.

With the introduction Federally (and impending Quebec application, too) of "Due Diligence" and "Results-Based Management" and also of Contribution Agreements replacing grants, the funding arena has become much tougher for local groups, especially those without paid professional staffs. In this environment, QAHN has produced favourable results so far and extracted growing confidence among grant evaluators. It has helped that long-standing desires for information exchange has made designing some projects relatively easy and timely.

But our greatest asset is the community people across Quebec who, in increasing frequency, are becoming contributors to QAHN and using the services. Little by little, the Network, as a network, is taking shape.

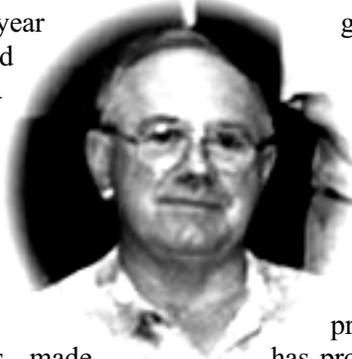
### Space for New Faces

Three of our founding Directors, David Freeman, Betty LeMaistre and Pat McCaffrey have indicated their intention not to seek re-election, so replacements are being sought.

Recently I indicated to the Board, my belief it is time for a new President. No organization should acquire an image too closely tied to one individual. Also, every organization needs to prove to itself and others it has the capacity to generate new and fresh leadership to keep new energy at its centre.

QAHN now has a good foundation upon which some new leadership can build an increasingly strong and vibrant organization.

– Richard Evans



### QUEBEC HERITAGE NEWS

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**QAHN MATTERS****Resolution for 2003 annual general meeting re: Proxy vote**

The following resolution will be presented for adoption at the QAHN General Annual Meeting, June 14, 2003 and will allow for the use of proxy votes at future general or specifically convoked meetings of the network.

- WHEREAS, the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network (QAHN) is required to hold an annual general meeting within the first quarter of each fiscal year and
- WHEREAS, QAHN may from time to time hold special meetings to deal with special needs of the network and,
- WHEREAS, to maintain its funding, QAHN must have the audited results of each fiscal year approved at a general meeting, within the period of 90 days following the completion of a fiscal year and,
- WHEREAS, to approve any business brought before the general meeting, there must be a quorum of at least half the core members and
- WHEREAS, there is provision for electronic voting and,
- WHEREAS, proxy voting is not specifically allowed in the by-laws and,
- WHEREAS, being a Quebec-wide organization,

QAHN has members who may be at significant distance from any general meeting and,

- WHEREAS, such members may not be able to be present but may wish to vote by proxy.
- **THEREFORE, be it resolved:**
- That an amendment to the by-laws of the Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network be made to describe a process of proxy voting and
- That to exercise proxy voting, the Board would designate in advance of a meeting, an eligible voting member to receive and cast proxy votes and
- That such proxy votes would be signed by an otherwise eligible voter and
- That proxy votes could be submitted in written form or electronically, and supported by voice confirmation and
- That proxy votes cast could not exceed the total number of votes physically present and
- That proxy votes would be restricted to approving or rejecting resolutions, approval of previously published financial results and items of business distributed in writing or electronically in advance of the day on which the vote is to be held.

**McGill Chancellor Richard Pound guest speaker at the QAHN AGM in June**

QAHN has the pleasure to announce Richard Pound as its Guest Speaker at the luncheon following the Annual General Meeting on June 14th at Bishop's University in Lennoxville. Currently a partner of the Montreal law firm of Stikeman Elliott, Pound has occupied senior positions in several other local, national and international organizations. He presently serves as Chancellor of McGill University.

Born in St. Catharines, Ontario, on March 22, 1942, Richard Pound was raised in different towns across Canada, including La Tuque in Quebec and Ocean Falls in British Columbia. At the age of 14, Pound and his family returned to Quebec and made their home in Trois-Rivières, where he continued his lifelong attraction to competitive swimming that began in northern British Columbia.

As a competitor in the Games of the XVII Olympiad in Rome in 1960, Dick Pound was a double finalist in the 100 m freestyle (6th) and 4 x 100 m medley relay (4th), and later won a gold medal in the 110-yard freestyle event, two silver medals in the 440- and 880-yard freestyle relay, and one bronze medal in the 440-yard medley relay for Canada at the 1962 Commonwealth Games. The Canadian champion in freestyle for 1958 and 1960-62, and butterfly in 1961, he was widely considered to be one of Canada's best competitive swimmers of this period. At the time of writing, he is the last Canadian ever to reach the final of the men's Olympic 100-metre freestyle.

Mr. Pound is perhaps best known for his work within the world of the Olympics, of which he is one of the more active directors. He is also the Chair of the World Anti-Doping Agency.

Mr. Pound is a published author of two books: *Five Rings Over Korea* (1994), which deals with the political negotiations leading to the success of the 1988 Olympic Games, and *Chief Justice W.R. Jaccott: By the Law of the Land*, a biography of the first Chief Justice of the Federal Court of Canada. He is also a member of the Advisory Council of Canada's National History Association who publish *The Beaver*. *Photo from the McGill Reporter*



## NEWS & NOTES OF INTEREST

### Fraser-Hickson opened in 1888

## Key Montreal library closes: Not enough money to go around

The 133-year-old Fraser-Hickson Library – one of English Montreal's foremost community institutions – has “closed indefinitely” while the new city government dickers over its modest request for funding. The library shut down last month saying it “can no longer afford to operate without a major infusion of funds.”

The following notice is posted at the library, in Montreal's Notre Dame de Grace, and on the front page of its web site at [www.fraserhickson.qc.ca/](http://www.fraserhickson.qc.ca/):

#### *Important Notice*

*On April 15th, 2003 the Library was closed indefinitely.*

*We are trying to find a solution to the situation and hope to reopen in the near future.*

*Meanwhile, no more items will be circulate as of April 1st, 2003.*

*Please return all items on the date they are due.*

#### **City continues to study the issue**

The Fraser-Hickson Library has had to close its doors to the public on April 15, announced Library President John Dinsmore at the Fraser-Hickson's Annual Meeting. The privately-funded institution, which has provided public library service in the City of Montreal for well over a century, can no longer afford to operate without a major infusion of funds.

Mr. Dinsmore pointed out that the Fraser-Hickson depends on private donations and the income from its endowment to operate the library. Over the past decade the deficit has been growing to the point that the endowment is now being used up at the rate of \$50,000 - \$60,000 a month, a situation that cannot continue. The fall in the stock market and interest rates in recent years has further accelerated our worsening financial situation.

The current cost of providing its services to the public is approximately \$950,000 per year.

In recent years the Fraser-Hickson had sought a number of solutions to its deteriorating financial position, including new fundraising efforts and the introduction of an annual fee for borrowing privileges. Finally, it was decided in December 2002 that, without a new funding arrangement, the Library would have to terminate its operations.

Implementation of the decision was deferred for several months at the request of the Borough of Côte-des-Neiges/Notre-Dame-de-Grace. On March 3, 2003, the Borough councillors passed a resolution calling on the City of Montreal to grant the Fraser-Hickson \$215,000 per year for two years.

Although this amount would have been considerably less

than the sums required to sustain the Library's annual operations, it would have allowed the Library to keep its doors open, while providing a reduced level of core library services. However, no indication or reassurance of the acceptability of this grant by the City has been received at the Fraser-Hickson. All that is known is that the City is also studying the requirements of other libraries and needs “more time” to study the Fraser-Hickson proposal.

“Unfortunately our funds are drying up at such a rapid rate that the Library cannot afford to wait any longer,” said Mr. Dinsmore. “We must protect the collections, maintain the building, and care for the staff during what will be a very difficult transition period.”

He explained that the Library had offered to create a public/private alliance with the City by pooling the Fraser-Hickson's revenues and operating resources with the City's support for a full-service public library in NDG. “Several private foundations were willing to provide matching funds if the City contributed appropriately,” he noted, “but time is running out.”

“We've always been proud to be such a lively part of the community and to contribute to the social, cultural and economic health of adults and children alike through our many and diverse activities,” says Chief Librarian Frances Ackerman. “We are devastated at the prospect of closing the Fraser-Hickson and ending a 118 year record of continuous service to the Montreal community.”

The Fraser-Hickson has a tradition of library service that goes back to 1870. For example, one of the founding donors insisted that the library should also support visual artists and, to this day, the library offers free exhibition space. Part of the Fraser-Hickson tradition is to be responsive to the contemporary needs of the community. The library does this in many important ways:

- Computer courses for about 700 students last year including 300 seniors.
- A service for nearly a 100 seniors and other shut-ins bringing the library to their doors every week.
- Children's programs including Mom & toddlers programs promoting early literacy, story telling for families and children in day care, excellent computer, science and chess programs. The library's meeting rooms and auditorium were used by many organizations and clubs for meetings, receptions, concerts.
- A street fair, an annual book sale, a craft fair of local artisans, exhibition space for visual artists, and many other services too numerous to mention.

## QAHN MATTERS

### Heritage network joins campaign to keep Montreal library open

QAHN has joined the fight to save the 133-year-old Fraser-Hickson Library. The following letter was sent April 21 to City of Montreal Executive Committee Member Helen Fotopulos, responsible for Culture and Heritage:

*Madame,*

The Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network would like to register our deep concern at the imminent closure of the Fraser-Hickson Library, and strenuously urge the City of Montreal to adopt measures that would enable it to re-open as soon as possible.

The Fraser-Hickson Library is a vital institution for the local community. It also has considerable historical significance, and it is to this point that we, a heritage organization, feel we must draw public attention.

When the Fraser Institute Library opened its doors in October 1885, it was the city's first free public lending library, thanks to the generosity of Montreal businessman Hugh Fraser. The library soon inherited the collections of the private Mercantile Library Association and the liberal Francophone Institut Canadien. For seventy-five years the Fraser Institute library occupied Burnside Hall on University Street, formerly the home of the McGill Arts Faculty and the High School of Montreal. With an attached art gallery and facilities for public lectures and demonstrations, the library served its downtown community as a cultural centre. This function was retained, and considerably expanded in the late 1950s, when the Institute (now with the name Hickson added in honour of its long-time president Dr JW Hickson) moved to new state-of-the-art premises in Notre-Dame-de-Grace, which by that time was seen as the demographic centre of English-speaking Montreal. The Fraser-Hickson Library, therefore, has consistently served as the city's main library for the Anglophone community.

Although the supply of libraries in Montreal has improved since the 1960s, there are still far too few of

them for us not to be alarmed by the potential disappearance of any one, let alone a library with such deep cultural roots as the Fraser-Hickson. Its closure would mean the severing of a link that dates back to the early Nineteenth Century. Many generations of Montrealers have been served by this proud and dedicated institution.

The Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network, which consists of dozens of historical societies, museums, and cultural organizations (many of them Francophone) across the province, has a mandate to promote Quebec's Anglophone heritage. The Fraser-Hickson Library, with its large bilingual collection and its historic devotion to liberal values, is a key element of this heritage. It must be saved.

*Prof. Roderick MacLeod, McGill University, Vice-President, Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network  
Noreen Corcoran, Interim Executive Director*

Madame Fotopulos replied:

*Dear Roderick MacLeod and Noreen Corcoran*

Thank you for your message of support for the Fraser Hickson library.

The file is currently under review by the central City Culture department under the direction of Rachel Laperrière. The City has a fiscal and administrative responsibility to do a thorough cost/benefit analysis of the counter proposal of the Fraser Hickson library in response to the Borough Recommendation "of 215 000\$ over 2 years plan".

I am very much aware of the historical importance of the Fraser Hickson library to the Montreal community and am doing everything I can to fast track the City's solution scenarios. I hope to have something to present to the executive committee and the borough within the month.

Best regards

*Helen Fotopulos, Executive Committee Member  
Responsible for Culture and Heritage.*

#### NEXT ISSUE

OUR NEXT ISSUE, JULY 2003, WILL FEATURE CULTURAL HERITAGE — HOW COMMUNITY IS DEFINED BY WHO YOU ARE, WHAT YOU DO AND WHERE YOU CAME FROM. THIS CAN INCLUDE COMMUNITIES DEFINED BY ETHNIC, NATIONAL, RELIGIOUS AND OTHER ORIGINS, AND FROM COLLECTIVE ACTIVITIES SUCH AS FISHING, MINING OR WORKING ON THE RAILWAY, FOR EXAMPLE, OR ANY OTHER SHARED CHARACTERISTIC.

AS ALWAYS, THE QUEBEC HERITAGE NEWS IS WHAT YOU MAKE IT. ALL CONTRIBUTIONS ARE WELCOME, ON THIS SPECIAL THEME OR ANY HERITAGE TOPIC. WE WILL ALSO BE PUBLISHING ANY AND ALL ANNOUNCEMENTS, EVENTS, QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS YOU WISH. THIS IS YOUR FORUM — USE IT.

BULLETIN OF THE QUEBEC ANGLOPHONE HERITAGE NETWORK

# YESTERDAY'S TOYS

Found in some of the earliest archaeological sites

## Folk toys: Combining creativity and love

By Ian Tait

Play is at the core of being human and toys have existed since the earliest times. The need to play is so fundamental that some say that it is the basic thing that makes us human. One thing is certain, almost everyone can think back to his or her childhood and remember a favourite plaything or toy. Those familiar objects accompanied us through hours and hours of intense escape into the world of imagination. And although usually forgotten along the way as we matured and "cast off childish things", memories of them are there still, just below the surface.

Toys have been found in some of the earliest archaeological sites. It seems that we have always played. Toys are the objects that our parents have given us as a way of expressing their love. The Eastern Townships of course, is no exception. Until the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century the region was still, to a large extent, agriculturally based. Although commercially produced toys reflected the oncoming surge of industrialization and mass production, folk toys continued to be made. They expressed parental love and also the creative nature of those who were still close to the soil. Often they were made from natural materials that the parents found around them, and they tended to express the uniqueness of the creative spirit of the individual. "Store bought" toys



**Corn doll – from the Mohawk tradition.  
Collection of Ian Tait.**



**Ian Tait: Dolls and their derivatives are among the most common toys. They are found in every era.**

may have been more colourful and shinier, but they lacked the "heart" of their rural counterparts. Wood, rags, wire, string, leather, cornhusks, apples and almost anything else was employed in the making of folk toys. The toy crafters drew their inspiration from tradition, and the results could range from the very primitive to the sophisticated. The important thing is that they were loved by their owners, and as evidenced by the condition of the few surviving examples, they were well played with.

One of the most common type of folk toys were dolls. They were carved from wood, made from rags or fabricated from dried fruit. Sometimes they were articulated and others had only the vaguest of human shapes, with no arms or legs. At times they were stuffed with sawdust, bran, or rag bits. Some

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## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

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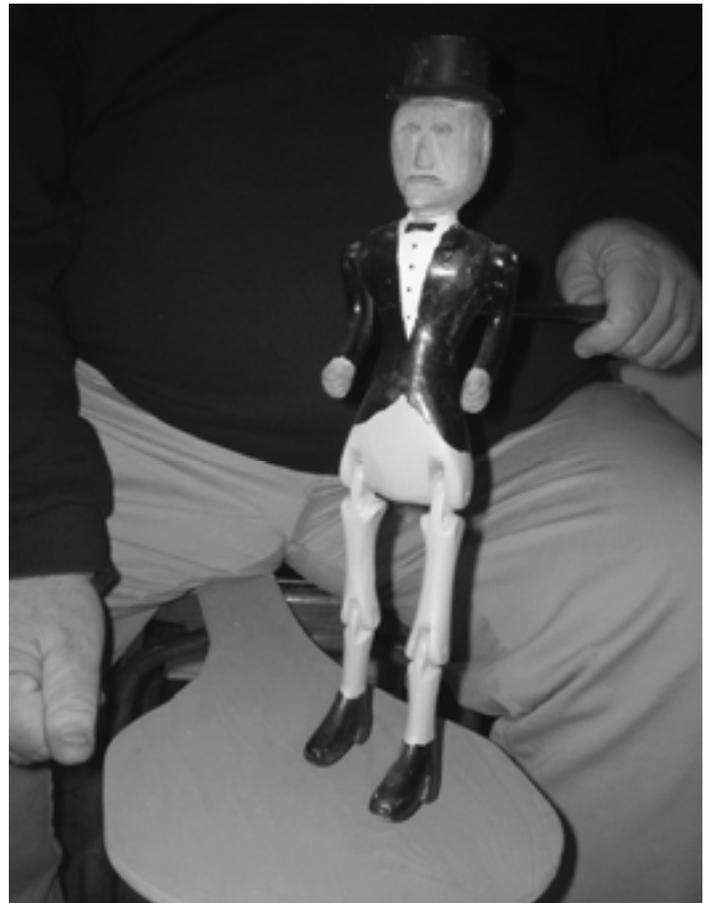
dolls were learned from the Mohawk tradition and were constructed from wrapped cornhusks. Occasionally, features would be carved into an apple, then it was dried, creating quite a remarkable, expressive face.

Dolls were made from clothes pins, wrapped wire and pipe cleaners. There are even examples of dolls being fashioned from twigs. The child's imagination could transform the most minimal creation into a well loved companion.

Another folk toy that evolved from the doll form was the limberjack, a carved wooden doll with articulated arms, legs, knees and sometimes feet. These dancing figures were at times three-dimensional while others were cut out in the flat. The degree to which they were decorated depended on the talent of the maker. At times they could be featureless, at others decked out in top hat and swallowtail coats.

The limberjack was made to dance in time to traditional music. It was held by a stick handle, usually attached to its back, and positioned over a flat, thin board. When the board was tapped, in time to dance music, the limberjack would imitate the movements of a jigging man. The feet would sound loudly against the board and a jig would be simulated. This toy also permitted the child to learn his or her traditional music.

The fact that these folk toys were so popular is also the reason that so few survive. They were well played with, handed down within families, until finally, they broke or disintegrated. Sometimes



Has this limberjack lost his... pants? Coll. Ian Tait

however, in an attic or basement, we can stumble onto a plaything from the past. These toys are cultural treasures of a by gone time and should be treasured.

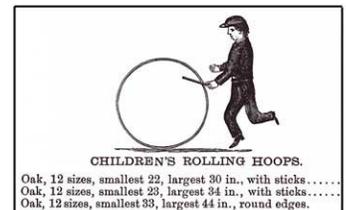
### The Hoop – Ultimate Heritage Toy

Through the ages, children everywhere learned to amuse themselves by turning common objects into toys. For centuries, barrels were used everywhere, and many were made with iron bindings. Some of these bindings lent themselves to being rolled along at the end of the flat side of a stick. Most commonly, two sticks were made into a T and the hoops rolled along with the T end. The competitions emerged around speed, complexity of course over and through which the hoop could be rolled, or for the most skilful, causing the hoop to do tricky spins, jumps and backspins, all controlled with the T-bar. A competitive afternoon of hoop rolling gave youngsters quite a workout and the sport was very democratic. Even the poorest neighbourhood or farmyard could produce the raw materials from scrap. Particularly, in such areas, seeing children with sticks and hoops were everyday sights.

As times pass, old shapes take on new expression. Those of us around in the '60s saw the startling burst onto the scene of the "Hula Hoop" craze. A simple idea of rolling a large plastic hoop rotating on the hips, for a brief period of time gave wonderful exercise for the waist line and great party time entertainment. Like all fads or crazes it quickly passed, made a lot of money for a few opportunists and then became an amusing 20th century memory.

Every geometric shape has within it the making of a toy, but round is the clear leader. From hoops and hula hoops to yoyos and the great diversity of ball sizes and forms are many games made. – R.E.

*Hoop and Stick Photo: Davis Brothers' Catalogue (1879-1880), San Francisco, CA. See [Historyslice.com](http://Historyslice.com) kids toys*



## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

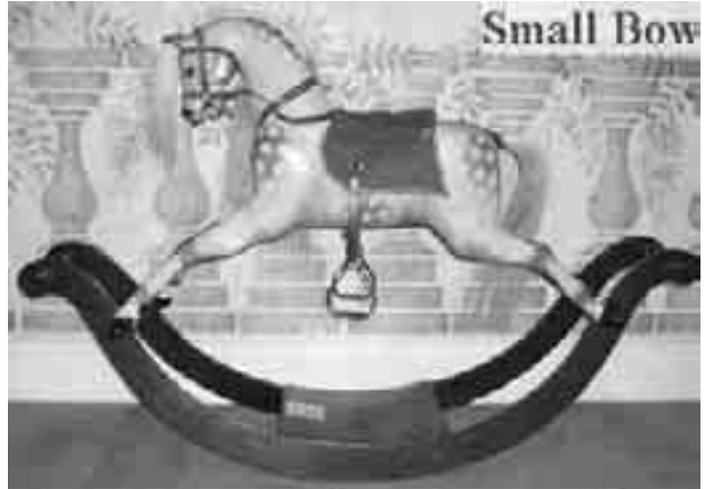
Industrial revolution drove the development of child's play

### Open the toy box – who knows what might be inside

By Heather Darch, Missisquoi Museum

Prior to the 19th century, life for most people was difficult and childhood was a luxury few adults could afford to indulge. Children were regarded as miniature adults and were expected to progress through their formative years as quickly as possible so that they could assume their roles in the working world. Time was limited for play and before child labour laws came into effect, children in both the labour and agricultural classes began working between the ages of seven and ten. Indeed, the Canadian Bureau of Labour did not disallow the hiring of children less than twelve years of age until 1901.

As the Industrial Revolution took hold of the 19th century, Canadians experienced a "leisure revolution" which influenced dramatically society as a whole. It became an era of greater consumption, production, amusement and income for the working class. Like their parents, children were directly affected by the Industrial Revolution and its social changes. As adults increased their leisure time, so too did children. They participated in the same activities as their parents including sports, Sunday school picnics, cinema and theatre, bicycle and skating clubs. When compulsory



education and child labour laws were adopted at the turn of the century, children were structured to a timetable that permitted hours not only for schooling but also for play.

Innovations such as the jigsaw, chromolithography and the adoption of the assembly line made it possible for manufacturers to produce toys in large volumes and sell them at affordable prices. The increase in toy production and the corresponding time to play resulted in the idea that childhood could be a more valued experience.

The most popular toys of the early 20th century included rocking horses, teddy bears, dolls, steam engines, card and board games, and puzzles. Rocking horses were first introduced in Germany in the early 1600s. Initially crude in style with a barrel shaped body and unformed head, rocking horses took on their more familiar design by the 1700s. The fully carved horse with a horse hair mane and tail, placed on graceful curved "bow rockers" remained the standard form until the "swing safety stand" was introduced in North America in 1880. The safety stand became more popular than the traditional style horse because it could not travel across the floor and fingers and toes could not be pinched under the rockers. The ride was smoother but more restricted.

There are numerous contenders for the invention of the teddy bear, but the Americans make the most famous and documented claim. It is reported that

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## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

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when President Theodore Roosevelt went on a hunting excursion in 1902, he refused to shoot a bear cub, which had been tied to a tree for his amusement. The event was well publicized and inspired a gentleman named Morris Mitchtom to produce a toy bear called "Teddy's Bear". The toy was so popular that Mr. Mitchtom began producing bears on a large scale and founded the "Ideal Novelty & Toy Company". At the same time, Richard Steiff designed a plush bear for his family's toy factory in Germany. In 1905, Steiff registered the "button-in-the-ear" trademark, and in 1907, they called their bears "Teddy". The years between 1906-1909 saw the height of the teddy bear craze and this era among toy collectors is referred to as "the teddy bear years" (see *Teddy Bears* 101, Page 10 – ed.).

Dolls on their own accord, have a very long and interesting history. Rag dolls for example, date to the 4th century B.C. During the settlement period of Canadian history, dolls were usually constructed of common materials used in the home. Generally wood, cornhusks, cloth, wool and leather were fashioned into beloved friends. As the 19th century progressed, European dolls came into the Canadian market. The most popular doll making material was high-fired china. Moulded and painted china heads and extremities were easily mounted on soft bodies of kid leather and mass produced. One German factory for example operating from 1754 to 1884 produced one billion china heads! These inexpensive heads were imported into Canada and were sold alone or with the china arms and legs to sew on a cloth body. Porcelain or bisque was also an extremely popular material for dolls as it could be moulded and painted with results being remarkably life-like. By the mid 19th century, Germany had become the leading exporter of porcelain headed dolls rivalled only by France. For collectors, a bisque doll made by companies such as Jumeau, Bru or Armand Marseille is among the most desirable and expensive of collectable toys. In 1884, "The T. Eaton Co. Ltd." began producing a catalogue of goods for sale. Eaton's carried their first advertisement for dolls in 1888-89 and every year after that date, the catalogue featured imported dolls for sale. The "Eaton's Beauty" doll was

the most desired among young Canadian girls. The Eaton's Beauty first appeared in 1900. It is unfortunately, one of the most difficult dolls to identify. A true "Beauty" can only be authenticated with the original chemise, Princess slip and badge.

The steam engine was more an educational working model than a toy but among boys' playthings, it was of special value and often the most carefully preserved toy. Alcohol burners heated the water in the boilers, which could work up to 60 pounds of pressure per square inch. Once the pressure reached its maximum, the steam rotated the flywheel and a symphony of vaporous sounds and smells came forth as the flywheel turned faster until unrestrained by the bob-weights. Steam pressure gauges, safety valves, whistles, steam stacks and flywheels were common to all steam engines although some were designed to move and others remained stationary.

### Magic Lantern

Magic Lanterns or stereopticons were likewise a favourite toy for boys. First introduced in Canada in 1843, this marvellous toy was the forerunner of the slide projector. The lantern illuminated coloured glass slides and projected them on to a wall. Early lanterns used candles and later models burned coal oil,

paraffin or kerosene.

Cards and board games were designed to occupy quiet interludes of leisure. Although card playing was largely associated with gambling, it also served an educational purpose. Cards for children were designed to teach the rudiments of mathematics, literature, geography, grammar and botany. Similarly, board games often reflected an educational or religious theme. Not only could children race to a finish line, they could also learn moral lessons and Biblical verses along the way.

By the mid 19th century, children in Canada would have been presented with a curious and fascinating mixture of toys and games either lovingly handmade or imported from Europe. Museums and private collections across the Eastern Townships for example, hold wonderful examples of toys from the last two centuries. To pick up a toy from the past permits one to experience a momentary glimpse into the world of childhood of long ago.



Children's dice. Coll: LAMS

## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

### Teddy Bears 101:

# Fuzzy critter is many children's first best friend

By Richard Evans

The year 2002 marked the 100th anniversary of the universally popular ubiquitous "Teddy bear." In 1902, U.S.

President Theodore Roosevelt was in Mississippi and Louisiana investigating a border dispute and a bear hunt was organized, Teddy Roosevelt having required a reputation as an outdoorsman and the sporting type. Bear hounds were used to track and roust out the objects for the hunt, the huntsman pursuing on horseback.

On the November day of the record event, a man named Nate Collier was in charge of the dogs. He was a freed slave and a former Confederate army sharp shooter. The hunt was making little progress and Collier suggested the hunters go around ahead and wait for the bears to be driven to them. Roosevelt and the party did so. Meanwhile, a roused bear turned on the dogs doing them great damage. Collier clubbed the bear, subdued it, tied it and sent for Roosevelt to come and finish it off. Teddy Roosevelt was scornful of the chance and refused it. The story made national news and cartoons appeared in pages across the U.S.

Clifford Berryman, cartoonist for The Washington Post, produced a series of cartoons, one such showing a rather cute bear which became inspiration for the "Teddy Bear." The rest, as is often said, is history. There is some uncertainty as to whether the first commercial versions were produced in New York by Ideal Toy and Novelty Company or in Germany by the Steiff Company. The latter has several prototypes produced in 1905, and by 1908 was producing millions annually.

Some years later during World War I a bear serving

as a mascot for the Canadian regiment from Winnipeg was given home in a zoo in London, England. It acquired the name "Winnie" and became very popular. The writer A.A. Milne, taking his little son Christopher Robin to the zoo, made a child's story link between the already popular "Teddy Bear" and "Winnie" and so "Winnie the Pooh" was born.

Over the years Teddy Bears have taken on many shapes and forms, become endlessly popular both as toy and comforter of children, large and small, and as items of home décor. They offer a

field of collecting, of specialty selections, and some models fetch large prices at auctions; one sold for over \$190,000 at least once. There is an International magazine "Teddy Bear and Friends" and a resort in Nagasaki, Japan, the 'Teddy Bear Kingdom.' There are Teddy Bear museums as far apart as Korea and Naples, Florida and an exhibit in Germany in 2001 drew more than 16,000 international collectors.

Nearer to us, in Shelburne, Vermont, the Vermont Teddy Bear Company offers a wide variety and for a while operated an extensive outlet and showroom

at 'Teddy Bear Common.'

Was it Teddy Roosevelt's scorning to shoot the subdued bear, the ensuing cartoon, or just a twist of fate that set it all off? Roosevelt wound up with his face on Mount Rushmore and these bears wound up everywhere.

*"I don't think my name is likely to be worth much in the toy bear business, but you are welcome to use it."*

— Theodore Roosevelt, 1903

See [www.tma.edmonton.ab.ca](http://www.tma.edmonton.ab.ca).

*Collier clubbed the bear, subdued it, tied it and sent for Roosevelt to come and finish it off. Teddy Roosevelt was scornful of the chance and refused it. The story made national news and cartoons appeared across the U.S.*



**Early straw-filled Teddy bear.**

## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

Twenty-dollar pet got famous

# War, Winnie-the-Pooh and the Winnipeg connection

Winnie-the-Pooh's Winnipeg connection began in August of 1914 when a young veterinarian, Lieutenant Harry Colebourn, enlisted in the Canadian army. Harry's regiment, The Fort Garry Horse, soon left Winnipeg on a train bound for Quebec. The train stopped at White River, Ontario. There, on the station platform, Harry spotted a hunter carrying an orphaned black bear cub. Harry bought the cub for twenty dollars and they continued on their journey together. Harry named the bear Winnie after his current home base of Winnipeg. The two soon became good friends and after a short stay in Quebec they sailed for England. While camped at Salisbury Plain Winnie stayed in Colebourn's tent, slept under his cot, and became a favourite of the Canadian soldiers. When the Fort Garry Horse were ordered to the battlefields of France, Harry placed Winnie in the London Zoo for safekeeping.

The regiment distinguished itself in battle as part of the Canadian Second (Cavalry) Brigade. Its soldiers were among the last Canadians to fight on horseback. See <<http://www.fortgarryhorse.ca/>>

Four years later, in 1918, Harry returned to London to take Winnie home. It didn't take long for Harry to realize what a hit Winnie was with the children. Harry donated Winnie to the London Zoo permanently and Harry, now a Captain, returned to Winnipeg alone. Among the many visitors to London Zoo was a young



boy named Christopher Robin and his father A. A. Milne. Christopher Robin adored Winnie and renamed his stuffed teddy Winnie-the-Pooh.

### Instant success

Shortly afterward, A.A. Milne began writing stories based on the adventures of his son's toy animals. The books of Pooh stories became an instant success and Winnie-the-Pooh is still beloved by children to this day.

Winnipeg continues to celebrate its unique relationship with the exuberant Winnie-the-Pooh. In the city's Assiniboine Park you will find two special Winnie tributes: a bronze statue of Captain Colebourn and Winnie, and an original watercolour portrait of Winnie-the-Pooh by the illustrator Ernest H. Shepard – forever linking Winnie-the-Pooh to the city which gave him its name.

See <http://wpl.winnipeg.ca/library>.



Statue in London Zoo



## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

As kids, we made do with what was around

# Home-made wartime toys replaced the empty catalogue

By Richard Evans

Those of us who were children in the war years of 1939-1945 will recall that in those years of many shortages, toys also were scarce commodities. In the pre-war years, many toys had come in from Germany and central Europe while many others were made in Japan. The war not only shut off both sources, but also the critical need for rubber and metal meant that wheeled toys of previously common types nearly disappeared.

For boys, the greatest appeal was for military toys. Toy soldiers, boats, army trucks, tanks, jeeps guns and cannonry all were treasured objects. Soon they began to appear in peculiar soft light metals and in something now called "plastic."

There were of course, no toy stores anywhere except perhaps in the biggest cities and the toy section of the Eaton's catalogue was perhaps three or four pages of not much choice.

There was a small availability of wooden toys, but most people with skills to make them were either in the forces or at work in factories producing essential goods, so even wooden toys were scarce.

So, as kids, we made do with what was around and could be found. B.B. guns were popular but scarce and only the most fortunate could either afford or get their hands on one. The popular western book comic heroes "Red Ryder" led to the Red Ryder model Daisy repeater B.B. gun. Some lucky few became proud owners.

A supply of cedar shingles or some soft pine scrap wood, a fret saw, some finger slashing whittling and a bit of imagination were essential assets for others among us. Reasonable facsimiles could be made of 6-shooters, lugers, automatic pistols, Tommy guns, all being part of the "make do" process. These needed to

be accompanied by an assortment of mouth noises "pow pow," "ack-ack-ack-ack-ack," and simulated explosion sounds.

Neighbourhoods after schools and on weekends were noisy places with all the war games, cop and robbers, cowboy and Indians and sundry warfare outbursts of great violence in progress.

Some years later we would be told that those games would be sure to produce violent adults, no respect for life, etc., etc. Oddly enough, those of us who indulged in these make believe wars seem to have escaped such dire predictions. Somehow, we knew it was just inventing our own games from within our own imagination. If by chance someone got hurt

from a fall, or a whack on the hands, or a crack in the shins, there was all around regret. But the accompanying bruises and scrapes were a badge of honour and the ability to grit one's teeth and bear pain stoically was a requirement for peer acceptance. It seemed like fun at the time, very active and energy burning, and a joyful memory to hold.

*Both toys from the collection of Richard Evans.*



## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

### Boys' books fit in small pockets

## But are they Little Big Books or Big Little Books?

The 1930s and '40s gave children of the era a combined comic and reading book, of a comfortable and convenient size, which variously became known Big Little Books or Little Big Books. It was hard to keep the titles straight at the time. Each page was perhaps 3 inches wide by 4 inches high and the books in the range of 1½ to 2 inches thick.

Most commonly, each page of type was faced with a page of illustration, often with a title for the picture being lifted from the text. Example, "They hid in the bushes." The early versions featured such heroes as Tom Mix or Gene Autry. The comic figures of the day crossed over including Captain Marvel, Terry and the Pirates, Smiling Jack, Dick Tracy, Popeye, Moon Mullens, Gasoline Alley, Superman and others.



Some were entirely cartoons, for example Smokey Stover, The Foo Fireman or Snuffy Smith.

Somewhere in the 1940s some bright person conceived of putting in the upper right corner of the

right hand page, a series of small drawings relative to the story. By "thumbing" these with the thumb of the hand, the pictures flew by, producing a moving picture action effect.

Once in a while these books of yesteryear show up at flea markets, auctions or garage sales and are readily snapped up

for their nostalgic value. Like almost everything else, there are collectors and markets. A book which sold for a dime in 1941 might today bring a bid in the thousands of dollars; rarity, condition and popularity all being price factors. But like the TV ad for the credit card says, the memory is "priceless." – R.E.

*Photo from the collection of Richard Evans.*

### Life before Lego

## The builder toys: Putting fingers, imagination to work



In the long, long era before Lego, building toys of various kinds were favoured ways of putting young hands at work producing structures designed in their own imaginations.

Often the various sized kits which came in boxes, or most often circular cardboard cans, included pictures of various structures which might be possible.

Hidden away in attics and cupboards no doubt are many residual lots of Lincoln Logs, Meccano sets and Tinker Toys. Among our readers would there be someone who has one or the other, could build something, photograph it and send in a short write up of some personal memory connected with your heritage builder toys?

*Photo from the collection of Lennoxville-Ascot Museum.*

## YESTERDAY'S TOYS

### My thoughts and observations

# Toys at the Compton County Museum in Eaton Corner

By Sharon Moore

Summer Coordinator

Thanks to several of the ancestral families in Compton County some toys have found their way into the collections given to CCHMS over the years. During my recent years as Summer Coordinator at the Museum I am discovering that toys I played with as a child, even today when I wander the isles of toys in "Toys 'R' Us" and other stores, continue to be popular with children, such as Tiddley Winks, dominoes, pull toys, paper dolls, and the soft stuffed toys. I mention the game Tiddley Winks first because I was somewhat taken aback when having assumed this to be a new game during my childhood in the mid fifties, I discovered a date on the Tiddley Winks box at the Museum to be 1897. It is still found on Store toy shelves today!

I'm always interested and intrigued when our young visitors arrive at the show case of toys. I particularly enjoy Lois Garneau's grades one & two class from Sawyerville Elementary School and the concept they have of how their grandparents may have played! Children living 50 to 100 years ago obviously played differently, but using their imagination hasn't changed. The toys weren't as pliable as today's but the boys played war games with their tin soldiers, some mounted on horses, others on foot. The farm animals were a creation as well, an example we have is that of an adult sheep, carved of wood then the body covered with some wool fleece and painted facial features. The pull toys were often hand carved or whittled, then painted by fathers and grandfathers in the shape of horses and other small domestic animals. Dolls came in a variety of sizes, costumes and materials. Educational toys were around also - wooden blocks with a letter of the alphabet painted on one side and an animal or object with the first letter matching the letter, e.g. 'D' and a picture of a duck. Children's books appear to have been well used, with the usual nursery rhymes and short stories, some with vividly coloured pictures. There were games of skill, Tiddley Winks (sometimes spelt Tiddlywinks), Dominoes and one that we have in our collection is similar to a bowling ball game. Our particular game consists of 2 small balls and 10 soldiers. This set has been carved out of wood in the shape of



soldiers then painted red, white and blue, with black used for the facial features and the shoes (boots), the 2 balls (which aren't perfectly round) are painted red. The soldiers would have been set up in a 'V' formation and the balls used to try and knock them down, similar to bowling but a much smaller scale.

Another favourite of mine is a paper doll collection which includes several wardrobe changes of dresses, coats, hats, and night wear, which would provide a young girl several hours of entertainment and imagination. Our collection is similar to the Our Pets collection of 1902 called "Winsome Winnie".

One of the difficulties in being a non-profit organization is a lack of funds to be able to hire a professional to come and help us determine the time periods for our collection of toys. We've had many dedicated volunteers over the years who accepted the family collections into the Museum, but unfortunately did not gather the details and stories. Today we are aware how valuable it is to ask for the stories, dates, and any other



interesting information on the articles, including toys, being donated to the CCHMS.

Among our collection you will find pull toys, metal toys, wooden toys, dolls in various sizes, shapes and textures, paper doll collections, one being hand made, doll cradles, clothes and blankets, a wooden rocking horse, books for a range of ages, toys of skill, and if we're lucky, the odd visitor reminiscing about when he/she was a child with a toy similar to what we have in our showcase.

# Tiddledy Winks – a home favourite through the years

## Rules – Copyrighted, 1890, by M CLOUGHLIN BROS

From two to six persons can play, but the game is most amusing with either four or six playing as partners, each two against the others.

**IMPLEMENTS.**-One Wink-Pot; thirty-six small bone counters called "Winks;" six large ones called Tiddledies, or six sets in different colors; twenty white pasteboard counters, valued one; ten blue ones, valued three; and ten red ones, valued five each; three mats and any ordinary card or center table, with or without a thick cloth.

**THE GAME.**-Its great interest and success lies in the novel feature of jumping the Winks into the Wink-pot. The Winks lie flat on the table-cloth or mats, and the player holding one of the Tiddledies, as shown in the illustration, presses with its edge upon the Wink and causes the latter to jump. The [illustration of a hand holding a Tiddledy backhanded and applying it to a Wink] best result is produced by resting the Tiddledy on the Wink and drawing it back under slight pressure. A little practice will enable a player to jump a Wink several feet, but so great a jump is never required in play.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE ENGLISH GAME

Each player takes one Tiddledy and six Winks of the same color. If a small party play, each may take two sets of Winks.

Place the Wink-pot in the center of a table, covered with a thick cloth, and divide the counters among the players.

**NOTE:**-If the mats are used instead of a table-cloth, the rules should be modified so as to allow the Winks to be touched for the purpose of placing them on the mats at the points where they lie after the jumps.

Form a pool, to which each gives three counters.

All the players place their Winks in a row near the edge of the table, at the same distance from the Wink-pot.

When the table is large, the first six turns are sometimes used to get the Winks into position for jumping into the Wink-pot, one being jumped on each turn until all are advanced.

Except as above named played may jump any of their Winks. When a player jumps one into the Wink-pot he continues to play until he fails. The turn then passes.

A player may not touch another's Wink, and if one lies on his and he has no other to jump, he must wait until the opponent removes the Wink before he can play. Another's Wink must not be purposely covered.

The game once begun, the Winks must not be touched, except with a Tiddledy, unless the mats are used. If they roll off the table, they may be placed at the point where they rolled off. They must always be jumped from where they lie.

Partners may jump each other's Winks.

The one first jumping his Winks into the Wink-pot wins the pool, and each player pays him one counter for each Wink such players have on the table.

The side first getting all its Winks into the Wink-pot wins the pool. The other side pays them one counter each for any Winks remaining on the cloth.

## NOTE

A ring, four inches in diameter, may be marked on the cloth with French chalk, around the cup. Winks falling into this ring are dead, and not used again, or the rule may be to jump over again in the same turn all Winks falling into the ring.

## DIRECTIONS FOR THE AMERICAN GAME

From two to six persons can play.

The implements are the same as in the preceding game, except that mats are used for jumping the Winks. Table-cloths vary in thickness and elasticity. Mats afford a more reliable basis for jumps, and a pleasing variety to the game.

Each takes six Winks, one Tiddledy, one mat and an equal number of counters. If less than four play each may take two sets of Winks. If more than three play, two may use the same mat. Each mat is made in two colors so that each player may have a color of his own to play on.

Each gives seven counters to the pool. A leader takes charge of the pool and makes all payments from it. When but two or three play, the pool as well as payments may be increased.

The Wink-pot is placed in the center of the table.

The object is to jump as many Winks into the Wink-pot as possible.

Each plays in turn to the left.

The mats are placed at about fifteen inches from the Wink-pot, and the Winks jumped without attention to those failing to enter it.

Each jumps six Winks in his first turn, and the turn then passes. On his second and all subsequent turns he jumps any Winks without regard to color or owner, and continues to play as long as he lands in the Wink-pot. When he fails the turn again passes.

All play in the same manner until all the Winks are in the Wink-pot.

If on the last round one or more are unable to complete a run from lack of Winks, such players may take enough Winks from the Wink-pot to enable them

to finish their plays for the round in question, the object being to give each an equal chance.

For each Wink landed in the Wink-pot the player receives one counter from the pool.

Four or more Winks put into the Wink-pot in succession, makes a "Run." One counter is paid from the pool for each Wink over three put in on a Run.

Six Winks in the Wink-pot in succession make a "Sweep" and the player receives, besides the counters taken from the pool, one from each opponent. Hence a player who jumps six Winks into the Wink-pot in succession gets nine counters from the pool, and one from each opponent for his "Sweep."

One counter for each Wink put in must be kept separately, to tally the number put in.

If six successive jumps fail to land a Wink in the Wink-pot, the player pays two counters to the pool.

The player or side making the largest Run, that is, putting the most Winks into the Wink-pot in one turn, takes half the counters of the pool, and the one putting into the Wink-pot the largest number of Winks takes the remainder.

A tie may be decided by jumping six Winks.

## NOTES

By the American method seven, eight or even nine persons may play, each taking an equal number of Winks and leaving any over an equal division on the table for use on the second turn. In this case two or more players use the same Tiddledy.

Tiddledy Winks is unexcelled by any other game for progressive playing. It is [sic] quick, lively pastime, specially interesting when played with sides or partners, and the score is easily kept and determined. For progressive playing a game will be required for each table, and the successful side will progress according to the usual rules. This will be the side having the largest number of Winks in the Wink-pot at the tap of the bell at the Royal or highest table.



## MEMBERS' EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

### Three exhibits this summer

# Colby-Curtis Museum open again after changes

The Colby-Curtis Museum in Stanstead reopened April 26, after being closed to the public for the last three months. This closure allowed the Museum's staff to work on a reorganization of our storage spaces in order to insure better conservation conditions for our textiles and works of art collections. Furthermore, several rooms in Carrollcroft were rearranged to present an improved setting for many pieces of furniture that have been recently restored by specialists at the Centre de conservation du Québec. At no cost to the Museum, a small Windsor settee, two elegant chairs in the Sheraton style and a beautiful commode, have been returned in pristine condition to their permanent place in the heritage home.

After a two-year absence, the large tapestry, fragment of a verdure produced in France, ca. 1740, by the famous Aubusson workshops, is back to grace the entrance hall of Carrollcroft. Thanks to the expertise of Eva Burnham, one of Canada's foremost textile conservator, the tapestry, after a meticulous cleaning which restored much of its original colours, is now presented in a new environment that should insure its long-term conservation. Canadian Heritage's Museum Assistance Program covered part of the cost of this important restoration.

#### Summer Exhibitions Open June 7

Drawing upon the rich collections of the Colby-Curtis Museum and with the help of the local population, three exhibitions Granite: A Favourite, A Friendlier Border, and Conversations at Stanstead will consider three characteristic aspects of the Stanstead region.

The first exhibition concerns the very personal manner in which the population holds, uses and recycles granite, an eminent natural resource of the region. Authentic experiences, anecdotes, life stories relate to the objects and stories that are presented.

The second looks at the Canada-United States border and the



frontier relations maintained by the residents within this social, cultural and political reality.

The third is a photograph exhibition highlighting a special aspect of Stanstead.

These three exhibitions are prepared by the Colby-Curtis Museum with the cooperation of the members of the research group Granite, border and identity : a case history of Stanstead in the Eastern Townships working with a grant from the FCAR (*Fonds pour la Formation de Chercheurs et l'Aide à la Recherche*).

The Colby-Curtis Museum is open Tuesday to Friday, from 10:00 to 12:00 a.m. and from 1:00 to 5:00 p.m.. On Saturdays and Sundays, the hours are from 12:30 to 4:30

p.m. We look forward to welcoming you back to Carrollcroft.

#### SHS Annual General Meeting June 14

The speaker at our Annual Meeting to be held on June 14 at 2:00 p.m. at Stanstead College's Pierce Hall, will be Ms. Meredith Watkins, Professor of historical geography at Bishop's University.

Professor Watkins' illustrated talk will be on "The history of the landscape of the Eastern Townships since 1800: the place of churches". Churches influenced the lay-out of villages and hamlets and often helped determine the location of schools and cemeteries as well as the outer limits of the community. Ms Watkins will use some specific cases to trace these influences, the results of which are still apparent today.

The history of landscapes provides fascinating indicators of social, economic and political trends and pressures and can be explored through a number of different themes such as transport, the evolution of forest cover, the urban development around water-driven mills, the situation of public buildings etc. The SHS intends to explore some of these themes in the coming months and years.

First part of the Annual meeting is given to Committee Reports and Election of the Board.

– Monique Nadeau-Saumier



## MEMBERS EVENTS & ACTIVITIES

### Moonshine over Missisquoi

## Rum running, bootlegging and temperance in Missisquoi

“Blind Pigs, Bootlegging, The Pledge, Temperance Rallies and Smugglers” – these are words not often heard today, but for part of Canada’s past, the language surrounding the temperance and prohibition movement was on the Canadian social and political agenda.

From the beginning of the 19th century to the early 1920s, we experimented with temperance and prohibition. As most of Canada chose to adopt prohibition however, Quebec opted out of the restrictions against alcohol and when the United States went dry, Quebec’s Eastern Townships heard opportunity knocking.

Find out more about this reckless era in Quebec’s history in the Missisquoi Museum’s exhibition



“Moonshine Over Missisquoi”: Rum running, Bootlegging and Temperance in Missisquoi County. The exhibit chronicles those who championed temperance and those who fought it every step of the way! Come and discover a colourful page in the history of Missisquoi County.

The Missisquoi Museum is located in Stanbridge East, Québec just off Route 202 between Dunham and Bedford. The Museum is open seven days per week

from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. Hodge’s General Store, the Annex, Boutique and picnic grounds are included in admission.

For information please call Pamela Realffe, (450) 248-3153, [mhsadmin@globetrotter.net](mailto:mhsadmin@globetrotter.net).

### Potton preparing new programs

During last winter, the Potton Heritage Association was busy preparing a new program and opened its new season of activities on Sunday March 23 with the Annual General Meeting followed by the traditional sugar shack brunch. At the meeting, Past President, Gérard Leduc, presented the highlights of the last year which was most successful with the registration of several new members.

The new Board of Directors includes: Carol Bishop, Pierre Nadeau, Paul Rouillard, Brian Timperley, Brian Waldron, Peter Downman, and the newly elected Jacques Thouin, Paul Dufort and Yollande Lamontagne. Past President Gérard Leduc will insure a smooth transition while looking after the excursions and writing. The new Executive Committee is composed of Jacques Thouin President, Carol Bishop Vice-President, Pierre Nadeau Treasurer and Brian Timperley Secretary.

This year's projects include a heritage calendar for 2004, ten new heritage brochures and an exhibition by painter Jane Cookson from Mansonville. Dinner-lectures are in the program as well as field excursions to visit archaeological and heritage sites, museums and much more.

Carol Bishop is also preparing another walk program for this spring and next summer. This activity which proved very successful, offers to walkers not only the opportunity of a good outdoor exercise and of better knowing our natural environment as well as our heritage sites, but also the pleasure, for many, to meet friends and exchange in a congenial milieu. For further details on our program and inquiries to join our membership and the walks, please contact Carol Bishop at 450 292 4379. Enjoy the season and looking forward, Gérard Leduc Past President Potton Heritage Association Inc.

## NEWS & NOTES FROM AROUND QUEBEC

Web site features works by students, teacher

### Montreal artist/art-ed pioneer Anne Savage virtually honoured

MONTRÉAL – Four young people with a government grant have put up a web site honouring one of Canada's foremost early artists and art educators.

Lucienne Robillard, President of the Treasury Board and Member of Parliament for Westmount-Ville-Marie unveiled the web site, the Anne Savage Collection of Student Art Works, which celebrates the influence of one of Canada's leading pioneer art educators and artists.

The site was developed by four young interns under the guidance of local multimedia firm, Reason Marketing & Design Inc. The content was provided by Leah Sherman, Professor Emerita of Fine Arts at Concordia University, and Canada's foremost researcher on the life and works of Anne Savage. This project was supported with a \$10,080 contribution from Canada's Digital Collections, a program administered by Industry Canada and funded through the Government of Canada's Youth Employment Strategy. The Web site is accessible on the Internet at <http://collections.ic.gc.ca/annesavage>.

"This project continues the incredible story of Anne Savage," said Minister Robillard. "The first Web site featuring this Quebec artist and educator, completed in 1998, focused on Savage's life and legacy. This new site explores her innovative and exemplary teaching methods. It will be an invaluable tool for art teachers, researchers, students and artists."

"This beautifully designed Web site demonstrates the power of imaginative, high-quality Canadian online content," said Minister Rock. "In particular, it demonstrates how new technologies are helping make

Canada's cultural heritage more accessible to everyone. At the same time, the project has helped equip highly talented young Canadians with the technical and business skills needed in the knowledge-based economy."

"This project is a valuable contribution to the history of Canadian art and art education," said Dr. Cathy Mullen of Concordia University. "This rich resource, which features more than 750 paintings, drawings and lino prints done by Anne Savage's students, will help students and researchers both here at the university and around the globe gain new insights into Canada's cultural and educational development from the 1940s to the 1960s."

Canada's Digital Collections provides organizations, such as museums, libraries and community groups, with funds to hire young Canadians aged 15 to 30 to develop Web sites displaying Canadian content. To date, over 3000 youths have gained entrepreneurial and technology based experience developing over 500 such sites. Together, these sites display Canada's culture, geography, history, science and technology to Canadians and the world. To view these Web sites, as well as to find out how to participate in the program, visit the Canada's Digital Collections Web site at <http://collections.ic.gc.ca>.

By investing in people, knowledge and opportunity, Industry Canada is encouraging innovation at the community level, and contributing to making Canada known throughout the world for its culture of excellence, innovation and productivity.

### Maple Grove Heritage Foundation receives \$7,528 grant

The Maple Grove Heritage Foundation has received a \$7,528 grant from The Local Development Corporation (LDC) of the MRC de L'Amiante through its allocation fund dedicated to support rural initiative. The MGHF is a newly formed non-profit group created to oversee restoration of the Holy Trinity Anglican Church in Maple Grove. The funds will aid the MGHF in realizing its plan for extensive restoration envisaged for the aging building, built in 1900. This work includes work on the church's roof, foundations, and doors.

Most recently, Holy Trinity has had its stained-glass windows restored. Thanks to the efforts of Senator Raymond Setlakwe, Heritage Canada, and a small group of dedicated volunteers, with additional support from all three levels of government and the private sector, these splendid windows have all been re-leaded and are ready to be reinstalled. If you would like to support the efforts of the Maple Grove Heritage Foundation, you may write to the Foundation, c/o Celine Roy, Treasurer, 157, chemin Gosford, Irlande (Quebec) G0N 1N0; or email Secretary Joan McCammon at: [joan.mccammon@sympatico.ca](mailto:joan.mccammon@sympatico.ca)

## MORE NEWS & NOTES

### Old churches, new web site

The work of historian Phyllis Hamilton gathering information on historic churches in the western sector of the Eastern Townships has already been made available to the public in her book, *With Heart and Hand and Voices*, updated just a year ago. Now with the help of Michel Gadoury of Farnham and the Gathering for the Development of Religious Heritage (*Regroupement de Développement de Patrimoine Religieux*), a web site was launched May 1. The site can be visited at [www.routesreligieuses.com](http://www.routesreligieuses.com).

### New visibility for Heritage Sutton

Heritage Sutton developed a strong collection of electronic and communication equipment under the early leadership of the late Edmund Eberdt, William Gossage and friends; it was for several years one of the "Groups of Seven" Eastern Township historical societies who met regularly for a number of years to share interests, experience and concerns and occasionally to share projects. As some of the leaders aged and others passed on, there was regional concern for the very special collection. In 2001, with federal funding and support from the town of Sutton, an exhibition centre was opened.

More recently, under the leadership of President Mark Clerk, Heritage Sutton has developed a strong regional collection of oral history and published texts on regional history. Information on the work of Heritage Sutton can be obtained at 450-538-3222.

### Bury Historical Society takes leap

In a referendum vote in Bury, QC on Sunday, May 4, the ratepayers of the municipality voted in favour of a

project which would restore the old Town Hall (now unoccupied), a wooden structure built in 1865. The plan is to have the restored building house library services, children's, young people and other community services. The voter decision authorizes the town to put \$40,000 into the heritage project of \$265,000, half coming from the government of Quebec. The Caisse Populaire has offered \$20,000 and the balance needs to be raised in the community. Since being founded only a couple of years ago, the Bury Historical Society has incorporated as a non-profit body, achieved recognition as a charity, sponsored a visit by *La Patrimoine à Domicile* and arranged for a visit of the RCMP musical ride. This building restoration project will provide both a new home and enhanced visibility.

### Federated Women's Institute of Canada

This is a reminder that this nationwide and very historic women's group is meeting at Bishop's University in Lennoxville June 24-29. As a nationwide gathering, it is held every three years and this is the first time it has come to Quebec. In theory, it may be thirty years before it returns.

This group of women, largely rural and small town residents, have been supporters of many phases of community life across Canada from their earliest years, especially in addressing supplementary educational needs. They are still seeking financial support for their conference, most recent word is they are about halfway on achieving their \$50,000 requirement.

## BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS BOOKS

### New cemetery book

Announcing two new research tools: The latest in the series of Extracts of Births & Deaths for Missisquoi County from reel 124.7, 124.8 & 124.9 Congregational, Baptist & Methodist (spiral bound \$25. plus \$5. postage & handling) reprinted from Belden's 1881 atlas a set of 6 Brome county maps (included are Brome County map, Brome Twp., Bolton Twp., Potton Twp., East Farnham Twp and Sutton Twp.) (\$12 per set. postage included) order from Brome County Historical Society Box 690, Knowlton, QC JOE 1V0

### Two books from author James Kinnear

1. "Pioneer Families of Leeds Township". It deals with some seventy families who settled the Frobisher Quarter of Leeds (Megantic) starting around 1829, and includes charts of these families, together with anecdotes, documents, many photographs of the people and the area, centred on Kinnear's Mills. There are 256 pages.

2. Kinnear's Mills, first printed in 1971, has been reprinted and is also available by mail. It deals primarily (though not exclusively) with the first Kinnears to come to the area. James and Harriet Kinnear had 14 children of whom 12 married and provided them with 60 grandchildren. The book follows most of these, down to the present day.

Each book is \$20 (includes tax and postage) to Canadian addresses (US\$18 to U.S. addresses)

Order from Jim Kinnear, 203 Sharpe Line, CAVAN, Ont. L0A 1C0

# HERITAGE ISSUES

Montreal on world stage this fall

## Conserving and Developing: How? With whom? Why?

The 8<sup>th</sup> World Conference of Historical Cities to be held in Montreal this October is intended in part for mayors and other elected municipal officials who regularly find themselves at the heart of debates and controversies surrounding the protection of their cities' built heritage and have the delicate task of reaching a consensus or, failing that, making a final decision. The Conference program will also be of interest for public servants, academics, students and citizens involved with heritage issues.

The Conference is organized around two major programs:

- An official program, made up of three workshops bringing together representatives of several historical cities to address the themes listed below. Each workshop will last about three hours and will include presentations followed by open discussions. Simultaneous interpretation in French and English will be offered.
- A public program, made up of one-hour sessions at which specific experiences and problems encountered in protecting and developing heritage properties and managing historic assets will be presented and discussed. These sessions may include tours of different sites, as appropriate. All sessions will be offered in either English or French, without interpretation. A call for proposals has been launched to develop this program.

### 1. Official program: Workshop themes

#### 1.1 Choosing development priorities

Choosing which aspects of a city's heritage to develop may be determined by the extent and traces of remains from its past. Some historical cities have concentrated on conserving the most significant and easily identifiable traces of a specific period in their history.

In most cases, however, the traces of the past are overlapping, intermingled and intertwined to such an extent that uninformed observers are hard put to identify the different historical periods without structured information. In that case, what are the development options?

Some cities prefer to preserve buildings and facilities from different periods, including the recent past; others choose to reconstruct old buildings based on the remains of a given period.

Whatever the choice, there are certain to be reactions: reactions against the evocation or elimination of a given historical period or event (Is there not a risk, in fact, of trivializing heritage and history, in trying to minimize past conflicts through inoffensive treatment in an effort to avoid offending anyone?);

reactions by owners and occupants of buildings with great heritage and property value, on sites with significant archaeological potential (How can we reconcile the economic development imperatives of downtowns with the protection and development of archaeological remains?);

aesthetic reactions, particularly to contemporary insertions (Is there not a danger of "museumizing" historic districts by insisting on keeping them separate from the surrounding modern city or, at the other extreme, of exacerbating their exceptional, "touristy" character by concentrating even more modern facilities there than in more contemporary districts?);

When it comes to development, we feel that there is no right or wrong answer, only choices, which bring with them a host of consequences, some positive and others less so. The workshop will bring together representatives of cities that have made different choices.

#### 1.2 How to involve citizens, residents, merchants, experts?

Involving citizens in heritage protection assumes that they are aware of the historical importance of the heritage in question. To achieve this, the city must organize and present the fruit of historical and archaeological research in an interesting, accessible way. Today, people often turn to the Web to improve their knowledge and better understand the importance of the past for present-day cities. This interactive tool also allows them to conduct their own research and test their own hypotheses.

Residents and merchants develop a sense of ownership of their historic district, and are readily mobilized to make themselves heard. But their interests often diverge when it comes to plans for developing their neighbourhood and the results of development initiatives. Merchants are more interested in short-term benefits, while residents are concerned with more long-term repercussions. Heavy

**Continued on next page**

## HERITAGE ISSUES

Continued from previous page

tourist traffic in the evening and at night, congested streets, and "specialization" and high prices in stores aimed at the tourist trade are only some of the points of disagreement. Residents' point of view is all the more important since, according to many observers, they are the ones who bring life to the streets in historic districts and make them more than just an interesting background.

As for the souvenir shops that infest all historic districts around the world, the best way of minimizing their impact is to maintain a variety of urban functions, by truly integrating these historic areas into the modern city.

Finally, heritage lobby groups, architecture and urban planning professionals and civil society in general, depending on the national or international significance of certain sites, demand a voice in any decisions by public authorities. Their involvement can take various forms, ranging from informal consultation to the creation of public bodies with powers delegated by the municipality.

The desire of all these groups to be involved in preserving and developing the built heritage must be considered. But it is the elected officials who must shoulder the ultimate responsibility for their decisions, to make the choices that they feel best correspond to the public good, and to account for their decisions to the public. Some member cities will speak on the approach they have chosen to ensure that each stakeholder has a voice.

### 1.3 Are development costs an expense or an investment?

Developing a city's built heritage necessarily calls for an injection of public funds, and such projects naturally have to compete with a range of other needs. Accordingly, proponents seek to make the public investment in renewing historic districts a profitable one.

In the short term, this profitability lies in the contribution the historic district will make to tourism development, generating jobs and attracting tourist dollars. But these more immediate and tangible economic benefits are increasingly supplanting the appeal to long-term cultural benefits and collective pride that used to be cited as reasons for conserving a city's heritage.

This raises two questions:

Are there any other reasons, apart from wishing to draw more tourists, sufficient to justify the political decisions and public investment necessary to preserve and renew historic districts?

Does heritage investment to gain short-term returns from tourism have negative effects on the long-term preservation of historic neighbourhoods (overuse, imbalance in urban functions, driving out residents, purchase of homes by foreigners to be used for a few days a year, uncontrollable escalation in the price of real estate, etc.)?

If the development of historic districts is to be an investment not only in tourism, but also in urban and social life, public authorities should encourage a variety of urban functions:

protecting housing by controlling gentrification and irritants;

preserving a diversity of stores and businesses;

encouraging other functions: business, creation, public administration, services, etc.

In this regard, does the scarcity of public funds, sometimes used as an excuse for limited public intervention in historic quarters, justify public- and private-sector partnerships, especially in the renewal and conversion of historic buildings for contemporary purposes, since such initiatives could contribute to the functional diversity and integration of historic districts?

In this workshop, a number of member cities will explain some of the solutions they have adopted.

## 2. Public program

A call for proposals has been launched to allow cities and heritage organizations and professionals to share information on an exemplary achievement or original thoughts on the subject of heritage conservation and development in the Public program.

For example, the City of Montréal would be prepared to give the following presentations:

- Involving citizens in heritage protection and development, from the Old Montréal round table to the Heritage council
- Using new technologies to explain heritage issues to the public
- Interconnecting heritage databases.

From: <http://vieux.montreal.qc.ca/2003/index.htm>

## GLEANNED FROM THE QAHN LIST SERVE

*'Will allow history to be written in the first person'*

### Canadian genealogy centre web site is now on line

The Library and Archives of Canada is pleased to announce the official launch of the Canadian Genealogy Centre Web site. This unique virtual centre will be the primary online site for access to genealogical resources in Canada.

Canadians have shown a growing interest in finding out more about their family histories, stories and roots. In fact, genealogy and family history research are the fastest growing hobbies in North America.

The Canadian Genealogy Centre Web site is an online centre that will provide access to all genealogical resources in Canada. It will offer genealogical content, services, advice, and tools, and provide

Canadians with the opportunity to work on joint projects online in both official languages. "The Canadian Genealogy Centre Web site will allow history to be written in the first person-our history, our family, our community-by making available to Canadians the vast network of genealogical information that exists across the country and around the world."

Visit the Canadian Genealogy Centre Web site at: [www.genealogy.gc.ca](http://www.genealogy.gc.ca) > This unique Centre was made possible in part through the Canadian Culture > Online Program of the Department of Canadian Heritage.

## MEMBERS' NEWS & NOTES

### Grants for 18 projects

### Townshippers Foundation provides community support

By Caroline Kehne

LENNOXVILLE – The Townshippers Research and Cultural Foundation has announced the recipients of funds for 2003. The Foundation's Board of Directors approved grants to fifteen organizations and individuals from Tomifobia to Farnham for eighteen individual projects.

This year's recipients demonstrate the diversity of projects being carried out across the Townships. Writer, photographer and filmmaker Louise Abbott receives a grant for a heritage project on the history of fencing in the Eastern Townships; the Eastern Townships School Board for the Language Arts Festival as well as for the Butler Elementary School Playground Project; the Eastern Townships Research Centre for a special research project; Uniforce Stanstead for Border Fest 2003; the Council of Seniors of Memphremagog for the Senior Information Day planned for May 15; Potton Heritage Association for bilingual heritage brochures; Ecole Les Enfants de la Terre for purchase of library books to supplement their English-language programme; Literacy-in-Action for two projects (Read-To-Me Kits and Tools for Life); Patrimoine Ascott Heritage for promotion of its heritage site; the Bedford/Kensington Cultural Exchange for Canada's longest running peewee hockey and cultural exchange; Coldbrook Park

Gazebo Project Committee for construction of a new outdoor gazebo; the Gathering for Religious Heritage for research on Loyalist Religious Roots in Brome-Missisquoi; SDC Knowlton for a walking tour brochure; and the West Brome Storytelling Festival. Townshippers' Association projects "Townships Expressions" and "Taproots III" will receive funding this year.

Each year, starting in the fall, the Foundation raises funds from individual donors through its volunteer phone-a-thon as well as through solicitations to corporate donors and foundations. Since its 1986, the non-profit foundation has aided projects in the fields of art, heritage and culture, youth and education, health and social services and has distributed nearly \$700,000 to organizations and individuals throughout the Eastern Townships.

The deadline for funding applications is January 31. A selection committee studies each application and brings recommendations to the Board of Directors, usually at the end of March. Applicants are then notified of the final decisions.

Donations are welcome any time of the year and may be made directly to the Foundation, at the above address. Charitable receipts will be issued for all donations.

## QAHN NEWS

# QAHN grant will fund province-wide heritage survey

Quebec Anglophone Heritage Network has received notice from Minister of Canadian Heritage Sheila Copps that it will receive a grant to carry out a Survey of the Anglophone Heritage and Museum Community across Quebec.

Various departments of the Canadian government are making a concerted emphasis on capacity building in the communities where funding and technical assistance is provided. Across Quebec we have a network of museum and heritage organizations serving the growing public interest in heritage preservation and teaching, however there is not at present a good assessment of their strengths and weaknesses, their needs and potential nor the level of volunteer and community support. The availability of funding and the balance of services from which it is derived is only partially evident.

The goal of the survey is to provide an analysis of the proper strengths, distribution of skills, availability of support at various levels and where the

needs are best met and least well met. With the information gained, QAHN hopes to raise awareness of various government, para-public, corporate and private funding of this balance of needs for capacity building and identify potential areas of strength for future development.

QAHN hopes that museums and heritage organizations will see this survey as a new opportunity to put forth long standing points of pride and points of need.

### AGM call for resolutions

Anyone interested in having a resolution brought forward for voting at the annual general meeting of the network on June 14, 2003 at Lennoxville is reminded of the procedure. Resolutions must be presented in writing at least thirty minutes before the opening of the meeting and must be related to the interests of the network as described in its mission and mandate. Proposals can be sent in advance to the QAHN office, either as written text or in electronic form. The resolution should be sponsored by a core member of QAHN in good standing (paid membership) at the time of the meeting.

## GLEANED FROM THE QAHN LIST SERVE

Greetings Preservationists,

Many new features have been added to PreservationDirectory.com in April, as well as a "sprucing up" of the main page. Along with new graphics, our mission statement and additional text outlining the purpose of our site has now been added to the main page. To view the main page's new look, please go to <http://www.PreservationDirectory.com>

We are also happy to announce the addition of a new featured section - Preservation Employment. This section will feature job listings related to the historic preservation and cultural resource fields. It is free to list and view employment opportunities.

If interested in posting a listing, please email the job title, organization name, location, brief description and closing date to [info@preservationdirectory.com](mailto:info@preservationdirectory.com).

This section also features links to resources for

preservation employment.

To view the "Preservation Employment" page, see [www.preservationdirectory.com/employment.html](http://www.preservationdirectory.com/employment.html)

In regard to our popular selection of preservation-related mailing lists for sale, you will now have the option of receiving the lists as ready-to-use labels or electronic files emailed to you. The electronic files can be sent as an Excel spreadsheet or a FileMaker database, and will be emailed to you as an attachment.

To view the "Mailing Lists for Sale" page, see [www.preservationdirectory.com/maillinglists.html](http://www.preservationdirectory.com/maillinglists.html)

Thanks again for all of your support - we have many new ideas in the works for the website, and we look forward to sharing them with you. Take care.

Tim Cannan, President PreservationDirectory.com  
1507 SW 17th Ave Portland, OR 97201  
[info@preservationdirectory.com](mailto:info@preservationdirectory.com).

## QAHN NEWS

### Web portal to promote anglo-Quebec heritage tourism

## QAHN receives grant to continue Heritage Trails

Two years ago, the Department of Canadian Heritage initiated the Interdepartmental Partnership for Official Language Communities (IPOLC). The concept is to encourage various federal ministries and agencies to exercise a balanced approach in the distribution of services and funding to the minority language communities. Under this program, Canadian Heritage (PCH) would match dollars with a partnership federal agency for new projects mutually accepted.

The project funding granted QAHN comes through Economic Development Canada and is backed by Canadian Heritage. The general concept is the international promotion of heritage tourism to attract primarily American visitors from the Northeastern United States to tour outlying areas of Quebec and be reintroduced to the heritage of Quebec's Anglophone community.

The project as conceived will fund the completion of the series of Heritage Trails pamphlets begun in 2002 as a pilot scale development project and which have been well received.

To draw attention and provide information access, a Heritage Portal would be part of the long-term plan. This, as a type of expanded web site, would direct tourism searchers through the Internet to the trails pamphlet and provide an awareness of their contents as well as identify other points of interest in the region and other key tourism information sources.

The project is scheduled to carry through a 16 month period and will require the inputs of five different paid persons for varying periods to complete the necessary research, market planning, writing and web design.

The long-term goal is to raise the profile of rural areas and smaller centres as tourism destinations in the current growth of heritage tourism. In recent years, Quebec has benefited from growing attendance at festivals and conferences in Montreal and Quebec City. Winter sports have been a strong attraction as well. But the spring, summer and fall seasons have not been well promoted as times to visit Quebec's regional attractions.

## CAN WE HELP YOU?

If you would like additional information on QAHN and its doings please do not hesitate to contact your local representative

West/Northwest Quebec Patricia Ann McCaffey (Hudson) (450) 458-5529

Montréal Georges Howson (Melocheville) (450) 429-5619

Eastern Townships Ed Laberee (Martinville) (819) 875-5776 [elaberee@abacom.com](mailto:elaberee@abacom.com)

Montreal David Freeman (Montreal), Treasurer (514) 488-0705 [dbfreeman70@aol.com](mailto:dbfreeman70@aol.com)

Central/Eastern Quebec Sharon Little (Quebec City) (418) 681-3335 [sharon.little@mcc.gouv.qc.ca](mailto:sharon.little@mcc.gouv.qc.ca)

Gulf of St-Lawrence Monique Nadeau (Port Daniel) (418) 396-3220 [nadhouse@globetrotter.net](mailto:nadhouse@globetrotter.net)

Education Rod MacLeod (Montreal W.), VP (514) 487-7387 [rmacle6@pobox.mcgill.ca](mailto:rmacle6@pobox.mcgill.ca)

Cultural vacant

At-Large Betty Le Maistre (Montreal), Secretary (514) 488-0705 [dbfreeman70@aol.com](mailto:dbfreeman70@aol.com)

At-Large Richard Evans (Lennoxville), President (819) 562-5260

You may also contact the QAHN office at 1 877 964-0409 (within Quebec) or [home@qahn.org](mailto:home@qahn.org)

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