

DIGITISING CANADA NUMÉRISER LE CANADA

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highlights in Adam Matthew
Digital primary source
databases in this tailored guide.

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PARTNERING WITH CANADA

We are proud to have worked with many of Canada's brilliant libraries, archives and museums to make their materials available online to the scholarly community. To date, Adam Matthew Digital has collaborated with the following eleven institutions in Canada:



Buxton National Historic Site,
Ontario
Canadian Museum of Immigration at
Pier 21
Glenbow Museum
Hudson's Bay Company Archives
and Archives of Manitoba
Library and Archives Canada
McMaster University Library
Mills Memorial Library, McMaster
University
National Gallery of Canada
Sanctuary Wood Museum (Hill 62)
University of Alberta
University of British Columbia

ABOUT THIS GUIDE

The Adam Matthew Digital databases containing primary sources on Canadian history and culture cover a wealth of subject areas, from gender studies to the history of medicine. Our rich, diverse and unique sources map five centuries of Canada's history and culture from rare manuscripts on early European colonisation to First Nation newspapers published in the 21st century. This resource guide contains highlights of Canadian content from 18 of our collections.

AGE OF EXPLORATION

1410-1920

Age of Exploration is a multi-archive collection on European maritime exploration from the earliest voyages of Vasco da Gama and Christopher Columbus to the race of the poles. In between, the database covers the age of discovery, the search for the 'New World', the establishment of European settlements on every continent and the discoveries of the Northwest and Northeast Passages. Check out the material digitized from Calgary's Glenbow Museum on the exploration of the Northwest Passage.

Recherche d'un passage pour aller du Canada à la Chine, 1608-1805. Manuscript copies of materials relating to attempts to establish a passage from New France (modern-day Canada) to China, potential contacts between the two territories, interactions between Jesuits and the First Nations, and relations with the English in Hudson's Bay. Sourced from Bibliothèque nationale de France.

John Franklin's Lost Expedition. Correspondence, diaries, drawings, government documents, maps, newspaper clippings, scientific papers, government documents and printed books from four archives shed light on the expedition led by Captain Sir John Franklin that departed from England in 1845 aboard two ships, *HMS Erebus* and *HMS Terror*.

Video interview: John Franklin's Lost Expedition. A video interview with Professor Andrew Lambert, Laughton Professor of Naval History, King's College London, contextualises John Franklin's expedition, and discusses in detail Franklin's legacy and impact. Another essay, "The Search for the Northwest Passage" by Glyn (Glyndwr) Williams, Emeritus Professor of History, Queen Mary, University of London, situates Franklin's expedition within a longer history of the search for the Northwest Passage, from 1576 to 1944.

Label from can of ox-cheek soup, 1852. A 19th-century soup can label from a Dealy Island cache of Sir Francis McClintock, who headed the 1852-1853 expedition to Melville Island to search for the missing Arctic explorer, Sir John Franklin. Collected by Hugh Dempsey, a member of the Glenbow salvage team, in 1968.

AMERICAN HISTORY

1493-1945

This unique collection of documents brings to life North American history from the times of the earliest settlers until the end of World War Two, sourced from the Gilder Lehrman Collection. The keyword 'Canada' appears in the collection 1,852 times, from visual highlights like maps drawing boundaries between Canada and the United States to rare primary source documents such as personal letters on 19th-century colonial wars.

The Joshua Mauger Archive, 1672-1789. A sub-collection of correspondence regarding Nova Scotia politics and mercantile affairs. Mauger was a prominent merchant and slave trader in Halifax, Nova Scotia, who moved to England in 1762 to become Nova Scotia's colonial agent.

Joint report upon the survey and demarcation of the boundary between the United States and Canada from the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean, 1934. This report contains treaties between the United States and Canada regarding the demarcation of geographic boundaries, describing the committees and the methods of surveying the boundary from the source of the St. Croix River to the Atlantic Ocean.

War of 1812. *American History* contains rich material on the War of 1812. Some of the highlights include sub-collections of documents on POWs in Canada, and personal letters from Jacob Bailey, a sergeant in the War of 1812, on events in Canada his life in French Canada.

Underground Railroad, 1825-1899. Correspondence, pamphlets, newspapers, magazines and books shed light on the underground railroad used by slaves to escape to Canada. See, for example, this 1839 letter from abolitionist Amos Dresser, who travelled with two slaves to Canada: "two more Daughters of affliction...can tell you their own tale of suffering. They are in pursuit of a home which I trust they will find in Queen Victoria's Dominions."

CHINA, AMERICA AND THE PACIFIC

1648-1997

Sourced from world-class collections at American and Canadian libraries, *China, America and the Pacific* offers unique insights into the history of North American trade and cultural interactions with China, including coverage of Pacific trading centres, such as Hawai'i. Check out the digitized selections from the general manuscript and map collections, the Charles Spring Archive and the Chung Collection at the University of British Columbia and manuscript items associated with the fur trade in Canada from the University of Alberta.

Rail Section, 1885. Chinese immigrants were instrumental to the building of the Canadian Pacific Railway, which took place between 1881 and 1885. This is a photograph of part of the last rail laid at Craigellachie, in British Columbia. The souvenir was cut from the end piece of the final sawn rail at a ceremony to mark the completion of the railway.

The Canadian Pacific: the New Highway to the East Across the Mountains, Prairies and Rivers of Canada, 1887. This Canadian Pacific Railway Pamphlet advertises the rail route from Montreal to Vancouver as an opportunity to see the world in style in a "beautiful sleeping car" where you can observe "mighty rivers [and] vast forests" in comfort and luxury.

"Shanghai Alley After Chinatown Riots", 1907.

This photograph is of Shanghai Alley in Vancouver after the Chinatown riots in 1907, when animosity towards Chinese immigrants was channelled into an anti-immigration rally calling for a 'White Canada', which quickly descended into violence.

Fort Chipewyan Photo Archives from Louise Rourke and Hudson's Bay Company Fur Trading Journal from Douglas Rourke, n.d. A journal digitized from the University of Alberta with visual content tracing the ecological impact of fur trade, including photographs of a trapper's cabin on the Arctic Coast, a trapper's catch of white foxes and fur traders wearing coats made of moose hide embroidered with porcupine quills.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY ARCHIVE

1799-1959

Research Source provides digital access to over 8 million pages of primary source materials selected from the extensive microfilm back catalogue of Adam Matthew Publications. *Church Missionary Society Archive* module provides a rich repository of source materials on the work of this globally influential organisation. CMS activity in the Americas was concentrated in the West Indies and in the Canadian Rockies and Arctic. The “Missions to the Americas” sub-collection of this module consists of these missions’ letterbooks, reports and loose correspondence, and the papers of individual missionaries and catechists working in the Americas.

British Columbia: Original Papers: Correspondence with Bishops Diocese of Athabasca: William Carpenter Bompas, 1877-1878. Bompas was a Church of England clergyman and missionary in northwestern Canada. These journals and letters describe his arrival at and first impressions of Metlakatla, a narrative of his journey there in the winter of 1877, and an account of Christmas at Metlakatla.

British Columbia: Original Papers: Letters, Journals and Papers of missionaries and others: Robert Cunningham, Nass River, 1862-1866. Robert Cunningham was a lay missionary who later turned entrepreneur who founded the town of Port Essington, British Columbia. These papers include his letters from 1863 and 1866 and a journal of his voyage out to Canada from 1862.

North-West Canada Mission: Original Papers: Correspondence re the Colonial Ordination Controversy, 1842. Church correspondence in response to the controversy between Adam Thom and John Smithurst over the authority of the Anglican bishop of Montreal to officiate in Rupert’s Land.

North-West Canada: Original Papers, 1917-1930. These letters and papers from individual missionaries in North-West Canada include letters by Rev. William G. Walton on the First Nations and reindeer in the area east of Hudson and James Bays from 1919, a 1921 account of the life of Charlotte Sarah Canham, who participated in her husband Rev. Thomas Henry Canham’s missionary work, and a 1923 pamphlet on the life conditions of the First Nations.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY PERIODICALS

1804-2009

Founded in 1799 as an Anglican evangelical movement, the CMS has been active across the globe, proving one of the key agents of evangelism in the non-Western world. Documenting missionary work from the 19th to the 21st century, the periodicals include news, journals and reports offering a unique perspective on global history and cultural encounters, including rich material on Anglican missionary work in Canada.

Archdeacon James Hunter papers, 1804-1924. Hunter was a Church of England clergyman, missionary and translator who arrived in Hudson's Bay Territory, Canada, in 1844. He was put in charge of the Cumberland Mission. He worked on translations of prayer books, hymn books and passages from the Bible into Cree. First for the CMS, in 1859 he pioneered a mission in the far north of the country.

"A map of British and Russian North America, distinguishing Rupert's Land", 1854.

Published in *The Church Missionary Intelligencer* in 1854, this map shows "Territories claimed by the Hudson Bay Company, in virtue of the Charter granted to them by King Charles the Second" as well as British and Russian colonial territories.

"The Missionary Society of the Church of England in Canada", 1903. An article in the 1903 *The Church Missionary Intelligencer* discussing the 4th Session of the General Synod of the Canadian Church in September 1902 in Montreal, and the organisation of a new society to carry out missionary work in the Canadian Church.

CMS Awake!, 1904. An issue with articles on the history of missionary work in Canada (particularly North-West Canada and British Columbia), like "Notes on North-West Canada" and "The Great Lone Land: Missionary beginnings in North-West Canada and British Columbia". Some of the articles on missionary work with the First Nations peoples contains offensive terminology and language.



COLONIAL AMERICA

1606-1822

Colonial America makes available all 1,450 volumes of the CO 5 series from The National Archives, UK, covering the period 1606 to 1822. CO 5 consists of the original correspondence between the British government and the governments of the American colonies. 'America' in this collection was Britain's definition of its North American colonies at the time and includes territory in modern-day Canada, with New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, Québec and Ontario all featuring heavily.

Letter from the Governor of Acadia concerning the St. John River and other locations in Nova Scotia and Acadia, 1646.

Letter in Latin enclosed in Thomas Pownall's letter to William Pitt in 1757. From volume CO 5/18 Part 2: Secretary of State: Correspondence with colonial governors, 1757-1758 (Part 2). Digitised as part of Module 2: Towards Revolution.

Letter containing a report of the Battle of Quebec, during which General Wolfe was killed, enclosing the Articles of Capitulation of Quebec, lists of the killed, wounded and missing, and accounts of the ammunition, stores and guns found in the city of Quebec after the surrender, 1759. From volume CO 5/51: Secretary of state: Military Correspondence regarding the French and Indian War, 1759. Digitised as part of Module 2: Towards Revolution.

Canada Paper – articles and objections, c.1771. Finance correspondence in French sent to the Secretary of State, with specific reference to Canada. From volume CO 5/43 Part 2: Miscellaneous papers concerning the American Colonies sent to the Secretary of State, with particular reference to Canada. Digitised as part of Module 3: The American Revolution.

Road plan from New Hampshire to Canada, 1774. A map from volume MPG 1/1013: Road plan from New Hampshire to Canada. Digitised as part of Module 1: Early Settlement, Expansion and Rivalries.

EMPIRE ONLINE

1482-2003

Empire Online brings together rare manuscript, printed and visual primary source materials for the study of empire and its theories, practices and consequences. These materials span across the last five centuries and cover a diverse range of topics and subjects from ships' logs to missionaries in Africa. *Empire Online* includes material from the Glenbow Museum as well as printed books, correspondence, maps and rare manuscripts on Canadian history from a number of other museums and archives.

Map of America and Canada, 1721. A 19th-century map of North America by John Senex described as a "new general atlas, containing a geographical and historical account of all the empires, kingdoms, and other dominions of the world: with the natural history and trade of each country...laid down according to the observations communicated to the English Royal Society".

"A selection from Goldwin Smith's correspondence comprising letters chiefly to and from his English friends, written between the years 1846 and 1910". Selected letters of the British historian and journalist, Goldwin Smith, who moved to Toronto in 1871 and edited the *Canadian Monthly* and founded the *Week* and the *Bystander*.

"The Iroquois Women of Canada", 1901. A chapter on "The Iroquois Women of Canada" by E. Pauline Johnson (Tekahioucoaka) from a printed book *Women of Canada: Their Life and Work*. The book was originally compiled by the National Council of Women of Canada at the request of Sydney Fisher, the Minister of Agriculture, for distribution at the Paris International Exhibition, 1900.

"Legends by Blackfoot school children at Old Sun Residential School", 1954. Traditional First Nations literature written by school children at the Old Sun Residential School. *Blackfoot Indian Legends, 1954*, contains stories with titles like "The Man who took a Wolf Eye", "A pinto pony", "The good and bad boys" and "(Ma-be) The old man". Sourced from the Glenbow Museum.

FIRST NATIONS NEWSPAPERS

1828-2016

American Indian Newspapers (First Nations Newspapers) is a robust collection of print journalism from First Nations peoples of North America over more than 9,000 individual editions from 1828-2016. The 45 unique titles also include bi-lingual and Indigenous-language editions, such as Hawaiian, Cherokee and Navajo languages. Below is a list of titles published in what is now Canada; others in the collection will contain news relating to groups within Canada.

The Indian (1885-1886). Established by Peter Edmund Jones (Kahkewaquonaby), a Mississauga Ojibwa chief. The first newspaper to be published by a First Nations Canadian, *The Indian* was circulated across Ontario's Indian Reserves and intended to inform the First Nations people about Canadian legislation.

Caribou News (1987-1991). Published under the auspices of the Beverly and Kaminuriak Caribou Management Board with the aim to contribute to the management and protection of the local caribou herds.

Ashigiamuk (1878-1888). Edited by missionary and Bishop of Caledonia, William Ridley, *Ashigiamuk* [*The sunbeam*]: *Shaonshkgum Metlakatla* was written entirely in the Tsimshian language (Sm'algyax).

Kamloops Wawa (1891-1901). An Oblate Catholic missionary newspaper published for the First Nations people of southern interior British Columbia. Founded by French-born Father JMR Le Jeune from the back of his Kamloops Indian Reserve church and written in Chinuk Wawa, the purpose of the publication was to teach literacy and Catholicism to local First Nations communities.

Secwepemc News (1983-2002). Published by the Shuswap Nation, the *Secwepemc News* focused primarily on events within the Secwepemc Territory in British Columbia. Launched in 1983, it was – at its height – available at over 200 outlets.

The Caribou (1982-1992). Published by the Newfoundland Federation of Indians, *The Caribou* referred to itself as "the voice of the Newfoundland MICMAC" [Mi'kmaq].

THE FIRST WORLD WAR

1900-1939

From personal collections and rare printed material, to military files, ephemera and artwork, *First World War Portal* highlights the experiences of soldiers, civilians and governments on both sides of the conflict and in multiple theatres of war. Covering an array of international perspectives in four thematic modules, the database includes material from Canadian Memorial Hill 62, Canadian War Museum, Glenbow Museum and McMaster University Library, as well as plenty of additional documents on Canadian service personnel from international archives.

Bell Family Letters, 1915-1922. This letter collection from Glenbow Museum contains personal letters of Aubrey and Raymond Bell, who served in the Canadian Expeditionary Force. The collection also includes service records, newspaper clippings and correspondence with the Bell family after Aubrey goes missing in action (and tragically later reported dead).

"Canadian War Photographer at the Somme", 1916. Visual items in the Memory Wall secondary feature highlight key documents that recount individual stories of the First World War. This item is an article by a Canadian war photographer describing the difficulties of photography at the Battle of the Somme in 1916. The article appeared in the picture periodical *Canada in Khaki*.

Photographs of Canadian Memorial Hill 62. The Sanctuary Wood Museum (Hill 62) is a private museum which contains an area of preserved trenches in the Ypres Salient, Belgium, left as they were in 1918. These photographs of Canadian Memorial Hill 62 show one of seven sites selected by the Canadian Battlefield Monument Commission to commemorate Canadian participation in the First World War.

Canadian Corps: Map of Approximate Situation, Evening 9th June 1916. This map shows the German attack on Mount Sorrel and Sanctuary Wood in June 1916. The Canadian/British Front Line is shown in brown, the "New German Front Line" in red and the "Original German Front Line" as a broken red line. Sourced from Canadian War Museum.

FRONTIER LIFE

1650-1920

Frontier Life: Borderlands, Settlement & Colonial Encounters captures the experiences of people living on the edge of European settlement across the frontiers of North America, Africa, Australia and New Zealand. Through a huge array of digitized primary source materials, the database documents the interaction between new arrivals and indigenous peoples, and the results of these encounters: the creation of new states and trade networks, internal migration, and the marginalisation and decline of indigenous peoples. The geographical spread of these documents allows users to focus on a particular region, such as Canada, while viewing it within a wider global, comparative context.

Rev. John West Journal, 1820-1823. "The British North West American Indians, with Free Thoughts on the Red River Settlement" is the diary of Reverend John West, a chaplain to the Hudson's Bay Company. It details his work with First Nations peoples, daily life and landscapes.

Edgar Dewdney Papers, 1861-1908. The Edgar Dewdney papers consist of correspondence, reports, appointments, speeches, diaries and news clippings pertaining to the Dewdney Trail and his early career in British Columbia as Lieutenant-Governor, Minister of the Interior and Indian Commissioner of the North-West Territories.

The Cochrane Rancho Company Ltd documents, 1881-1885. A set of notebooks, diaries and letters from the Glenbow Museum that offer an insight into the running of a Canadian ranch in the 19th century.

Edwards, Gardiner Family Papers, 1860s-1945. This sub-collection from the Glenbow Museum contains the papers of Henrietta Muir Edwards, a prominent member of the women's rights movement in Canada. It includes letters, diaries, photographs and a published essay, Legal Status of Women in Canada (1924).

FOOD AND DRINK IN HISTORY

1514-1980

From feast to famine, the story of food and drink is a unique lens through which to view social and cultural history. The materials in this collection illustrate the deep links between food and identity, politics, power, gender, race, and socio-economic status, as well as charting key issues such as agriculture, nutrition, and food production. The Seagram Collections from Hagley Museum & Library contain a rich selection of annual reports, product profiles, marketing studies and pamphlets advertising Canadian whisky blends and flagship brands, providing an overview of Seagram's business history.

Culinary menu: Canada, 1914-1967. Menu collection, including 1960s menus for the Wawa Motor Hotel in Ontario and for the Tunisian Pavilion, the Italian Pavilion and the Berlin-Restaurant in Montréal, Québec. The collection forms part of the Janice Bluestein Longone Culinary Archive from the University of Michigan.

Canadian Whisky - Crown Royal: Royal Visit, c. 1939-1953. Features excerpts from issues of the *Montreal Standard* providing a pictorial tribute to King George VI and Queen Elizabeth's 1939 visit to Canada, an event which Seagram marked by introducing their new 'Crown Royal' Canadian whisky. Also includes Crown Royal ephemera in celebration of Elizabeth II's coronation.

Annual report 1974-1976. Originally a distiller of Canadian whisky based in Waterloo, Ontario, Seagram was once the largest owner of alcoholic beverage lines in the world. This highly visual business report from the mid-1970s contains a long "Essay on Wine", financial reviews, Directors' report to shareholders, a report on the production of Seagram's whisky blends, including the flagship Seagram VO blend, and much more.

1944 import programme: bacon, Oct 1943 - Dec 1944. World War Two papers originating in branches once part of Britain's Economics Division and its successor branches. These papers focus on the import programme of bacon from Canada to the UK and the revision of their previous "Bacon agreement".



GLOBAL COMMODITIES

1223-2013

Exploring world history through the story of global commodities and the way in which these transformed the world, *Global Commodities: Trade, Exploration & Cultural Exchange* focuses on fifteen significant commodities whose stories are often intertwined: chocolate, coffee, cotton, fur, oil, opium, porcelain, silver and gold, spices, sugar, tea, timber, tobacco, wheat, and wine and spirits. The digitized Canadian content includes rare printed and manuscript materials connected to the history of wheat and oil from the Glenbow Museum and records from The Hudson's Bay Company Archives.

FUR. The Hudson's Bay Company Archives shed light on the history of fur trade in Canada, from correspondence between trading posts and the Company in London to records of fur prices and detailed accounts of interaction with the First Nations peoples. See, for example, the original 17th-century manuscript journals of Pierre Radisson on his exploration of Canada.

GOLD. Maps of gold fields and accounts of gold and silver rushes in Canada form part of a global story of gold changing the world. Highlights include a guide to Yukon Gold Fields by the successful J. I. Clements, who made his fortune at Klondike, and Mad Rush for Gold in the Frozen North, an account of the tragic journey of 18 men, led by Arthur Dietz to the Klondike. Dietz returned only with four of his men, two of whom lost their sight during the expedition.

TOBACCO. Highlights of the rich material on tobacco consumption in Canada include this early 20th-century advert, "Smoke Empire Tobacco", by artist Frank E. Page, issued by the Empire Marketing Board with decorative heraldry of Canada. See also this 1558 printed book by André Thevet, Les Singlaritez de la France Antarctique, which compiles sailors', explorers' and tradesmen's early accounts of encounters in America in French, including descriptions of tobacco smoking in Canada and Brazil.

WHEAT. Business correspondence, statistics, briefs, reports and marketing materials for Alberta Wheat Pool tells the story of Canada's first wheat-farmer co-operatives. Read these alongside the correspondence of Alfred Rawlins, founder of the Alberta Farmer's Cooperative Elevator Company and active promoter of Canada's grain marketing system.

GENDER: IDENTITY AND SOCIAL CHANGE

1778-2014

Essential primary sources documenting the changing representations and lived experiences of gender roles and relations from the 19th century to the present, this expansive collection offers sources for the study of women's suffrage, the feminist movement, the men's movement, employment, education, the body, the family, and government and politics. Ten sub-collections of papers have been included from the Glenbow Museum, as well as a selection of printed books from the library collection.

Diaries kept by Henrietta Muir Edwards during her "Grand Tour" of Europe, 1867.

Consists of diaries kept by the Canadian women's rights activist during her "Grand Tour" of Europe, when she visited Glasgow, London, Paris, Rome, Venice and Florence accompanied by her father and/or Uncle James. Compare the original diaries to transcripts also digitized from Glenbow Museum.

Louise McKinney's copy of the book *Women of Canada*, 1930. Part of Louise Crummy McKinney fonds, *Women of Canada* "tells briefly about Canadian women from the Atlantic to the Pacific who graciously and capably are playing a part in the mitigation of suffering, fostering equality of opportunity and substituting cultural and spiritual values for material standards".

Men's Canadian Club of Calgary.

correspondence and minutes, 1956. Part of the Men's Movement theme in the collection, most of the letters and minutes here refer to membership procedures, elections of Club officials and talks arranged for members during the year 1955. The development of science, aviation, and chemical industries in Canada and employment opportunities are also prominent topics.

Maude Riley, "Vocational Training" speech, c.1940. Riley, the teacher, reformer and women's rights activist, gave this speech on women's vocational training at the Kiwanis Club. Her speech touched on the role of vocational training in education, vocations for girls and the necessity of linking learning with labor. Part of the Maude and Harold Riley fonds at the Glenbow Museum.

LEISURE, TRAVEL AND MASS CULTURE

1850-1980

Leisure, Travel and Mass Culture: The History of Tourism presents a multi-national journey through well-known, little-known and far-flung destinations unlocked for the average traveller between 1850 and the 1980s. Guidebooks and brochures, periodicals, travel agency correspondence, photographs and personal travel journals provide unique insight into the expansion, accessibility and affordability of tourism for the masses and the evolution of some of the most successful travel agencies in the world.

Niagara Falls, 1789-1993. Many eyewitness descriptions from the great era of the 19th-century American "Grand Tourist" on their way through New York and into Canada can be read in these travel journals. A favourite sketching spot for decades, Niagara also became a focal point for amateur and professional photographers alike with the development of more widely available photographic technology.

"Elise Charlotte Otté and President John Quincy Adams in Canada, 1843" is an article introducing Otté's diaries recounting her American "Grand Tour" with John Quincy Adams in 1843, which can be read in the database. The article forms a part of our carefully curated "Eyewitness Travels" feature.

The Canadian Guide-Book, 1891. A guidebook by Sir Charles G.D. Roberts described as "the tourist's and sportsman's guide to eastern Canada and Newfoundland, including full descriptions of routes, cities, points of interest, summer resorts, fishing places, etc. in eastern Ontario, the Muskoka district, the St. Lawrence region, the Lake St. John country, the maritime provinces, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland."

Brochure, "Personally Escorted All Expense De Luxe Tours Saguenay River and Eastern Canada Operated by the Canada Steamship Lines", 1937. Officially founded in 1913, the Canada Steamship Lines tourist business really took off in the 1920s, with a reputation for beautiful lake cruises and quaint hotels like the Manoir Richelieu and Hotel Tadoussac. From the papers of the traveler, poet and playwright Frances Wells Shaw.

MEDICAL SERVICES AND WARFARE

1850-1970

From the beginning of the Crimean War to the discovery of penicillin, *Medical Services and Warfare* gathers material from multiple conflicts to build a picture of the experience and development of medical practice as influenced by the wars of the late 19th century to World War Two. Focusing on the influenza epidemic of 1918 and subsequent outbreaks, this collection digitizes papers from the Canadian Department of Health and the Canadian Department of National Health and Welfare from Library and Archives Canada, covering topics from the cleaning and quarantine of freight ships to government reports and correspondence tackling the crisis.

Letters of a Canadian stretcher bearer, 1918.

Collection of printed letters by a Canadian stretcher bearer on the Western Front. Includes comments on the sinking of SS *Arabic*, rations, dead left unburied, kicking gas shells and jealousy over wages.

"Wards of the State. Training in motor mechanics for discharged Canadian soldiers", 1918. A magazine article on Canada's program for rehabilitation of soldiers after the First World War, published in *The Autocar* in July 1918. Includes black and white photographs of disabled soldiers at re-education facilities in Canada.

Florence Nightingale's report on Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal (with drawings), 1888-1889.

Florence Nightingale's drawings of Royal Victoria Hospital Montreal, contained within her plans for Montreal Hospital in her letters to Sir Douglas Strutt Galton and her personal correspondence on the plans for Montreal General Hospital with Dr John Sutherland during the Crimean War.

White Star Line papers, 1923-1928.

Correspondence and papers relating to the White Star Line Canadian service from the Canadian Department of Health funds regarding an outbreak of influenza and quarantine regulations.

MIGRATION TO NEW WORLDS

1800-1980

Set against a backdrop of colonial expansion, industrial progress and global conflict, *Migration to New Worlds* tells the stories of individuals and families who risked everything to build new lives in North America and Australasia between 1800 and 1980. The resource includes extensive material on migration to Canada sourced from Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21, Glenbow Museum and Library and Archives Canada, shedding light on the life of immigrants in Canada and their reasons for emigration. The resource also contains interactive research features like the Grosse Île narrative, which tells the story of Canada's 19th-century quarantine station.

Grosse Île Island Narrative. An interactive map tells the story of Grosse Île, Québec. Active from 1832 to 1937, Grosse Île was the most significant entry point for emigrants to Canada in the 19th century and acted as a quarantine station, inspecting passengers for signs of ill health and dealing with diseases such as cholera, smallpox and typhus.

The Alexander Begg fonds, 1842-1914. Begg came to Ontario in 1846 and, in 1872, was appointed Emigration Commissioner in Scotland, persuading thousands of crofters to settle in Canada. His diaries and correspondence from the Glenbow Museum record his daily life and official duties, like assisting the Dominion Government to define the Canada-Alaska border.

Oral histories. Oral histories from the Canadian Museum of Immigration at Pier 21 shed light on migration experiences and first impressions of Canada from war brides, political refugees, displaced persons, and others. In one oral history, Hanns Skoutajan recounts arriving from Czechoslovakia via Britain in 1939. His family slipped out of Austria after the German invasion of the Sudetenland and boarded a Cunard liner for Canada from England.

John Wiita memoirs, 1917-1978. A personal account from John Wiita, a Finnish Socialist who came to the United States aged 17. He fled to Ontario and set up a Finnish Canadian labour press when the U.S. introduced the draft and anti-socialist legislation in 1917.

SERVICE NEWSPAPERS OF WORLD WAR TWO

1939-1948

Service Newspapers of World War Two contains an extensive range of both rare and well-known wartime publications for soldiers serving in major theatres around the world. Publications are included from many key nations involved in the conflict; 16 publications originate from Canada. In addition to maintaining the men's morale and helping to create an atmosphere of solidarity, journalism played a vital role in keeping the servicemen informed about events in their unit and immediate locality, as well as delivering news from home and about the war at large. Many newspapers were written by the servicemen themselves, while others were sanctioned by senior staff with a more official agenda.

The Maple Leaf, 1944-1946. *The Maple Leaf* was launched in Naples in January 1944 as a dedicated newspaper for Canadian forces, with a later edition appearing in June in Caen following the invasion of Normandy. First printed weekly, then daily, it offered news and sports reports from Canada alongside stories and editorials produced by military writers and war correspondents, as well as regular cartoons like *Herbie*.

Kaki: L'hebdo de l'Armée, 1943-1944. French-language newspaper published in Ottawa for the *Directorat des Services Spéciaux* sous la direction du *Ministère de la Défense Nationale*. Includes front line news, soldier experiences and entertainment.

CANOCC: the only Canadian Newspaper in Germany, 1945-1946. Consisting of eight issues published in Uetersen, Germany, during the Allied occupation, *CANOCC* was a weekly publication for the officers and men of the 126th Wing of the Royal Canadian Air Force.

21 Army Group Medical Gazette, 1945. Four issues describing health and medicine in the army, from hospitals, wounds, sepsis and dysentery to medical care after D-Day. In the article "Psychiatric Reflections", Major R. J. Phillips discusses terminology for soldier mental health problems and describes several cases he has encountered.



WORLD'S FAIRS

1851-1967

World's Fairs: A Global History of Expositions digitizes primary source material from hundreds of fairs – a vital collection for students of globalisation, imperialism, anthropology, mass communication, design, and more. 12 case studies offer a comprehensive insight into the fair, from the earliest planning stages to the legacy it leaves behind. Expo '67 Montreal is one of these case studies. The expansive fair site consisted of the Cité-du-Havre, Île Sainte-Hélène and Île Notre-Dame, all connected by the specially built Expo Express. At 988.7 acres, it is one of the largest exposition sites in history.

Cold War tensions, 1967. Around 60 foreign nations participated in '67 Expo Montreal, and the USSR and US pavilions were amongst the most popular (the USSR pavilion on Île Notre-Dame sat opposite the US pavilion on the Île Sainte-Hélène). The USSR pavilion celebrated the 50th anniversary of the Russian Revolution and was the fair's most extravagant exhibit, costing 15 million dollars. The US pavilion's geodesic dome, designed by Buckminster Fuller, has since become one of the most famous Expo buildings in history and still stands today as Montreal's Biosphere.

[Interactive site plan of 1967 Expo '67 Montreal](#). An interactive site plan enables users to view images of key pavilions and exhibits at Montreal in context.

[The Labyrinth pavilion, 1967](#). The experimental fusion of visual technologies in the Labyrinth pavilion was one of the reasons why Expo '67 became known as "celluloid city" and its preoccupation with film technologies.

[Official souvenir guide, 1986 Expo '86 Vancouver](#). A guide to Expo '86 Vancouver with images, a map and a welcome message from the then Prime Minister, Brian Mulroney. The theme of the fair was 'Transportation and Communication: World in Motion - World in Touch'. Opened by Mulroney, Prince Charles and Princess Diana, Expo '86, was to be the last World's Fair held in North America.

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I could not have done my research nearly so extensively without access to the Adam Matthew database, and I know from experience in paper archives that it allowed for far greater speed and efficacy than would have been otherwise possible.

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