

Upcoming Events

SEPTEMBER 23rd, 2:30 p.m.- DALNAVERT FUND-RAISER MOVIE: "The Go-Between". Park Theater on Osborne – High Tea will be served. Door prizes. Tickets \$20.00 – contact Judy or Dalnavert Museum.

OCTOBER/NOVEMBER - BAGGAGE – to be determined

OCTOBER Mississinewa 1812

NOVEMBER 10 – Saturday afternoon – We will do a small fashion show for Dalnavert – don't know what the theme will be yet.

NOVEMBER 17 – Lower Fort Garry Volunteer Association Christmas Craft sale (see below)



MEDIA RELEASE

Christmas Craft Sale

Saturday, November 17

10AM to 4PM

Lower Fort Garry Visitor Centre

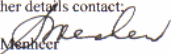
Hwy 9 (Main St.)

The Lower Fort Garry Volunteer Association is delighted to inform the public about our annual Christmas Craft Sale which, we hope, will have a decidedly Victorian atmosphere this year.

In addition to crafts both useful and decorative, some of which may be Victorian in style, we will have a silent auction, door prize, spinning demonstrations, music and - wait for it - Father Christmas as he was in 1850.

Yes, I said FATHER CHRISTMAS, who will listen attentively to the requests of any small children who accompany their parents to the sale.

For further details contact:

Sharon 
Chair, Christmas Craft Sale Committee
Lower Fort Garry Volunteer Association
(204) 257-7674
email: sharon.LFGVA@mts.net

DECEMBER - XMAS IN THE SETTLEMENT - to be determined



New Members

Welcome new members from Fort Union:

Paul Ellenbecker, Granville, North Dakota
Bruce Willyard, Carrington, North Dakota
Mark and Chris Thorn, Weyburn, Saskatchewan

Bienvenue aussi aux amies de Maryse (en ordre alphabétique):
Allegra Fajardo
Chantal Labossière
Sophie Poirier-Cole



Glimpses of the Past Janet La France



Paul Kane

Most of us are already familiar with the work of this newsletter's artist. His paintings have been used in many history books, movies, documentaries and museums. Certainly the majority of you have seen one of his many works, perhaps even being unaware of it. Much like our previous subject, Peter Rindisbacher; Paul Kane's work is historically significant and accurate, with the emphasis on the early lifestyles of aboriginal peoples. Here follows a short biography...

Paul Kane was born at Mallow, Ireland on the 3rd of September 1810. He immigrated with his family to York before 1822 and worked there as a furniture decorator. In 1841-42 he went to Europe to hone his painting skills copying the old masters (a typical practice of the time). An exhibition of George Catlin's American Indian paintings in London, similar to the one that Paul Kane would someday become famous for, prompted him to return to Canada and paint in the Canadian North-West.

In 1845 Kane left Toronto to commence his project; the main goal being to sketch and paint aboriginals in their homelands and to collect their legends. Safety concerns urged him to contact Sir George Simpson who arranged for him to accompany the fur-trade canoes to the West. Departing from Fort William in May 1846 and

travelled west to Fort Garry, then continued on to Norway House, and followed by Fort Edmonton. He crossed the mountains on horseback, followed the Columbia River to Fort Vancouver and sketched the coastal tribes around Victoria. He returned to Toronto in 1848. By the end of his journey he had accomplished the staggering feat of producing 700 sketches of the Canadian west and its aboriginal inhabitants, from nearly 80 different tribes.



After his return, Kane painted canvases from his sketches. One hundred canvases are now in the Royal Ontario Museum, and 12 are in Canada's National Gallery. Kane died on February 20th 1871...

"The Irish-born Paul Kane (1810-1871) remains one of the most frequently reproduced painters, past or present. Paul Kane's two-and-a-half year sketching trip across thousands of miles of difficult frontier is still unequalled by any other artist on the continent. In recent years, Paul Kane has been identified as one of the most important ethnological artists of nineteenth-century North America."



Opening the Cassette

Barry MacPherson



TEXTILE GLOSSARY: PART II

FUSTIAN

A general term for many types of fabrics made with a linen warp and a cotton weft; i./e. a cotton/linen blend. [also linnette] 1550's onwards] – soft pile – The H.B.Co. inventories show fustian trousers in the 1821 – 1825 period. Usually dyed an olive, leaden or other dark colour.

GARLIX/CARLICK

A linen cloth – fully or partially bleached – typically woven in 36 inch widths

GINGHAM

"A cloth of pure cotton woven with dyed yarns often in stripes and checks." (see Montgomery) – shows up as a shirting fabric in N.W.Co. inventories.

HESSIAN

A coarse, cheap, unbleached cloth of hemp or jute, used primarily for packaging, normally woven from jute and commonly referred to as burlap in the modern world.

HOLLAND(S)

[Cambric] Both are somewhat generic terms. Both are fine plain white linens with a slight gloss, used for shirting and sheeting. Hollands were fine medium weight white linens (lawn - later cotton) manufactured in Ireland but originally made in Holland. Used for overalls, clothes & sheets. The term is used from the 16th. century onwards.

INDIENNES

French term for original painted or block-printed chintz(chints) Indian cotton.

JEAN/JEANS

A twilled cotton cloth. Used for both underwear and outer garments. First made in Genoa where it got its name. Originally a coarse strong woollen cloth used for artisan's clothing. In the fur trade context, I would opt for wool or laterly a wool and cotton blend. Differs from denim in that it is dyed in solid colors or bleached. H.B.Co. inventories show



jean in “striped” and “drab”.(1821 – 1825). A “fustian” by 1820.

LINEN

A large, varied category of textiles made from flax fibers. During the first quarter of the 19th. century, linen(linnen) was being replaced by cotton. When woven it is strong and long-wearing. It must be bleached to achieve a pure white. It is a firm fabric with no elasticity.

MADRAS

[Madrass]Indian cotton – used to manufacture Handkfs.

MOLESKIN

A strong, soft, fine-piled cotton fustian, the surface of which was shaved before dyeing (from 1803).(Salisbury Angola Moleskin) Like corduroy, a fabric for working men’s clothing.

MUSLIN

Originally of linen, and similar to lawn and batiste, it can be unbleached, bleached, dyed or printed. A much finer weave than modern muslin, it was used for women’s fashionable gowns at the turn of the 19th century.

NANKEEN/NANKIN

A firm, durable Chinese cotton left naturally colored i.e. yellowish-brown or buff. Named for Nankin, where it was originally made. Used in trousers; boys’ clothes. Today, nankeen is a twilled fabric dyed to imitate the original 18th century fabric. John Macdonald of Garth, 1813: “I was dressed in nankeen. . .” – also NANKEEN,INDIA. – H.B.Co. inventories show “buff” nankeen. Colin Robertson wore nankeen trousers in Montreal. Nankeen was regarded as a summer alternative to leather due to the fact that it was as sturdy and more comfortable.

PLATILLAS ROYAL

A very fine well-bleached linen made in Silesia and France – coarse, dyed.

RAMIE

A bast fiber (nettle family) that has been cultivated in Asia for at least as long as flax. Long, fine white lustrous fibers. Quite strong but somewhat stiff. Lighter ramies resemble fine linen. When blended with cotton, ramie adds strength while the cotton imparts softness.

RAVENS DUCK

A coarse duck originally in linen. (see “duck”)

RUSSIA SHEETING

[Russia Duck, Russia Sail Cloth] Shows up in most inventories abbreviated R.S. (Chas. Mackenzie uses the term in 1805) A light but strong plain weave sheeting of linen made from Russian flax. Seems to be trouser weight cotton canvas. (see Ravensduck). [Imitation Russia Sheeting – John Adamson, Dundee: “Improved Canvas, Doulas, and striped plain and unbleached imitation Russia sheeting” – 1853] - Latterly Russia Sheeting seems to be of shirt weight cotton(?). – off-white linen. “Russian duck is a fine white linen canvas.”

SWANSKIN

A fine, closely woven plain weave, tightly woven of wool, related to flannel, but latterly a fleecy cotton (calico), napped on one side and used for heavy underclothing, blankets, jackets and gaiters. Stripes, spotted, plain white. canvas. Samuel Black – page 111 – lighter than canvas or sailcloth –

THICKSETS

A generic term used to describe coarse fustians with a dense, close-grained nap.

TICK

Ticking] Originally linen twill used for aprons, linings, clothing and bedding, and often striped. A strong, durable, closely woven fabric.



Ponderings...

National Showcase of Historica and Heritage Fairs

One of our own members, Julie Desrochers, a student at Collège Louis-Riel, was selected to represent Manitoba at the National Showcase of Historica and Heritage Fairs in Lethbridge this past July.

I spoke to Julie and she said it was a fun non competitive sharing of students projects from across Canada. Each province and territory sent ten students to attend.
Congratulations Julie!

Fall Gathering: Before

CAMP ETIQUETTE

1. BE AWARE OF PUBLIC HOURS AND PRIVATE HOURS.

2. KEEP THE CAMP CLEAN WITH NO VISIBLE MODERNISMS.
 3. MIND YOUR CHILDREN AND PETS.
 4. RESPECT YOUR COLLEAGUES AND THEIR POSSESSIONS.
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1. BE AWARE OF PUBLIC HOURS AND PRIVATE HOURS.

- During public hours there is an expectation that costumed interpreters will be performing an educational function, and therefore, high standards of interpretation are expected.
- During private hours, a certain amount of slippage can and will occur. This is not a problem.
- In most cases the general public are our clients, and there is an accepted expectation that the public will be treated as students would be treated in a school. It is too difficult to stay in "first person", although if you can – go for it. As educators in costume, we should focus many of our activities on our guests. Interpreters world-wide have a natural and difficult to deal with tendency to "circle the wagons". In essence we haven't seen each other for a while and have a lot to talk about. This is understandable, but causes some distress among the general public, about which we have received complaints.

2. KEEP THE CAMP CLEAN WITH NO VISIBLE MODERNISMS.

- Flowing from Rule One – there is an expectation that the camp – or more succinctly – your part of the camp will be kept clean and free of 21st Century anachronisms.
- The most obvious problems revolve around soft drink containers, ice coolers, and plastic sheeting peaking out from under tents. Our suggestion would be that you pour the libations into a historic mug; that you walk around your tent in the morning and see if your sleeping bag or ground sheet is peaking out; and that you park your Coleman cooler deep inside the tent, covered with a blanket. The other option for the cooler of course, is to sew up a canvas cover that securely ties down and hides the cooler.

3. MIND YOUR CHILDREN AND PETS.

- Mind your children and pets. We love the attention the children get from the general public. We really want them there to add to the overall civilian interpretation, but your friends are not your babysitters, and we all know that kids will be kids. It is difficult for children to

understand that their modern toys and their modern soft drink containers must be kept out of sight. In a perfect world, pets would be left at home, and indeed a number of historic sites, as a result of liability issues and historic concerns, insist on pets being left at home.

4. RESPECT YOUR COLLEAGUES AND THEIR POSSESSIONS.

- Since we have grown rather rapidly, it's inevitable that there will be a shortage of some of the basics – i.e. appropriate chairs, cook pots, tents and tent flies. If you need to "borrow" someone else's chairs, tent flies and cook pots – just ask – as a courtesy.
- Cook fires are usually dug for a purpose and that is so that the appointed cooks and their helpers will be able to produce group meals. Should you need fire space, just dig the fire pit a bit longer. Remember to lift the sod carefully, pile the soil that you have dug to one side, and when the event is over, carefully extinguish your fire, pack the topsoil down and replace the sod. If possible, throw a couple of buckets of water on the fire pit and on the sod.
- Another thought – since most of our activities are group activities, just glance around and see if there is cleanup work to be done. Don't wait to be asked – just pitch in.

[Your suggestions are always welcome]

HOW TO SURVIVE THE FALL GATHERING OR ANY OTHER INTERPRETIVE EVENT

1. DINNER WARE Bring your own dishes, cutlery, mugs, and mixing bowls. Reasonable choices for an 1812 interpretation would be wooden bowls, tin plates and bowls or preferably crockery dishes in plain white. We are interpreting a settlement, and accordingly, life was a little more "civilized" than would be the case if we were doing a military "on the move" or a migrant interpretation. Personally, we feel that wood can be unsafe for health reasons. It is very difficult to keep sterile. Many have chosen to buy stainless steel plates, dishes and mugs. From a health point of view, this is not a bad concept. From a Selkirk Settler point of view – not so good

– but at a distance, no one can tell. It's an acceptable compromise.

2. DRINKING CONTAINERS In the same vein, tin and wooden canteens may be historically correct, but we know from personal experience what happens when you drink water from a rusty or contaminated canteen. It isn't a pretty sight, but you do lose weight because of all the "running" that you have to do. Several small glass or plastic water containers are easier to hide than an extremely large jug. We find that tubes of wool or linen or canvas are easier to make than a large cylinder for a Coleman cooler type water jug, and one is more likely to keep the lid on in a smaller cover.
3. Remember – dirty dishes have to be cleaned. Please pack a basin of some sort. In this case, stainless steel is the easy way to go, although crockery would be okay.
4. FLYS Having shade on a sunny day is more than just desirable. For many, it is an imperative. To start out with, just think about a white canvas lean-to with two poles, a couple of guy ropes, and four pegs at the back. It does not have to be SunForger, fire retardant, mildew-proof fabric! Try Economy Textile. They frequently have lots of plain canvas and it's very cheap.
5. CHAIRS What to sit on? The biggest challenge, it seems, over the years, is having something to sit on. Many really awesome historic sites simply say – sit on the ground. However, let's get real. You will want something to sit on. Tree stumps are good, but they are difficult to transport. A really strong cooler in a canvas case works out not too badly. Old-fashioned simple stools are good. An old cottage/kitchen chair is okay if you have the space to carry it but remember those legs are going to sink into the ground. The little wooden and canvas chairs that many of us have purchased at Mississinewa or other historic sites have generally been accepted with a big sigh by event organizers. They are correct, but nobody is quite sure WHY they are correct or where they were correct. The curved slat two-piece saber chair – better known as the buckskinner special – can only be documented as having been sold by L. L. Bean in the late 1940s. The brilliantly designed trebuchet chair which has one piece of 2x6 run through another piece of 2x6 and looks like an enormous V, is ridiculous, and if you sit in the wrong place you are catapulted across the camp. This goes under the heading – if it's wood it's gotta be correct syndrome. We have met so many people who have wooden heads, and they are never correct.
6. BLANKETS If you choose the ground as a place to enjoy your event, don't go to the trouble of getting an expensive blanket. Try to keep your blanket choice within the historic boundaries. In descending order, I would suggest off-white, grey, red, or any subdued green. They don't have to be point blankets. If they have a binding on them or a label on them – get out your scissors.
7. MEALS It is unrealistic to cook all meals over an open fire, especially if you have a family. You can if you wish, but you don't have to. Simple foods like bread, cheese, fruit, carrots will do. Keep it simple. The more modern food and containers that you have around, the more will tend to be visible. If you have food out on a table, please cover it since historic events tend to attract flies within hours.
8. INSECTS We are outside. Flies, mosquitoes and other flying and crawling things will share the camp with us. Keep your dishes clean. Put away the junk food that all too frequently shows up. If the kids are eating candies – make sure you know where the wrappers go and make sure that some of the sugar delights in semi-liquid form are left at home. They really attract flying insects!
9. KNIVES AND GUNS At the Fall Gathering, or at many historic events, there will be no end of pointy things and firelocks for all to admire. Children are attracted to these adult toys and the best plan in dealing with their enthusiasm is to take the kids over to one of your colleagues and let the kids handle the items, get used to them, and get it out of their system. Emphasize the reality that in the Selkirk Settlement, by and large, they were tools, and only occasionally weapons. The guys who own them would probably love to have some of the kids help clean them after firing. That should dampen their enthusiasm! We will provide ample wooden muskets for the kids to mount their own little Army. If experience proves to be of any value, they will attack everybody in sight.
10. FIRST AID Bring a small first aid kit to deal with the usual bumps and scrapes, and when you arrive on site, identify the individual who has offered to deal with first aid issues.
11. GAMES AND TOYS To keep yourself occupied, since we are beyond the reach of modern

entertainment, demonstrate a heritage skill, play games – both with kids and the public; or set up a little learning environment where one of your colleagues will teach you all you ever wanted to know about demonstration activities.

12. THE SITE Keep in mind that Whittier Park is owned and administered by The City of Winnipeg. Fort Gibraltar III is owned by Festival du Voyageur, but leased to a private caterer, who makes his livelihood from weddings, receptions, formal banquets and so on. If there is an activity taking place in the Fort or in the Great Hall, we should do our best to keep out of the way and not interfere. At the time of sending this missive, the Great Hall is out of bounds all the time, but the rest of the fort is available to us, keeping in mind that wedding parties and receptions might find it somewhat irritating if there are too many distractions created by our exuberance. Be exuberant outside the fort walls. Whittier Park site is the only site available to us.

Fall Gathering: After

To All Members,

WHAT A GREAT SUCCESS!! The 2nd Annual Fall Gathering was a totally pleasing and joyful event. We had over 70 people on Saturday and only a few less on Sunday. We were delighted to have three visitors from Pine City and other sites near



Minneapolis join us this year. The two military camps plus the civilian, made a total of some 35 tents and flies. Almost everyone stayed until the awards

presentation and farewell at 3:00 p.m. on Sunday. There were 60 for the White Tablecloth Dinner on Saturday evening – a triumph in itself. With ten damask covered tables, end to end, between the two rows of civilian tents; with the sun shining through and no wind; with bison roasts and Jean-Marc's splendid menu of soup, vegetables, bread and bread pudding – clearly the party in the encampment was better than the wedding party inside the bourgeois house!!!

On Saturday morning, several of our group, carrying colors, together with La Compagnie, participated in the St. Andrews Society's 3rd annual parade in honor of the up-coming Bicentennial of the Selkirk Settlement. At the end of the parade, and following brief speeches, the Forces of Lord Selkirk sent a musket volley from the east banks of the river, to the delight of the crowd at the Cairn of Tears.

The weekend events were the result of a great deal of careful planning and a huge amount of cooperation.

We are currently collecting all of the photographs and a CD



will be sent to Kirby for the website. A photographer who just likes taking pictures at Fort Gibraltar gave us his DVD slide show of 450 pictures taken on Saturday. He took many images of the Saturday skirmish in the bushes. The star of his photography was Louis Gagné. If there was one photo of Louis – there were over a hundred!

Activities over the weekend included – the dyeing of wool (Fran, Carol, Claire); the tanning of deer hides (Carol & Ed Douglas); making ghillies (Judy); finger-loop weaving (Carol J); pocket making (Judy); willow basket weaving (Jo-Anne); the Settlers' Skills Competitions which included fire-lighting and tug-o-war (Jean-Marc); fencing demonstration; scavenger hunt, and a musket reliability competition. On-going through the weekend were skirmishes, a David Thompson display; bread-making and butter churning and paddle-making demonstrations; blacksmithing with



the two forges ably manned by Pedro Bedard and Bill Fernie.

Thanks to everyone who contributed so much of their time, energy and enthusiasm: The planning committee and in particular Carol Douglas offering to get

done whatever needed doing; Ed Douglas looked after the wood supply; Ed and Carol – for preparing 3 deerhides so we could work on the tanning processes; Jean-Marc Lafond stepped up to the plate and able handled the entire Saturday meal and tending the

fire. He had several helpers who chopped, cut, sliced, mixed and churned; Erle Einarsson did his usual magnificent job of tending his fire and slowly barbecuing several bison roasts;

Angela Fey and Janet LaFrance organized the scavenger hunt;

Jean-Marc supervised the Settlers' Skills Competition – a favorite with young and old; The presence



of the Forces of Lord Selkirk and La Compagnie de la Verendrye added their usual touch of color and pageantry. We certainly enjoyed the visit of Joseph and Bert Winterburn from Thunder Bay.

Colin Mackie and Raymond Garand offered their support on behalf of Festival du Voyageur and we were pleased to receive the current Official Voyageur team, who dropped by in costume on Saturday afternoon.

.....apologies if I have neglected to thank anyone who was part of the hard working team.

We would also like to extend very special thanks to everyone for the very magnificent job they did in cleaning up the site before their departure.



While we do continue to explore other venues, to date have been unable to find an alternative to Whittier Park, based on several factors

– we do have to provide bad weather protection for in excess of 70 men, women and children; we have to deliver our programs in a site that has reasonable parking, adequate washroom facilities, a level of historic ambience, and that offers the requisite permits for musket firing and open pit cooking. The City of Winnipeg, which manages Whittier Park, has been singularly cooperative. The consensus among the visiting public was that we should continue to offer similar experiences for children and teenagers who appear, in the minds of many, to have been left out of outdoor adventures that they can enjoy with their parents. Perhaps our unspoken mandate should now be spoken: added to the other goals and aspirations that have been put forth in the past, another primary role is education.

Planning will soon begin on next year's Gathering – even better!!

Ever in the past.....Judy McPherson

Visit the website for many more photos!



In the Wardrobe

Erle



In the last newsletter Michelle discussed the radical change of costume in the early 19th century, and it would seem that some members of MLHS decided to be even more radical and look back, way, way back.

A'VIKING

On July 14, a number of us went to Gimli and became Vikings for a day. We went to help Olivia and Bruce with advertising for their new development at Odin Green.

It was a nice day, although long. We were set up by 9am, and were expecting the public to start arriving by 10am. We were Barry & Judy, Carol, Adrien and his friend; Lucas and his girlfriend; Bill F., Chris, Janet, Fran, Pedro and Wendy and their two children and Jean-Marc.



Borger and myself (Erle) were cooking all day, and of course Olivia and Bruce, their daughters, and cousin, who stood at the roadside enticing as many of the drivers by as possible to come and join us. There were a couple of others but I can't remember who they were right now. It was a great day, we had a number of people come in and talk to

us. Many came to visit with our camp, and to visit and ask questions of those who were there. Borger spent the day making Icelandic flat bread on the fire using the round pans of the time period. This flat bread was for the enjoyment of the visitors and those of us who wished to partake, it was great. We also had a lot of fresh fruit and veggies, and Skyr, an Icelandic cream cheese, to go with it. I don't know if it was a successful day for the Arnasons but it was for us.



We had a stew with a great variety of vegetables, a venison haunch on a spit, and corn on the cob. The venison was on all day, and was very tender, and according to those who had supper, tasted great. At the end of the day Bruce took a number of the group for a boat ride in the harbour. When they returned supper was waiting for them.



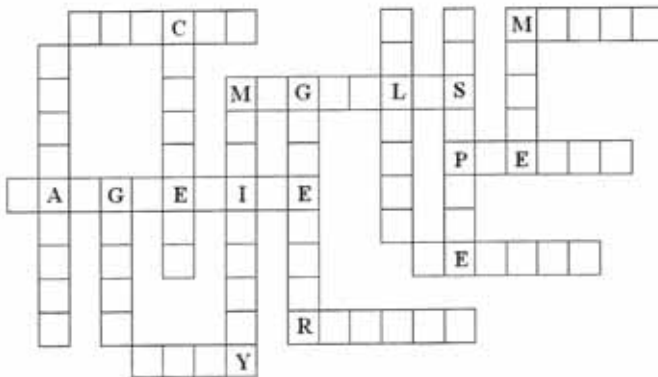
Childhood Ramblings

Maryse and Louis-Simon returned with this crossword after having visited Grant's Old Mill. They offer the following to you for your amusement.



GRANT'S OLD MILL CROSSWORD

Read the paragraph below and use all the underlined words to solve the puzzle!



Cuthbert Grant was orphaned at an early age with his brother Josephine and two sisters, Marguerite Marie and Mary. William McGilvray became their foster father, responsible for their education and safety. Cuthbert married twice, first to Elizabeth McKay and then to Marie McGillis. Pierre Falcon married Grant's sister Marje and helped Cuthbert defeat Governor Robert Semple at the Battle of Seven Oaks, in 1816.



Country Wives



The Country Wives are hard at work on a group of patterns to help suitably dress anyone wishing to celebrate the anniversary of the Selkirk Settlers' arrival at Red River. We have in production patterns for the ordinary folks who arrived from Scotland and Ireland and for the people who greeted them here.

The first pattern available will be a plain dress for a country woman. The time period is Regency or Empire, though the typical style lines are just hinted at, they are so diluted. Included in the package will be instructions for a chemise, apron, shawl and day cap. We will also have suggestions for stockings, shoes, cloak and related items. You should be well turned out as a beaten-down poverty-stricken crofter with this package.

Other packages will follow as fast as we can work on them: something for the men and for the aboriginal and Métis men and women. Exactly what will be in each is still in the planning stages.

We country wives, Judy, Olivia and Fran, work hard to make our patterns as accurate as possible, and Judy always includes historic references and a story about one of the many real country wives that lived here in the west. Production is slow, though, as play receives equal billing with work when we get together. So far I think we've sold enough to travel to Portage la Prairie - OK, maybe Brandon.

Fran Howard

A Country Wife and descendant of Mary (Meenish) country wife of Richard Stevens



Marks on History

Sharon Menheer



Chatfield's Re-dedication
of Sand Ridge SD 1315
One Room School

I must write firstly, that Al and Gerry Johnson want to thank all of the MLHS members for coming out to their re-dedication ceremony. Especially Erle, who

tried so hard to come, but didn't make it. Our members mingled, smiled and were well received by the guests. Gerry told me, many people commented on our presence and we gave the event the finishing touch.

The Sand Ridge one room school was built in 1907. It represents 26 other one-room schools from the area where the children went for their education. Al and Gerry Johnson spied the school on one of their

Sunday drives. They sot out who owned the land where the school was, approached the landowners and then to their surprise were given the school.



The school has been totally renovated back to the era it was built. The walls were painted with historical colours, original blinds were found and piping for the barrel stove, hard to find, was donated. Visitors to this quaint project have donated every thing from books to an upright piano of the era. Double seated desks came from _____. Every detail has been taken on with much thought and zeal even to the Union Jack flying in front of the school. This has all been done with Al & Gerry's own funds but helped this time with door prizes, silent auctions, and donations from local businesses at the re-dedication. One must also remember Chatfield has a total population of 15. How this project came to be, is amazing to this writer.

Among the delegates from the local Reeve, present School Trustee, MLA and MP, was their guest Speaker, Clarence Tinatis, a world re-known artist, who spoke of attending such a school when he lived in the area.

Eight retired schoolteachers from Winnipeg helped to make this project happen, but is Al and Gerry's dedication to save history in their own small way that makes this and the other projects they have taken on the real story.

Chatfield can be found up Highway 17, 55 kilometers past Teulon. The museums are opened May through September and from September to May by appointment.

Trader' Page

MAKE AN OFFER

Kathie Fedora has the following weaving equipment for sale. She will accept offers or would like to trade for a large wedge tent.

(cont.)

Vertical Warping Mill or Reel, solid maple construction floor model, 68" high, 59" wide - gives 4 yd. (3.7m) per rotation, can warp up to 50 yards - listed as \$640. plus txs and shipping

Bobbin Winder listed @ \$106. and Skein Winder listed @ \$195. - This is a floor model (aprox. 3 ft. high) on solid maple base (kind of like a plant stand) It is an older version combining both functions and in good working order.

Email or phone Kathie - hatfarm@mts.net
204/265-3030



NEW SHIPMENT OF TROUSERS

Oxford grey wool, military slim leg - size 32 and 38 - \$90.00

Light grey wool trousers, slim leg - size 34 - \$90.00

Dark blue canvas trousers, slim leg - sizes 30, 32, 34, 36 - \$80.00

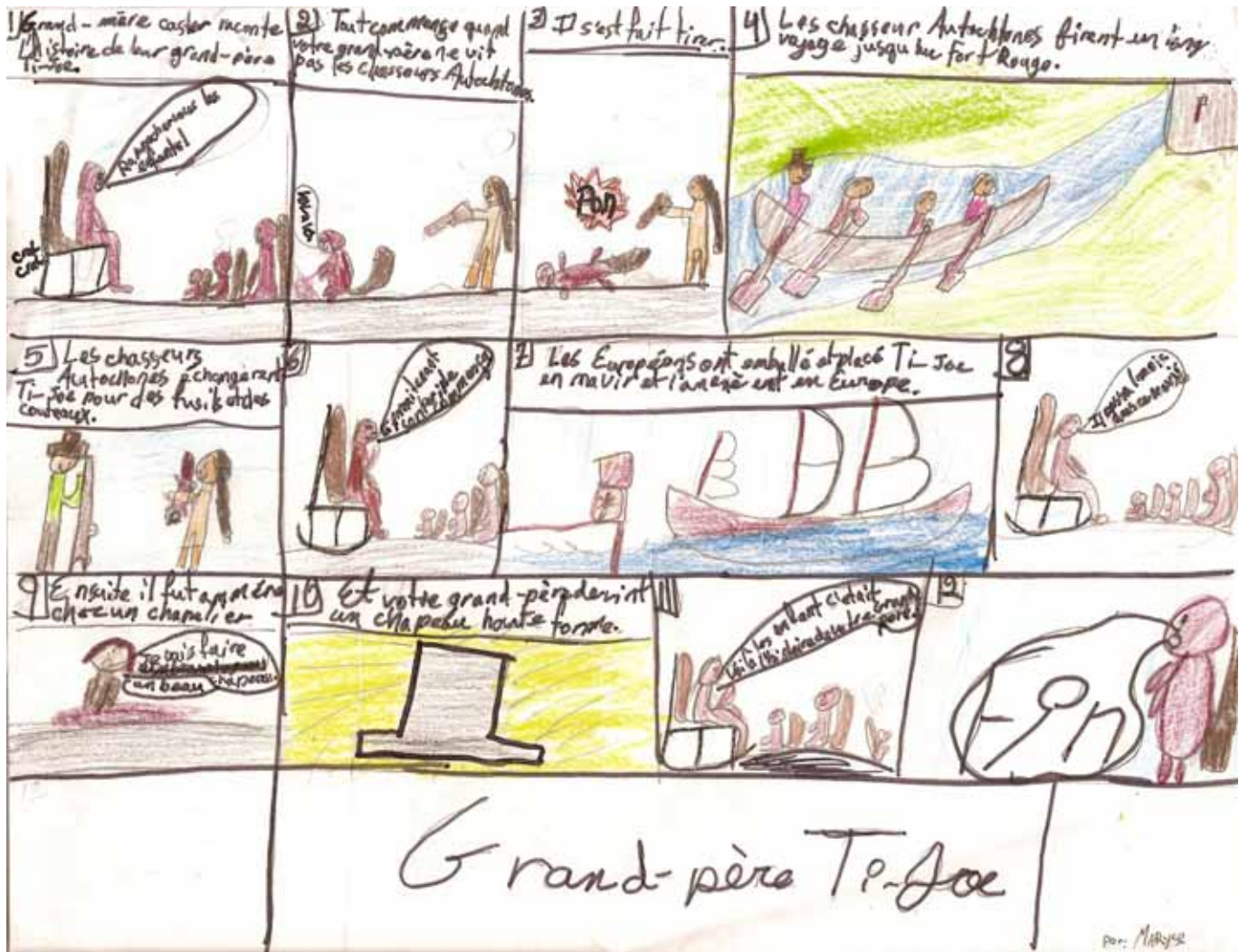
Contact Barry or Judy - 256-6869 - baggage@mts.net

1 - buffalo robe/rug (winter fur) professionally tanned - \$ 450 - michel.loiselle@shaw.ca



Ti-Joe: L'histoire racontée en bande dessinée

Maryse Gagné



- 1) Grand-mère Castor raconte l'histoire de leur grand-père Ti-Joe.
- 2) Tout commence quand votre grand-père ne vit pas les chasseurs autochtones.
- 3) Il s'est fait tirer.
- 4) Les chasseurs autochtones firent un long voyage jusqu'au fort Rouge.
- 5) Les chasseurs autochtones échangèrent Ti-Joe pour des fusils et des couteaux.
- 6) Maintenant son périple commença.
- 7) Les Européens ont emballé et placé Ti-Joe en navire et l'amène en Europe.
- 8) Il passa un mois dans ce navire.
- 9) Ensuite il fut amené chez un chapelier.
- 10) Et votre grand-père devint un chapeau haut de forme.
- 11) Voilà les enfants c'était l'histoire de votre grand-père.
- 12) Fin.

Curmudgeon's Corner

Barry MacPherson

Over the years, Judy and I, with the cooperation of dozens of museums and costume collections, have accumulated the raw data for costuming the 1812 through 1826 period. Since there has been general agreement to support the David Thompson Bicentennial next year, and the Selkirk Settlement Bicentennials that will start in 2012, I would like those who intend to work on costuming for these two activities to avail themselves of the raw material that we have. At this point in time, I would suggest that there is not much more that can be located in the Collections, and we will have to go with what we've got. I believe strongly that it is an imperative that we stick with the textiles and patterns that are documentable, accepting the notion that many of our members delight in costuming up-market for festive occasions. In essence, to maintain our credibility, we must stick with what we know for the Thompson and Settlement periods. Remember my adage of so many years ago: it costs just as much to do it wrong as it does to do it right. We will assemble much of our research data and make it available on discs so that everyone can get inside the garments that you are working on. These discs will also serve as an overview for new members.



I do have one curmudgeonly point that deserves some recognition. When we loan template patterns that are of our own creation – or are indeed the property of a specific museum or archive – we have

signed agreements and in some cases paid a not inconsiderable amount of money for the privilege of handling the original garments and making patterns for a non-commercial purpose. Some of our patterns are being copied, and are being used by others. This is somewhat dangerous territory. In essence, what we have created is covered by the Intellectual Properties section of the copyright laws, and the patterns that have come from institutions worldwide, are covered in a similar fashion. What I'm trying to say is that if we provide you with one of our own patterns, it is NOT to be copied, but is to be used for one garment for personal use. If we provide you with raw data in the form of a photograph of original garments lodged in a particular institution, my intent is always to give you in depth information – not to provide you with material that is copyright and is protected. If you wish to deal with the institution yourself, I will be more than happy to provide you with a name and an address. Do not be surprised if the answer is 'no'.

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**Please send ideas, photos, and comments
to the Editor at clesol@mts.net
Thank you**