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1952



REPORT  
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PUBLIC ARCHIVES

FOR THE YEAR

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FOR THE YEAR  
1952

WM. KAYE LAMB  
Dominion Archivist



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W. KAYE LAMB  
Director



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OTTAWA, June 30, 1953.

To the Honourable J. W. PICKERSGILL,  
Secretary of State,  
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Annual Report of the Public Archives for the year 1952.

Once again I am able to report that many notable additions have been made to the collections. Details of these, and of the activities of the various Divisions, are given in the pages which follow.

Respectfully submitted,

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H. K. LAM,  
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## Report of the Public Archives for the Year 1952

Events of special interest were the acquisition of a further notable group of post-Confederation political papers; the arrival of substantial shipments of microfilm copies of documents in the Public Record Office, London, the Archives Nationales, Paris, and the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company; expansion of the map collection; further progress in the compilation of preliminary inventories of material in the Manuscript Division, and expansion of the numismatic collection. Looking to the future, perhaps the most interesting event was the preparation of plans for a large Archives Records Building at Tunney's Pasture.

### MANUSCRIPT DIVISION

#### General Work of the Division

The reorganization of the entire manuscript collection, which was undertaken two years ago, is now nearing completion. All official records of the Government of Canada in the possession of the Archives have been divided into "Record Groups". Each Group is made up of the records of some convenient unit of the Government. In some instances the unit is a department, in others one or more branches of a department, and in still others an executive office, such as that of the Governor General. Private papers, transcripts, microfilms, and other non-official records have been arranged in "Manuscript Groups". These are intended to bring together, in groups arranged chronologically, materials that are basically similar in character. To cite two examples: Manuscript Group No. 11 consists of copies of Colonial Office records preserved in the Public Record Office in London; Manuscript Group 19 is made up of papers relating to exploration, the fur trade and the Indians, during the period 1763-1867.

A second project which has been in progress for some time is the compilation and publication of preliminary inventories of these Record Groups and Manuscript Groups. The Public Archives has been printing selections of documents, calendars, guides and lists for many years, but these have only described a fraction of the material in the department's keeping. An

attempt is being made in the new inventories to give a concise, consistent description of everything available, arranged in such a way that scholars working at a distance from Ottawa may gain a fairly definite idea of the nature and extent of any file, and of the precise period to which it relates. The completed series will probably consist of about fifty inventories. Of these five have now been published, and seven others will soon be ready for the press.

A great amount of work has also been done on individual collections during the year. The long task of sorting and indexing the Laurier Papers is now well advanced and will certainly be completed in 1953. The Borden Papers were carefully checked throughout, and when it was certain that they were all in proper order the pages were numbered and the papers themselves transferred to new filing cases. Some idea of the amount of work involved in this seemingly simple operation will be apparent from the fact that the checking, numbering and filing required the time of two skilled archivists and a clerical assistant for more than three months.

It has been necessary each year to state in the annual report that owing to lack of space very few departmental records could be transferred to the Archives. The Department has long been eager to function as a full-fledged public record office, and the need for such a service is immediate and pressing. Happily there is every prospect that adequate accommodation for public records will be available in the relatively near future. A special building is to be erected in Tunney's Pasture, and a first appropriation towards its cost is included in the budget of the Department of Public Works for the year 1953-1954. Although stackrooms and storage space will naturally take up most of the building, adequate sorting rooms and search rooms are included in the design. Departmental officials and research workers will thus be able to consult files at any time in comfortable, convenient quarters.

#### Post-Confederation Political Papers

The department's collection of private political papers relating to the years since Confederation continues to grow in a most satisfactory way. Many notable additions were received in 1952, including the papers of two prime ministers.

The *Borden Papers*, presented by Mr. Henry Borden, nephew of Sir Robert Borden, are undoubtedly one of the most

important collections of Canadian political papers in existence. Sir Robert was Prime Minister of Canada from 1911 to 1920, a period which included the first World War and the negotiations which led to the Treaty of Versailles. His papers consist of well over 200,000 pages, and the principal issues and events of his career are fully documented. The papers for the period to 1921 came to the Archives in the order in which they had been arranged when Sir Robert was preparing his memoirs. As guides and indexes are available, they have been left in this order. Later correspondence (1921-1937) is in a separate series of files, arranged alphabetically by the name of the correspondent. Mr. Henry Borden's gift is to include Sir Robert's personal diaries, but these will be sent to the Archives at a later date.

The *Abbott Papers* consist of some of the files accumulated by Sir John J. C. Abbott, Prime Minister of Canada in 1891-1892. They were found amongst a large collection of "dormant" files transferred to the Archives from the Privy Council Office. Sir John Thompson, who succeeded Abbott as Prime Minister, and whose own papers were acquired by the Archives in 1949, evidently asked Abbott to send him the papers for his guidance. After Thompson's sudden death in England in 1894 they seem to have been pushed to one side and eventually lost sight of. They consist of seven volumes, all relating to the period when Abbott was Prime Minister except one, which contains material on the proposed steamship service between Canada and Australia, 1884-1890.

Assuming that Mr. Mackenzie King's papers will eventually become the property of the nation, the department is now in the happy position of being assured of possession of the major portion of the known papers of every prime minister since Confederation with the exception of Lord Bennett, whose extensive files are in the Library of the University of New Brunswick, in Fredericton.

Other post-Confederation papers received included the following:

*Aberdeen Papers.* These consist of the journals, correspondence and scrap-books of the Hon. Ishbel Maria Marjoribanks, Marchioness of Aberdeen, whose husband, the first Marquess, was Governor General of Canada in 1893-1898. While in Canada Lady Aberdeen was instrumental in founding both the

National Council of Women and the Victorian Order of Nurses. Her interesting journals, which fill six volumes, cover the years 1890-1891 and 1893-1899, and give a running account of political and social events of the time. The correspondence is in great part personal and social, and includes letters from five prime ministers of Canada. The *Papers* were deposited in the Archives by Lady Aberdeen's daughter, Marjorie, Lady Pentland.

*Belcourt-Sissons Correspondence.* A first instalment of this correspondence was described in the *Report* for 1951. The letters were addressed to Prof. C. B. Sissons, of Victoria University, Toronto, by the late Senator N. A. Belcourt, of Ottawa. Dr. Sissons has now added 46 letters to the file. They were written between September, 1920, and January, 1928.

*Dandurand Reminiscences.* Before his death in 1942, Senator Raoul Dandurand had completed the manuscript of this extensive account of his long and distinguished career. Appointed to the Senate in 1898, he was Speaker from 1905 to 1909, and Minister without Portfolio in the King administrations of 1921, 1926 and 1935. He several times represented Canada at the League of Nations and was elected President of the Assembly in 1925. The *Reminiscences* were received through the good offices of Mr. de Gaspé Beaubien, of Montreal. Pending a decision as to publication, no quotations may be made from the manuscript.

*Gibbons Papers.* Sir George Christie Gibbons, K.C. (1848-1918), was appointed Chairman of the Canadian Section of the International Waterways Commission in 1905. He took a leading part in the negotiations which led to the Boundary Waters Treaty between the United States and Canada in 1909. One result of this treaty was the establishment of the present International Joint Commission. The *Papers*, which fill 22 portfolios, were presented by Mr. Alan Gibbons, of Ottawa, grandson of Sir George Gibbons.

*Good Papers.* Mr. W. C. Good, of Paris, Ontario, farmer and politician, was for many years a leading representative of farm interests in both politics and the co-operative movement. He was an active worker for

the United Farmers of Ontario, represented Brant in the House of Commons in 1921-1925, and served as President of the Co-operative Union of Canada. In 1952 Mr. Good presented the major portion of his extensive and valuable personal papers to the Archives. The remainder of the collection will be added at a later date.

*Hudson Papers.* The late Hon. A. B. Hudson, K.C., sat in the Manitoba Legislature in 1914-1920, and was elected to the House of Commons in 1921. In 1936 he was appointed to the Supreme Court of Canada. A Liberal in politics, he played an important part in the negotiations between the Liberal Party and the Progressives in the mid-1920's. This small but valuable collection of his papers was presented by Mrs. Hudson.

*Mackintosh Papers.* The main body of the papers of the late Charles H. Mackintosh, Lieutenant-Governor of the Northwest Territories from 1893 to 1898, were unfortunately destroyed when his home in Ottawa was burned many years ago. Only a few documents survive, but the department was glad to receive these through Mr. Mackintosh's granddaughter, Mrs. John Brome, of Prescott.

*Morrison Memoirs.* In 1915 James J. Morrison (1861-1936) organized and became secretary-treasurer of the United Farmers of Ontario. When the United Farmers won the provincial election of 1919, he was invited to form a government, but declined and advised the Lieutenant-Governor to send for Mr. E. C. Drury, who thereupon became Premier. Mr. Morrison's memoirs, 117 typewritten pages in length, were presented to the Archives by his son, Mr. C. A. Morrison, of Toronto, whose permission must be secured before the manuscript can be consulted.

*Johnston Papers.* (Microfilm copy, 4 reels.) Alexander Johnston, C.M.G. (1867-1951), was Deputy Minister of Marine from 1910 to 1932. An outstanding public servant, he knew all the leading political figures of the time. At the request of Mrs. Johnston the Archives checked and arranged the papers, and by her kind permission they were microfilmed before they were presented to St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

The collection consists of general correspondence files; papers relating to the Nova Scotia Royal Commission, Provincial Economic Inquiry, 1934, of which Mr. Johnston was a member; documents relating to censorship in the early years of the second World War; and a personal diary covering the period 1933-1939.

Four letters in the handwriting of Sir John A. Macdonald were presented by Mrs. H. J. Cody, of Toronto, and added to the great store of Macdonald material already in the Archives. An interesting gift was received from Dr. W. W. Lynch, of Sherbrooke, in the form of copies of three letters exchanged by the Hon. J. A. Chapeau and the donor's father, W. W. Lynch (later Judge Lynch), in November, 1885, at the time of the execution of Louis Riel.

#### Earlier Political Papers

Important accessions included the *C. H. Graham Papers*, presented by Mrs. Elsie Graham McDonald, of St. Petersburg, Florida, in memory of C. H. Sumner, of Ingersol, Ontario. They consist of letters addressed to C. H. Graham, and two addressed to Dr. James Graham. With a single exception the correspondence is dated within the period 1837-1839, and relates to the troubled political events of the time. The collection, which consists in all of 116 pages, includes letters from David Gibson, Dr. A. K. McKenzie, William Lyon Mackenzie, Dr. T. D. Morrison, Dr. John Rolph, Mrs. Rolph, T. J. Paterson, William Leslie and Francis Hincks.

Other papers acquired included two letters from Thomas D'Arcy McGee written in June, 1866.

#### "Projet" of Baron de Lahontan

A gift of quite exceptional interest was presented to the Archives by Mr. W. A. Mather, President of the Canadian Pacific Railway. It consists of a 28-page manuscript in the handwriting of the famous Baron de Lahontan and is entitled *Projet d'un Fort Anglois dans le Lac Errié*. It is of particular interest because the Archives already possessed two companion pieces. One of these, entitled *Abrégé Instructif des affaires du Canada*, was presented to the department by Lady Oakes in 1940. The other, *Ebauche d'un projet pour enlever Kebec et Plaisance*, was included in the Northcliffe Collection, which was given to the Public Archives by Sir Leicester Harmsworth in

1923. All three documents are believed to have been drafted in 1696, and all relate to the time when Lahontan was at outs with the French authorities, and was ready to offer his advice and services to the British. The manuscript in the Oakes Collection gives a general account of New France. The Northcliffe item suggests ways and means of capturing Quebec and Placentia. The new acquisition advises the British to establish a fort near Niagara, on Lake Erie. This would command the overland routes between Lake Erie and Lake Ontario, and thereby check French expansion both westward and southward towards the Mississippi.

All three manuscripts were at one time part of the fabulous collection assembled by Sir Thomas Phillips, and it is a happy circumstance that, after being separated for many years, they have once again found a new and permanent home under one roof.

By an interesting coincidence the Archives also received from the William L. Clements Library in Ann Arbor, Michigan, a photostatic copy of a fourth Lahontan document which seems to belong with the other three. It is entitled *Brief Discours qui montre en substance Combien il seroit important de réussir dans deux entreprises proposées et contenues en ce mémoire*. The two "entreprises" suggested were the seizure of Port Royal, in Acadia, by the British, and the establishment of trade relations between the British and the Indian allies of New France in the Lake Ontario-Lake Erie region. Had Lahontan's projects been carried out, they would certainly have spelled the doom of French rule in what is now Canada.

#### Military Manuscripts

A number of papers of military interest were received during the year. The earliest in date is a letter written by James Wolfe; the most recent came from the pen of Viscount Alexander of Tunis almost two centuries after Wolfe's death.

The letter from Wolfe was addressed to Captain Parr of the 67th Regiment on January 24, 1758, shortly after Wolfe learned that he was to play a part in the next campaign in North America. It reads in part as follows: "You have heard by this of our sudden Orders for North America of which I was apprized at Exeter a fortnight ago & covered the distance pretty fast (170 miles in 20 Hours) stumbling in the darkness over Salisbury Plain. We won't speak of rewards for this heroic

achievement: but yesterday I was commissioned Brigadier under Genl Amherst & our Squadron expects to sail in about a week. My time of American Service is uncertain, depending on our success . . . ." It is more friendly and informal than most of Wolfe's letters and is signed: "Ever, my dear Parr, Yours Affectionately, James Wolfe."

A brief autograph letter written by Guy Carleton and dated "Camp before Quebec July 21st 1759" was added to the collections. A photostatic copy of a letter from Carleton to Lord North, dated at Quebec, May 24, 1777, and giving his views on various current questions, was received from the Public Record Office, London, where the original was discovered in Treasury files of the time.

The Archives has acquired a memorandum book kept by Lieut. Gilbert Purdy, who enlisted on March 15, 1777, and took part later the same year in the Danbury raid and the Battle of Brandywine. His notes give a running commentary on the events of the year, with random jottings which extend into January, 1778. Purdy settled at Maligash Point in Ramsheg Township, Nova Scotia.

The *John Crysler Papers*, presented by Mr. W. F. Hilliard, of Ottawa, include the orderly book of the first regiment of the Dundas Militia for the years 1822-1850. A number of pay lists and muster rolls are amongst the loose papers included in the collection.

Letters and papers of Lieut.-Col. Simon Fraser, consisting in all of 38 pages and relating to the Grenville County Militia and the Kemptville Drill Association in the 1860's, were presented by Mr. F. C. Etherington, of Toronto.

Thirteen letters written by Lieut.-Col. R. E. C. Jarvis to members of his family while he was on active service with the 67th Regiment were presented by Col. C. P. Meredith, of Ottawa. Eleven of these relate to the war in Afghanistan, 1879-1880. The other two are earlier in date: one was written from Canton, China, in 1860; the other in 1871, after the writer had returned from service with an ambulance corps during the Franco-Prussian War.

Through Mr. G. H. Carter, of Freeman, Ontario, the Archives received an interesting letter addressed by Major-General Sir Frederick Middleton to Big Bear on June 2, 1885, in the closing days of the Northwest Rebellion. In this note, which is written in pencil, the General informed Big Bear that

having "utterly defeated Riel, at Batoche with great loss" and "made Prisoners of Riel, Poundmaker, and his principal chiefs," he now called upon Big Bear himself to surrender, with his chiefs and prisoners.

When Field Marshall the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Alexander of Tunis was on the point of leaving Canada, the Archives received from him a notable parting gift in the form of a copy of the *Memoirs* in which Lord Alexander describes his campaigns of 1942-1944 in North Africa, Sicily and Italy. The narrative consists of seven mimeographed volumes.

#### Other Manuscripts Received

It will be recalled that in 1950 the Archives purchased the well-known Hargrave Collection, which consists of a great mass of correspondence relating to the fur trade and the Hudson's Bay Company assembled by Chief Factor James Hargrave. To this there has now been added a second collection, known as the *Hargrave-Mactavish Papers*. Although they include only a few references to James, Joseph or Letitia Hargrave, they have been so designated because their interest for Canadians lies in the fact that most of the 2500 documents relate directly or indirectly to members of Letitia (Mactavish) Hargrave's family. Letitia Hargrave, it will be remembered, was the writer of the *Letters* published in 1947 by the Champlain Society. There are many papers relating to Lachlan Mactavish, Letitia's grandfather, and to her father, Dugald Mactavish. The bulk of the papers belong to the period 1750-1850, but there are a few earlier items, including a document relating to Dunardry, the Mactavish family seat, dated 1548.

Sixty documents relating to the Reynolds, Freligh and Van Vleet families of Mississquoi County, Quebec, were given to the Archives by Miss Bernice Reynolds, of Ottawa. The family connections are shown in the marriage certificates of Abraham Freligh and Charity Van Vleet (1775), and of Benjamin Reynolds and Polly Freligh (1805). The papers consist of deeds, commissions, receipts, etc., and to these Miss Reynolds has added genealogical tables of the Reynolds and Van Vleet families.

For some years past the Archives has had an agreement with the Department of Resources and Development regarding the disposition of any documents which may be found in old cairns discovered in the far north. In accordance with this

agreement the Archives received in 1952 two interesting items relating to the Franklin search expedition of 1850-1851. The first is a pencil message written by W. B. Shellabear, Second Master of H.M.S. *Intrepid*, dated August 29, 1850, and left in a bottle at Barlow Inlet. The second message, signed by Sir John Ross, was written on August 12, 1851, and buried in a cairn at Prospect Hill, near Assistance Bay. Both were found by R. Thorsteinson of the Geological Survey of Canada in July, 1952.

Mr. R. W. Shepherd, of Como, Quebec, kindly permitted the Archives to make a photostatic copy of the *Personal History, 1819-1860*, written by his father, the late R. W. Shepherd, Sr., who came to Canada as a boy in 1830 and died in 1895. Amongst other things he was associated with early steamboat services on the Ottawa River.

Mr. Raleigh Parkin, of Montreal, has given the Archives the manuscript of the first press message ever sent across the Atlantic Ocean by wireless telegraph. This message was sent from Newfoundland by Mr. Parkin's father, Dr. George (later Sir George) Parkin, to *The Times* on December 21, 1902. To guard against the possibility of fraud, Dr. Parkin drafted his message in such a way that an extra word could be added just before it was handed to the operator for transmission. This extra word was duly received in London, thereby proving that trans-ocean communication by wireless had indeed become a reality.

Several items relating to the history of Canadian railways were received. These included an historical sketch of the Canada Southern Railway, 1831-1903, by A. D. R. Fraser. From Scotland Miss Heather Donald sent to the Archives the *Recollections of a sojourn in Canada from 1886-1889* written in the latter year by James Gordon, of Lumphanan. Gordon worked on the main line of the Canadian Pacific Railway in British Columbia, and was later employed by farmers and contractors in Ontario. This brief account of his experiences throws interesting light on working conditions at the time.

Mrs. William Hendrie presented a copy of an address entitled *A Trip to the Pacific Ocean by the Canadian Pacific Railway in 1888* delivered by her father, the late Adam Brown, who represented Hamilton in the House of Commons from 1887 to 1891. A very different account of a journey over some of the same ground is given in the *Recollections of the Tour of*

*Princess Elizabeth and Prince Philip in Alberta, 1951* by Mrs. Prudham, whose husband, the Hon. George Prudham, was official host on the royal train between Swift Current and Banff.

Two volumes of transcripts which have been in the possession of the Library of Parliament for many years were transferred to the Public Archives. One large volume, entitled *Documents Historiques, 1611-1776*, consists of copies of documents in France which were made by Father P. Martin about 1853. The other, entitled *Celeron de Blainville, 1749*, is a copy of a journal kept by Celeron when sent to Belle-Rivière by the Marquis de la Gallisonnière, in 1749.

#### Departmental Records Received

Transfers of departmental records had to be kept to a minimum owing to lack of stackroom space. The chief items received were the following:

*Department of Public Works.* Files for the period 1860-1879, relating to the construction of canals and public buildings. The papers include a great number of purely routine records which can be sorted out and discarded. As received, the files occupy 300 feet of shelving.

#### *Department of Transport*

*Canals Branch files, 1879-1899.* These files, which occupy 90 feet of shelving, date back to the old Department of Railways and Canals, which was set up in 1879. Like the Public Works files, they include much routine material that can be eliminated.

*Shipping Registers.* The following were added to the large collection already in the Archives; all are first registers: (413) Port Hawkesbury, N.S., 1894-1937; (414) Victoria, B.C., 1881-1892; (417) Victoria, B.C., 1897-1908; (415) Chatham, N.B., 1899-1907; (416) Sydney, N.S., 1906-1932.

*Quebec Bridge and Railway Company Records.* Organized in 1887 as a private corporation, this company attempted to bridge the St. Lawrence River above Quebec City. The structure collapsed in 1907, and the project was then taken over by the Government of Canada and placed

under the supervision of the Department of Railways and Canals. The records consist of minute books, correspondence, stock certificates, etc.

*Department of Mines and Technical Surveys*

*Surveyor General, Letter Books, 1881-1915.* This extensive record of outward correspondence over a period of 34 years was carefully screened, purely routine papers were eliminated, and the letters of permanent interest filed in portfolios.

*Royal Commission on National Development in the Arts, Letters and Sciences, 1949-1951.* With the exception of confidential correspondence and financial papers, the records of this Commission (popularly known as the Massey Commission) have been transferred to the Archives.

*Secretary of State*

*Custodian of Enemy Property.* Files relating to the discharge of internees in the first World War were received. Certificates have been arranged in alphabetical order.

**Microfilms from the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company**

Excellent progress has been made in the important work of microfilming the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company covering the two centuries 1670 to 1870. The project will probably be completed by the spring of 1954. It will be recalled that the microfilming is being done by the Company itself, with the assistance of an extra camera and operator furnished by the Public Archives of Canada. The master negatives are sent to this continent to be placed in a vault for safekeeping, and before they go into storage the Archives is permitted to make a positive print, which is kept in Ottawa. Use of the positive copies is governed by the same regulations that apply to use of the original documents in London, and applications for permission to consult them should be sent direct to The Secretary, Hudson's Bay Company, Beaver House, Great Trinity Lane, London, E.C.4, England. The text of the Company's regulations was printed as an appendix to the *Report* of the Archives for 1951. Copies may be obtained from the Company or from the Archives.

A total of 508 reels of film had been received in Ottawa by the end of 1952. Of these 368 consisted of facsimiles of part of class "A", which is composed of the records of the London office of the Hudson's Bay Company. The remaining 140 reels contained a complete copy of class "C", consisting of ships' logs, ships' books, and a few miscellaneous papers. For the convenience of scholars a brief indication of the nature of the principal documents microfilmed to date is given below. Detailed catalogues will be available at a later date.

*Class "A"*

Minute Books, 1671-1870.

London Agenda Books, 1816-1871.

London Correspondence Books—Outward:

General Series, 1753-1871.

H.B.C. Official, 1679-1870.

London Locked Private Letter Books, 1823-1875.

London Correspondence with Government Departments (Colonial Office, Foreign Office, Admiralty, War Office, etc.), 1813-1882/83.

London Inward Correspondence:

General, 1712-1870.

From H.B.C. Posts (arranged by posts; dates vary; earliest letters are 1701; mostly 19th century).

From Governors of H.B.C. Territories:

Sir George Simpson, 1823-1860.

Eden Colvile, 1849-1852.

William Mactavish, 1860-1870.

A. G. Dallas, 1862-1865.

London Correspondence between H.B.C. and H.M. Government, 1683-1870.

Grand Ledgers, 1667-1872.

Grand Journals, 1676-1872.

Officers' and Servants' Ledgers, Account Books, etc. (arranged in part by post; earliest entry 1719).

Ledger and Journal of H.B.C. Foreign Correspondents, 1694-1706.

Cash Books, 1794-1877.

Invoice Books of Shipments to Hudson Bay, 1684-1832.

## Class "C"

Of the 140 reels in this series, 131 are composed of copies of ships' logs. The series extends in date from 1751 to 1871. This remarkable collection is arranged alphabetically, by the name of the vessel, and includes logs of a large number of voyages both from Great Britain to Hudson Bay, and from London to Fort Vancouver and Fort Victoria.

The remaining nine reels consist of copies of seamen's wages books (1726-1806), and a collection of ships' books, and miscellaneous papers. The majority of these are again arranged alphabetically, by the name of the ship to which they refer.

**Microfilms and Transcripts from the Public Record Office, London**

The major project undertaken in 1952 was the microfilming of the first part of series C.O. 42. This is probably the most important single file of documents in the Public Record Office relating to Canada, and includes the correspondence exchanged between the various Governors and the Colonial Office. The text of many of the papers in C.O. 42 is to be found in the extensive set of transcripts in the Public Archives known as series "Q", but these transcripts were made many years ago, when it was not permissible to copy the minutes, notes, etc., which had been added to many of the documents by officials in London. These annotations are frequently most valuable and revealing, and it is important that they should be readily available to Canadian scholars. The transcripts in series "Q" extend only as far as 1840-1841. It is proposed to carry the microfilming forward to 1867 as rapidly as possible, and eventually to photograph series C.O. 42 down to 1900.

A second series of great interest is C.O. 194, the major file in the Public Record Office relating to Newfoundland. Only a few volumes have been microfilmed as yet, but the intention is to copy it complete from the beginning to 1900.

Microfilms received in 1952 included the following:

*C.O. 42, Vols. 1-132.* These contain papers relating to the old Province of Quebec, 1760-1791, and to Lower Canada, 1791-1807. Vols. 24-132 of C.O. 42 correspond roughly to vols. 1-102 of series "Q". The latter are analyzed in Parker's *Guide to the Documents in the Manuscript Room at the Public Archives of Canada*, pp. 100-114.

*C.O. 194, Vols. 5-26.* Newfoundland. Vols. 1-21 consist of original correspondence of the Board of Trade, 1696-1793; vols. 22-26 of original correspondence of the Secretary of State, 1702-1765.

*C.O. 305, Vols. 1-30* (complete). Vancouver Island. Incoming correspondence with minutes, memoranda, and draft replies, 1846-1866.

*C.O. 410, Vols. 1-2* (complete). Vancouver Island. Entry books, 1849-1867.

Microfilming has now almost entirely taken the place of copying in longhand, but a transcript of *W.O. 1, Vol. 559*, which had been begun some time ago, was completed and received in Ottawa.

#### Microfilms and Transcripts from Paris

Good progress has been made with the microfilming of the documents in the great "C" series of the Archives des Colonies. Copying completed included the following:

*C<sup>11</sup>A, Vols. 13-126.* Canada, General Correspondence, 1694-1784. These volumes complete the series. An analysis of vols. 1-122 will be found in Parker's *Guide*, pp. 227-238.

*C<sup>11</sup>B, Vols. 4-38.* Ile Royale, General Correspondence, 1712-1762. The series has now been copied complete. For an analysis see Parker's *Guide*, pp. 241-245.

*F<sup>3</sup>, Vols. 2-5.* Collection Moreau St-Méry. The principal contents are indicated in Parker, pp. 249-250.

As series "E", which contains a great store of miscellaneous papers relating to personnel, is not suitable for microfilming, the files of persons of interest to Canada are being copied by hand as opportunity offers. Excerpts from vols. 23-33 were received during the year.

Four important items were copied for the Archives in the Bibliothèque Nationale. They were as follows:

#### *Margry Collection*

*Vol. 9273.* (Microfilm) This volume contains a collection of "memoirs" relating to Canada, including one by Bougainville entitled "Mémoire sur l'état de la Nouvelle France, à l'époque de la guerre de sept ans".

*Vol. 9281.* (Transcript) Miscellaneous documents relating to the Sieur de Monts, Marc Lescarbot, the Marquis de Biencourt, La Tour, Champigny and others, 1603-1749.

*Vol. 9381.* (Microfilm) Amongst other papers this volume includes the correspondence which passed between Pierre Margry and the historian Francis Parkman.

*Fonds Français, Vol. 15,987.* (Microfilm and transcript) The documents in this volume date from 1613-1614 and consist mostly of letters from the French Ambassador in London, and other French agents, regarding alleged attacks by the British on French ships and fishermen on the coasts of Canada and Greenland. As the handwriting is very difficult to decipher, a transcript was secured for the convenience of scholars as well as the microfilm.

#### Microfilms from Other Sources

Three notable items should be listed under this heading:

*Massachusetts Archives, Vols. 23-24.* Through the courtesy of the Secretary of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts the Archives was able to secure a microfilm of these volumes, which contain documents of the period 1755-1780 relating to the French Neutrals.

*Royal Institution for the Advancement of Learning.* The early records of the Royal Institution, which are preserved at McGill University, were microfilmed in 1952, and the Archives purchased a positive print. Reel 1 consists of copies of letter books for the period 1820-1855; reels 2-8 are copies of inward letters, etc., 1820 to 1849.

*American Fur Company Papers.* A second instalment of the microfilm copies of the papers in the collections of the New York Historical Society was received. The ten reels contain business papers of the period 1834-1847, and include the material listed under Nos. 16,404 to 16,485 in the calendar printed some years ago by the American Historical Association.

#### Precautionary Microfilming of Key Files

Work on this project continues, but progress has been relatively slow owing to the necessity of using the camera from time to time for other work.

The chief item microfilmed in 1952 was series G 1. This is one of the most valuable sets of documents in the Archives, for it includes the despatches from the Colonial Office to the Governors of Quebec, 1784-1790, the Governors of Canada, 1791-1909, and to the Lieutenant-Governors of Upper Canada, 1796-1841. It consists of 436 volumes, which were microfilmed on 107 reels of film.

### MAP DIVISION

The Map Division had an exceptionally busy year. The number of enquiries considered of sufficient importance to be noted in the register was 459. In 1951 the number was 336, and in 1950 only 234. Some of the questions could be answered readily in a few moments; others entailed long and careful research.

Again many requests were received from teachers and others for copies of maps with which to illustrate courses in history, geography and economics. Other sets of maps were assembled for use as book illustrations, and as source material for films and filmstrips. It is clear that the demand for service of this kind is growing rapidly, and a record of many of the maps supplied is now being kept in order to ascertain whether it follows any definite pattern. If it does, the Division may be able to prepare standard ready-made sets of maps which would fill many needs and save a considerable amount of staff time.

The Division has devoted much time and effort to the historical section of the new *Atlas of Canada* which is now being prepared by the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. Present plans call for the following: 30 reproductions of early maps illustrating the changes in the conception of Canada's coastline and water systems; four larger maps showing routes of explorers and the trade routes in common use at different periods; four more, showing the gradual extension of geographical knowledge of different parts of the country, and 21 smaller maps showing changes in Canada's external and internal boundaries. It is felt that when the new *Atlas* appears, the historical section will bear comparison both in material and technique with anything of the kind published heretofore.

A display illustrating the history of the charting of Halifax Harbour was prepared for the annual meeting of the Canadian Institute of Surveying. Several talks on the character of the

collections, the system of map filing used, etc., and on early geographical conceptions were given to groups who visited the Archives, and all were received with enthusiasm. It is clear that latent popular interest in maps is much greater than is generally supposed.

The Division's major project continues to be the compilation of two large-scale catalogues, one devoted to 16th-century maps relating to the area now comprising Canada, and the other to maps of Acadia in the period 1600-1763. Both are well advanced, but both have been delayed by the volume of general reference work which must now be dealt with. One must also reckon with the dynamic nature of the projects themselves. The catalogue of 16th-century maps, for example, has grown out of all recognition since it was first planned. The initial intention was to produce a check list of maps which were represented in the Public Archives by originals or copies. To this was soon added a plan for explanatory notes which would place the individual maps in some perspective. This perspective would obviously be improved if the collection included representations of all significant 16th-century maps, and the temptation to try to acquire these soon became irresistible. Inevitably the completion of the catalogue has been much delayed, but in the long view this has already been shown to be worth while. For one thing, although the Archives still has very few *original* 16th-century maps, it now has what we believe to be the best study collection of such material on the continent. For another, the long-awaited catalogue of 16th-century maps relating to Canada promises to be a research publication of major importance in its field, instead of the simple check list at first contemplated.

About 1,370 maps were added to the collections during the year. Many of these were of routine interest, but more maps of importance (originals or copies) were acquired than in any previous year. The chief of these are indicated in the notes which follow.

#### Copies of 16th-Century Maps

Excellent photostats of the following have been acquired:  
1522. "Orbis Typus Universalis Iuxta Hydrographorum Traditionem Exactissime Depicta. 1522. L.F." A widely-circulated map of the world by Laurentius Frisius, from the Servetus edition of Ptolemy, 1535.

1554. Manuscript map of the world, dated 1554, by the Portuguese Lopo Homem, now preserved in the Museo degli Strumenti Antichi, in Florence. One of the largest maps of the century, and the chief effort of the prolific Lopo Homem.
1562. A beautifully engraved and very decorative map of North and South America in nine sheets, in a factitious atlas in the Museo Civico Correr in Venice. Though untitled, unsigned and undated, this could be the map prepared by the Venetian geographer Gastaldi to illustrate his pamphlet *La Universale Descriptione del Mundo*, of 1562, in which he put forward the idea of the Strait of Anian.
1574. A two-sheet engraved map of North and South America, untitled, but with a dedication signed by the Veronese cartographer Paolo di Forlani and dated 1574. This map and the preceding one give the largest-scale and most detailed representations of the Strait of Anian.
- 1582? An untitled, undated manuscript of the northern hemisphere, marked "S Humfray Gylbert knight his charte" and bearing the cabalistic sign of Queen Elizabeth's astrologer, Dr. John Dee. The map was probably made for Gilbert about 1582 by Dee, who was geographical adviser to Gilbert, Frobisher and Davis, and it features the North West Passage which all four so ardently wished to find.
1587. "Orbis Terrae Compendiosa Descriptio", by Rumold Mercator, son of the great Gerard Mercator.
1589. "Maris Pacifici (quod vulgò Mar del Zur)", by Abraham Ortelius.
1596. "Nova Orbis Terrarum Descriptio", by John Blagrove, London. A world map by this noted Elizabethan mathematician, on a most unusual projection which throws the northern hemisphere into the greatest prominence. Beautifully engraved by Benjamin Wright, one of the best-known early engravers of maps.
1598. North and South Hemispheres, each entitled "Hemispheriū ab Aequinoctiali Linea, ad Circulū Poli . . .", by Cornelius de Jode. Includes a good representation of the Strait of Anian.

The photostats of the work of Frisius, Mercator, Ortelius and de Jode were part of a gift, consisting of an unusually fine set of photo-reproductions, presented to the Archives by Dr. A. E. MacDonald, of Toronto. This gift also included photostats of a map by Munster (c. 1550), a Berteli (c. 1556-1572), two maps from a Ptolemy of 1574, and a Botero of 1611 which is a reduction of a 16th-century Ortelius.

A further item of kindred interest may be noted at this point. Photostats acquired during the year included a copy of the "Nova Orbis Terrarum Delineatio", by Philip Ekebrecht, Nuremberg, 1630. This world map is projected according to the calculations of Ekebrecht's friend, the famous astronomer Johann Kepler. It is of great interest because it gives the earliest known representation of Baffin's Bay, and perhaps partly reproduces Baffin's own lost chart.

#### Copies of Maps of Acadia

Research for the catalogue of early maps of Acadia revealed that an important collection of original manuscript maps of this region had been purchased some years ago by the Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery at San Marino, California. This consists of 22 maps, all of which date from the period of the Seven Years' War. The Huntington Library very kindly permitted the Archives to purchase photostatic copies for study purposes. They represent sections of the coast and various settlements and fortifications on the Nova Scotia mainland, Cape Breton Island, the Chignecto Isthmus, and New Brunswick.

Several items later in date but referring to the same general area were secured as well. Perhaps the most interesting of these is a photostat of Lieutenant D. Campbell's manuscript plan of the City of Fredericton, 1785-86. This was made at the time the town was being first laid out, and the town lots are all numbered. The map is an interesting companion-piece to the copy of the original town-lot plan of Saint John, dated 1783, which was acquired in 1951.

During the year a fine collection of plans of the Halifax fortifications was transferred by the Department of National Defence to the National Parks Division and forwarded to the Archives of Nova Scotia and the new Citadel Museum in Halifax. Before shipment these were repaired, cleaned and

mounted by the Public Archives, and photostatic copies were made for the Map Division. Fifteen of the items were Royal Engineer plans of the Citadel, ranging in date from the 1840's to the 1880's, and giving much precise information on the fortress, which is at present being restored. Two carefully drawn plans, sections and elevations of the Duke of York's famous Clock Tower on Citadel Hill, showing the structure as it was in 1871 and 1880, were included in the collection.

#### Admiralty Hydrographic Department Collection

In 1950 the Hydrographic Department of the Admiralty published a catalogue entitled *A Summary of Selected Manuscript Documents of Historic Importance preserved in the Archives of the Department*. This very remarkable and historically most interesting collection is arranged in groups which correspond to broad geographical regions. Three of these touch Canada—the East Coast of North America, the West Coast of North America, and Arctic Exploration. By courtesy of the Hydrographic Department the Archives is being permitted to purchase photostatic copies of all items in these three groups which are of Canadian interest. Many of the prints were received this year, and they have added numerous maps of quite unusual interest to our collections.

About 40 maps relating to the West Coast are included. Amongst them are many manuscript charts prepared as a result of the voyages of Cook and Vancouver. Some are fair copies; others are sketches. Most of them are on a larger scale, and are more detailed, than the published maps. Special mention should be made of a very large chart entitled "North Pacific ocean and Behring Sea . . . with Capt. Cook's track", 1778-1779. This bears a manuscript note signed by Captain Bligh, later of the *Bounty*. Two companion charts of equal size cover somewhat smaller areas.

The charts of the Arctic probably constitute the finest existing group of maps of the far north dating from the first half of the 19th century. Most of the expeditions made in that period were carried out by personnel of the Royal Navy. As with the West Coast Series, many of the charts are fair manuscript copies of detailed surveys, and are much larger than anything in print. Others are tracings of coastlines, etc., actually made on the spot.

The expeditions represented in the photostatic copies secured by the Archives include the following:

*Ross's first voyage, 1818, in the "Isabella" and "Alexander"*. The charts include a huge map in six great sheets, with inset views of the coastline, compiled on a scale of about 12 miles to the inch. The area covered is Davis Strait and Baffin Bay.

*Parry's first voyage, 1819-1820, in the "Hecla" and "Griper"*. This expedition succeeded in penetrating to Melville Island. One large chart covers the passage from Lancaster Sound west to Melville Island in much detail. Another, on a still larger scale, follows the track only as far west as Cornwallis Island.

*Parry's second voyage, 1821-1823, in the "Hecla" and "Fury"*. Two charts between them cover the area from the northern end of Southampton Island northward to Fury and Hecla Strait. The south and east coasts of Melville Peninsula are thus included.

*Franklin's first land expedition, 1819-1822*. Three charts show much of the route followed in considerable detail. The first extends from Cumberland House to Lake Athabaska, the second carries the route forward to the Coppermine River, while the third follows the river to its mouth and extends into Coronation Gulf and Bathurst Inlet.

*Franklin's second land expedition, 1825*. A chart representing the route "from Great Bear Lake to the Polar Sea" is of great interest because it contains the first good representation of Great Bear Lake.

*Back's land expedition, 1833-1835*. The photostats include a copy of Back's own map which is entitled "A Chart of the Discoveries & Route of the Arctic Land Expedition, in the Years 1833 & 1834". The area covered extends from Great Slave Lake to Chantrey Inlet, on the Arctic coast, by way of the Back River.

#### Hudson's Bay Company Maps

Of equal interest is a group of photostats of maps in the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company. These date back to the days of Samuel Hearne and Phillip Turnor, and represent the first detailed and scientific surveys of the great river systems of the Canadian West between Hudson Bay and Great Slave

Lake. Negative photostatic copies of most of them were made years ago for Dr. J. B. Tyrrell, when he was editing Hearne's and Turnor's journals for the Champlain Society. These negatives are now part of the J. B. Tyrrell Papers, in the Toronto Public Library, and the prints in the Archives were mostly made from them, thanks to the kindness of the Library.

Seven items are included in the collection. The earliest is "A Map of part of the Inland Country to the N[ort]h W[es]t of Prince of Wales Fort . . . 1772", which is actually the fair manuscript copy of the map made by Hearne himself after his famous Arctic journey. It was the first detailed map of the Barren Grounds between Fort Churchill and Great Slave Lake, and of the Coppermine River. The manuscript is more detailed than the engraved map which was printed in Hearne's *Journey*.

The other six maps are all by Turnor. Five of them, probably all dating from 1778-1780, are charts of rivers flowing into Hudson Bay and James Bay, and of lakes in this region. The sixth is Turnor's most ambitious and comprehensive work, his "Map of Hudson's Bay and the Rivers and Lakes between the Atlantick and Pacifick Oceans", which was completed in 1794.

#### Other Maps Received

A number of other maps of more than routine interest were acquired, a few of which should be noted here.

From Mr. Norman D. Clarke the Archives received a very clear photograph of one of the treasures of the Library of Congress—the anonymous manuscript map entitled "Description du Pais des Hurons 1651". At one time the Division inclined to the opinion that this was only an 18th-century copy, but careful study of capital letters, numerals, etc., and comparison with other maps of known date, indicate that 1651 is a quite possible date. In this event it is our earliest and best map of Huronia.

Through the kindness of Father René Baudry, of St. Joseph's University, the Division was able to secure a very large and clear copy of the manuscript map in the Bibliothèque Nationale entitled "La grande baye de S. laurens en la nouvelle france . . . faite par Le R. pere Emmanuel jumeau recollet, missionnaire en canada. 4 oct. 1685". The map is a landmark in the cartography of the Maritime Provinces, and hitherto we have had only inferior copies.

Purchases included plans of four Newfoundland harbours (Harbour Grace, Catalina, Bonavista and Bay Bulls) from the *English Pilot* of 1725. The surveys were probably made by one Gaudy about ten years before.

Another interesting acquisition was a plan and elevation of Fort St. Jean on the Richelieu, dated September, 1748. The original is in the *Dépot des Fortifications des Colonies*, Paris, and this copy was secured through the kindness of M. Lionel Audet Lapointe, of Montreal. This is the Division's best plan of Fort St. Jean dating back to the French period.

Through the courtesy of the Geographical Branch of the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys the Archives was able to copy the map entitled "Carte De La partie Septentrionale et Occidentale de l'Amérique d'après les relations les plus récentes dressés en 1764" from S. Engel's scarce *Mémoires et Observations Géographiques et Critiques sur la Situation des Pays Septentrionaux* (1765). This has one of the very few new geographical concepts of the Canadian West produced between the time of the Vérendryes and the time of Peter Pond, and a most interesting and individual one it is.

Again through the courtesy of M. Lionel A. Lapointe, the Archives secured photostatic copies of two manuscript plans and views of the blockhouse at Point au Fer and the stockaded fort on Grande Isle, Lake Champlain, by Simon Metcalfe, 1780. The originals are in the Library of the Fort Ticonderoga Museum.

A photostat of "A Sketch of the North Shore of Lake Superior collected from the Journal of a Coasting Survey and remarks made by Lieut. Bennet of the 8th Regiment", dated 1794, was acquired. The document copied is a redrawing of a manuscript plan in the Ontario Department of Lands. This is one of the most detailed early surveys of this coast.

Ten sheets from an original example of P. H. Vandermaelen's *Atlas Universel de Géographie* (Brussels, 1827), covering the Laurentian Shield and west to the Rockies, were purchased. Though published in Belgium, these were the largest-scale maps of Western Canada and Northern Quebec printed up to that date, with a good coverage of water systems, trading posts, trails, etc., and many names.

A map showing all lighthouses in the lower Great Lakes, the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and the Maritime Provinces in 1850 will be of interest to those concerned with navigation and shipwrecks in these waters a century ago.

Mr. R. B. Harkness, of Toronto, kindly arranged for the Archives to secure a copy of a map relating to early petroleum discoveries in Canada. The original, which is owned by Mr. Charles Fairbank, of Petrolia, Ontario, is entitled "Map of Lot 18, Con. II in Enniskillen township". It was prepared by J. H. Fairbank in 1862, and shows many of the surface wells dug previous to that date, and drilled wells of that year, with later additions to about 1866. This is one of the very few detailed early surveys of Canadian oil fields.

From the Army Survey Establishments the Archives received by transfer a number of maps which illustrate various periods in military map-making in Canada. A "Map of part of the Eastern Townships of the Province of Quebec Executed by graduates of the Royal Military College of Canada under the superintendence of Captain A. H. Lee R.A. Instructor in Topography. 1894" is the Division's only example of a good military topographical map from the period between the surveys of the American Civil War era and the commencement, after the turn of the century, of the Militia and Defence series (now absorbed in the current National Topographic Series). Eight large rolls of maps prepared by the Department of Militia and Defence between 1903 and 1907 are probably the original manuscripts from which the "inch to the mile" printed Militia and Defence maps of the early 1900's were prepared. They cover a good part of Western Ontario, the Ottawa region, the Montreal region, and the Eastern Townships of Quebec. A 1911 index map to sheets of the "inch to the mile" and "half inch to the mile" maps of Canada issued by Militia and Defence shows the coverage which the series had effected at that date.

Two copies were received of the very interesting "Land-form" map of Canada, produced in 1949 by Dr. Erwin Raisz of the Institute of Geographical Exploration at Harvard University. Not only did Dr. Raisz give us his own edition of the map, but the Office of the United States Quartermaster General presented to the Archives a copy of another edition, lithographed by them in 1950, in rather stronger colours, which seems to give a clearer picture of the geographical features which have aided or checked Canada's explorers, traders and soldiers.

From the Cartography Division of the Geological Survey the Archives received a memento of the visit to Canada of Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. This consisted of the special map of Canada

prepared by the Division and placed in the lounge of the Royal Train during the tour. This attractive production of impeccable draughtsmanship is bordered with the arms of Their Royal Highnesses, the arms of Canada, and those of the ten Provinces, all illuminated.

### PICTURE DIVISION

Historians, teachers, authors, publishers and film producers all made frequent use of the resources of the Picture Division, and the staff, which was short-handed much of the time, had a busy year. More enquiries than usual were received from persons who were engaged in making filmstrips, and many hundreds of pictures of all descriptions were carefully examined in an effort to give all possible assistance to the script writers and producers.

The Division was able to be of some assistance to the Hakluyt Society, which is preparing a complete new edition of the journals of Captain Cook. The Society is anxious to list all original manuscripts, drawings, etc., relating to Cook which are known to be in existence, and the Archives undertook to prepare the return for Canada. As is well known, the Picture Division has in its possession some of the drawings executed by Webber in the course of Cook's third and last voyage.

The Wisconsin State Historical Society asked for assistance in the preparation of a study of the work of Peter Rindisbacher, a young painter who came out to the Red River with the Swiss Colonists in 1821 and later settled in Wisconsin. The Archives has in its collections a series of forty water-colour drawings by Rindisbacher depicting incidents of the emigration.

Interesting acquisitions included copies of two portraits of Colin Robertson, the fur trader, whose *Correspondence Book* was published by the Champlain Society and the Hudson's Bay Record Society in 1939. It was not known at that time that any likeness of Robertson existed. One of the original portraits is the treasured possession of Miss Francis Harman, of Toronto, who is a grand-niece of Colin Robertson; the other belongs to Mr. Haynes Challoner, also of Toronto, whose wife was another grand-niece. Miss Harman's portrait is believed to be the one which Robertson himself tells us was painted in 1821 by Gilbert Stuart Newton.

A small water-colour dated 1859, showing the ferry house at Hull, immediately opposite Ottawa, and embracing both the

Quebec and Ontario shores of the Ottawa River, was acquired. The view includes one of the earliest pictures of Earnsliffe, which later became the residence of Sir John A. Macdonald.

Two Whitefield lithographs were added to the collections: one of Montreal, published in 1852, was a gift from the estate of the late Professor A. V. Richardson, of Lennoxville; the other, a view of Ottawa published in 1855, was acquired by purchase. A lithograph in colour of the City of Saint John, New Brunswick, about 1864, was presented by Mr. John Northwood, of Ottawa.

Two etchings by Walter Raymond Duff, a Canadian etcher-painter, were presented by Mr. B. A. McKendry, of Britannia Heights, Ottawa.

From the Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto, the Archives received photographs of twenty-nine original water-colour sketches by Cornelius Kriehoff. The originals are in a sketch book recently acquired by the Museum.

The Division is indebted to two well-known Canadian painters of historical subjects for reproductions of their pictures. Professor Donald C. McKay, of the Nova Scotia College of Art, Halifax, furnished a copy of his painting "The Landing of Jacques Cartier at Stadacona"; and Mr. J. D. Kelly, O.S.A., of Toronto, presented a copy of his canvas entitled "The First Ship on Lake Erie". A copy of Mr. Kelly's painting of "Bytown—1835" was presented by the Confederation Life Association, which owns the original.

Several most useful and interesting collections of photographs were received during the year. Mr. Harold Daly, Q.C., of Ottawa, who has spent many years gathering likenesses of Sir John A. Macdonald, very generously donated the whole of his collection to the Archives. It consists of nearly one hundred portraits, including a number which are exceedingly rare. Fittingly enough, the initial use made of the Daly Collection was to furnish several illustrations for the first volume of the definitive life of Macdonald upon which Professor D. G. Creighton is now engaged.

A valuable photographic record of Ontario architecture of historic interest, consisting of 185 photographs with accompanying negatives and analytical index cards, was received through the good offices of Colonel C. P. Meredith and Mr. R. N. Watt, from the Forestry Branch of the Department of Resources and Development. Later Colonel Meredith added another series of

photographs, taken approximately thirty years ago, depicting various types of pioneer fences which were then standing, chiefly in the counties of Carleton and Lanark, Ontario.

A fine collection of 240 photographs dating back to the Klondyke Gold Rush was purchased and added to the Klondyke items already in the Archives. The pictures are mainly of scenes in and around Dawson City.

A very interesting series of several hundred photographs recording the progress of survey parties pressing on through difficulties and varied terrain preparatory to the development of the Peace River District was received from the Department of Mines and Technical Surveys. This record covers the years 1910 to 1913.

Some time ago the Archives entered into an arrangement with Mr. J. W. Bald, of Midland, Ontario, whereby he would furnish the Archives with prints from his large collection of negatives of pictures of Great Lakes shipping. Many of these date back as far as seventy years. The first hundred prints have been received, and it is hoped that others will follow shortly. Another useful collection of shipping pictures was received from the Public Relations Department of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which kindly presented photographs of about 40 of the Company's steamers, past and present.

About one hundred photographs were added to the Division's collection of portraits of Senators and Members of the House of Commons. The intention is to extend this collection as opportunity offers until it includes a likeness of every member of both Houses from Confederation to the present time.

Three photographs taken in 1909 of the aeroplane *Baddeck No. 1* at Petawawa Military Camp, Ontario, were added to the aeronautical collection. Two of these were acquired by purchase and show (1) *Baddeck No. 1* being serviced in preparation for flight, and (2) the pilot and crew seated in front of the plane at its hanger. The Archives was so fortunate as to receive a third photograph as a gift from Mr. Frank H. Ellis, of West Vancouver, B.C. This shows the frail ship taking off. Other related pictures were acquired through Mr. J. H. Parkin, of the National Research Council, who made the originals available for copying. The photographs include views of Dr. Alexander Graham Bell's experimental kites, and of the early aeroplanes *Red Wing*, *June Bug* and *Silver Dart*.

From Government House, through Major J. L. Malkin, Comptroller of the Household, the Archives received autographed photographic portraits of Field Marshall the Rt. Hon. the Viscount Alexander of Tunis, whose term as Governor General was completed in 1952, and the Viscountess Alexander.

A portrait of Sir William Smith (1728-1793), Chief Justice of Canada from 1786 to 1793, was made available for copying by Mr. A. J. H. Richardson of the Map Division. This shows Sir William in early manhood. A collection of thirty small but excellent reproductions of portraits of Britons and Americans of the Revolutionary period, all from original portraits by Trumbull, Copley, Gilbert Stuart, etc., were also presented by Mr. Richardson.

Other individual likenesses of special interest were a portrait of the late Henri Bourassa, presented by Miss Anne Bourassa, of Montreal; a reproduction in colour of a miniature of Lady Aberdeen painted just before her marriage, the gift of Lady Aberdeen's daughter, Marjorie, Lady Pentland; and two photographs of Captain Arthur Howard, given to the Archives by his daughter, Mrs. F. J. Buller, of Vancouver.

#### MUSEUM

A dozen items of interest were added to the Museum in the course of the year. One unusual gift was an elaborate set of brass sleigh-bells which were presented many years ago by the people of Montreal to Her late Royal Highness the Princess Louise, and her husband. It will be remembered that the Princess, a daughter of Queen Victoria, married the Marquis of Lorne and accompanied him to Canada when he served as Governor General between 1878 and 1883. The set consists of six large brass ornaments for harness bridles, with plumes and bells, and an equal number of throat plumes and smaller bells.

A copy of a song written by Lady Dufferin, whose husband, Lord Dufferin, was Governor General from 1872 to 1878, was presented by the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba, through His Excellency the Governor General of Canada. The song, entitled *Katey's Letter*, was published in Boston, and was once sung by Madame Parepa Rose.

A number of items relating to Sir John A. Macdonald were presented to the Museum by the British High Commissioner to Canada. These had been gathered at Earncliffe, which was formerly Sir John's home, and is now the official residence of

the High Commissioner. Another Macdonald souvenir received was a large armchair which was used at one time by Sir John in his office in the Parliament Buildings.

The Department of the Secretary of State transferred to the Public Archives the chisel which was used by the Rt. Hon. Louis S. St. Laurent, Prime Minister of Canada, on April 1, 1949, to initiate the carving of the arms of Newfoundland at the base of the Peace Tower, in Ottawa.

A maple-wood model of the Wolfe-Montcalm monument at Quebec was received as a bequest from the late Mrs. Rachel C. S. Beale, of Margate, England. Mrs. Beale's grandfather, General J. R. Anderson, commanded the Royal Horse Artillery in Toronto in 1870, and her great-grandfather, General W. C. Anderson, a veteran of Waterloo, was quartered for a time in 1829 at St. Helen's Island, near Montreal. The bequest was made in memory of these Canadian associations of her family.

A fragment of wood from the house to which General Montgomery was taken after he received fatal wounds in the attack made by the American forces on Quebec City on New Year's Eve, 1775, was included in a collection received from the Library of Parliament.

A wooden potato pounder, believed to have been used in the kitchen of Sir John Johnson (1742-1830), and later used in the home of Mr. Isaac Johnson, was presented by Mr. and Mrs. Johnson of Merrickville, Ontario. Sir John Johnson, son of the celebrated Sir William Johnson, was for many years Superintendent General and Inspector of Indian Affairs.

A beautifully executed miniature model of a Gatling gun, finished in gold and silver plate, was presented by Mrs. F. J. Buller, of Vancouver. The model was originally presented to Mrs. Buller's father, the late Captain A. L. Howard, who was killed in the South African War.

From the Department of Public Works the Archives received the handsome cypher of His late Majesty King George VI which was used to surmount the wreath deposited in the Parliament Buildings on the day of His Majesty's funeral, February 15, 1952. The cypher was the work of the Royal Canadian Mint.

The Canadian Broadcasting Corporation presented two albums of recordings made during the visit to Canada of Their Royal Highnesses the Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh. The first is a condensation of the commentaries in

English which were broadcast by the C.B.C. while the tour was in progress. The second contains speeches made by the Princess and by the Duke of Edinburgh, together with some addresses presented to Their Royal Highnesses by various Canadian officials and dignitaries.

#### Numismatics Section

The most notable event of the year was the transfer to the Archives of the large collection of coins, medals, decorations and paper money which has hitherto been housed in the Library of Parliament. More than 1,700 items were received, and these added very appreciably to the range and completeness of the rapidly-growing collection in the Archives. The department's holdings in the field of Canadian numismatics are now of real significance and in view of the number of enquiries which are received it is a great practical convenience to have a large portion of the material in the possession of the Government brought together in one place for ready reference.

A second important acquisition was a collection of 184 metal Communion tokens formerly used in Presbyterian churches in Canada. This collection is one of the most complete in the country, and includes the oldest token used in Canada. This was issued in Truro, Nova Scotia, and is dated 1772. It bears the initials "D.C." which stand for Daniel Cock. Mr. Cock first came to Nova Scotia in 1770. The next year he went back to Scotland, and when he returned in 1772 he brought with him a supply of Communion tokens which were used in his church.

From Monsignor Ferdinand Vandry, Rector of Laval University, the Archives received the medal issued in 1952 to commemorate the centenary of the University. The medal is of bronze, and measures two and one-half inches in diameter.

The Commissioner of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police kindly presented two unengraved samples of the R.C.M.P. Long Service medals.

Mrs. H. R. Booth, of Ottawa, gave the Archives the Fenian Raid Medal (1866) which had been awarded to her father, and Miss Mary A. Blyth, also of Ottawa, presented a silver badge given to her grandfather, John Blyth, Councillor of the City of Ottawa, upon the occasion of the visit of the Prince of Wales (later King Edward VII) in 1860.

From Mr. Marcel Roussin, of Ottawa, came two bills issued in 1838 by Barthélemi Joliette, founder of the City of Joliette

and seigneur of Lavaltrie. These are in a perfect state of preservation and are for the amount of "Fifteen Pence" or "Trente sous". They were issued at St. Paul de Lavaltrie. Barthélemi Joliette, who was born in 1789 and died in 1850, was a noted philanthropist of the time.

A five-dollar paper note issued by La Banque du Collège Commercial Masson, at Terrebonne, Quebec, was presented by Mrs. E. H. Russell, of Ottawa.

A Newfoundland twenty-five cent note, a good example of the fractional currency issued there some years ago, was acquired during the year.

### LIBRARY

The general condition of the Library continues to improve, although shortage of staff has been a great handicap. The systematic effort which has been made to sort the contents of the Library, and dispose of material which really has no place on its shelves, is slowly producing results. Hundreds of pamphlets have been bound, some very necessary binding repairs have been attended to, and the appearance of the collection does more justice to the great amount of extremely valuable material which it contains.

Plans are afoot to reorganize the newspaper collection, in conjunction with that in the Library of Parliament, and this project should be carried through within the next year.

As the collection is a specialized one, the number of books added in any one year is not great. Accessions totalled 637 in 1952. A number of interesting items were included. A fine copy of the rare first edition of *General Wolfe's Instructions to Young Officers* (London, 1768), was received. Some copies of the old *Quebec Magazine* of 1793 were acquired. Other new titles were Carpon's *Voyage à terre-Neuve* (Caen, 1852), and a copy of the 1860 edition of Palliser's *The Solitary Hunter; or, Sporting Adventures in the Prairies*. From Princeton University Library the Archives secured a photostat copy of a *Lecture on the Harper's Ferry Tragedy*, by H. L. Gordon, a rare pamphlet printed by John Lovell in Montreal in 1860. Through the kindness of Mr. Fred G. Ketcheson, of Toronto, we were also able to photostat a copy of the extremely rare *Guide for Emigrants from the British Shores to the Woods of Canada*, published in 1834 by George Arundel Hill.

Enquiries kept the staff busy throughout the year. A list of some of the topics dealt with will indicate the wide variety of the work these enquiries involved. The following are typical: Responsible government and the press; the Canadian essay—a historical survey; the pre-Confederation civil service; the controversies of Frontenac and Bishop Laval; Vermont in the period 1760-1791; Louis Riel; Sir John Thompson; the Rationalist movement of 1899-1911; early explorers of Northern Ontario, and Upper Canada architecture, furniture and pottery.

### PUBLICATIONS DIVISION

Five publications were issued by the Division during the year. Two of these were the English and French editions of the *Report of the Public Archives for the year 1951*. A third was the French edition of the *Index to the Confederation Debates of 1865*, compiled at McGill University by Murray A. Lapin, and edited and revised by J. S. Patrick, of the Publications Division.

Two additional titles in the *Preliminary Inventory* series were issued. The first numbers printed in this series were inventories of official records of the Government of Canada, which have been organized in Record Groups. Both the new publications described Manuscript Groups consisting of transcripts, photostats and microfilm copies of papers in official depositories in London and Paris. *Fonds de manuscrits n° 1*, which is being issued in French only, is an inventory of material in the Archives drawn from the Archives des Colonies, in the Archives Nationales, Paris. *Manuscript Group 11* consists of copies of Colonial Office Papers in the Public Record Office in London. It is being issued in English only. Both groups contain a great many documents which are of prime importance to students of Canadian history, and these convenient guides to the copies available in Ottawa will be of great assistance to many people.

Particulars of the series to date are as follows:—

Published in 1951:

*Record Group 10: Indian Affairs.* ✓

*Record Group 11: Department of Public Works.* ✓

*Record Group 12: Department of Transport.* ✓

## Published in 1952:

*Fonds des manuscrits n° 1: Archives Nationales, Paris: Archives des Colonies.* ✓

*Manuscript Group 11: Public Record Office: Colonial Office Papers.* ✓

## In preparation:

*Record Group 1: Executive Council.* ✓

*Record Group 7: Governor General's Office.* ✓

*Record Group 19: Department of Finance.* ✓

*Fonds des manuscrits n° 2: Archives de la Marine.*

*Fonds des manuscrits n° 3: Archives Nationales.* ✓

*Fonds des manuscrits n° 4: Archives de la Guerre.* ✓

*Manuscript Group 19: Fur Trade, Exploration and Indians, 1763-1867.* ✓

All the titles listed as "in preparation" should be in print by the end of 1953.

## LAURIER HOUSE

The *Laurier House Act* (Statutes of Canada, 1951, Chap. 19) placed Laurier House, formerly the residence of Sir Wilfrid Laurier and later for many years the home of the Rt. Hon. W. L. Mackenzie King, under the control of the Dominion Archivist.

The building has been open to the public as a museum since August 1, 1951. Although some rearrangement of the rooms and their contents was essential in the interests of safety, an effort has been made to disturb the interior as little as possible. The four most interesting rooms in the house—the drawing room, the dining room, the second-floor bedroom used by both Sir Wilfrid Laurier and Mr. King, and the third-floor study which Mr. King himself added and used daily—are virtually unchanged.

No actual count of visitors is kept, but at least 26,000 persons visited Laurier House during the first year it was open to the public. Interest in the building has been well maintained, and this total will probably vary relatively little from year to year.

Laurier House is open on weekdays, except Monday, from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., and on Sundays from 2 p.m. to 5 p.m.

**OTHER SERVICES**

The Research Division dealt with 1,698 enquiries during the year. Genealogical questions were again the most numerous category. In view of the large amount of research that must be done in the field of genealogy, steps are being taken to compile various guides and check lists which will be of assistance in this work. The first project to be undertaken will be a check list of genealogical references and material relating to local history in the Province of Ontario. About 3,000 items had been listed by the end of the year.

In the bindery 1,056 volumes were bound in 1952, 421 maps were mounted, and 3,380 pages of manuscript laminated or otherwise repaired. Nearly 600 volumes were in hand for binding at the end of the year.

The Photographic Section had an exceptionally busy year, especially in the field of microfilming. An assistant will soon be added to the staff. At present the photographers themselves have to interrupt their work to do many routine jobs. The aid of a helper should substantially increase the output of this Section.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

WM. KAYE LAMB,  
*Dominion Archivist.*

OTHER SERVICES

The National Bureau of Economic Research, during the year 1931, has been engaged in a study of the various services which are being rendered to the public in the field of statistics. The study is being conducted in order to determine the various services which are being rendered to the public in the field of statistics. The study is being conducted in order to determine the various services which are being rendered to the public in the field of statistics. The study is being conducted in order to determine the various services which are being rendered to the public in the field of statistics.

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