Parks Canada Manuscript Report Series

by C.J. TAYLOR

The Manuscript Report Series (MRS) is a collection of about 350 titles (to date) on a variety of Canadian historical subjects. Written reports are a major product of the more than 100 historians, archaeologists and contract researchers who work for the five regional offices of Parks Canada and for Research division of its National Historic Parks and Sites Branch in Ottawa and many of these reports end up in the MRS. The series is already large enough to warrant the attention of those interested in Canadian history yet it is not well known beyond the realm of Parks Canada. This situation is partly due to the fact that the series is not a publication and is therefore not advertised or widely distributed and partly because most of the titles are specialised research studies relating directly to historic site. Still, there is an abundance of material that could have a wider use even though some of these reports have been, or will be, published. And it is this wider use of the MRS as an unpublished government document that is of particular concern to the archivist.

The purpose of the MRS is to disseminate historic sites research to Parks Canada staff. Originally, manuscript reports written by staff historians and archaeologists were kept on file and photocopies made for those within the organization who required that particular research. Before the regionalization of Parks Canada, most historical and archaeological research was done by National Historic Parks and Sites Branch in Ottawa which by the mid-1960s had a large staff assigned to various projects concerned with sites across the country. Each manuscript was given to the Research Division records clerk who assigned it a number and placed it on file. Usually about two or three copies were made and distributed to others working on that particular site.

* I would like to acknowledge the kind advice of T.B. Smythe, Head, Historical Resources Section, Research Division of National Historic Parks and Sites Branch in preparing this paper. Unless otherwise stated the views about the Manuscript Report Series are my own and are not necessarily those of Parks Canada.

2 When the MRS was established Parks Canada was part of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs. In 1980 it was transferred to the Department of the Environment. Parks Canada is still involved with the library of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, however, which continues to receive copies of the MRS.
Although this system met basic branch requirements, it was not without its limitations. Photocopies and other historical documents reproduced in the reports did not photocopy very clearly, especially on the machines available at that time and the few copies available meant that a report was not always on hand when needed. With regionalization planned for the early 1970s, and consequently a greater number of potential users, a better system was needed to distribute the reports. Issuing them as government publications was not considered practical, because the necessary editorial and high cost production processes would cause unacceptable delays in the distribution of this material. Many reports, with their masses of detailed information on specialized subjects cannot justify this expense and the immediacy of the information would be lost through long delays.

The Manuscript Report Series was initiated in 1971 as an efficient and relatively fast way of distributing the historical and archaeological reports of Parks Canada. The manuscripts are reproduced by offset lithography exactly as they are submitted, on letter-sized paper, in the language in which they were

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Many MRS titles contain voluminous appendices consisting of data reproduced from archival sources. This appendix from David McConnell's "A Study of the British Military Buildings at Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1814-37" provides valuable information on 19th-century prices. (Public Archives of Canada, RG 81, vol. 120, p. 50)
The King's Bastion and the Chateau St. Louis at Louisbourg National Historic Park, Nova Scotia, during reconstruction in 1967. (Parks Canada photograph). Much of the reconstruction at Louisbourg was based on archaeological and historical studies reproduced in the Manuscript Report Series.

written. Officially, only English titles are identified as Manuscript Reports — French papers are called Travail Inedit (TI) — but the sequential number identifying volumes in the series includes both MRS and TI. They are usually reproduced in numbers of about 75 and bound in construction paper covers whose colour denotes the broad subject of the report. Archaeological reports have yellow covers, historical reports have blue, and green covers are assigned architectural reports. All reports produced by the research unit at Louisbourg National Historic Park have a distinctive grey cover. Copies are distributed within the divisions of National Historic Parks and Sites Branch, to the regional offices of Parks Canada and to the departmental library.3 Usually five copies are given to the author to do with what he or she likes, so copies of some issues have been donated to local libraries and proud relatives. The National Library of Canada receives a copy for copyright purposes and surplus copies are deposited with the Public Archives of Canada.

The titles in the MRS are rather like unpublished university theses in that they are available in limited copies which are not sold but deposited at certain libraries. Some reports which are judged to have a fair potential audience are edited for re-issue as publications in one of Parks Canada's two series, Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History or History

3 Some titles are not published in the same form or under the precise title in which they appeared in the MRS.
and Archaeology. Although earlier editions of H and A were issued only in the language in which they were written, now both series are published simultaneously in English and French. In rare instances, the contents of an MRS volume are later co-published with a private firm as was the case with Marcel Moussette's "Repertoire des méthodes du pêche utilisées sur le fleuve et le golfe Saint-Laurent" (No. 83) which appeared in H and A in English and in a commercial edition in French. Some titles in CHS and H and A were not originally issued in the MRS so the reader interested in all of Parks Canada's research on a particular subject should check the titles in the published series as well as the MRS.

Because of the special nature of the MRS as an unpublished document with broad distribution, the problem of public accessibility to the series has been largely transferred to the Public Archives of Canada. The PAC files copies in its library and in Record Group 84 of its Federal Archives Division. It also distributes copies to each of the provincial archives. The MRS is also available for consultation or inter-library loan through the National Library of Canada and the library of the Department of Indian and Northern Affairs.

Despite this accessibility, the MRS is not useful to members of the public who are not aware either of the scope of the series or of the nature of the material contained in individual volumes. Although the MRS titles are catalogued in the libraries of the PAC and the Department of the Environment, their indexes are available only in Ottawa. Generally, the series is not systematically catalogued by the various provincial archives. And even the library subject indexes fail to account for the many anomalies and vague titles in the MRS. It would not be immediately apparent to the cataloguer, for instance, that Philip Goldring's "Doctor's Office, Walls and North-West Bastion at Lower Fort Garry" (No. 51) contains an interesting account of an early Canadian insane asylum. Few researchers would think to look in MRS number 159, "Miscellaneous Archaeological Reports: Fur Trade," for an article by Edward F. Bush on the Fisgard Island Lighthouse. Reports on specific historic sites can be relevant to broader subjects. Those on Fort George, for example, can have application to the history of the Niagara area and to military history, yet unless the researcher interested in a more general topic was already familiar with the relevance of a particular site he or she would not think to consult the report.

It was for these reasons — a wish to make the titles in the MRS better known and to provide better access to the material — that I compiled a subject index to the Manuscript Report Series. I designed this guide with a view to classifying the titles by themes as well as by particular sites. There are subject headings for all of the parks and sites for which reports have been written.

5 National historic parks are situated in all regions of Canada and reflect a variety of Canadian historical themes and periods. Example and Signal Hill in Newfoundland, the Fortress of Louisbourg in Nova Scotia, Les Forges du Saint-Maurice in Quebec, Fort George in Ontario, however Fort Garry in Manitoba, and Dawson City in the Yukon.
The MRS contains many historical illustrations relative to the reconstruction and interpretation of national historic sites. This illustration from Margaret Archibald's "Grub-stake to Grocery Store: The Klondike Emporium, 1897-1907" (No. 178) has been used by restoration architects to discover details of the structure, space and utilities of Klondike buildings and has provided information to interpreters about some of the goods being sold in Dawson. (Public Archives of Canada C-3014)

further classify these reports as to whether they describe the archaeology, architecture or history although it should be kept in mind that sometimes a report transcends the boundaries of a particular subject. There are also major headings for principal themes which have interested historic sites researchers such as the fur trade, material culture, military history, native peoples and transportation. The titles in this group of headings are cross-referenced where possible to specific sites. Although not rigorously applied, titles are also classified by region. Thus there is a group of titles listed under the major heading of Atlantic Provinces, sub-heading Settlement and Land, while other titles are grouped under the headings Quebec, Alberta and British Columbia. The titles grouped under each heading are listed alphabetically according to the author's last name. The title follows the author's name which is in turn followed by the volume number and the date the report was written.

As the volumes in the MRS were written primarily for use in the development and interpretation of national historic sites and parks, some appreciation of the context of this research is useful to an understanding of the series. The process of identifying historic sites of national significance properly begins with the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, an independent
body appointed by Order in Council to advise the minister on the commemoration of historic places, events and people. The board in turn is supported by staff historians who prepare short papers on particular historical subjects as well as broader thematic studies touching on a number of potential sites. These reports are usually prepared by the staff of National Historic Parks and Sites Branch in Ottawa.

Usually an historic site is simply marked by a bronze plaque, but in some instances it may be acquired by the Government of Canada for development as a national historic park or developed as a joint venture with another government or agency. Sites chosen as national historic parks have often included the ruins or even the partial remains of buildings associated with major themes in Canadian history. Once identified for development as an historic park, a site is usually the subject of minute and careful research. Teams of archaeologists examine the site for material evidence of its inhabitants and their buildings. Historians delve into archival sources and historical literature in an effort to produce a detailed history of the site, its people and structures. The work of the archaeologists and historians is written up into reports which form the basis for discussion with planners about how the site is to be developed. If buildings are to be restored or reconstructed then reports will be used by restoration architects in drawing plans of authentic reproductions. With major national historic parks like Louisbourg or Lower Fort Garry the buildings were not only reconstructed or restored, but the interiors furnished with period replicas and the staff outfitted in period costumes. The information necessary for the reproduction of these furnishings and costumes is often taken from research gathered by the archaeologists and historians connected with the site.

Often an historic park, whether or not it has reconstructed or restored buildings, will include an interpretation centre. This centre usually contains a little museum showing artifacts from the site and explaining their history and use. There is a display which, through illustrations and text, explains the history of the site and perhaps shows its significance in larger themes of Canadian history. The interpretors rely heavily on material prepared by Parks Canada researchers. Generally, then, there are three broad categories of research carried out in relation to national historic parks and sites which can be roughly defined by their aims: reports and studies for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, archaeological and historical studies of particular sites and general historical and material culture studies for the interpretation of these sites. These are the main types of reports found in the MRS.

While papers prepared specifically for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board are generally not reprinted beyond the Board agenda papers, sometimes the short Board papers of an individual staff historian are collected and issued as a volume of the MRS. Bill Russell, “Miscellaneous Historical Studies” (No. 165) and John Osborne, “Miscellaneous Biographies” (No. 166) are examples of such reports. Longer thematic studies prepared to help the Board select sites commemorating a single theme or subject are more usually printed in the MRS. Edward F. Bush, “The Canadian Lighthouse” (No. 58); Sandra Gillis, “The Timber Trade in the Ottawa Valley, 1806-54” (No. 153) and the various studies of provincial court houses are MRS volumes that were originally studies prepared for the Historic Sites and Monuments Board.
Studies for the development of sites dominate the series. Examples of this type of report are Peter J. Priess, “Archaeological Investigations at Lower Fort Garry” (No. 336) and George C. Ingram, “The Salesshop: Structure and Function, Lower Fort Garry” (No. 148). Since the mid 1970s, site studies have usually been done by researchers working for the regional offices of Parks Canada, who also prepare reports relating to the archaeological and historic development of national parks. Typical of this genre are Ole A. Christensen, “Banff Prehistory: Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Technology in Banff National Park” (No. 67) and Brad H. Myers, “Report on the Recording and Mapping of Petroglyphs Located at Fairy Bay, Kejimkujik National Park” (No. 70).

A third category of report, written to aid in the interpretation of a site, includes works like Blair Adams, “Artisans at Louisbourg” (No. 98); Karen Price, “Glimpses of Soldiering at Coteau-du-Lac, 1780-1856” (No. 167) and Jacques Dorion, “Le Folklore Oral des Forges du Saint-Maurice, Quebec” (No. 225). Interpretative studies are sometimes prepared on themes which can have application to a number of sites. Whereas individual site studies are usually the responsibility of Parks Canada regional offices, these multi-site reports tend to be undertaken by Research Division of National Historic Parks.

Some MRS titles are concerned with thematic studies and include a wealth of historical data relative to a number of sites. This illustration from Sandra Gillis’ “The Timber Trade in the Ottawa Valley, 1806-54” (No. 153) shows dinner aboard a timber raft ca. 1880. (Public Archives of Canada PA-8405)
and Sites Branch in Ottawa. Included in this category are material culture studies such as Jean-Claude Parent, “Les Moyens de transport sous le régime français dans l’est du Canada, la raquette à neige” (No. 326) and Phil Shackleton, “Potteries in 19th century Ontario” (No. 2). Research for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Building (CIHB) is also done by headquarters staff of National Historic Parks and Sites Branch and architectural historians working for the CIHB have produced reports that have subsequently been printed in the MRS. C.J. Taylor, “Some Early Ottawa Buildings” (No. 268), which includes building reports originally written to supplement the CIHB’s architectural survey of the city, is typical of reports of this kind.

Although written for specific ends, the research collected in the MRS can serve some general uses. Parks Canada researchers have had the opportunity to enter original fields of research and the time to dig deeper than many other miners. They are usually expert in the use of various archival sources such as manuscripts, maps, photographs and public records and their reports are full of primary data. Some of this is extremely tedious reading. There are volumes that contain lists and lists of Hudson’s Bay Company merchandise, for instance, and others that contain long inventories of building materials and furnishings. But it is precisely this profusion of documentation that should be of interest to historians and archivists. Primary historical material has not only been gathered but organized in a format suitable for consultation anywhere in the country. In the reports on fur trade and military posts, for example, there are personnel lists and material inventories as well as documents such as maps, plans and photographs relating to the construction and history of the structure. In David McConnell, “A History of the British Military Buildings at Niagara-on-the-Lake, 1814-37” (No. 191) there are appendices giving construction cost estimates of the Royal Engineers which would interest anyone concerned with 19th-century prices. In Sandra J. Gillis, “The Timber Trade in the Ottawa Valley, 1806-54” (No. 153) there are data which could be of use to those generally interested in the history of lumbering, including an appendix which reproduces a lumberman’s 1835 diary describing a river drive to the market.

Résumé

Les historiens travaillant pour le gouvernement fédéral, dans le cadre de son programme de Parcs Canada, ont produit une grande quantité de rapports de recherche basés sur une large variété de documents d’archives. Pour la plupart, ces rapports n’ont pas été publiés et ne sont disponibles que sur une très petite échelle. L’auteur a préparé un index sujet à cette collection de rapports manuscrits, ainsi qu’une courte introduction sur leur rôle et leur valeur pour la recherche historique. Des exemplaires de ces rapports sont conservés à la Division des archives fédérales des Archives publiques du Canada, en tant qu’archives départementales ayant une valeur historique.
A Subject Index to the Manuscript Report Series/Travail inédit

*Items followed by a star (*) have been published in Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History, while those followed by two stars (**) have been published in the History and Archaeology Series. Both publications are issued by the government of Canada in the two official languages and are available through bookstores or by mail from the Canadian Government Publishing Centre, Supply and Services Canada, Hull, Quebec, Canada, K1A 0S9.*

ABERNETHY, SASK.
See Motherwell Homestead.

ACADIANS

Archaeology
Harris, Jane. Glassware Excavated at Beaubassin, N.S. No. 65, 1971.*

History
Coleman, Margaret. The Acadians at Grand Pré. No. 1, 1968.
_________. Acadian Settlement in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 8, 1967.
AGRICULTURE
See also Motherwell Homestead.

ALBERTA
See also Banff, Calgary, Edmonton, Fort Assiniboine, Jasper, Rocky Mountain House.

AMHERSTBURG, ONT.
See Fort Malden.

ARCHAEOLOGY
Methods

ARCHIVES
ARTILLERY PARK, QUEBEC CITY

Archaeology


Architecture


ARTISTS

Carr, Emily

MacLeod, Carol. Emily Carr (1871-1945), in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.

Harris, Lawren


Harris, Robert


Kane, Paul

MacLeod, Carol. Paul Kane, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.

Walker, Horatio

Watson, Homer

MacLeod, Carol. Homer Watson, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.

ASYLUMS


_________. Doctor’s Office, Walls and North-West Bastion at Lower Fort Garry, No. 51, 1971.

ATLANTIC PROVINCES

Settlement and Land


Coleman, Margaret. Acadian Settlers in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 8, 1967.

King, C. Settlement at La Have, Nova Scotia, in Miscellaneous Historical Reports on Sites in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 107, 1960-70.

MacLeod, Carol. Thomas Dixson, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.


BAFFIN ISLAND NATIONAL PARK

Archaeology


BANFF NATIONAL PARK

Archaeology

Christensen, Ole A. Banff Prehistory: Prehistoric Settlement and Subsistence Technology in Banff National Park, No. 67, 1971.

Reeves, Brian. An Inventory of Archaeological Sites in Banff National Park And the Ya-Ha-Tinda Ranch. No. 68, 1972.

BATOUCHE, SASK.

History


BEAUBASSIN N.S.

See Acadians.

BEAUSOLEIL ISLAND

See Georgian Bay Islands National Park.
BELL, ALEXANDER GRAHAM

Bush, Edward F. Alexander Graham Bell: Character and personality of a genius, in Miscellaneous Historical Reports on Sites in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 107, 1960-70.

_________. The HD-4, in Miscellaneous Historical Reports on Sites in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 107, 1960-70.

BERNARD, SIR FRANK


BLAIR, ANDREW GEORGE


BOISBERTHELOT DES BEAUCOURS, JEAN-MARICE-JOSUÉ


BRITISH COLUMBIA

History


MacLeod, Carol. Fort Steel, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.

_________. Great Fraser Midden, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.


_________. Sir Frank Stillman Bernard, in Miscellaneous Biographies, No. 166, 1975.


_________. Simon Fraser Tolmie, 1867-1937 in Miscellaneous Historical Studies, No. 165, 1975.

See also Fort Langley, Fort Rodd Hill, Fort Rupert, Fort St. James, and New Westminster.

BRITISH INDIAN DEPARTMENT

BUILDING TECHNIQUES
Harris, Donald M. Building Hardware from St. Scholastique, Quebec. No. 103, 1971.

CABOT TOWER
See Signal Hill.

CAMPBELL, WILLIAM WILFRID

CANALS
Heisler, John P. The Canals of Canada. No. 64, 1971.*
See also Chambly Canal, Rideau Corridor, St. Peter's Canal, Trent-Severn Waterway.

CANSO ISLANDS

CAPE SPEAR, NFLD.
Archaeology
Parmenter, Caroline Phillips. Salvage Archaeology at Cape Spear Lighthouse, Newfoundland, September 1976, in Miscellaneous Salvage Archaeology Reports. No. 231, 1975-76.

History

CARR, EMILY
MacLeod, Carol. Emily Carr (1871-1945), in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.

CARRYING PLACE, ONT.
CARTIER, SIR GEORGE-ETIENNE

Lacombe, Marthe. La Maison George-Etienne Cartier, rue Notre-Dame à Montréal. No. 240, 1977.


CASTLE HILL, NFLD.

Archaeology


CHAPAIS, JOHN CHARLES


CHAMBLY CANAL


CHARLOTTETOWN, P.E.I.

Architecture


CHIGNECTO, N.B.

See Acadians.

COMMUNICATIONS


The Pony Express, in Miscellaneous Research Papers. No. 216, 1975-77.


COMPTON, QUE.


COTEAU-DU-LAC

See Fort Coteau-du-Lac.

COURT HOUSES

Archibald, Margaret and Carter, Margaret. The Early Court Houses of the Yukon. No. 311, 1977.

Carter, Margaret. The Halifax Court House and County Gaol, in Miscellaneous Historical Reports on Sites in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 107, 1960-70.


CULTURE


**CYPRUS HILL MASSACRE**

Archaeology


**DAWSON, Y.T.**

See Yukon.

**DEWDNEY, EDGAR**


**DIXSON, THOMAS**

MacLeod, Carol. Thomas Dixson, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161, 1974-75.

**DOLLIER-GALINEE EXPEDITION**


**EDMONTON**


**ELK ISLAND NATIONAL PARK**

Archaeology

FIDLER, PETER

FISHING
Moussette, Marcel. Répertoire des méthodes de pêche utilisées sur le Fleuve et le Golfe Saint-Laurent. No. 83, 1968.**

FLEMING, SANDFORD

FORGES DU SAINT-MAURICE, QUE.
Archaeology
__________. La Maison des Forgerons de la Forge Basse (Structure 24.1). No. 313, 1978.

Architecture

Niellon, Françoise. La Maison du Contremaitre aux Forges du Saint-Maurice (25G20), éléments d'architecture synthèse préliminaire, No. 152, 1975.


History


FORILLON NATIONAL PARK, QUE.

History
See also Grand Grève.

FORT AMHERST, P.E.I.

Archaeology
McNally, Paul. Table Glass Excavated at Fort Amherst. No. 66, 1971.

FORT ANNE, N.S.

Archaeology

History

FORT ASSINIBOINE, ALTA.

History

FORT BATTLEFORD, SASK.

Architecture

History

FORT BEAUSEJOUR, N.B.

Archaeology


McNally, Paul. Table Glass at Fort Beausejour, N.B. No. 21, 1971.


Snow, M. Elizabeth. Salvage Archaeology at Fort Beausejour National Historic Park, N.B. in 1975, in Miscellaneous Salvage Archaeology Reports No. 231, 1975-76.


________. 1966 Archaeological Excavations at Fort Beausejour. No. 145.


Architecture


Notes, Illustrations and Plans for the Partial Restoration of the 1755 British Entrance to Fort Beausejour. No. 6, 1969.

FORT CHAMBLY

Archaeology


History


FORT CHIPEWYAN

History


FORT COTEAU-DU-LAC, QUE.

Archaeology

Scott, W.B. Fish Remains from the Cloverleaf Bastion of the Fort at Coteau du Lac, Quebec. No. 20, 1972.*

Architecture


History

Ingram, George C. A Narrative History of the Fort at Coteau-du-Lac, in the Fort at Coteau-du-Lac, Four Reports, No. 186, 1977.

________. Glimpses of Soldiering at Coteau-du-Lac, 1780-1856, in Miscellaneous Historical Reports. No. 167, 1965-70.**


FORT ESPERANCE, SASK.

History

FORT GASPEREAU, N.B.

Archaeology
Coleman, K.A. Ceramics from Fort Gaspereau, N.B. No. 150, 1968.

History
Ingram, George C. Fort Gaspereau, in Miscellaneous Historical Reports on Sites in the Atlantic Provinces. No. 107, 1960-70.

FORT GEORGE, ONT.
See Niagara-on-the-Lake.

FORT LANGLEY, B.C.

Archaeology

History

FORT LENNOX

Archaeology
Barka, Norman F. The Archaeology of Fort Lennox, Ile-aux-Noix, Quebec, 1964. Season No. 190.**


Architecture

History
Hooper, Thomas. The Royal Navy Station at Ile-aux-Noix, (1812-1839), in Miscellaneous Historical Reports. No. 167, 1967.


FORT MALDEN, ONT.

Archaeology

Architecture
Ingram, George C. Men's Brick Barracks at Fort Malden. No. 157, 1964.

History

FORT MEDUCTIC, N.B.

Archaeology

FORT MISSISSAUGA, ONT.

History

FORT PRINCE OF WALES, N.W.T.

Archaeology
Architecture

History

FORT RODD HILL, B.C.
Architecture

History

FORT RUPERT, B.C.
History

FORT ST. JAMES, B.C.
Archaeology
Harris, Donald A. The 1971 Excavations at Fort St. James. No. 77, 1972.


Norris, Donald J. Environmental Study of Fort St. James, No. 77, 1972.

History

FORT ST. JOSEPH, ONT.
Archaeology


Architecture
History


FORT STEEL, B.C.

MacLeod, Carol. Fort Steel, in Miscellaneous Historical Studies. No. 161.

FORT TEMISCAMINGUE, QUE.

Archaeology

Cox, Richard E. The Excavation of Fort Temiscamingue, Quebec. No. 73, 1972.

FORT WALSH, SASK.

Archaeology

Campbell, Anita J. Whole and Restorable Container Glass from the 1975 Excavations at Fort Walsh, Saskatchewan. No. 286, 1977.


Architecture


History


FORT WELLINGTON, ONT.

Archaeology


History


FUR TRADE

Archaeology

See Fort Langley, Lac La Loche, Fort Prince of Wales, Fort St. James, Fort Temiscamingue, Lower Fort Garry and Rocky Mountain House.

History


MacLeod, Carol. The Fur Trade on the Northern Pacific Slope, 1779-1858. No. 163, 1975.

See also Fort Assiniboine, Fort Chipewyan, Fort Esperance, Fort Langley, Fort Prince of Wales, Fort Rupert, Inverarden, Lac La Loche, Fort St. James, Fort Temiscamingue, Lower Fort Garry, and Rocky Mountain House.

GARDINER, JAMES GARFIELD

GEORGIAN BAY ISLANDS NATIONAL PARK

History

GIBBON, JOHN MURRAY


GLACIER NATIONAL PARK

Archaeology

GLACKEMEYER, FRIEDRICH HEINRICH


GLENGARRY CAIRN, ONT.


GORDON, CHARLES W. (RALPH CONNOR)


GREY OWL

Architecture

GRAY SITE

Archaeology

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