

Dawson & Hind

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A Publication of The Association of Manitoba Museums

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Unsolicited articles are welcome. Address all correspondence to:

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Simon James Dawson was appointed by the Canadian Government in 1857 to explore the country from Lake Superior westward to the Saskatchewan. His report was among the first to attract attention to the possibilities of the North West as a home for settlers. He was later to build the Dawson Route from Lake-of-the-Woods to Winnipeg, Manitoba.

William George Richardson Hind accompanied his brother, Henry Youle Hind, as official artist when the latter was in command of the Assiniboine and Saskatchewan exploration expedition of 1858. W. Hind revisited the North West in 1863-64 and did numerous paintings of the people and general scenes.

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Cover: 1908 REO, Elkhorn Car Rally and Parade (1983). Photograph by Photo's Ed James.

Association of Manitoba Museums

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AIMS OF THE ASSOCIATION

Object

The advancement of museum services in Manitoba by:

- promoting the protection and preservation of objects, specimens, records and sites significant to the natural and human history of Manitoba
- aiding in the improvement of museums in their role as educational institutions
- acting as a clearing-house for information of special interest to museums
- promoting the exchange of exhibition material and the arrangement of exhibitions
- co-operating with other associations with similar aims
- other methods as may from time to time be deemed appropriate.

Invitation To Membership

You are invited to join the Association of Manitoba Museums so as to take part in its activities and provide support for its projects.

Activities and Projects

A number of activities and projects are planned to help the AMM achieve its objectives. These include:

- the publication of a regular newsletter and/or quarterly to discuss the activities of the museums, provide information on exhibits, and to distribute technical and curatorial information
- a regularly updated list of museums in the Province, including their main fields of interest and a list of personnel
- conducting training seminars aimed at discussing problems of organization, financing, managing and exhibitions at an introductory level
- organizing travelling exhibits to tour Manitoba
- the completion of a provincial inventory to assist in preserving our cultural heritage.

MEMBERSHIP CLASSIFICATIONS

Individual Membership — open to any resident of Manitoba who wishes to promote the aims of the Association, whether or not he or she is connected with a museum. Annual fee — \$10.00.

Associate Membership — this includes institutions and individuals outside the Province of Manitoba who wish to promote the aims of the Association, whether or not such member is connected with a museum. Annual fee — \$10.00.

Institutional Membership — this is restricted to museums located within the Province of Manitoba. Annual membership fee is based on the museum's annual budget as follows:

Annual Budget		Membership Fee
100	1,000	\$ 15.00
1,001	20,000	25.00
20,001	40,000	35.00
40,001	80,000	50.00
80,001	160,000	75.00
160,001	and over	100.00

Further information may be obtained by writing to the Membership Secretary, Association of Manitoba Museums, 438 - 167 Lombard Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0T6.

Editor's Forum

MARILYN DE VON FLINDT

Editor

Dawson and Hind

We are pleased to introduce the first of two series of articles prepared for **Dawson and Hind** by the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service, and the Advisory and Extension Services of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature.

Conservators representing the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service from the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, Provincial Archives of Manitoba, and Winnipeg Art Gallery will present a series of articles concerned with conservation and the care of collections in community museums. The first article provides a list of publications available for determining proper conservation measures for a mixed collection.

Advisory and Extension Services also begins a series of articles in this issue with a description of the many services they can provide community museums. Subsequent articles will deal with specific topics such as exhibit techniques, storage methods, and developing interpretive programs.

The third 'new' addition is actually the resumption of *Manitoba Focus*, a column of news items from museums around the province. This will provide a forum for Manitoba museums and their

personnel to report on their current activities and achievements. I look forward to hearing from more of you in the coming months.

There are many achievements to be noted. Three Manitoba community museums are featured here that have come a long way with the support of dedicated staff and volunteers: the Manitoba Antique Automobile Museum in Elkhorn, Stonewall Quarry Park, and the Treherne Museum's 'new' Blacksmith Shop.

Also included in this issue are the results of an investigation into the fading of entomological specimens under various exhibit conditions, and a report on the A.M.M. Annual Meeting in October together with the minutes from that meeting.

As you may know, **Diane Skalenda** is no longer Managing Editor of **Dawson and Hind**. She is, however, a contributor to this issue (and hopefully to many future issues). Diane has helped me through the past two years with her support and guidance — and friendship. Thank you, Diane. It is now our task to continue the high standards set in the past for **Dawson and Hind**.

Manitoba Antique Automobile Museum

LORRAINE SCOTT

Elkhorn, Manitoba

An Idea Conceived

As a youngster, Isaac 'Ike' Clarkson marvelled each time the 1909 Hupmobile owned by Matthew Black of Two Creeks passed by his home. Years later Mr. Clarkson, a farmer living near Elkhorn, Manitoba, purchased the remains of that very Hupmobile and set about restoring it. Replacing much of the old metal, wood, and glass parts, reupholstering it and repainting it the original dark green, Clarkson was in his glory. It was 1946 and the beginning of an idea.

This man undertook to preserve a part of Manitoba's history which might otherwise have ended up in scrap metal heaps. His genuine interest in the restoration of old cars spurred him to collecting cars and parts, primarily from within a 200 mile radius of his home. During his lifetime he travelled thousands of miles gathering a variety of early makes and models which eventually became Manitoba's first antique automobile museum.

Storage did present problems. The cars were stored at the home of Marguerite Ablett on whose farm Ike worked on a shared-basis. Miss Ablett supported Ike in his endeavors whenever she could. When he had accumulated some sixty cars, through purchases and donations, he offered his life's work as a gift to the village of Elkhorn. A non-profit organization, the Manitoba Automobile Museum Foundation was realized in 1961.

For Clarkson his greatest dream had come true. A museum was opened in 1967 and he continued to restore cars until his death in 1971 at the age of 58. After Mr. Clarkson's death, Miss Ablett as the beneficiary turned over the entire estate to the museum. Today she is recognized as being a co-founder of the museum. A cairn with a plaque has been raised in front of the museum to commemorate these two individuals for their dedication in preserving our heritage.

Special Features

Seventy antique automobiles remain the prime focus in the museum. The following vintage cars are some of the best and oldest models: 1908 Reo; 1909 Metz; 1911 Ford T; 1909 McLaughlin, 1914 Briscoe; 1912 E.M.F.; 1916 Saxon; 1914 Hupmobile; 1918 Master (Truck); 1918 Gray Dort; 1921 Dodge Roadster; 1910 Overland; 1915 Maxwell; 1911 Oldsmobile (with V8 engine); 1918 Chevrolet (with V8 engine); 1913 Russell Knight; 1913 Case; 1909 Hupmobile (Roadster).

The oldest car in the museum is a red Reo built in Lansing, Michigan. It has a two-cylinder apposed engine with chain drive. Mr. Ransom E. Olds was the designer so it was appropriate that his initials be used in the name of the car.

One of the museum's rare models is a 1909 Metz. This was the company's first attempt to build a car. It also has a two-cylinder apposed engine with a friction drive, and runs on three-by-twenty-four-inch tires. This was the last car restored by Isaac Clarkson.



1909 Hupmobile

A 1911 Model T Ford, the fourth year of the Model T, is complete with all the brass and carbide lights, and will start on the magneto which was rather uncommon.

The 1913 Russell Knight was built by Canadian Cycle and Motor Company (C.C.M.). Its quiet-running motor is comparable to that of steam power. This car originally sold for about \$5000.

In 1910 Mr. Benjamin Briscoe began manufacture of the Briscoe, in competition with General Motors. The 1914 model, with a single headlamp in the center of the radiator, became known as "The One-Eyed Briscoe".

The 1918 six-ton Master Truck, with a four-cylinder Budda engine is set on solid rubber tires and was also used as a farm tractor. Painted red with gold trim, this showy truck is used regularly at the museum.

Additional Collections

Although cars are the main attraction in the museum, there are a multitude of other artifacts to view and enjoy. Evidence of Manitoba's pioneer history is visible in old sewing machines, phonographs, a rope bed, seed and hair pictures, typewriters, a milking machine, and a two-spouted pump. Antique furniture and household effects have been arranged in room settings depicting early pioneer life. Also included in the collection are some fine examples of early china.

A large collection of Manitoba and Sas-

katchewan license plates line one entire wall. A large gun cabinet houses guns, swords, shotguns, muzzle-loaders, and other rifles, some of which date back to the mid 1800s. In addition to a progression of types of telephones, there is a telephone switchboard which was formerly used in Elkhorn. The museum prizes its unique collection of native Indian artifacts which is said to be one of the best in Manitoba. Homesteaders' tools, horse-drawn breaking plows, seeders, reapers, a binder, a threshing machine, hay mowers, and a 1913 Sawyer Massey steam engine which runs regularly through the summer, are all part of bygone days.

Accessibility to Tourists

The 11.87 acres of the museum grounds are situated 18.5 km east of the Saskatchewan border and 100 km west of Brandon, Manitoba on Highway 1. New village signs have been erected to draw the attention of tourists and to direct them to the proper location.

The main building is a low steel structure 60 x 300 feet with a large glassed-in front which houses the attractive reception area. A little red school house has been moved to the site and gives tourists a chance to reminisce in an original classroom setting. This structure also provides washroom facilities. Another steel building was constructed for a workshop and storage area, and footings have been laid for an extension to house additional artifacts. The Board attempted to acquire a Community Assets Grant for



Isaac 'Ike' Clarkson, founder of the Manitoba Antique Automobile Association, in his 1912 Flanders.

the much needed expansion but failed. There is ample parking directly in front of the museum and picnic tables on the grassy grounds make it an ideal spot for tourists to stop and take a break.

Museum Operations

The affairs of the automobile museum are governed by a Board of Trustees consisting of three councillors and the mayor of the village of Elkhorn, two councillors of the R.M. of Wallace, and the appointed curator who replaces Mr. Clarkson.

Mr. Cliff Clarke succeeded Ike as curator and held the position from 1971 to 1981. Since then Mr. Fred Bowering has been the museum's curator. Under the guidance and supervision of these two men the museum has continued to flourish.

Financially the museum functions on admissions, sales of souvenirs, donations, the annual provincial grant to museums, and government assistance for student workers. This year the R.M. of Wallace gave the museum a grant of \$2500 to pay taxes and other operational expenses. Funds have not been sufficient to restore many of the cars and other artifacts.

Project Revival

Because the automobile museum has been operated by elected members who change with elections, there has been a need to reinforce continuity in developments and to instill interest in the progress of the museum.

In August 1985 a proposal was submitted by

Lorraine Scott to the Elkhorn Museum Board to set up an Advisory Committee of twelve members to assist the Board of Trustees. The objectives of the committee are: to motivate public interest in the museum, to set up special activities which will aid in the financial growth of the museum, to facilitate major project undertakings which will enhance the appearance of the museum, and to restore antique automobiles and other pioneer artifacts. This group, which is composed of individuals with special interest areas and varied talents, became a reality in September. Work began at once by organizing local bake sales and raffles to acquire much needed funds.

Advertising became the Number One priority. Members are preparing new road signs, writing an updated brochure and information leaflet, and writing articles for newspapers. Official donor receipts have been printed and are ready for use. Long range planning is underway for enhancing the appearance of the museum. Trees are to be planted and flower beds arranged, as landscaping has been non-existent. A stationary George-White steam engine, which was built in London, Ontario, will be raised on a pedestal to attract tourists.

The Advisory Committee is enthusiastic about the betterment of the automobile and pioneer artifact museum. We have been left a legacy by the late Ike Clarkson, Marguerite Ablett who resides in the village, and numerous other donors. Along with this legacy comes the mammoth task of working toward the preservation and restoration of the contents and the museum itself.



1913 Sawyer Massey steam engine

Photograph by Photo's Ed James



A Conservation Library for the Small Museum

M. CATHERINE COLLINS

Chief Conservator
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Winnipeg, Manitoba

Welcome to the first in a continuing series of columns prepared by conservators representing the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service.

The importance of conservation is clearly indicated in the new provincial Grants Program Guidelines for Community Museums. Our column will cover a wide range of conservation procedures and policy issues which will help museums meet the requirements of the grants program.

One important point every conservation policy should include is the organization's intention to ensure that its staff and volunteers are informed of proper methods of caring for their collections. Our first article is intended to help museums select a small library which will aid in carrying out such a policy.

Future topics will deal with the proper storage of photographs, selecting conservation materials and supplies, and uses and sources of environment monitoring equipment. The Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service welcomes suggestions for additional topics.

*Neal Putt, Coordinator
MHCS, 190 Rupert Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba R3B 0N2*

Every museum should try to develop a reference library relating to the management of its collection, including information about conservation. A library is an invaluable tool for volunteers, staff and board alike.

The care of the collection is one of the museum's primary functions. Without a collection, other activities — display, interpretation, research, and so on — cannot occur. Learning about conservation and implementing conservation are crucial to the museum's success.

There are many publications available on the subject of conservation. Most are available at low cost or free from professional museums associations such as the Canadian Museums Association, the American Association For State and Local History, and the Canadian Conservation Institute.

This article focuses on publications which provide standards and procedures for the conservation of a mixed collection. The publications listed are a starting point — each contains many additional references on specific issues. The intent is not to turn the reader into a conservator but to convey a knowledge of present standards of collections care and make it possible to carry out preventive conservation measures.

The publications are divided into two groups. Those listed in Section A are available free of charge from their publishers. Section B contains a list of books available at low cost and a brief description of their contents. The information in brackets following each publication title lists the current price and source for purchasing. Unless indicated otherwise, prices are in Canadian dollars. Addresses for the sources are shown in the list of suppliers. All publications mentioned in this article are also available on loan from the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service.

A. Free of Charge

CCI Notes, Canadian Conservation Institute

These notes have been developed to respond to requests from museums and art galleries for advice on collections care. They are written for curators, technicians, and registrars and are

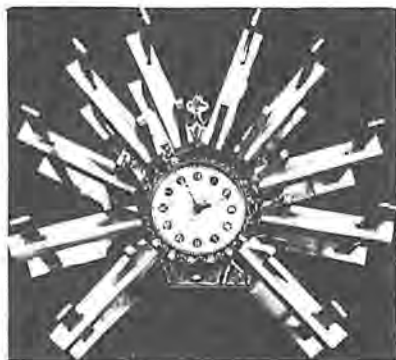
arranged by topic: care of collections, the museum environment, ethnographic materials, metals, and so on. Each heading contains instructions for carrying out basic conservation tasks along with the sources of supplies. The section on textiles, for example, contains individual notes on applying accession numbers, building rolled storage units, anionic detergents, a velcro support system, and hanging costume storage. The notes are updated regularly and are available in French and English.

CCI Technical Bulletins, Canadian Conservation Institute

These are published periodically by CCI and deal with current techniques and principles of conservation. The first three in the present series of ten pertain to relative humidity and lighting. The third bulletin, *Recommended Environmental Monitors for Museums, Archives, and Galleries*, describes the use and maintenance of equipment used to measure light and relative humidity. Issue five, *Environmental Norms for Canadian Museums*, sets out the optimum environmental specifications. The eighth issue, *The Care of Wooden Objects*, contains a brief description of handling, condition reporting, storage, display, care and treatment of wooden objects for the non-specialist. The tenth issue, *Silica Gel*, is an instruction manual for the proper use of silica gel as a method of controlling the percentage of relative humidity in display cases. The bulletins are available in French and English.

Technical Bulletin 8

The Care of Wooden Objects



Canadian Conservation Institute
National Museums of Canada

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B. Available at Cost

Conservation Q & A, Ontario Ministry of Citizenship and Culture, 1984 (\$5.50 MHCS)

Written in a question and answer format, this publication is subdivided into four sections: general topics; handling, packing, and shipping; storage; and environment. Answers to questions are concise, practical, easy to understand, and well illustrated.

Clapp, Anne F., *Curatorial Care of Works of Art on Paper*, Intermuseum Conservation Association, 1974 (\$12.75 CMA)

Written for the museum curator, this volume is divided into three sections: causes of deterioration of paper; procedures for treatment; formulas, materials, and equipment for the care and conservation of paper artifacts. The book is a concise, explicit reference for curators and conservators alike.

Harris, Karen J., *Costume Display Techniques*, American Association For State and Local History, 1982 (\$23.00 CMA)

This handbook provides instructions for constructing a variety of mannequins and other costume display devices. The author uses techniques that are in keeping with proper conservation standards.

Graham-Bell, Maggie, *Preventative Conservation: A Manual*, British Columbia Museums Association, 1983 (\$6.00 BCMA)

This handbook briefly covers the causes of deterioration, handling, and storage of artifacts. In addition, there are sections on preventive care of specific materials — basketry, leather, wood, textiles, metals, ceramics, paper, books, photographic materials, paintings, magnetic tapes, and natural history specimens. In each case the author focuses on preventing deterioration.

Keck, Carolyn K., *Safeguarding Your Collection in Travel*, American Association For State and Local History, 1970 (\$6.25 CMA)

This is a concise well-illustrated text outlining the steps for preparing all objects for travel. The author emphasizes the preliminary stages of preparing an item for loan as well as the mechanics of constructing a shipping crate.

Lord, Barry and Gail Dexter Lord, editors, *Planning Our Museums*, Museums Assistance Programme, National Museums of Canada, 1983 (\$26.00 CMA)

Written by museum experts across Canada, this volume covers planning for visitors, for collec-

tions, and for the physical plant. The book is an excellent, up-to-date reference for all museum operations. There are two chapters on planning for conservation written by Professor Henry Hodges of Queen's University and by Murray Frost of the Canadian Conservation Institute. The chapter by Harold Kalman, an architectural consultant, deals with adapting older buildings for use as museums. Other chapters include conservation considerations in the context of exhibit design, public access to collections, security, and so on.

MacLeish, A. Bruce, *The Care of Antiques and Historical Collections*, (a fully revised and greatly expanded edition of Guldbeck's 1974 work), American Association For State and Local History, 1985 (\$15.00 (US) AASLH)

This is a revised, expanded version of Guldbeck's original which takes into account changes in techniques, materials, points of view, and training which have occurred since the first edition was published. Like the original, the first half of the book contains chapters on the artifact and its documentation, environmental requirements, fire protection, storage, security, and packing. The second half of the volume has specific recommendations arranged by material. Although the conservation treatments are acceptable in principle, many are too general to be applied without consultation with a conservator regarding specific artifacts.

Mailand, Harold F., *Considerations for the Care of Textiles and Costumes, A Handbook for the Non-Specialist*, Indianapolis Museum of Art, 1980 (\$5.00 (US) IMA)

This booklet consists of methods for the care, storage, display, and cleaning of museum textiles. The text is concise, explicit, and well-illustrated.

McGiffin, Robert F., *Basic Furniture Care Conservation*, American Association For State and Local History, 1983 (\$19.00 (US) AASLH)

Written for collectors, curators, and woodworkers, this text explains common problems encountered in old furniture and methods and materials used to resolve them. A good portion is directed toward preventive care of furniture, storage, examination, and documentation. The author clearly defines the difference between conservation and restoration in the context of wooden artifacts.

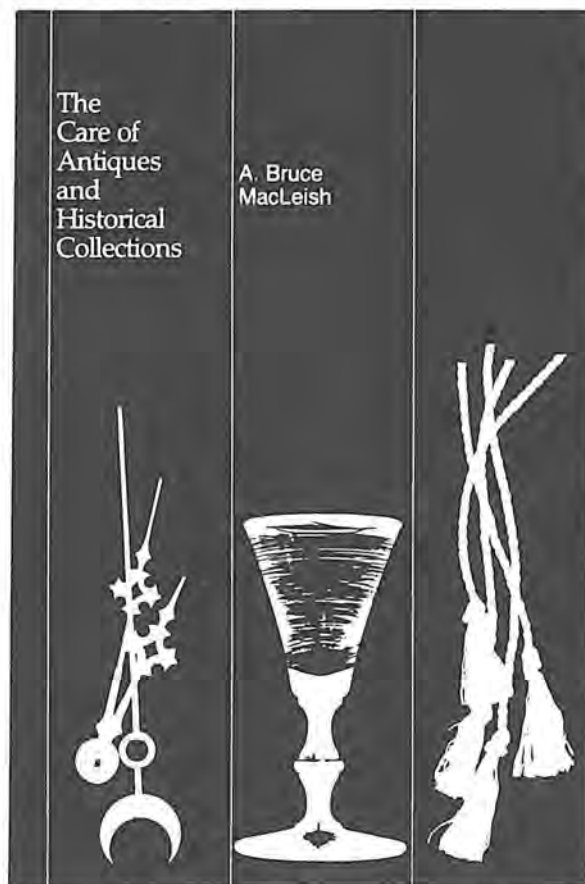
Old-House Journal Corporation, *The Old-House Journal Restoration Manual No. 9*, 1985 (\$18.00 (US) OHJ)

This is a periodical devoted to restoration, maintenance, and decoration of pre-1939 houses. The issues contain articles about period interiors, landscaping, history, as well as "nuts and bolts" advice on sensitive rehabilitation of historic houses. Back issues are featured in yearbooks from 1976 to 1984. The yearbooks such as this one are an invaluable reference for period furnishings and finishes in historic buildings.

Phillimore, Elizabeth, *A Glossary of Terms Useful in Conservation*, (with a supplement on Reporting the Condition of Antiquities), Canadian Museums Association, 1976 (\$3.75 CMA)

The major portion of this book is a glossary of terms useful in describing artifacts for both cataloguing and conservation reports. A short mid-section lists terms used to describe various classes of materials. The last section of the book progresses to the description of damages usually encountered with each material.

Ritzenthaler, Mary Lynn, *Archives and Manuscripts: Conservation, A Manual on Physical Care and Management*, Society of American Archivists, 1983 (\$10.00 (US) SAA)



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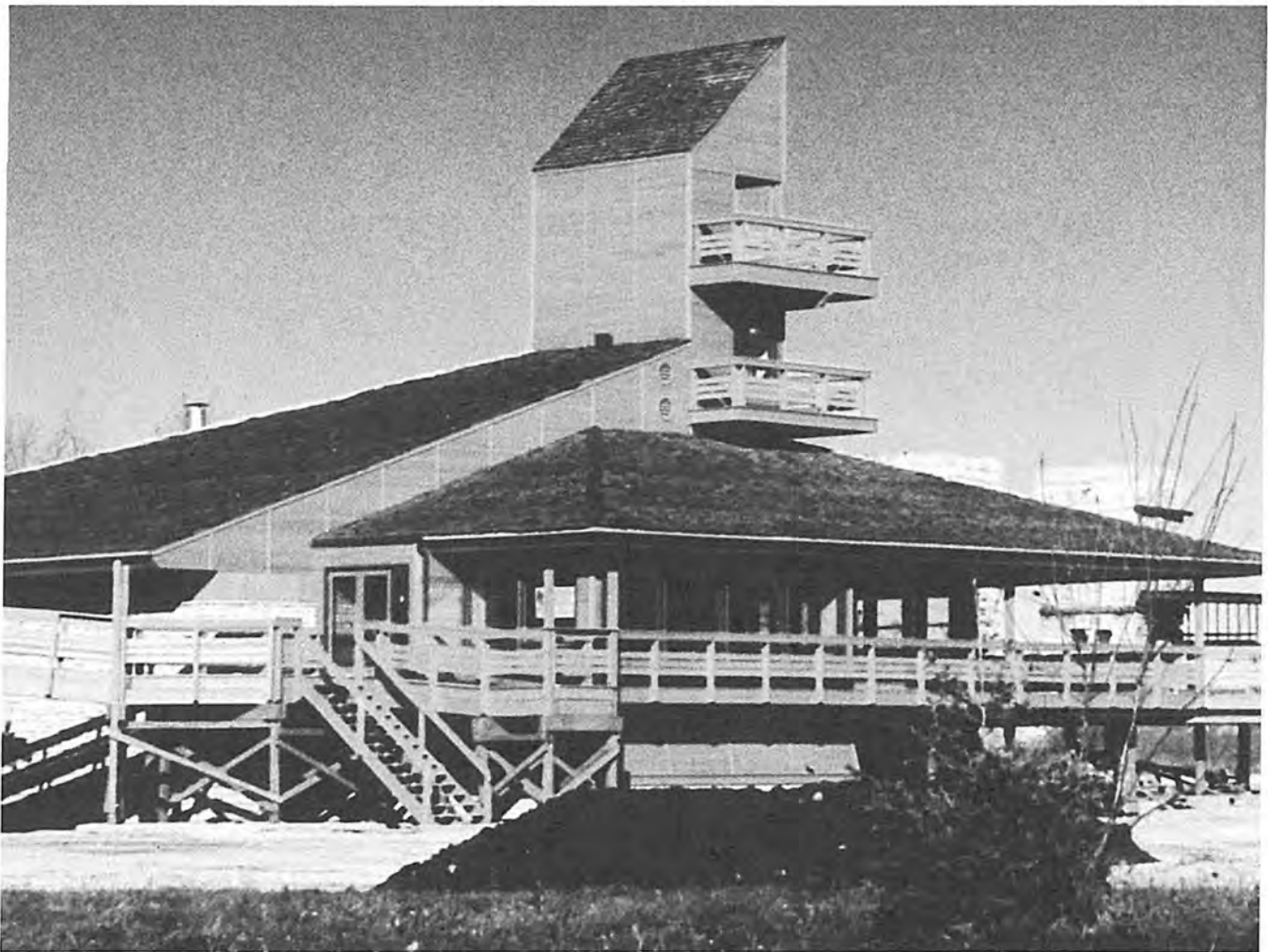
Stonewall Quarry Park

CATHERINE DUMOUCHEL

Park Manager
Stonewall Quarry Park
Stonewall, Manitoba

I often say that a visit to Stonewall Quarry Park is like a trip in time. And be ready for a long trip! It was 450 million years ago that warm tropical sea waters were the site of the formation of Stonewall's limestone. At the Park today you will find fossils of

squid-like animals, lamp-shells, and corals — witnesses of a time when Manitoba could have claimed to be a land of sun and surf. From that time on, limestone has been at the heart of Stonewall's story.



Visitor reception area.

If you don't mind we will skip a few milleniums and consider a more recent past — let's say 3,000 years ago. Limestone escarpments, such as Stonewall and Stony Mountain, would have provided favourable lookout points for bands of hunters in search of game. They also offered dry grounds and a variety of plants and animals. Even today, a varied wildlife inhabits the abandoned quarries. Every turn in the trail holds a surprise: lady slipper, killdeer, wolfwillow, thirteen-lined ground squirrel.

If you had come to Stonewall 100 years ago you would have been part of the quarries' beginnings. You may have met Samuel J. Jackson, nicknamed "Stonewall" Jackson because of his straight military bearing, who was instrumental in the early development of the town and after whom the town is named. The quarries provided building stones to Stonewall's inhabitants for houses, a church, and a library — all of which still attest to that.

Of more renown, however, was the high quality quicklime which was produced by burning the limestone in huge ovens or kilns, towering structures built of limestone which are without doubt the visual focus of the Park today. Lime is a multipurpose product used in areas as diverse as construction, agriculture, steel manufacturing, and medicine. It is probable that lime was the first manufactured chemical developed by mankind.

The quarries continued to operate until 1967 when the usable limestone was depleted. A test hole at that time revealed a red-colored limestone unsuitable for lime production. This "red pit" is sure to attract your attention as you explore the quarry.

In 1979 The Town of Stonewall purchased the quarry property from the Province and secured funds to develop the site. Stonewall Quarry Park opened its doors in the spring of 1985. Since that time the



Display area.

elements have played quite a significant role in official ceremonies at the Park. The Grand Opening was held on June 8, 1985, one of the windiest days in the last 100 years. During the annual Quarry Days in August, a special ceremony was held to dedicate the quarries as a provincial historic site. The plaque was never truly unveiled — it stood in water ankle-deep, the result of one of the wettest August days on record. Is someone trying to tell us something?

Stonewall Quarry Park has a lot to offer!

Let's start our visit at the modern visitor reception centre. Accessible by a wooden bridge, the centre rises from the quarry floor and features displays, models, and dioramas which tell of the human and natural history of the area. How about climbing to the top of the observation tower? From here we can plan our walk around the interpretive trails. The real experience is outdoors: the limestone, fossils, century old pot kiln, the hill covered in wild roses. And you can discover by yourself or by

participating in a guided event.

One of the interesting features of Stonewall Quarry Park is that besides highlighting a part of Manitoba's heritage, it also offers a wide range of recreational activities. Whatever the season, there is always plenty to do. On a hot day, take a refreshing dip in Kinsman Lake or enjoy the beach. In winter, take along your skates, cross country skis or toboggan. We'll have hot chocolate waiting for you. And how about planning a picnic?

Stonewall Quarry Park is a great destination for a one-day outing. It is only 20 minutes north of Winnipeg, and you only need a little imagination to plan a trip joining the Park to Oak Hammock Marsh, Lower Fort Garry, the River Road, or any of your favorite haunts on the periphery of the city.

This is stonewall Quarry Park in a "lamp-shell". But there is nothing like a firsthand experience. Come and visit. We will be glad to fill in the details.

Photos courtesy of Stonewall Quarry Park



Draw kilns.



Advisory and Extension Services

B. DIANE SKALENDA

Head, Advisory and Extension Services
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Winnipeg, Manitoba

The National Museums Policy announced by the federal government in 1972 promoted a process of democratization and decentralization in an effort to achieve its goal to “encourage the circulation of objects, collections and exhibits to the widest possible number of Canadians”. Subsequently in museums across Canada greater emphasis was placed on extending beyond the walls of the institution. The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature was no exception. In recognition of its responsibilities as the provincial museum and with the support of the National Museums of Canada, the Museum established both an Extension Services department and a Museums Advisory Service. A number of rolling stock exhibitions installed and transported in a CNR car, the development of an impressive number of educational resource kits, mobile exhibits, and interpretive programs, and the mounting of several major travelling exhibitions highlighted the first decade of the Extension Services’ existence. This same decade saw the Museums Advisory Service develop and grow as it responded to the needs of Manitoba’s increasing number of community museums by providing advice and consultation, training, publicity and editorial services. The eventual amalgamation of both departments in January 1983 necessitated the need to reallocate staff and redefine roles. This resulted in an Advisory and Extension Services department with new dimensions and greater challenges. The most obvious beneficiary of this expanded Service is the Manitoba museum community. We hope the following description of our services will encourage community museums to utilize them to an even greater extent.

Advisory Services

Advisory and Extension Services of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature continues to provide assistance to the more than 130 community museums in Manitoba. These services are available, free of charge, to any museum on request.

Advice and Consultation

Needless to say one of our most important functions is to answer inquiries and provide advice on technical and other museum-related matters. In the past these inquiries have numbered in the thousands and have ranged from simplistic to extremely sophisticated in nature. We never fail to be surprised by the interesting and unique questions we continually receive. We do not have all the answers; however, we are fortunate to have access to the resources and expertise of the museum professionals at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature and other museum-related organizations. Upon request our staff will make on-site visits to community museums to provide them with assessments and recommendations for improvement and future development. Last year advisory personnel visited 80 museums throughout Manitoba.

Training

Training community museum staff is one of the most rewarding services offered by our department. We have witnessed many museums graduate from very basic to more advanced levels of training. In the past we have worked very closely with the Association of Manitoba Museums to provide workshops at the

regional seminars in the spring as well as at the annual meeting in the fall. Museums may request workshops on an individual basis on such topics as:

- Policy Preparation
- The Role of the Board
- Exhibit Techniques
- Developing a Storyline
- Interpretive Programs
- Storage Methods
- Collections Management
- Preparing Camera Ready Copy
- Managing a Museum Shop
- Use of Historic Photographs
- Publicity for Museums
- Mannequin Making
- Working with Volunteers
- Museum Security

These workshops range in duration from one hour to a full day. They may be presented on location or at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature.

Thanks to a recent grant from the Manitoba Heritage Federation, Advisory and Extension Services plans to develop a video-education program. A number of our more popular workshops will be videotaped for the benefit of community museum personnel unable to attend training sessions. Northern museums in particular should benefit from the VIDEO-MUSE program.

Resource Centre

Looking for information on the latest training programs, a list of suppliers, or grant information? The office of the Advisory and Extension Services serves as a resource centre for community museums. The Service maintains a library of reference material including information on museum administration, research, display techniques, publicity, and education programs.

Publications

Advisory and Extension Services publishes a series of information leaflets entitled *Advisory Notes*. Current titles include "Use of Historic Photographs", "Publicity on a Shoestring Budget", "Preparing an Annual Report", and "Mannequin Making". *Advisory Notes* on starting a museum, museum lighting, and museum registration methods will be published in the near future.

A monthly newsletter *The Advisory* is also published and distributed throughout the museum community.

Publicity

Museums wishing to publicize upcoming events such as festivals or special openings are invited to contact our office well in advance with detailed information on dates, times, and program dates. A news release will be prepared and distributed to the major Winnipeg newspapers, radio and television stations as well as the media in the vicinity of the event.

Advisory and Extension Services produces the Museums in Manitoba brochure on behalf of the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation. Thirty thousand copies of this brochure are distributed annually and are an important publicity vehicle for most museums.

Liaison

Advisory and Extension Services works closely with the Association of Manitoba Museums contributing to the Association's spring and fall seminars. Joint workshops and on-site visits to community museums are also arranged on occasion with the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service. Our office also acts as a channel of communication between community museums and the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, National Museums of Canada, Canadian Museums Association and the museum community as a whole. In addition to representing the needs and wishes of community museums to appropriate agencies, we also provide the above agencies with information to assist them in formulating policies directed towards the museums.

Extension Services

Museums are encouraged to take advantage of the programs offered by the extension component of our department to enhance their own activities.

Travelling Exhibits

The Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature has received a well-deserved reputation as one of the top producers of travelling exhibitions in the country. *The Criddles of Aweme*, *About Free Lands*, *Paskievich's People*, *Collecting Our Natural Heritage*, *Prairie Houses* and *Concerning Work* have all been exhibited in museums from coast to coast. Unfortunately, with a few exceptions, these exhibitions have not been shown in their entirety in Manitoba due to a lack of sizeable exhibition space in this province. In the past year, however, we have successfully circulated all or portions of the panels of the *About Free Lands* exhibit to a number of Manitoba locations including the J.A.V. David Museum in Killarney, Ukrainian Museum

and Village in Gardenton, Leaf Rapids National Exhibition Centre, and the Ukrainian Festival in Dauphin. At all of the above locations the hosting centre augmented the panels with artifacts from their own collections.

Recognizing that few Manitoba locations can accommodate exhibits over 1,000 sq. ft., Advisory and Extension Services has been lobbying in favour of smaller travelling exhibits. We are pleased to report that the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature recently produced a beautiful 800 sq. ft. exhibit on the Vikings which will be available for exhibit in Manitoba museums in the future.

Educational Resource Kits

With the assistance of the National Museums of Canada, Advisory and Extension Services circulates the following educational resource kits to schools throughout the province. These kits contain a variety of educational material such as artifacts and/or specimens, models, photographs, illustrations, slide shows, film strips, and teacher's guide.

- The Sod House
- The Beaver
- Plants of Manitoba
- Insects of Manitoba
- Rocks and Minerals of Manitoba
- Moccasin Making
- TAWOW/Native Studies
- Wildlife in Jeopardy (Federation of Ontario Naturalists)

The following kits have been donated to the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by National Museums of Canada. All of these kits are bilingual except for *The Buffalo People*.

- *Art of the Inuit*
- *Skin, Snow, Stone and Bone* (Inuit culture portraying adaptation to the environment)
- *The Buffalo People* (English only)
- *Indians of the Northwest Coast*
- *Pioneer Winter*
- *Dolls*
- *The Lunch Box* (illustrates Canada's multicultural heritage through its cuisine)
- *Little Canadian Theatre* (a selection of puppets, props, resource materials and plays)
- *The Barnardo Children* (introduces the topic of child immigration to Canada in the late 19th century)

School bookings receive first priority for the above kits, however, arrangements can be made to circulate these kits to museums to use in public programming during the summer hiatus.

Heritage Excursions

The Rupert Avenue entrance of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature is the departure point

each summer as busloads of people embark to points of interest in both Winnipeg and rural Manitoba. Last summer Advisory and Extension Services arranged excursions to: Narcisse Snake Pits; Hadashville Forest Interpretive Centre; Roseau River Powwow; Paleontology Field Trip; Oak Hammock Marsh; Dugald Costume Museum/Steinbach Mennonite Village Museum; Spruce Woods Provincial Park/Carberry Sandhills; Lower Fort Garry.

Our most popular excursions to date are the trips to Churchill either in the summer or the fall to explore the flora and fauna, search for the illustrious polar bear, tour the port facilities, and visit the famed Eskimo Museum.

Would you like your museum to be one of our destinations? Although we can only select a limited number of sites each year, we would welcome inquiries and invitations to consider your museum.

Interpretive Programs

Our multicultural extension programs have enjoyed wonderful support over the years from a corps of dedicated volunteers. Representatives of Manitoba's ethnic community, their talents are many. In addition to their ongoing presentations at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, many Manitobans enjoy demonstrations of their arts, crafts, and music at festivals, schools, senior citizens' homes, and museums throughout the province.

Early Agriculture in Manitoba, an interpretive program developed primarily for senior citizen groups, has been well received over the past two years. We would be pleased to share information on this presentation with any museum wishing to develop a similar public program.

In closing I would like to introduce you to the staff of Advisory and Extension Services and invite you to contact us at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, 190 Rupert Avenue, Winnipeg, Manitoba, R3B 0N2.



Barry Hillman, Advisory/Extension Officer; Claire Zimmerman, Advisory/Extension Officer; Diane Sklenda, Head; Elza Snikeris, Multicultural Interpreter; Brenda Birks, Community Projects Officer.

Photos by Rob Barrow

Induced Colour Fading in Entomological Specimens

WM. BRIAN McKILLOP

Curator of Invertebrates
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Winnipeg, Manitoba

The fading effect of light on artifacts and specimens is regarded as a significant problem in museum exhibits. Following a recent temporary natural history display at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, it was found that some specimens had yellowed and faded much more than others. Botanical specimen colour had shifted dramatically; as evident when the exhibit specimens were compared with duplicates from storage. The colour had faded somewhat and had yellowed significantly. These findings are similar to those of Feller (1964) and Lusk (1975) who noted that the plant dyes of some artifacts reacted almost immediately with light.

An equally astounding record of colour change was evident on comparison of a faded moth specimen, which had served as a curio wall-hanging for 40 years, with its siblings which had been stored in the darkness of museum cabinets. Again, yellowing was evident as was a significant degree of lightening or fading and some dulling had occurred.

Bearing these examples in mind, a simple experiment was designed to investigate colour fading in entomological specimens. Of special importance was the fact that the colour of some insect specimens, i.e., iridescent tropical butterflies, is based on physical structure, rather than pigmentation. The "fastness" of both pigment and structural colour was of interest, since Giles (1966) noted organic coloration was fugitive whereas structural colour was usually permanent.

Materials and Methods

The experimental procedure selected to study colour fading in entomological specimens involved thirty-three pinned specimens. These were subjected to ultra-violet radiation supplied by a Sylvania F15T8 — light.¹ This light source was selected as it was readily available, relatively mild (thereby posing little hazard to the technicians), and yet provided a source of high-energy radiation in the 300-400 nanometer range known for increasing photochemical reaction (Thomson, 1978) thereby reducing

experimental time. In addition, the radiation was applied continuously to further speed the experiment. Specimens were placed approximately 15 cm from the light.

The apparatus, consisting of the light, a simple household humidifier, a Model 5020 H-I-Q Weathertronic 7-day hygrothermograph, and the specimens, was housed in a hood of plastic film designed to reduce temperature fluctuation and maintain, when desired, higher than ambient humidity, since the latter has been shown to be related to the rate of fading (Thomson 1978).

Colour measurements were made at specific locations on the specimens prior to UV light exposure and thereafter at routine intervals. These analyses were carried out using the *Munsell System* (McKillop and Preston, 1981a).

Results and Discussion

Table 1 presents the pre- and post-treatment colour of the various specimens as well as the change in colour. The specimen arrangement is based on Hue, with reds (2.5R) at the top of the listing and red-purples (10RP) at the bottom. This arrangement parallels that in the *Munsell Book of Color*.

Changes in Hue showed a movement of the reds toward yellow, a negative change (-ve); green-yellow toward yellow, a positive change (+ve); blue toward green-yellow (+ve); and purple-blue and red-purple toward yellow (-ve). Thus overall changes were towards yellow, in keeping with the well-known fading or yellowing phenomenon. In general yellow specimens were "colour fast" and showed little change in Hue whereas maximum yellowing occurred among those spectral colours furthest from yellow. It appeared that light systematically destroyed the light-sensitive portions of the original colour leaving only those that were most colour fast.

Most interesting was the shift toward yellow from positive to negative that occurred between blue and purple-blue. Hence, not only did this experiment quantify the yellowing effect, but it also indicated

Table 1
Colour Change For Various Test Species

Test Species Name	Pre-Treatment Colour	Post-Treatment Colour	Colour Change		
			Hue	Value	Chroma
<i>Smerinthus jamaicensis</i> **	2.5 R 5/8	2.5 YR 8/2	-10	+3.0	-6
<i>Smerinthus jamaicensis</i> **	2.5 R 4/8	10 YR 8/2	-17.5	+4.0	-6
<i>Pterostichus melanarius</i>	2.5 R N1/N	2.5 R N1/N	0	0	0
<i>Apantesis virgo</i> **	2.5 YR 7/8	2.5 Y 8/2	-10	+1.0	-6
<i>Dasymutilla occidentalis</i> *	2.5 YR 5/11	2.5 YR 4/8	0	-1	-3
<i>Nymphalis antiopa</i>	2.5 YR 1.5/4	2.5 YR 2/2+	0	+0.5	-2
<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	7.5 YR 7/12	7.5 YR 7/10	0	0	-2
<i>Phycoides tharos</i> **	7.5 YR 5/10	7.5 YR 7/6	0	+2	-4
<i>Danaus plexippus</i>	7.5 YR 5/10	7.5 YR 5/8	0	0	-2
<i>Silpha americana</i>	7.5 YR 4/4	7 YR 4/6	+0.5	0	+2
<i>Lycaena helloides</i> **	8 YR 6/8	2.5 Y 8/2	-4.5	+2	-6
<i>Cicindela formosa</i>	10 YR 8/4	10 YR 8/6	0	0	+2
<i>Lycaena helloides</i> **	10 YR 7/6	2.5 Y 8/2	-2.5	+1	-4
<i>Agrion aequabile</i>	10 YR 3/4	7.5 YR 3/4	2.5	0	0
<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	1.5 Y 8/12	2.5 Y 8/10	-1	0	-2
<i>Agrion virgo</i>	2.5 Y 8.5/3	2.5 Y 8/2	0	-0.5	-1
<i>Colias eurytheme</i>	2.5 Y 8/10	2.5 Y 8/8	0	0	-2
<i>Papilio glaucus</i>	5 Y 8/7	2.5 Y 8/2	+2.5	0	-5
<i>Colias philodice</i>	10 Y 8.5/8	10 Y 8/6	0	0	-2
<i>Colias philodice</i>	10 Y 8.5/7	10 Y 8.5/7	0	0	0
<i>Colias philodice</i>	10 Y 8.5/7	10 Y 8.5/6	0	0	-1
<i>Colias philodice</i>	10 Y 8/6	10 Y 8.5/5	0	+0.5	-1
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1 GY 8.5/8	10 Y 8.5/7	1.0	0	-1
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1 GY 8.5/6	10 Y 8.5/6	1.0	0	0
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1.25 GY 8.5/10	10 Y 8.5/8	1.25	0	-2
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1.25 GY 8.5/8	10 Y 8.5/6	1.25	0	-2
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1.25 GY 8.5/8	10 Y 8.5/6	1.25	0	-2
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1.25 GY 8.5/8	10 Y 8.5/8	1.25	0	0
<i>Colias philodice</i>	1.25 GY 7/6	10 Y 8.5/4	1.25	+1.5	-2
<i>Colias eurytheme (albinic)</i>	2.5 GY 8/2	2.5 GY 9/2	0	+1.0	0
<i>Bombus sp.*</i>	2.5 GY 7/6	7.5 Y 7/6	5	0	0
<i>Chrysidia ripheus*</i>	10 GY 6/10	10 GY 6/7	0	0	-3
<i>Chrysochus auratus*</i>	10 GY 4/8	10 GY 3/8	0	-1	0
<i>Agrion aequabile*</i>	7.5 G 5/10	7.5 G 3/6	0	-2	-4
<i>Agrion aequabile*</i>	7.5 G 5/10	7.5 G 4/8	0	-1	-2
<i>Agrion aequabile*</i>	7.5 B 5/8	2.5 BG 4/8	15	-1	0
<i>Morpho menelaus*</i>	2.5 PB 5/12	5 YR 4/2	-42.5	-1	-10
<i>Morpho adonis*</i>	5 PB 6/8	5 R 6/1	-30	0	-7
<i>Chrysidia ripheus*</i>	10 RP 5/14	2.5 YR 6/11	-12.5	+1	-3

*iridescent

**pink

that the Hue of the blue specimen yellowed through the greens (a positive change), whereas a purple-blue specimen yellowed through the reds (a negative change). This shift in movement toward yellow is probably associated with the spectral wavelength of the specimen's original colour and thus those Hues of longer wavelengths moved negatively whereas those with shorter wavelengths moved in a positive manner. Interestingly, purple-blue and red-purple are undefined colours, as they have no spectral equivalent (Thomson 1978), and may more closely approximate long wavelength reds rather than the short wavelength blues. This affiliation of purple-blue and red-purple to red rather than blue is thus not necessarily an aberration.

Changes of Value were generally small and usually indicated a lightening in non-iridescent specimens, but a darkening in iridescent specimens.

Only two specimens showed a positive change in Chroma, all other changes were negative, indicating an overall tendency for specimens to dull. The two that showed a brightening were beetles and these looked somewhat greasy upon completion of the fading experiment. After vapour degreasing (McKillop and Preston, 1981b) these specimens lost the "greasy" look, showing that no real +ve Chroma change had taken place.

The majority of changes in Hue and Value occurred among the reds and blues, whereas few changes were noted in the yellow and yellow-green areas. No such pattern was observed for Chroma and the frequency of change was sporadic. It was also apparent that the majority of the colour changes occurred in the early stages of the experiment. Examination of the results showed that pink non-iridescent and iridescent groups had the largest changes in Hue, Value, Chroma, and Total Color change.

A small sample test for difference between two population means was subsequently carried out. The actual statistical data is not included here but is available from the author. The general findings showed:

- Change in Hue was significantly different only between pink non-iridescent and non-iridescent specimens; indicating that pink fades most readily.
- Although not significant, the variation in Hue observed between iridescent and non-iridescent specimens may reflect a rate of change rather than simply a change of Hue.
- The change in Value showed significant differences among all groupings; and indications of lightening in non-iridescent and darkening in iridescent specimens were noted.

- The change in Chroma was significantly different only between pink non-iridescent and non-iridescent. All specimens became duller throughout the experiment but it appeared that pink non-iridescent specimens dulled to a greater extent than the otherwise sporadic dulling associated with the other specimens.
- Total colour change was significantly different for iridescent versus non-iridescent and for pink non-iridescent versus non-iridescent.

Results showed that increased humidity had a greater effect on iridescent than on non-iridescent specimens. Under conditions of high humidity, iridescent specimens showed a greater frequency of Hue, Value, and Chroma change than did non-iridescent specimens. It is, however, quite probable that whenever specimens were humidified, a structural change took place, thus altering colour parameters. This may, in part, account for the significant differences noted for total colour change between iridescent and non-iridescent specimens.

Conclusions

The yellowing and dulling of entomological specimens described here indicates that short wavelength radiation should be eliminated wherever possible in museums. This study indicated that it should be possible with further research to determine both the life expectancy of entomological exhibits and maximum recommended periods of exposure for especially valuable or rare specimens.

Footnote: ¹Sylvania Electric (Canada) Ltd. Black light radiation. Eng. Bull. 0.3060

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Treherne Blacksmith Shop

VICTORIA NOSTEDT

Treherne, Manitoba

On a quiet sunny afternoon, July 28, 1985, the blacksmith shop reopened in Treherne, Manitoba. This one, however, was a replica of the shop across the street that had been owned and operated by Mr. Harold Brooking as late as 1980. It is a neat white wooden unpretentious building. You might pass it if you were not really looking for it. No flashy signs here.

This new museum blacksmith shop is part of the Treherne Museum complex which consists of two large buildings and an old house which features furnishings and equipment representative of village life in Treherne going back more than a century.

In any pioneer village one of the first necessities was a village blacksmith. He helped to keep the pioneer economy moving. The blacksmith's jobs were to build and repair wagons, buggies, sleighs and cutters; to sharpen plow shares, seed drill shoes, grub hoes, axes, scrub scythes; to repair logging chains and to shoe oxen and horses.

The first blacksmith shop was operated in Treherne in 1881 by Mr. W.T. "Watt" Smith who had previously done work for the CPR. Several other shops followed as the need arose, often next door to the livery stable.

Mr. James Lee opened his blacksmith shop in 1900 on Vanzile Street. This is the building after which the museum blacksmith shop has been built. He sold his shop in 1915 to William and Jim Arbuthnott. In 1947 Gordon "Jock" Anderson bought the shop, and he in turn sold it to Harold Brooking in 1952, the last owner to operate the shop.

Blacksmithing has been of great personal interest to Mr. Brooking. His grandfather, who served a seven-year apprenticeship around 1850 near Plymouth, England, became a first-class farrier and made his own horseshoes and nails. In 1884 he came to Newcastle, Ontario where he was a general blacksmith. One memento from his grandfather

which Mr. Brooking treasures is a brass ruler, not available in Canada, which was used to measure hot iron and would not discolor.

The Brooking family was later lured west by promises of more land, and it was here in Treherne that Harold was born. After serving with the RCAF for five years, he then worked with the Highway Department. It was in 1952 that he had the opportunity to buy the blacksmith shop.

Mr. Brooking felt that the tools and way of life the blacksmith's trade represented should be preserved for future generations to see. In 1983 the museum built the shop across the street from its present location according to the original specifications.



Mr. Harold Brooking — Treherne Blacksmith Shop.

The Times, Treherne

Having visited many museums, Mr. Brooking feels that Treherne's replica has an outstanding and complete line of equipment and tools necessary for blacksmithing in Canada in the last century. An inventory of the equipment in the shop reads as follows:

- two forges, one electrical driven blower and one hand driven blower
- overhead main line shaft to drive equipment
- English horseshoe anvil
- 25-pound trip hammer, power driven
- drill presses, manual and power driven
- electric 5/8 HP drill with full complement of drill bits
- large power-driven emery and polishing wheel stand
- manual iron shearer with punch attachments
- hot iron shearer
- power hacksaw, power threader with necessary dies, power disc sharpener
- wagon wire shrinker and wagon tire roller
- gas and electrical welder
- horseshoeing equipment with collection of ox and horseshoes
- many hand tools and modern carpenter tools necessary in the trade

Although the services of a blacksmith are not necessary today, the work of the farrier has continued to be important with the increased interest in horses for riding and racing. Many young people today take farrier courses and many farmers take welding courses in the winter months to enable them to repair their own equipment. Today's modern farm

economy could not operate without the highly technical services of a machine shop where the electronic equipment is a whole new ball game.

Even in early pioneer days, when oxen were so important for transportation, they also needed shoes. An old ox shoe was recently given to Mr. Brooking which he was pleased to add to his collection. Oldtimers who raised horses to take to the famous Brandon fairs knew the horseshoe business well and have been helpful in identifying the collection that is on display on the wall of the shop. Mr. Gordon McCreary, a onetime blacksmith in Treherne, was one of the last horseshoers here.

Drive along the Number 2 Highway and you will see the beautiful Tiger Hills, a kaleidoscope of changing color as one season abruptly changes to another in Manitoba. When the hills dip close to the town of Treherne, turn in and follow the museum signs.

There you can get a glimpse into the past days of the blacksmith shop. Upon request, Mr. Brooking will show people through the shop outside the summer museum hours (June 1 to September 30). He will also tell you why the shop operates almost in the dark when the forge is in operation.

The local poet of nearly a century ago, Allan Ross, listed in the *Town Directory*, the following:

*"D. Harvie harness makes and collars,
Watt Smith irons wagons, sleights and rollers
And general blacksmith shop controls;
His carriage maker's William Bowles; . . ."*

Do you know any of their descendants?



Treherne Museum Blacksmith Shop.

The Times, Treherne

Manitoba Focus

NORTHERN REGION

Heritage North '85 Conference

The first ever Heritage North Conference, September 11-15 in Yellowknife, brought together northerners working in heritage institutions, organizations, and resource centres from Alaska to Greenland.

Sponsored by the **Dawson City Museum and Historical Society** with assistance from various other organizations, most participants came to make contacts with personnel from similar organizations in the North. Whether it was to find out how a library subject authority could be adapted for a northern collection or how to find a supplier with a delivery period of less than six weeks, most agreed that a greater understanding of the origins of, and particular programming in the various organizations was the most rewarding part of the conference.

It was refreshing to find out that for the most part, although people were putting on a "show and tell", they were also willing to admit their weaknesses and were not spending a lot of time questioning their existence or complaining about funding.

Most native Indian and Inuit organizations representing local or regional institutes, organizations, or self-governments focused their attention on projects addressing educational, social, and linguistic priorities.

In his dinner speech, **Thomas Berger**, the former B.C. Supreme Court Justice who headed the inquiry into the Mackenzie Valley Pipeline in the seventies, addressed a number of Arctic issues of importance to a much wider audience. Arctic haze and a U.S.S.R. plan to divert northern rivers to the south for irrigation were noted. How these events will ultimately affect the polar weather system, because of changes in the ice pack, is not known. It was also noted that the only Circumpolar signed agreement existing in the world is the polar bear protection agreement.

At the end of the conference representatives from the museums got together for an open discussion. Because of the great distance separating the organizations, all agreed a formal organization would achieve no good purpose because it could not

meet regularly. In any event, **Margaret Jean Patterson**, Museums Advisor for the Government of the Northwest Territories, agreed to coordinate a newsletter if there is sufficient interest. **Bill Robbins**, Curator of the **Northern Life Museum** volunteered to make a special presentation at the CMA conference as a report on this conference. There was no consensus as to the realistic or representative functions of a northern special interest group at the CMA conference although **John McAvity**, Executive Director of the CMA, expressed this idea as a possible avenue of direction for the Canadian Northern museums.

— Lorraine E. Brandson, Assistant Curator
Eskimo Museum, Churchill, Manitoba

(Editor's Note: Lorraine Brandson has been awarded a "Friends of Heritage Award" from the Parks Canada Centennial Citizen's Committee for her extensive contributions to the local and natural histories of the Churchill area. Lorraine has compiled and edited *Churchill on Hudson Bay* from material by Angus and Bernice McIvor which was published in 1982 with funds raised by the Churchill Ladies Club. She also authored *From Forest to Tundra*, a resource manual of Chippewyan history and artifacts published by the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, as well as a number of resource manuals for Parks Canada relating to the Churchill area. Lorraine co-authored, with Bonnie Chartier, *Encounters on Hudson Bay* and *The White Whales of Manitoba*, with Donna Bland. She is a Founding Director of the Churchill Northern Studies Centre and has recently received a Canada Council Grant to research and interview Father Van de Velde in Hall Beach about his 28 years in Pelly Bay and his contributions to the Eskimo Museum.)

The **Swan Valley Museum** has completed repairs to existing buildings and equipment with grants received from the Province of Manitoba, the Town of Swan River, the R.M. of Swan River, and the R.M. of Minitonas.

Successful fund raising events included a raffle, flea market, and a turkey shoot, as well as the 3-day Harvest Festival in September with a fiddle contest and dance, horseshoe tournament, threshing demonstrations, and parade.

Research is underway into locations of fur trading posts.

Construction of the **Parkland Archaeological Laboratory** in Dauphin was completed with sizeable grants from the Manitoba Heritage Federation, Federal Department of Communications, and Manitoba Community Assets. Some 50,000 archaeological artifacts, identified and catalogued over the past five years, will be housed in the new facility along with several private archaeological collections.

Special events over the past year included a Fur Traders Ball in February and Rendezvous and Voyageurs Games in September. **Joe Robertson**, a member of the board of the **Fort Dauphin Museum**, was made a Fellow of the New York Explorers Club, and also received a Wildlife Conservation award.

WESTERN REGION

An enthusiastic 4-H group, under the direction of a member of the museum, researched and built a paleontology exhibit at the **Miniota Municipal Museum**. The major fund-raising project for the museum continues to be the sale of **The Doo Dads** books, reprinted from the 1920 edition, with cartoons and stories by Arch Dale. More than 8,000 copies have been sold since 1976. They are available by mail for \$4 each.

The **Police and Pioneer Museum** in Shoal Lake celebrated their first year of operation with a pageant, staged by local children and adults, presenting 'life at Police Barracks', circa 1880. Improvements this year include landscaping, water lines, and plans for a storage building on the property.

Located in a one room school, the **Rapid City Museum** boasts a unique collection of clocks and watches donated by a clock repairman. Plans are underway for a display of the contents of an old church and the restoration of a building (circa 1877) which has been moved onto the museum grounds.

Built in 1888 by local merchant J.F. Frame, the **Pioneer Home Museum of Virden and Districts** is situated in one of the first homes on "Quality Hill". The museum was established in 1970 and features room settings and household furnishings of the period, 1882 - 1900.

In order to ensure operating funds on a continuing basis, the **Beautiful Plains Museum Inc.** in Neepawa has established a Memorial — Endowment Fund. All revenues from Life Memberships and Memorial or Endowment gifts provide the

principal from which the interest will be used for operating expenses. Each such contribution is acknowledged in a Memorial Book in the museum.

Along with school class and senior citizen tours, the Neepawa museum also hosted a tour for 33 Rotary Foreign Exchange students who gathered in Neepawa in October from Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Ontario.

Two students were hired under the Careerstart program to work at the **Reston and District Historical Museum** for the summer. Tasks included general maintenance, making signs for interior and outside displays, and construction of bookshelves near the entry on which books for sale are shelved.

CENTRAL REGION

The **Morden and District Museum**, which houses the largest collection of marine fossils in Canada, has received grants from the Manitoba Heritage Federation, Province of Manitoba, and Government of Canada which will enable the museum to double its size and provide more space for displays, travelling exhibits, and storage. Additional building funds will come from the shared proceeds of a Manitoba Heritage Federation Casino in November.

The Fourth Order of the Mosasaur was awarded to **Mrs. Ruth Winkler** of Morden for outstanding service as a volunteer and board member.

Funding and assistance was obtained from the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature by the **Miami Museum Inc.** for the reconstruction and display of mosasaur bones found in the area. A director of the museum spoke to several school classes about the history of the mosasaur.

New storage facilities for the work area, new display drawers, and speed-controlled ceiling fans are planned for the **Dufferin Historical Museum** in Carman. Of special interest in the museum are 24 watercolors depicting pioneer life in early Canada.

The **Treherne Museum** hired three students under the Challenge '85 grant program and was visited by the Atlantic Canada Museumobile. At the July 28 Open House **Harold Brooking** and **Ed Grobb** operated the forge after a ribbon-cutting ceremony to officially open the Blacksmith Shop.

INTERLAKE REGION

The newest acquisition of the **Marine Museum of Manitoba** in Selkirk is the *Chikama II*, a 68-foot, 45-ton single engine freight and passenger ship formerly used at the northern end of Lake Winnipeg. Rescued from the banks of Pigeon River, restoration of this all-wood boat will take up to one and a half years and cost in excess of \$125,000. The Marine Museum has received a grant of \$70,000 from the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation, with the remainder to be raised by the museum.



Chikama II

Courtesy of the Selkirk Enterprise

The **Ukrainian Homestead Inc.** in Winnipeg Beach staged a series of events in 1985 involving members in tours of other museums, craft demonstrations, and a Ukrainian "Almost Wedding" August 23 (to be separated August 16, 1986) which proved very popular.

Multiculturalism for the development of comprehensive research files on Mennonite furniture and early windmills. Research Historian, **Mr. Jake Peters**, has produced two books, *The Waisenamt: A History of Mennonite Inheritance Custom*, and *Mennonite Private Schools in Manitoba and Saskatchewan 1874-1925*, which are available to schools, libraries, etc. A travelling exhibit has been developed for *Manitoba Private Schools*, as well as an Education Kit — *Settling Manitoba: The Mennonite Way*, developed by **Gareth Neufeld**. An early German almanac (1588), restored by the CCI, is available for viewing on special request.

Special events included a 'Paraguayan Fest' in recognition of the contribution made by Paraguayan Mennonites to the Canadian ethnic mosaic. With tremendous volunteer support, this event raised nearly \$8,000. An equally substantial amount was realized from a fund-raising banquet in November at which plaques were awarded to volunteers **Mrs. Tina Peters** and **Mrs. Olga Friesen** for their work as members of the museum Ladies Auxiliary. The banquet and the plaques maintained a central theme for the year — honoring Mennonite pioneer women. A monument of natural rock 5 x 8 x 4 feet was erected near the garden of the pioneer home on the grounds which holds a series of eight bronze plaques depicting the various roles of pioneer women.

The **Cook's Creek Heritage Museum** celebrated its 13th Anniversary Heritage Museum Day with the official opening of a restored pioneer log home. Built in the Cloverleaf area around the turn of the century, the building was dismantled, the pieces numbered and moved to its current site where a 'house-building bee' was held. The house has two rooms on the main floor, one with a display of carpenters' tools and the other a room setting representing a bachelor country kitchen.

WINNIPEG

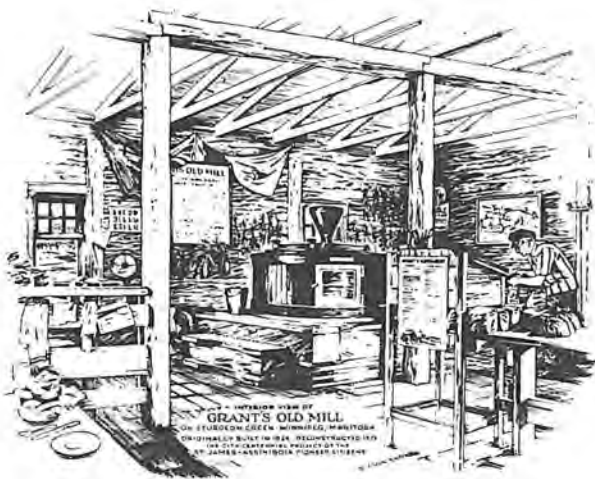
The **Western Canada Aviation Museum Inc.** has received funding from the Winnipeg Foundation to develop an Exhibits Master Plan for five designated areas of the museum. Additional grants were received from the Province of Manitoba and City of Winnipeg for operating expenses, and a Manitoba Heritage Federation grant for completion of the external entrance area.

The WCAM has 16 aircraft, plus a Vickers Vedette flying boat, on the hangar floor, as well as the only "Canadian Women in Aviation" display in Canada.

Fund-raising activities included a very successful direct-mail campaign to businesses and individuals which yielded \$40,000. The Annual Awards Dinner netted \$9,600.

Shirley Render, Vice President of Operations, was the 1984 recipient of the Gold Medal in Prairie History from the University of Manitoba and the 1985 recipient of the Margaret McWilliams award from the Manitoba Historical Society. Honorary Life Memberships were presented by WCAM to five museum members.

Plans for 1986 include developing an exhibit and display area in the North Annex and research of the history of the 402 Air Reserve. The WCAM provides speakers and displays to community groups.



Grant's Old Mill, 504 Daer Boulevard, is located in a picturesque setting; wildlife abounds along the waters of Sturgeon Creek which supplies the water power to turn the mill wheel and grindstones. Following the June opening many visitors learned the background to the growing and milling of grain. Note cards, such as the one pictured here, are for sale, as well as 1, 5, and 10 pound bags of whole wheat and triticale flour, triticale flakes, and buckwheat flour for pancakes.

"It is unfortunate that our Chief Miller, Peter Friesen, passed away some months ago. Peter was the "spirit" of the Mill and guided it with a firm and loving hand. Friends of the Mill enjoyed dropping in for coffee and some conversation — Peter loved to talk to everybody about anything. He knew the milling business, having grown up in Holland, Manitoba where his father had been a miller. It will be difficult to find another like him."

— Barbara K. Endres, Secretary,
Grant's Old Mill

Renovation of a warehouse building at 109 Pacific Avenue is underway for the June 1986 opening of the **Manitoba Children's Museum**. The opening phase will contain three exhibits directed to children aged 2 - 11 years of age: (1) Grain Production in Manitoba, featuring a working grain elevator which will allow children to discover what happens inside; (2) The Five Senses, enabling children to explore what happens when their senses are altered or disabled; and, (3) Under the Big Top, a circus environment in which children will use their imaginations in creative discovery of themselves.

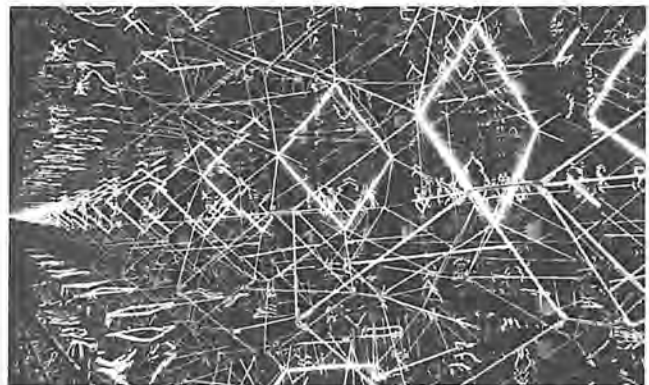
Touch the Universe, an exciting new "hands-on" education gallery, was opened at the **Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature** on a limited basis to thousands of Manitoba school students for their reactions and comments. The gallery will be completed and opened to the public in May 1986.

Seven major temporary exhibits were displayed, including three produced by the Museum: *35 Million Years Ago: Fossils from the Oligocene Period of North Dakota*; *Through the Looking Glass* (artifacts and specimens from the Museum's collection); and *The Vikings: Master Mariners, Traders, Colonists and Artisans*. A highlight was the Canadian premiere of *Design in Sweden Now*, a presentation of Swedish design, craft and art. Two Planetarium presentations focused on the astronomical highlight of the year — the return of Comet Halley.

Several public and education programs, excursions, courses and special events were presented, highlighted by *Scandinavian-Canadian Connection/Designed for People*, a major fall and winter program exploring the cross-cultural dynamics of the Scandinavian-Canadian connection. A fashion show in the Planetarium Star Theatre, called *Soft Summer Nights*, and a Casino were the two major fund-raising events during 1985.

In addition to support by the Government of Manitoba, the Museum received assistance from the National Museums of Canada, including \$209,000 under the Registration Assistance Program for the registration, documentation and automation of the archaeology collection.

Herb Copland, Assistant Curator of Birds, was presented with the Conservation Award by the Wildlife Society, Manitoba chapter, for his outstanding contribution to ornithology in Manitoba. The Premier's Award for Design Excellence was awarded to designer **Alan Einarson** for the *Through the Looking Glass* exhibit.



Matrix, a multi-dimensional exhibit designed for *Touch the Universe* gallery, by Ota Pavlik
Courtesy of Manitoba Museum of Man & Nature

Fourteenth Annual Fall Seminar and General Meeting

SCOTT GILLIES, STEPHEN SMITH, and JOHN WATT

Museum Technician Trainees

Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature

The 1985 Fall Seminar and General Meeting of the Association of Manitoba Museums was held October 2nd through the 4th at the Agricultural Extension Centre in Brandon. Registration took place on Wednesday afternoon, October 2nd, with the official welcome by Councillor-at-Large Barry Hillman that evening. Mr. Hillman's address was followed by a classical guitar recital by Professor Andrew McDonald of Brandon University, a performance very much enjoyed by those in attendance. A delightful wine and cheese reception closed out the evening and gave participants an opportunity to renew old friendship and acquaint themselves with new colleagues in Manitoba's museum community.

Seminars began the morning of October 3rd. David Williams, of the Osborne Gallery in Winnipeg, in an entertaining and informative presentation, discussed the framing of prints, textiles, and small three-dimensional objects. With examples on hand of solutions to various framing problems, Mr. Williams described different conservation materials and methods used to preserve and display museum objects in frames. He also introduced a number of interesting variations on standard framing techniques, such as double-faced frames for translucent artifacts and raised silhouette forms for mounting and supporting articles of clothing. Mr. Williams was also careful to point out that some materials, charcoal and pastel drawings for example, require special consideration when being framed.

The concurrent session, conducted by Dr. George Lammers and Mr. Leon Kinsbergen of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, dealt with the collection and preparation of geological specimens. Dr. Lammers and Mr. Kinsbergen presented a well-organized demonstration of the casting of reproductions for use in "hands-on" programs or displays where originals are not available, a common problem

for all museums. Participants were shown how to prepare a specimen for reproduction, the steps involved in making a latex mold, and finally how to cast a plaster of paris reproduction of the original from the mold. Samples of the process at various stages were available for inspection during the course of the demonstration. Throughout, Dr. Lammers and Mr. Kinsbergen displayed and emphasized the patience and attention to detail required to make a "museum-quality" reproduction.

The only non-concurrent session held at this year's meeting, titled "The Role of Boards," was held by Donna Ghidoni, a Resource Consultant with the Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation. Ms. Ghidoni provided a stimulating and challenging presentation on this always timely and complex subject. Noting that boards vary considerably in size, character and effectiveness, Ms. Ghidoni led an exercise that allowed participants to assess to what level their boards had developed and to diagnose potential problem areas in their organization. In discussing the various functions of boards in developing and managing collections, in programming and public relations, in staff management, and in fundraising, Ms. Ghidoni continually stressed the importance of careful planning. She outlined what planning can and cannot accomplish, what constitutes a planning cycle, and emphasized the need for all boards to be actively planning, monitoring, and evaluating short and long-term projects as determined by a clear Statement of Purpose. Ms. Ghidoni concluded by describing the variety of skill development programmes available from the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation.

The 1985 General Meeting of the Association was held Thursday afternoon and, in contrast to previous years, was a notably brief affair. Following the opening remarks, participants met on a regional basis

to discuss problems or successes in their regions, improvements in Association services, potential seminar topics, A.M.M. involvement in the 1988 C.M.A. conference, and current provincial funding schemes for community museums. Recommendations from these meetings were subsequently presented to the membership for consideration. The General Meeting itself proceeded through essentials quite quickly. Following adjournment of the meeting, Neal Putt of the Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service conducted tours of the Service's new van and answered questions on the types of assistance the Service will be providing. Many participants also accepted an invitation to visit Brandon's Daly House Museum. At the annual banquet that evening, Past-President Terry Patterson was honoured for her many years of dedicated service to the Association, following which all were entertained and enlightened by guest speaker Peter Walker, who concluded his talk by announcing the appointment of David McInnes as the Province's new Heritage Officer. The evening ended with a lively fundraising auction conducted by Tom Nickle and Barry Hillman at which over \$600 was raised for the Association.

Seminars recommenced on Friday morning. Eileen McFadden of the Brandon University Archives led a session on the organization of archival collections for small museums. The number of people in attendance certainly indicated the concern many museums have for the preservation of this type of historic record. The speaker provided a broad overview of the complex subject of archival administration, stressing throughout the need for a well-defined collecting policy and an appreciation for the different demands an archival collection makes on an organization's resources. Ms. McFadden spoke of the need for a structured approach to archival management that accounts for space, equipment and supplies, as well as the appraisal and records management processes necessary to make such collections effective.

Barry Hillman, an Advisory/Extension Officer with the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, conducted the concurrent session on an inexpensive alternative to conventional track lighting systems. The system discussed by Mr. Hillman makes use of clip-on light fixtures that plug into an electrical strip with detachable outlets. The strip and outlets take the place of the conventional track and alleviate the need for long extension cords. Cost comparisons given by Mr. Hillman for this alternative method revealed that this system is economically feasible for smaller operations and can enlarge the number of options available for lighting galleries. An *Advisory Note*, explaining the system in detail, should be

available in the near future.

The concurrent sessions closing out Friday morning focused on the effective storage and display of archaeological materials and the objectives and plans of the Manitoba Children's Museum, scheduled to open in Winnipeg on April 15, 1986. Linda Issit and Faye Hellner of the Children's Museum briefly outlined the history of children's museums in Canada and described their institution as a place where children may explore their surroundings in a barrier-free environment that rids them of the inhibitions that often hamper the learning process. The Museum will feature three exhibits upon opening, all of which will be visible from an orientation area specially designed to relax the young visitor. The three exhibits include a gallery to familiarize children with the world of the handicapped, a "dress-up" gallery, and an exhibit on the grain elevator designed to teach children about the workings of this prominent prairie landmark.

The session on the effective storage and display of archaeological materials was presented by Dr. Leigh Syms, Curator of Archaeology at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature. In a well-illustrated presentation, Dr. Syms pointed out that many problems associated with archaeological collections can be alleviated by clearly defined collection and exhibition policies. Because most museum visitors are unfamiliar with archaeological items, Dr. Syms suggested institutions display only a limited number of prime specimens, purposefully arranged within an interpretive context of carefully worded labels and support graphics. He also encouraged members of the audience to consult with recognized authorities, such as local hobbyists, universities, and government agencies, for advice on how best to arrange meaningful displays.

In the afternoon Diane Skalenda and Claire Zimmerman, of the Advisory and Extension Services of the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature, conducted a participatory workshop on preparing camera-ready copy, an exercise that can result in considerable savings for any small museum. Following a concise and well-organized introduction, participants were required to prepare a camera-ready flyer from start to finish using standard materials available from printers and stationary stores. This exercise included drafting a "dummy" design, layout and paste-up, and preparation of a standard printing order, which included paper selection, number of copies required, and pricing. The session, without a doubt, convinced many that preparing literature "in-house" need not be the confusing, expensive, and time-consuming process it is often thought to be.

The concurrent session, on creative interpreta-

tion techniques, was led by volunteer instructor Scott Gillies, a Trainee at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature and formerly Managing Curator of the Norwich and District Museum and Archives in Southern Ontario. With only five minutes preparation, Mr. Gillies relied on his past experiences as a costumed interpreter and tour guide to engage the audience in a discussion of active interpretation and demonstrated the differences between first, second, and third person techniques. Mr. Gillies also emphasized the importance of voice level alteration and eye contact with the visitor, especially when addressing a large group. Differences in interpretation for adults and children were also discussed, as well as several examples of passive interpretation.

Concurrent with the other sessions all day on Friday was a workshop on environmental control in small museums directed by Stefan Michalski, Senior Conservation Scientist with the Canadian Conservation Institute, and assisted by Paul Marcon, also from

the CCI. Although this session was not as well attended as it should have been, given the importance of the topic, the majority of those attending thoroughly appreciated the valuable information presented on the subject. Participants at this workshop were introduced to various environmental problems, such as relative humidity and light levels, and acquainted with the kinds of damage these problems can cause, methods of monitoring the museum environment, and various methods of control.

All in all the 1985 Annual Fall Seminar and General Meeting of the Association of Manitoba Museums must be regarded as another successful milestone in the Association's history. Participants, once again, had the opportunity to meet with their colleagues, to share ideas and perspectives, and to develop new skills in a way that cannot help but improve Manitoba's museums and strengthen the museum community as a whole.

**ASSOCIATION OF MANITOBA MUSEUMS
MINUTES OF THE FOURTEENTH ANNUAL MEETING
HELD AT THE AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION CENTRE
BRANDON, MANITOBA
OCTOBER 3, 1985**

The Fourteenth Annual General Meeting of the Association of Manitoba Museums (1972) Inc. was called to order at 3:00 p.m. by the President, Mrs. Terry Patterson.

Minutes of the previous Annual Meeting had been distributed in the Annual Meeting Kits. G. Lammers moved, seconded by G. Chao, that the minutes be adopted as printed.

MOTION CARRIED

T. Patterson introduced the new A.M.M. Administrative Secretary, Adonna Kenny.

Councillors Annual Reports

V. Shaw moved, seconded by D. Kiser, that the written Councillors' Annual Reports be adopted as distributed in the Annual Meeting Kits.

REGIONAL REPORTS

1. Manitoba Interlake:

V. Shaw reported on behalf of S. Stefanson for the Interlake Region. There were three museums represented at the Annual Meeting. Two of the three did not know of the existence of Museum & Miscellaneous Grants. It was strongly suggested that the A.M.M. work closer with the Tourism Association. It is hoped bus tours within the region can be arranged. It was also suggested that a topic for next year's Spring Seminar might be on Tourism.

The Interlake Region moved that a vote of thanks be extended to the Advisory & Extension Service for their assistance.

It was felt the Interlake Region could contribute to the Annual CMA Conference 1988 by offering Saturday and Sunday bus tours within the region.

2. Manitoba East:

S. Shortill reported that the Steinbach Village Museum has been busy setting up three monuments. The Le Musée St. Georges Museum has been celebrating 100-year family backgrounds.

It was suggested that if the A.M.M. 1986 Annual Meeting were held in Winnipeg, there

may be more attendance from the Eastern Region.

It was suggested, as well, that plans for the Annual CMA Conference 1988 be distributed among the Regions, i.e., one region would be responsible for planning one event, such as the Wine & Cheese Reception, Entertainment, etc.

The Eastern Region expressed their pleasure with the selection of the new Administrative Secretary and the new office space.

3. Manitoba North:

D. Desjarlais reported that three people were present at the Annual Meeting from the North. Because the North represents such a large area, it was suggested that the A.M.M. consider funding the travel costs for representatives from Manitoba North.

All but one museum in the area received less than previous grant money. The Eskimo Museum in Churchill did not apply and the Leaf Rapids National Exhibition Centre did not qualify.

The Fort Dauphin Museum welcomed the Queen's visit in the Fall of 1984. They have recently completed the construction of a \$40,000 Archaeological Laboratory and some fifty-five individuals have agreed to store their collections there.

The Northern Region expressed their pleasure with the progress of the A.M.M. as well as future changes and public awareness through press releases.

They stressed the importance of Regional Seminars.

4. Manitoba Central:

H. Marshall reported there were three museums from the Region represented at the Annual Meeting. They extended compliments to the Advisory & Extension Service for the Spring Seminars.

5. Winnipeg:

T. Worth reported that thirteen individuals attended the Regional meeting from approximately 25 museums in Winnipeg. Seventeen museums received funding from the Manitoba Department of Culture, Heritage and Recrea-

tion; thirteen received more, two less, and two the same.

During the meeting various discussions were held on matters of mutual concern. One of the major concerns is that of the property taxes levied by the City of Winnipeg.

Concern was expressed about the new federal employment strategies which could affect the ability of some community museums to obtain federal employment grants.

Future seminar topics were suggested, such as a one-day session on making mannequins.

6. Manitoba West:

B. Lunan reported nine museums were represented by approximately 23 people present. All nine museums received grants this year, five receiving more and four the same as previously granted.

A question was raised concerning the exchange of duplicate artifacts between museums and whether the A.M.M. would be willing to coordinate such exchanges.

The Beautiful Plains Museum in Neepawa reported raising \$3,000 from their annual Flea Market.

The Royal Canadian Artillery Museum at CFB Shilo will likely receive a donation of the Greig Collection of World War II Canadian military vehicles within the next year.

Stephen Smith, who had been working at the J.A.V. David Municipal Museum in Killarney, was accepted for the Museum Technician Training Program at the Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature this year.

Nominating Committee Report

The following list of nominees was presented by T. Worth to the Annual General Meeting and was approved by acclamation:

President	Rick Banks
First Vice-President	Marcella Moodie
Second Vice-President	Victoria Shaw
Treasurer	Geoffrey Chao
Secretary	Nancy Anderson
Councillor — Central	Henry Marshall
Councillor — West	Eleanor O'Callaghan
Councillor — North	Bob MacKenzie
Councillor — East	Susan Shortill
Councillor — Interlake	Stefan Stefanson
Councillor — Winnipeg	Joanne DiCosimo
Councillor-at-large (North)	John Dubreuil
Student Councillor	Stephen Smith

This list constitutes the A.M.M. Council for 1985-86.

Auditor's Report

H. Marshall moved, seconded by J. Dubreuil, that the Auditor's Report be accepted.

MOTION CARRIED

G. Chao moved, seconded by T. Worth, that T.W. Nickle be the A.M.M. Auditor for 1985-86.

MOTION CARRIED

Annual Meeting 1986

T. Worth moved, seconded by G. Chao, that the A.M.M. hold the 1986 Annual Meeting in Winnipeg.

MOTION CARRIED

Motion of Thanks

S. Shortill moved, seconded by T. Patterson, that thanks be extended for assistance during the past year to:

Advisory and Extension Service
Manitoba Museum of Man and Nature
Department of Culture, Heritage and Recreation
Manitoba Heritage Federation, Inc.
Trainees of the Museum Technician Training Program
Brandon Agricultural Extension Centre
Canadian Conservation Institute
Manitoba Heritage Conservation Service
Annual Meeting Planning Committee;
Barry Hillman, Chairman
Individual Seminar and Workshop Presenters
Lloyd Goodman
Tom Nickle

On behalf of the members of the A.M.M., D. Skalenda expressed appreciation to T. Patterson for her work as President of the Association for the past two years.

The meeting adjourned at 4:50 p.m.

Respectfully submitted:
M. Moodie
Secretary

Typed by:
A. Kenny
A.M.M. Administrative Secretary

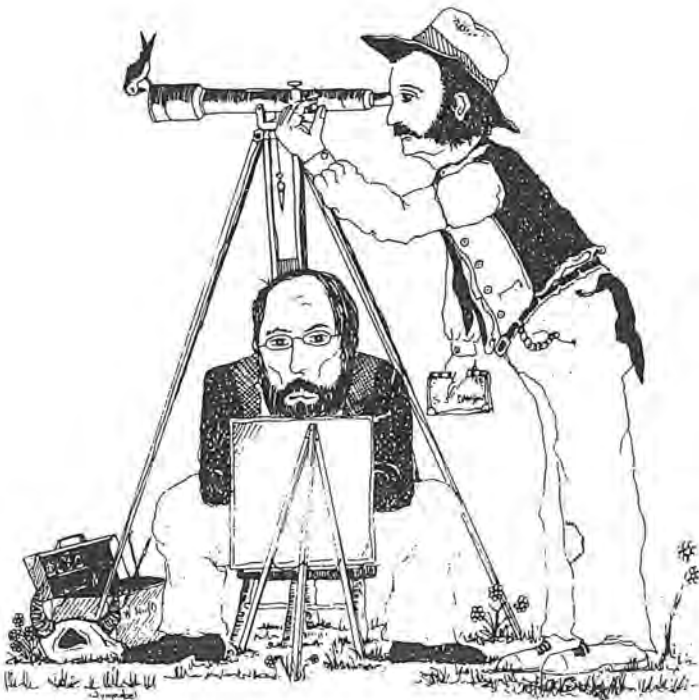
Notes to Contributors

We invite you to submit articles for publication in **Dawson and Hind**. We would appreciate if you would bear in mind the following guidelines:

1. All articles should be **typewritten** and **double-spaced**. If this is not possible, we will accept handwritten articles only if they are legible and double-spaced.
2. As a rule of thumb, articles should be a **minimum** of four double-spaced pages, or a **maximum** of 14 double-spaced pages.
3. We welcome photographs to complement articles. Black and white photographs are the most suitable for reproducing although colour photos can be used.
4. Please **do not cut or crop** photographs.
5. All photographs must be identified.
6. Photographs will not be returned unless requested, in writing, by the contributor.
7. Should an article include a bibliography, please list author, title, publisher, location and date of publication (as well as name of journal, if applicable).
8. Submission deadlines for publication are December 15, April 15, and August 15.

Please address all articles and correspondence to:

The Editor
Dawson and Hind
438 - 167 Lombard Avenue
Winnipeg, Manitoba
R3B 0T6



S.J. Dawson and W.G.R. Hind

