**PROCEEDINGS**

Being a report of the 35th Annual Museum Studies Course held by the Organization of Military Museums of Canada Inc.,(OMMC) in conjunction with the 29th Annual US Army Museum System Training Course, in Quebec City from 5 to 9 September, 2001, at Loews Hotel Le Concorde. This report is a compendium of notes taken by Arlene Doucette and MCpl L. Karoles.

**Tuesday 4 September, 2001** - **Registration Day**

Registration began in earnest on 4 September at the hotel. Most American participants were lodged there while many of the Canadians stayed in the new barracks of the Naval Reserve Headquarters. This conference was a great experience. I had never been to this historical and beautiful city and I was anxious to get out and see the sites. The first night, I went out with the organizers of the conference (my colleagues) and tried mussels for the first time. In the days that followed, I took the opportunity to look around before meeting the tour bus in the afternoons. I mostly visited the old city of Quebec. Having just returned from Europe 6 month earlier, I found a similarity to the close quarters and cobble stone streets. I loved the architecture and shops. I tried frozen maple syrup on a stick. For just $1.25 I took a Funiculaire up the hill to the hotel Château Frontenac. I was the guide for the "Blue Bus". I had a combination of Canadian and American guests. We had a lot of fun and I look forward to doing it again.

**Wednesday 5 September, 2001**

**Regiment Les Voltigeurs de Québec Armoury**

There is a courtyard in front of the Armoury that has a great garden with paths to walk on while admiring the flowers or reading the inscriptions on the monuments. The Short and Wallick monument represents the great fire of 1889 that destroyed the lower city. R22eR monuments honour all Vandoos killed in war or Peacekeeping duties. A statue of a solitary soldier stands on a pedestal depicting the Regiment des Voltigeurs de Quebec. They made Quebec City their home base in 1862 as the 9th Regiment. During the North‑West rebellion of 1885, they were sent to guard the city of Calgary. They were the very first regiment to play the National Anthem, O CANADA. The drill hall was built in 1882 and inside there is a museum which includes weaponry, medals and uniforms dedicated to the Voltigeurs. Units of Base Valcartier had on display the Iltis, the Coyote and a Command Post Van as well as many of the weapons the Canadian Forces use today.

**Provincial Parliament**

It was once hoped this would be Canada's capital building. Now it is the home of the Quebec National Assembly. The tour guide led us through security into the main hall. Pictures of former Prime Ministers lined the walls. Up a great staircase leading to the chamber is a large stained glass mosaic of images symbolizing Quebec's heritage. French, Scottish, English and Irish are all depicted in this picture. The only room open to us was the blue room. This is where members of the assembly conduct their debates and pass legislation.

**Remembrance Ceremony**

Following our visit to the National Assembly we crossed the Grande Allée to the cenotaph, where all course participants gathered for a memorial service led by the Padre from Base Valcartier. The Last Post was played by a young Leading Seaman, a bugler from the Naval Headquarters. A large wreath was laid by LCol MacKay and MCpl Karoles of DHH. We then returned to the hotel for lunch.

**OMMC Annual General Meeting**

**Presidents Opening Remarks**

LCol Mackay gave a welcome to new members, representatives from the Canadian War Museum, and particpants from Australia and Argentina. He indicated it has been a busy year for the OMMC, with the launch of the National Inventory of Canadian Military Memorials web site; an invitation to participate in the Canadian Museum Association conference, plus hosting the conference banquet at Cartier Square drill hall; the estabishment of an Award program (OMMC Award Plan) still in its growth stage and which is advertised on the OMMC web site. Michel Litalien took over as Treasurer from Keith Inches.

**Remembrance of Deceased Members**

A minute of silence was observed for Steven Pallas, Alan Pope, and Peter Pym-Hember.

**Minutes, OMMC General Meeting, 17 July 2000, Kingston**

Vince Brown, seconded by Rachel Poirier, moved that the Minutes, which were previously distributed, be adopted. Carried, no discussion.

**Treasurers Report**

Michel Litalien gave an overview of the financial statement for the year 2000.

Q: Lcol Gilles Bissonnette (Retd) asked that the budget balance sheet be distributed before the meeting rather than with conference registration package, as has been requested in previous years.

Q: MGEN Bourgeois (Retd) commented that there was no information available on the 2001 budget and asked if it was to be approved now or later.

A: Michel Litalien There are too many changes and it would have been too difficult to keep an updated version for presentation to the conference today.

**Appointment of Auditors for the year 2001.**

Executive Director Don Carrington moved that the firm of Schwartz, Levitsky, Feldman be appointed auditors for the year 2001. Seconded by Maj Litalien. Motion carried.

**Executive Directors Report (distributed in the registration package)**

Q: LCol Bissonnette- Do we have more money to invest in the war memorials project?

A: LCol Mackay- The site is up and running on the DHH website and DHH is currently maintaining the site. There is currently a backlog on memorials to add and the amount of money needed from the OMMC to finish the site is currently unknown.

Q: LCol Bissonnette- Are we richer or poorer this year?

A: LCol Mackay We are doing well this year, so far so good.

**Elections**

John Pike presented the list of six nominations one nomination per vacancy therefore no elections were necessary.The Nominating Chairman introduced the new executive and Board members:

President; LCol Dan Mackay: Vice President; Brian Nelson: Secretary; Vince Brown: and three Directors at Large: Bill Mackay; Don Pearsons, and Jeff Brace.

LCol Mackay called for a nomination of a Member at Large for the Nomination Committee - Marilyn Gurney was nominated by LCol Carrington, seconded by Jack Pike , motion passed.

**Report on OMMC 2002**

CFB Borden is hoping to have facilities available to host the conference in 2003. Bill Mackay wants Saskatoon next year with a North West Rebellion theme. The floor is still open for bids and Calgary is a possibility for 2005.

**Other Business & Reports**

(a) Joe Geurts, CEO of the Canadian War Museum explained the new Artefact Exchange Program, designed as a swap shop for the CWM and OMMC museums and hosted on the OMMC website. Each member of the OMMC can list artefacts available to other museums or request items needed. The Program is accessible only by OMMC member museums and will require a passcode. It will not be available to collectors or retailers. A screen presentation was provided by Jeffrey Poissant of Evolving Media and Design on how the program will work.

(b) Joe Geurts then gave a briefing on the current situation of the CWM. Currently they have made a short list of architects and the request for proposal has gone out. The winner will be announced at the end of October. The site chosen is Lebreton Flats where a 185,000-200,000 net square foot building is to be constructed, increasing available space by fifty percent from the current site. If all goes according to plan, ground will be broken by September 2002. Tentatively the opening is set for May 8, 2005, to coincide with the 60th anniversary of the end of the war in Europe.

(c) Capt (N) Ted Daly (Retd), a board member of the Juno Beach Centre Association, provided a

presentation to make the group more aware of the project. There is a need for a comprehensive Canadian Second World War museum outside of Canada. The idea started with a group of Canadian veterans following the events commemorating the 50th anniversary of D-Day. The site chosen is at Courseulles- sur-Mer where the Royal Winnipeg Rifles landed. The estimated cost is $6.1 million . Wal-Mart is the major corporate sponsor. Heritage Canada has promised $45,000 and the Canadian Government will contribute approximately $200,000. The French government has just contributed a large, but as yet undisclosed, amount and it is hoped this will trigger a larger donation from the Canadian government. The museum will cover all aspects of Canadian involvement, including Army, Navy, and Air Force, and the home front. The museum will not be based on artefacts and memorabilia but information technology, aimed at educating youth. The opening is planned for 6 June 2002. More information and a virtual museum are available at www.junobeach.org

The meeting was terminated following this presentation.

**Directorate of History and Heritage Annual Museums Meeting**

At the head table: LCol Dan Mackay, representing Dr. Serge Bernier; and Dan Potvin, CF Museums Staff Officer. LCol Mackay opened the meeting and welcomed participants

**Minutes of last History and Heritage Board Meeting**

Questions referring to last years Minutes:

Q: What is the new formula referred to in last years minutes under A ?

A: (D. Potvin) Funding is available (Asker acknowledged he had misread the item)

Q: Can we assume no major changes for museums getting money now?

A: (D. Potvin) Yes.

Q: (Marilyn Gurney) Is there a separate application to be filled out to apply for money?

A: (D. Potvin) Yes, there is a separate application than the regular budget submission.

Q: The search function of the database is not working well. Is this problem being addressed?

A: (D. Potvin) We are aware of the problem and we are working on a solution. The database is a work in progress which is constricted by funding.

**Current status of Canadian Conservation Institute Reports**

(No discussion)

**Update in CFAMS, Appendix C, attached**

(No discussion)

**Call for Agenda Items 1328-01 (DHH 5) 12 July, 2001**

The CFB Gagetown Military Museum (Marce Richard) submitted three items;

a) Staff visits- proposes that the staff of museums in Eastern Canada visit each other and to submit a report of their visit to DHH.

b) Gradations of Museums- can we produce a gradation of museums that can be used by the museums to identify themselves to their public, ie., the layman in uniform. (Specifically something to refer to in terms of size)

Answer (Potvin): This is something to discuss further and which needs to be presented to the CF Museums Committee. (Mackay): That initiative should come from CF Museums Committee.

c) Museum Staffing- Whose responsibility is it that museums are properly staffed? A guideline is necessary to indicate that a certain size museum needs a certain amount of staff, so there is something to refer to when requesting staff.

Answer (Mackay)- Most museums arent big enough to have this issue. (Potvin)- We could include in CFP266 the staffing requirements corresponding to museum size.

Q: Which camp does RMC Museum fall within (Army, Navy, Air Force)?

A: (Mackay): You belong to Adm HR-Mil under Gen. Couture

**DDSAL presentation- Paulette Potvin**

Regimental Museums- AIG messages are being faxed individually to regimental museums. DDSAL have started doing audits, especially for weapons. Twelve museums were done last year. A major problem is that people dont know how to properly record weapons. Delays caused because of system changes requiring NATO stock numbers. A guide is now provided on how to report weapons.

MIUSR Report

Q: How often do inert certificates have to be issued?

A: Will have to check

Q: How is value determined?

A: Market value. Also: You cannot exchange Crown property on the OMMC website Exchange Program (except from one CF museum to another), and DDSAL permission is required. Additionally you cannot have a weapon destroyed without DDSAL permission, and permission from DDSAL is required *before* the weapon is destroyed (or de-accessioned).

**Radiation Safety Program presentation- Capt. Sandy Chess**

An introduction was given by LCol Mackay. Capt. Chess is producing a survey of radioactive artifacts in museums. A presentation was given with Robert Barker from the Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission (CNSC).

Outline: Background: In the 1930s -1960s radium-based luminescent paint was used extensively and may be present in watches, aircraft gauges, etc. Over time, the phosphor breaks down and paint oxidizes and flakes off. The greatest hazard is from ingestion of radium dust particles from open instruments. There is also potential exposure to gamma radiation if many dials are together.

The Director General Nuclear Safety (DGNS) has become aware of the presence of historical items containing radium luminescent paint. DGNS has initiated a plan to deal with the problem. An explanation of what constitutes radiation was given, and the 27 Feb 2001 Interim Awareness Guideline memorandum which provides DHH with general guidelines was explained. Capt Chess is visiting all museums to do an inventory of radioactive materials.

Robert Barker advised that CNSC was preceded by The Atomic Energy Control Board of Canada. CNSC has an increased ability to control the legacy of hazards from this industry. Efforts will be placed on controlling hazards based on where hazards are greatest. Licensing is required for companies who open instruments containing hazardous materials. Information programs are targeted on the civilian museum community; collectors and Legions; aviators (mainly civil aviation and private owners); and the general public. DND is way ahead and will continue onsite visits; compiling the inventory; assisting current artefact displays; and co-ordinating input

Conclusion: There is a need for more manageable control, and DND and CNSC must work together on a joint approach

Comments and questions: As a heads up for everyone, Trenton has been unofficially visited and cost of cleanup is high (c. $22,000).

**Boat Cruise**

Following our visit to the Naval Headquarters Museum, which chronicles naval activity on the St Lawrence River, a boat cruise on the river offered the perfect opportunity for all to gather and visit with old friends and make new acquaintances. The cruise travelled from the docks below the Old City up the St. Lawrence River to the Chaudière River and back, giving passengers the beautiful view of Quebec City and the surrounding landscape. After a unique presentation on ships camouflage during the Second World War, live jazz music was provided by the HMCS Montcalm band.

**Thursday, 6 September 2001**

**Disaster Planning**

This lecture was given by Michael OMalley and France Rémillard, of the Centre de conservation du Québec

France Rémillard:

Why are we here? It is part of our mandate to disseminate information of preventative conservation to raise awareness by presenting examples of disasters and define basic measures of disaster prevention and preparedness. The main objective of disaster planning is to save lives but many emergency plans stop at this.

Quiz:

- Have you made a risk assessment? -Do you have a written disaster plan?

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
|  | **Emergency** | **Disaster** |
| **Probability** | high | low |
| **Impact** | minor | catastrophic |
| **Denial** | moderate | high |

Examples of disasters are natural disasters; technological disasters; man-made disasters such as:

June 1988- Church of St. François de lIle dOrleans, d.1734, burned after being hit by a car. Only the stone walls remained.

Nov. 1992- Windsor Castle burned

Nov. 1994- Parliament of Britain burned

July 1996- Saguenay- Lac St. Jean flood

1997- fire at Green Gables, Cavendish, PEI

1998 - Ice storm, Montreal- Museum of Lachine flooded after pipes burst. Biosphere damaged by falling ice.

Disaster avoided- 9 Jan 2001- a fire at Independence Hall, Boston, was contained by automatic sprinklers.

Consequences of disaster can be:- loss of principal activity;- financial cost of recovery;- insurance premiums rise;- damage to the museums reputation;- employee morale falls.

Denial: We think that: - these things only happen to others; -museums are not exposed to risk;

- prevention is too expensive -BUT- prevention is cheap, **recovery** is expensive

Michael OMalley:

Four parts of a disaster plan are: 1) Prevention, 2) Preparedness, 3) Response to Crisis, 4) Recovery. Today we will focus on the first two, prevention and preparedness.

Prevention:

-identify risks

-identify probabilities

-establish priorities for corrective measures

Measuring and balancing risk:

-identify level of protection needed

-determine acceptable levels of risk

-assess current levels of risk.

Detailed risk assessment:

-carry out a detailed survey for potential hazards and check buildings and their environment

Fire damage is the most common- there are 100 museum fires in the US every year, and 200 library fires every year. Causes include faulty electrical wiring, arson, heating equipment, cooking equipment, open flame/ torches during renovations, smoking, play, and natural causes.

Risk assessment- Fire Hazards

- building material systems

-zones of dangerous activity

-dangerous material and collections

Risk assessment- Probability

-fire, water damage; winter power failure; natural disasters; civil unrest

Risk Assessment- Prioritizing

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
|  | **1** | **2** | **3** |
| **Probability** | not likely | likely | very likely |
| **Risk level** | small | substantial | catastrophic |
| **Mitigation cost** | expensive | moderate | inexpensive |

Corrective measures that are taken at CCQ

First Priority: - install water detectors and install chemical spill cleanup equipment

Second Priority- clean up oil drips

Prevention:

General corrective measures include establishing policy and procedures; providing training for staff and relocating critical collections

Fire: Specific corrective measures include; installation of detection and suppression system; installing fire doors and walls; installing ground fault circuit interrupters; regular maintenance and inspections

France Rémillard:

Security in three steps: early detection; alarm transmission (to fire department for example); adequate and targeted response

Security systems:

Fire:-smoke detectors -ionization detectors -heat detectors Fire progresses very rapidly. (Chart shown to illustrate this point)

Does your fire protection rest on portable fire extinguishers?-70% of fires start when museums are unoccupied.

Does your fire protection rest on the proximity of the fire department? -Sprinkler systems are always on the spot and will work directly on the source. Sprinklers use 135-180 gallons of water compared to the fire departments use of approximately 2250 gallons of water.

Choice of automatic fire suppression systems can include:-standard (water and pipes)-dry pipe (no water in pipe, water valve opened separately) -on/off (automatic turn off when temperature goes down in room) -water mist -halocarbons

Video clip was shown: *Culture Shock: Fire Protection for Historical and Cultural Property* (Boston University, 1996)

Water damage can be caused by pipe leaks, structural leaks, firefighting, floods.

Three steps in fire control are :1) detection 2) alarm transmission 3) response

Water (i.e. Flood) Emergencies

A Connected Water Detector should be installed. Options are limited once water has infiltrated.

The first step is to turn off the water entry valve. If time permits, cover the stacks, move objects in areas of flooding/potential flooding, and raise objects that cannot be moved.

Prevention of Water Damage: -is the building on a flood plain? -does the building have a basement? -if so, what is stored there? -is there a sump pump?

Security is everybodys business:-implement rules and discipline -select electronic alarm systems

Theft and Vandalism: -rarely end up as disaster -Prevention is the most you can do. -Install security devices -Control access- Keys should be specific (one key/door). Restrict key duplication. Keep a log of who has keys. Other measures that can be taken: -regular inspections and maintenance -implement policies and procedures -proper staff training

**Preparedness** (Second Part of Disaster Planning)

Emergency Response Procedures:

evacuation; fire; flood; natural disaster; power failure; vandalism; civil unrest

Human Resources:

emergency response team; staff telephone tree; local police and fire departments; insurance company; mutual aid agreements; service suppliers (ie. movers, cleaners, conservators)

Material Resources:

emergency supplies and equipment; communication equipment; on site work and storage areas; off-site work and storage areas

Inventory Lists and Priorities:

inventory of collections; lists and locations of important objects; administrative documents.

Mutual Aid Agreements:

Why? Pooling resources, catalyst for creating a disaster plan

Who? Nearby institutions

What? Supplies, services, storage space

**Response** (Third Part of Disaster Planning (not going into detail on this part or the next)

-Immediate care for people, collections, and property

-Predetermines response procedures

-Prevent casualties and further damage

-Consider health and safety issues

**Recovery Process** (Fourth Part of Disaster Planning)

-Emergency Response Team

-Salvage Techniques

-Stabilization of Collections

SUMMARY

Raise awareness; Get the support needed; Create a plan; Identify needs and prioritize

Information Resources

Bibliography was made available (handed out)

Books and articles include the following

Internet sites: FEMA www.fema.gov

COOL www.palimpsest.sanford.edu/bytopic/disasters

NFPA www.nfpa.org

MSN www.museum-security.org

Disaster plans and Templates: Ball and Jones; CCQ; COOL; California Preservation Clearinghouse

Videos,Wheel Documents- disaster preparedness tools

Questions:

Q: Are there guidelines on steam heat systems and what to do when pipes break?

A: Install water detectors, have staff know where entry valve for water is so it can be turned off quickly in case of emergency.

**THE MILITARY ROLE OF QUEBEC CITY IN THE 20TH CENTURY**

Dr. Serge Bernier, Director History and Heritage, National Defence Canada

**Introduction**

Like all the cities of the world, especially those that have a little history, Quebec City consists of a number of layers superimposed on one another. In the case that we are considering here, what we have is a reasonably well-preserved, and in many cases well-restored, site, and this means that the older layers are almost as visible as more recent layers. However, regardless of the level at which we are looking, we shall inevitably encounter a military presence. It is this military aspect of the life of this city and its immediately surrounding area in the twentieth century that I should briefly like to share with you today.

At the dawn of the 20th century, what we now call the defences of Quebec City consisted of structures that essentially dated from the 19th century and are still visible today: you have had an opportunity to see them already or you will see them before long. I am referring to the Citadel, not very far from here, the roots of which go back to 1693, and three supporting forts intended for the artillery, just on the other side of the river. During the American civil war, England decided that it would have to counter the possible expansion of the US in North America. To this end, it designed a system of fortifications that should have included forts at Lévis, Montreal and Kingston. Only three of the four originally intended for Lévis which were designed to prevent a possible enemy from gaining a foothold on the heights and controlling movement on the river, the arrival of reinforcements and entry to the port were completed between 1865 and 1872, while England and the United States succeeded in resolving their differences in 1871. The new united Canada accordingly inherited these modern facilities capable of withstanding the new artillery with its rifled barrels and projectiles, although from a military point of view, they were already obsolete. A cartridge factory also existed in Quebec City it would not close until 1964 as well as a plant manufacturing Ross rifles, which disappeared during the First World War. A small garrison of professional gunners ensured a military presence in and around the city at the dawn of the 20th century.

XXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXXX

I feel that it is correct to say that the defence of the country at that time was far from being a priority for Canadians. In Quebec City, as in other parts of Canada, volunteer militias, small in numbers and often poorly trained, were part of units that could be mobilized if problems arose: some of these militias were located at Quebec City, Montmagny and Lévis. Annual training sessions were held on a fairly regular basis, usually on the south shore of the river, in the area of the three supporting forts, which are now in the city of Lévis but were at that time in the city of Lauzon. This is a photograph of a parade at the camp in Lauzon in the early 20th century.

While Canada did not have any enemies, the same could not be said of England. Canada was, of course, part of the British Empire, to which it felt it owed certain duties. This fact forced it to become involved in conflicts in which many Canadians took part during the first half of the 20th century.

First of all, I should like to take a chronological look with you at a series of events of a military nature involving Quebec City and the surrounding area over the last hundred years. Then, I should like to talk, albeit more briefly, about the different ways in which Quebec commemorates and recalls certain military events, especially since the end of the first world war. Im afraid that I have to warn the many Canadians present here that they will not learn much that is new during this talk, which is designed primarily for visitors to this country. I would request your indulgence in advance.

**Quebec City, garrison city, 1900-2000**

With your permission, I should like to begin the century in 1899. That was when the war in South Africa began and Canada became involved by sending approximately 1,000 men at first, one company of which, f company, came from the Quebec City area. The Canadian volunteers left from Quebec City on October 31, 1899, on the *Sardinia*: here are some pictures taken as some of them were embarking on the ship. Dan Mackay assures me that these men were from d company, who came from Ottawa and Kingston, although perhaps we can pretend that they were from f company. Anyway, who can tell them apart with certainty? A number of soldiers from the small Quebec City garrison as well as volunteers from the area were to spend time in Africa between 1899 and 1904, and this gave them a certain presence in the local press.

After the end of that war, daily life in the Quebec City garrison resumed its normal course, punctuated by training for the militia in the summer as well as the many social activities that their presence in the area involved. I shall have occasion to return briefly in the second part of my talk to the period between 1904 and 1914. For now, however, let us move on to 1914 and the outbreak of the First World War, in which Canada was automatically involved as a result of its colonial status. Its commitment to the war involved first and foremost volunteers. In 1917, however, conscription was introduced. That war, of whose outbreak we shall soon be commemorating the 100th anniversary, would quickly and undoubtedly make an even greater impact on Quebec than the South African war. We should talk first about the camp that was created from scratch at Valcartier.

As early as 1912, the Department of Militia and Defence wanted to acquire a central camp to train the militias of Quebec. Five different sites were evaluated. In November of that year, the matter was handed to a land agent, William McBain. In June of 1913, he acquired a parcel of 4,931 acres located some 20 kilometres northwest of Quebec City. In order to avoid speculation, the transaction was registered in the name of the federal governments agent. The plan was to train 5,000 men there each summer.

At the beginning of the war, what was required was a site that could accommodate between 25,000 and 30,000 men. The department accordingly negotiated to expropriate the land of 125 farmers, whom it paid $40,000 to add 10,116 arpents to the lands acquired by McBain. In 1918, the Valcartier Camp had an area of 12,428 acres and it had cost $428,131 to buy, including McBains commission. On August 10, 1914, Sam Hughes, who was always generous in granting honorary ranks to himself and those he liked, gave the rank of Lieutenant Colonel (honorary), with pay, to William McBain.

When the war began, individual rifle ranges were being established in the Ottawa area. At the request of the department, the company involved briefly abandoned the projects it already had on hand and went to Valcartier, where a rifle range with 15,000 targets was required. Work began on August 8 and five days later 1,000 targets were already in place. The largest and most successful rifle range in the world including shelters, shooting positions and targets, was completed on August 22.

The ministers enthusiasm triumphed, but he wanted more, and in order to secure what he wanted, he turned to wealthy businessmen. William Price, an industrialist from Quebec City, assumed responsibility for supplying the camp with drinking water. He arranged for the installation of a pump with a capacity of 500,000 gallons per day and another with a capacity of one million gallons. These pumps were connected to a 50,000-gallon supply contained in a 16-metre-high steel structure. Thanks to Price, it was now possible to supply water simultaneously to 200 washing stations, each of which was 4 meters long, and to 980 partitioned showers. Like McBain before him, Price was soon rewarded for his generosity. In 1914, the rank of Honorary Lieutenant Colonel was conferred on him and, on January 1, 1915, he received a knighthood.

The lighting on the roads in the camp was provided by the Quebec Light and Power Company. Telephone and telegraph lines connected Valcartier with Quebec City and a railroad travelled over bridges guarded by pickets of armed sentries who lived under canvas not far from the riverbanks.

The creation of the whole structure cost only $185,000 in construction and maintenance until the armistice. Throughout the war, the gates of Valcartier Camp closed during the winter. Because of the temporary nature of the shelters, there were not many permanent buildings, the ministers residence, the building containing the pumps and the water chlorination equipment being some of the few located there. The camp was home to 33,644 men in 1914. However, since basic training was then decentralized, there were fewer in later years: only 8,737 in 1915, 14,924 in 1916 and 1,811 in 1917. Total operating costs between 1914 and 1918 were $590,278.24.

We shall come back to Valcartier later, since it is still in existence today and some of the people here with us today are actually stationed there. We shall simply say that in September 1914, the 32,000 or so men who had gathered at Valcartier embarked on various ships that joined their escorts downriver at Gaspé before leaving for overseas and the front. We should add that, starting in the spring of 1915, almost all reinforcements were taken to Halifax, where they were able to take ship year-round, which was not true of Quebec City.

One aside concerning the First World War: in 1913, a syndicate of financiers had purchased shares in a company established in 1907 for the purpose, which was never fulfilled, of building a railroad between Quebec City and Île dorléans. The ranks of the newly established syndicate included at least one german baron. Various lands were purchased and a small amount of work was undertaken, primarily at the end of the island facing Quebec City. Needless to say, on the outbreak of war the most insidious motives were imputed to the german baron by some people, including the intention of preparing the ground for the arrival of german guns for the purpose of bombarding Quebec City, as the English had done in 1759. My view is that, when a few fine farmers of Norman stock found that they could thus gain back at a good price the lands that they had sold to the enemy when that enemy was still a friend, they were well amused. The fact remains that the British intelligence services considered it worthwhile to translate part of the correspondence exchanged in german on the subject from Canada in 1913 and 1914. I also feel that it might have been a good way to harm the enemy in that war by letting him continue to invest in the business, which was in fact very poor.

Another institution that was created in the First World War is still very much alive in the area: the Royal 22nd Regiment. To understand the name of this regiment, you need to know that the Minister of Defence at the time had decided to put aside the existing militia units and to distribute the volunteers to new numbered units. Among other things, the intention was to do away with all regional and ethnic particularities; to take one example with local ramifications, french-speaking Canadians who volunteered at the very beginning of the conflict were distributed among all kinds of units where there was no recognition of their language. This was perhaps not the best way to go about achieving good results in recruitment when approximately one-third of the population was francophone and approximately 80% of them unilingual. The fact remains that the minister changed his approach somewhat in the fall of 1914 and allowed the creation of units of francophones, and this led to the creation of the 22nd French-Canadian Battalion, the only french-language unit that took part in the war of 1914-1918. The 22nd had absolutely nothing to do with Quebec City when it was established except for the fact that many of its members, of course, came from Quebec City itself or the surrounding area. In 1919, however, when the decision was made to retain this unit as part of Canadas small permanent army, it was given the Citadel in Quebec City as its garrison. That underlines the link between the city where we are at this point in time and the Royal 22nd Regiment, which had distinguished itself in Belgium and France between 1915 and 1918 before spending a few weeks helping to occupy Germany in 1918-19.

This decision of Canadas military authorities had both short- and long-term consequences for Quebec City. In the 1920s, for example, the gunners who had, under various names, occupied the Citadel more or less since it was built, moved out. What is more, the band of the Canadian Artillery, which had become an institution in Quebec City, transferred lock, stock and barrel to the 22nd: it maintained and gradually even enhanced its reputation under its new identity.

Between 1920 and 1939, the regiment had more than enough time to become a genuine institution in the city, replacing the traditional artillery unit in the hearts of its inhabitants I must confess in passing that one of my very best friends, an artilleryman by trade, has never forgiven the 22nd for taking possession of stealing would probably be his word for it the magnificent site of Quebec City.

The region returned to its accustomed way of life when peace came. The Royal 22nd Regiment, whose strength remained essentially that of a large company until 1939, was responsible for training the reserves of units in eastern Quebec, at Lauzon, as had been the case before 1914, first of all, and later at Valcartier. At that time, Valcartier was essentially a summer training camp because it was not winterized: the Royal 22nd Regiment was accordingly garrisoned in the Citadel throughout this period. In the 1920s, in fact, all that was left of the Valcartier of 1914 were three wooden huts in poor condition, and a rifle range that had to be rebuilt to host the militiamen who were housed in tents there. In the 1930s, however, work was undertaken to make some of these old buildings habitable in winter; new buildings were also built. The 1930s, with their succession of individual and collective misfortunes, saw the federal government create specially designed programs to occupy young unemployed men. These programs and the people who benefitted from them led to the repair and development of Valcartier as well as the complete restoration of the walls of the Citadel. In 1935, fort number three in Lévis was abandoned and, because it had become a hazard, it was destroyed in 1939.

Then came a new war in which, on this occasion, Canada made its own decision to become involved. At that time Quebec City became a major centre for training and recruitment. The Valcartier base was put to use again. Unlike 1914-18, it now operated year-round as a training centre for units in the 5th Military District and as an infantry-training centre. Between 1939 and 1946 many buildings were constructed there. Although they were described as temporary, they nevertheless remained for over thirty years. The former facilities in Lauzon around forts number one and two were given a new lease on life as training centres for Junior NCOs in the units of those conscripted to defend Canadian territory and also as a storage depot for outdated weaponry and ammunition. In 1947, the few decrepit building that had been renovated or built for the duration of the war in Lauzon were abandoned and later destroyed. Among the troops raised in Quebec City, besides the volunteers who were to serve in large numbers of Canadian units, we should note the Royal Rifle Regiment, which was completely decimated in Hong Kong in December 1941, the Voltigeurs de Québec, who provided hundreds of men for the front-line French-Canadian infantry units, not to mention the hundreds of men and women who opted to serve in the Royal Canadian Air Force, the Royal Canadian Navy and the Merchant Marine.

In the early fall of 1939, while the Royal 22nd Regiment was preparing for war, some serious incidents occurred. Thus, at about 6:30 p.m. on October 14, 1939, the naval authorities in Quebec City learned that at 4:00 p.m., two enemy submarines had been observed moving side-by-side upriver toward Quebec City. According to the information provided by the surveillance service of the federal Department of Transport, which, from posts located along the river, kept Quebec City informed at all times of comings and goings on the St. Lawrence, the two submersibles should reach the area of Île dorléans during the night. At the time there were no noteworthy military targets in Quebec City and there were even fewer naval defences. Between 7:00 p.m. and midnight a small Department of Transport supply ship, the *Druid*, and its crew were commandeered. An old 18-pound gun was put on board together with a few gunners from the local militia. Also put on board was a section of naval fusiliers from the Royal 22nd Regiment under the command of an officer with the rank of captain. With two machine guns and their servers, a number of other armed soldiers and the gun, which was immobilized it could not be turned to left or to right although its height could be adjusted the *Druid*, augmented by an officer and a sailor from the Royal Canadian Navy, sought the German submarines between Lévis and Île dorléans throughout the night. In the evening of the fourteenth, thought was given to ordering a black-out of the city. According to some reports, tension were running so high that the battery, set up on Île d'orléans a few weeks earlier, opened fire during the night of the 14th to the 15th on targets that have still not been identified. The operation concluded during the day of the 15th. This incident, which was a forerunner of the battle of the St. Lawrence in 1942 and 1943, is another demonstration of the fact that the countrys defences were inadequate in 1939. The volunteers in the Royal 22nd Regiment at that time were far from combat ready and they had received only very brief basic training. On that October 14, with the help of a civilian craft, German submarines had been hunted which, fortunately, were looking for lucrative targets far away from Quebec City.

After 1945, a whole brigade began to make its home in Valcartier. However, since the base was not big enough to accommodate all the units that normally make up a brigade, only a skeleton formation ended up there. A sub-unit of the 22nd Regiment was housed in the Citadel and the surrounding area, while most of the battalion was at Valcartier. With the outbreak of the Korean war, the regiment expanded from one to three battalions, one of which served from time to time in Germany as part of the NATO forces until, in the 1960s, the First Battalion moved there permanently and remained there until 1993. At the same or almost the same time, Valcartier was expanded. Since it had become capable of housing a whole brigade, it was at Valcartier that the french-language brigade group of the countrys regular forces was housed. In the 1960s, the 2nd Battalion of the Royal 22nd Regiment also became a tenant at the Citadel, although most of its strength was still located at Valcartier.

In 1963, fort number 2 in Lévis was also demolished because its state of collapse was too advanced for it to be restored. However, fort number 1, the easternmost of the three, which dominates the port of Quebec and Île dorléans, became a national historic site in the same year. You will have an opportunity to visit it and I shall now stop talking about that structure, which has been part of the military life of the Quebec city area for more than 130 years. At the end of the 1980s, the HQ of the Canadian Naval Reserve was established in this city: you are probably aware that it is to the museum that was created there and the infrastructure of the HQ that we owe a substantial part of the arrangements for our meeting.

**Signs of the military presence in Quebec City**

A military presence that has lasted for almost four centuries in Quebec City is bound to have left some traces. Here, I shall try to limit myself to the 20th century, although it will be difficult because the Department of Defence in Canada owns a number of buildings in the old part of the city dating back in some cases several centuries. Very close to the hotel where we are at the present time is, for example, the operational residence of the commander of the Quebec City garrison. Other quarters reserved for soldiers for more than two centuries were located until very recently inside the old part of the city. Recent cuts in the defence budget have led the department to divest itself of those buildings. In the direction of Sainte-Foy, there is also housing for soldiers of all ranks built after the Second World War. Those who leave here on foot will see the armoury of the reserve regiment of the Voltigeurs de Québec and even the Cercle de la Garnison, which is now a private civilian club although it was established by British soldiers in the 19th century and now includes many soldiers and former soldiers among its members.

In Quebec City, much more than in Montreal, for example, we often see soldiers in the street since approximately 5,000 of them are stationed in the surrounding area; many of them even live among the civilian population in Quebec City itself or in the surrounding towns. However, the signs of the military presence in this city have been very tangible in many other ways since the beginning of the century.

Thus, in 1908, on the occasion of the 300th anniversary of the founding of Quebec City, a major naval review took place here in which French (as a result of the entente cordiale), English and American warships took part as well, of course, as non-military vessels. A number of other displays of a military nature took place, including a parade of thousands of Canadian, English, American and French soldiers, more than 12,000 of them camped in the parks and vacant lots in the city. Do we have a date for the 400th anniversary in 2008?

One year earlier, the National Battlefields Commission had been created for the purpose of making the Plains of Abraham, the location of the battles in 1759 and 1760, a national park. The band of the Royal 22nd Regiment continues to this day to play a major role in the city.

Garrisoning the Citadel in Quebec City, as the regiment does, means that a number of the regiments activities involve protocol. The commander of the unit has since 1922 been the next-door neighbour of the Governor General when the latter is in Quebec City. Not far from the Citadel stood the residence of the Lieutenant Governor of Quebec until the site was destroyed in a fire in the 1960s, in which the Lieutenant Governor at the time lost his life, and the parliament buildings are not far away. This proximity requires a number of honour guards each year, including for the opening and closing of the sessions of the National Assembly, a tradition that started in 1926 and continued into the 1960s.

Many distinguished visitors begin their visits to Canada in Quebec City and the Royal 22nd Regiment provides honour guards and, often, some of their hospitality at the Citadel. Thus, in July 1927, the Prince of Wales, Prince George and the British Prime Minister, Stanley Baldwin, disembarked at Kings Quay. Nine years later, it was the American president, Franklin Delano Roosevelt, and he returned to Quebec City in August 1943 for the quadrant conference and in September 1944 for the octagon conference to hold strategic meetings with Winston Churchill, while Canadas Prime Minister limited himself to the role he had chosen for himself, that of valet for his two guests.

Quadrant was particularly important. For the occasion, the Citadel was used by the delegations, some of whom stayed at the Château Frontenac, while Churchill and Roosevelt stayed at the Citadel. On May 17, 1939, Prince George, who had in the meantime become King George VI, returned to Quebec City with his wife. They disembarked from the *Empress of Australia* at Anse-au-Foulon. The royal couple occupied the residence of the Governor General in the Citadel before undertaking a trip that took them to a number of Canadian cities. What made this event especially important in the eyes of the Royal 22nd Regiment was certainly the fact that in February 1938, George VI had become the first Colonel-in-Chief of the regiment and this visit was the first official meeting between the King and his troops. Since the death of George VI, Queen Elizabeth II has held that position. One of the goals that the King sought to achieve in 1939 was to prepare the minds of Canadians for a war that appeared increasingly inevitable. On each of the occasions to which I have just referred, the Governor General and the Prime Minister of this country were also present. Deployments, honour guards, and protocol receptions are a major part of the proceedings, not to mention the other occasions on which the Governor General comes to Quebec City in addition to the period of his or her annual visit.

Quebec City is a military city with an excellent harbour. A number of British and French naval squadrons visited between 1920 and 1939, which provided an excuse for all manner of activities. On September 23, 1921, in particular, the 22nd Regiment took part in a mock battle around the forts in Lévis in which the marine infantry from three British cruisers also took part. On August 18, 1924, the admiral commanding the British special service squadronwas welcomed by an honour guard of the 22nd Regiment when he came to Quebec City. On the 27th, a day of competitions was organized in exhibition park between the four units, three naval units and one land unit.

Almost 10 years later, on June 10, 1934, it was the turn of the French training ship *Jeanne-d'arc* to arrive in port in Quebec City. For almost a week, the crew and the regiment socialized. The band was able to strut its stuff. On August 18, 1935, the 22nd Regiment left its training at Valcartier to welcome at the Citadel a delegation of French veterans of the Great War who had travelled to Canada on board the *Lafayette*.

Other special moments in the life of the Royal 22nd Regiment deserve mention. On November 11, 1927, the regiment provided 20 musicians and 50 troopers for a Canadian delegation travelling to the American national cemetery in Arlington, Virginia, to unveil and consecrate a cross of sacrifice and present it to the American authorities. It was designed to commemorate the thousands of Americans who had joined the Canadians between 1914 and 1918 to fight for the allied cause, most of them having done so before the United States officially entered the war; many of them were killed in Europe. For the occasion the regiment wore its dress uniforms. Several reviews took place before they returned home on the twelfth, including one at the White House, where, for the first time since August 1814, when the British forces had destroyed the site, foreign troops were allowed to appear bearing arms.

A few months later, in Quebec City, the regiment provided an honour guard in the ceremonial uniform that they still wear today. On July 1, 1928, the Governor General, Lord Willingdon, unveiled a plaque located on the west face of the Château Frontenac recording the sacrifices of the men of the 7th Battalion of the Royal Regiment of Fusiliers who took part in the Defence of Quebec in 1775-1776.

Ceremonies of this kind, receptions, and parades in the streets of the city are still held today. In addition, there are special occasions of which the people of Quebec City are the main beneficiaries. This is true of the annual summer concert under the stars, the international festival of military music that has been held in August in the last few years or the quasi-annual parade to mark the Freedom of the City granted to the regiment. Beating the retreat and changing the guard, which are performed by the regiment at the Citadel, usually from June to September, is a popular event among tourists but it has also become part of the life of the city. The deaths of important Canadian military figures also involve major parades in the citys streets. Having taken part in the state funeral of General Jean Allard, a hero of the Second World War and former Chief of the Canadian Defence Staff, in 1996, I can assure you that the people of Quebec thus shared in a spectacular ceremony marked by great solemnity.

Quebec is also more involved than most other major Canadian cities in certain commemorative dates such as that commemorating the Canadian victory at Vimy in April 1917 or the date marking the end of the First World War, November 11, 1918, for which the ceremonies are held at the Cross of Sacrifice very close to here, not to mention the anniversaries that are more closely linked with the history of the various military units in the area.

This commemorative aspect makes its presence felt at several levels. There are the museums maintained by the regular army or reserve units, which you will certainly be hearing about over the next few days. However, there are also monuments almost everywhere in the city that recall its rich military history: here are a few that you can find on our internet site, for which reason I shall not comment on them any more than necessary. One of them, located on the Grande Allée, recalls the two allied conferences held in Quebec City during the Second World War.

During that war, individuals who had come to Canada from countries that were now our enemies were interned in September 1939 on the Plains of Abraham. The city also experienced an exciting moment in the spring of 1945. Poland had spirited a large segment of its treasury out of the country during the war and, after various travels, this treasure ended up in Canada in July 1940. When the Soviets seized power in the east block countries, the Polish government in exile was afraid that it would lose the treasure to the communists. Following a series of highly implausible ruses, part of the collection, primarily the items of a religious nature, ended up in the Musée de la Province in February 1948. The struggle that began between Poland in exile and the Premier of Quebec, on the one hand, and communist Poland and certain leading members of the Polish clergy, on the other hand, scarcely left any room for the Canadian federal government. That part of the treasury that was in federal government hands was returned to Poland. Finally, in 1960, Quebecs catholic hierarchy asked the Quebec government to return to Poland the items in the collection that were held by the museum, and this was done early in 1961.

**Conclusion**

Since the end of the Second World War in particular, tourism has increasingly taken the citys rich military heritage into account. For example, you can visit Artillery Park, where you will find a magnificent model of the city created in the 19th century but only on display here since 1979. For its part, the Musée du Fort has for several decades now displayed a diorama of the battles that made a direct impact on the city of Quebec. Close to the Saint-Louis gate, inside the walls, there is the esplanade powder magazine and the fortifications of Québec initiation centre. The museum of the Royal 22nd Regiment dates from the 1940s.

For a long time too, the Voltigeurs de Québec and the Royal Rifles have had a joint museum in the armoury of the Voltigeurs. By appointment only, you can also visit the museum of the Chaudière Regiment, a reserve regiment that participated in the D-day landings in Normandy on June 6, 1944. Obviously, it is possible to visit fort number 1 as well as Battlefields Park just behind this hotel. You will find the Edwin Bélanger bandstand there, named for one of the conductors of the band of the Royal 22nd Regiment.

Since Quebec City is a North American city, it sometimes happens that it disappoints me. For a number of years now, as in many other locations in North America, battles are re-created on the Plains of Abraham or elsewhere in the city. Viewed in a more positive light, however, these re-creations are yet another means of highlighting the citys military history

Quebec City is certainly a major french-speaking city in North America. However, it is also a military city that has almost always housed a garrison since it was founded. In these sites that will surround us over the next few days, there is a very rich heritage of military culture that I invite you all to share. A large part of this culture has come into being in the twentieth century or was re-appropriated between 1900 and 2000.

Thursday afternoon

**Old Port of Quebec**

Situated on the edge of the marina near the Naval Reserve complex is the Old Port of Quebec operated by Parks Canada. Here one will find the history of how early Quebec citizens harvested and sold their lumber. I was amazed at the logistics the men of that era had to use to get the trees to their destination via land and water. It was a lucrative trade as the main client was England. The displays depict every detail from the infancy of the lumber export business to the benefits the trade brought to the people of Quebec.

**Capital Observatory**

High above the city, you can see ever so far in every direction. From this vantage point, one can see the Plains of Abraham, the remainder of the wall of the old city, the Citadel and the changing of the R22eR Guard. You can follow the St. Lawrence River, so fiercely guarded in the early days. You have a great view of the Hotel Château Frontenac. One can plan a city tour from here.

**Citadel and R22eR Museum**

We arrived at the Citadel immediately following the arrival of the Governor General, Madame Adrienne Clarkson, for her Fall visit to Quebec City. The Citadel was established during the French Regime. It remains an active Canadian military base, yet maintains its heritage. Each building is named after a specific battle that involved the R22eR (Vandoos). The R22eR got it's name as the 22nd Infantry Battalion of the CEF in 1914. Each building was full of historical artefacts. One display was a medal collection, another depicted the deaths of Wolfe and Montcalm in the battle on the Plains of Abraham in 1759. There was a collection of weapons, ceremonial swords, soldier's kit and uniforms. There were plenty of photos showing the contributions of the R22eR to Canadian military history. To add to the collection the assembled group had their photo taken by the wall of the Citadel.

The tour of the Citadel ended with the sunset ceremony which was originally adopted to bring in the soldiers from outside the gate, the bugle told them it was time to come in. The band and the foot drill were in perfect sync. Everyone gathered for a look at the mascot goat, "Batiste". After the ceremony, all retired to the Officers' Mess for refreshments after a long hot day

Friday, 7 September 2001

**Preventative Textile Conservation**

Sharon Little, of the Centre de conservation du Québec, was introduced by Maj Michel Litalien

Centre de conservation du Quebec is affiliated with the ministère de la Culture et des Communications. There are seven specialty labs at the CCQ- textiles, paper, sculpture, painting, metals, ethnology and archaeology, and furniture. The CCQ used to accept objects only from Quebec museums, but it now accepts private contracts.

Textiles are organic so preventative care is most important. Textiles are very fragile. The Textile Lab has 2 rooms- one for the dirtier work of cleaning and one for finishing work such as sewing.

Topics of discussion

1) Environmental Conditions

2) Storage and Exhibition Techniques

3) Treatments

(1) Environmental Conditions

Light, the international standard is 50 lux over a period of 6 months then the artefact should be placed in storage for at least 5 years. UV light- 75 Watts/max as different levels of dye quality- regular blue jeans about a dye quality of 3 excellent quality is given rating of 7 react differently.

Humidity, is a serious problem for textiles- it is recommended that a 20-30% relative humidity be maintained. It is important to avoid large fluxuations in humidity and to avoid over 80% relative humidity- which results in a proliferation of mould. Items with mould should be kept in display cases even after cleaning because mould spores can still remain in the fabric.

Temperature, a constant temperature is more essential than a specifc degree of heat or cold.

(2) Storage and Exhibition Techniques

Kits are available from CCQ to show good techniques and products. Corrugated plastic is excellent for mounting textiles. Avoid these situations: throwing clothes/ textiles in a cardboard box (very very bad), folding- wrinkles are not always removable; avoid as many folds as possible- interleaf with acid-free tissue paper, avoid staples and adhesives when labelling. Also be careful with ink used for labelling. Type a label and affix to the item with a stitch or two.

(3) Treatments

Vacuum new accessions right away to ensure there are no insects. Seal in a garbage bag for 1-2 months if there is evidence of an active insect infestation. Standard equipment needed in every museum: small vacuum with a transformer to change vacuum power; brushes (artists brushes) are sometimes used to aid in the vacuuming process; Flat metal cabinets finished with dry paint are most recommended for storage. These are not manufactured in Canada but are available in the US; Acid Free cardboard boxes are acceptable alternatives; as a last resort use florist boxes lined with Mylar or Saran wrap and a layer of acid-free tissue paper; Textiles can be rolled if they are too large to be stored flat. Always place right-side-down on the table, layer with acid free tissue and roll. Wrap in cotton tied loosely on the ends.

Be aware of where your textiles are being stored. Never store in the basement or below a bathroom. Separate by colour or dye types if possible to reduce damage from water. Acid free cardboard folders are useful for small textiles. It is very important to keep textiles on display under display cases or protected by frames.

When framing or mounting: dont allow textiles to touch the glass; avoid the use of glue there is no perfect adhesive, they all yellow somewhat; seal backs of frames to prevent insect infiltration; be careful of the types of pins that are used (some rust); if using plywood for mounting, seal it first using Insul-aid paint. Be sure to keep documentation of any restoration work that is done

Questions

Q: What is the name of the company that makes the cabinets shown in the presentation?

A: Delta Designs, based in Kansas.

Q: Is dry cleaning uniforms a good idea?

A: No intervention at all is best. However, if the item needs cleaning, vacuum it first. Regular dry cleaning is a bad idea. If you feel it is necessary, only use an independent, specialized dry cleaner that will treat the item individually. Dry cleaning will not remove salt stains. It is best to seek help from a professional textile conservator.

**Art/ Paper Conservation Techniques**

Susanne Holm, of the Centre de conservation du Québec, was introduced by André Kirouac

The focus of the presentation is paper conservation

Older paper (18th c.) is better quality because the long fibres make it very durable. At the beginning of the 19th century changes in paper making technique resulted in lower quality paper. With the introduction of acid- called an internal vice- mechanical wood pulp coupled with additives which are not always beneficial such as these external vices;sulfur dioxide (atmospheric pollution), materials used on the surface of the paper (inks) and acid migration (acid moves by contact)

Preventative Conservation: Conservation should be part of daily museum routine which includes;-reduce the rate of deterioration (it cant be stopped entirely), conservation-minded storage and display, and conservation management.

Factors which hasten deterioration are

1. Relative humidity and temperature: (humidity can be controlled by changing the temperature). Paper absorbs humidity. Avoid heat- it increases deterioration)

b. Climate Control: monitor temperature and humidity daily; follow guidelines suggested for paper based collections; different types of things require different temperatures and Relative Humidity (refer to chart); current trend in the conservation field is a movement toward cooler and drier storage

1. Temperature and Longevity: reducing temperature decreases rate of deterioration
2. Mould and Mildew: mould indicative of high relative humidity; condensation results after removing object from cold storage so they have to be stored in Zip-loc bags upon removal until temperature is brought up

e. Light: absorption of energy; cumulative effect; eventually chemical changes colour; certain media and papers are more sensitive to light than others. Light intensity can be controlled- monitor and adjust to 50- 150 lux; duration under light can be controlled; avoid direct sunlight; Ultra-Violet light is high energy, 300-410 nanometres, 75 micro watts/ lumen. Paper objects should never be displayed permanently

1. Pollution: from atmosphere (put filters on building/air intake filters); from materials used in building (ie. paint); from cleaning solutions (ie. ammonia)
2. Dust and Dirt: Regular housekeeping; protective enclosures (ie. boxes and envelopes); proper handling (ie. gloves)
3. Care and Handling: negligence and lack of forethought

Storage: The following storage procedures are mandatory; use protective enclosures, avoid stick on labels; write on enclosure rather than the artifact; use HB pencil on reverse. Use acid free paper; avoid wood, which gives off acidic gases. Avoid glues and pressure sensitive tapes, dry mount rare and important documents on tissue.

Of horizontal or vertical storage, flat storage is preferred; vertical storage is only acceptable if the document is fully supported in an upright position. Maps and plans should be stored flat; small photos can be stored upright, larger photos should be stored flat; glass plate negatives should be stored upright; motion picture film should be stored flat; big books should be stored flat but not in piles

Protective enclosures are important and should be purchased from reputable dealers in the museums/archives business. The advantages of paper protection are; they protect from light and dust; they are a buffer against acidity; they are hygroscopic (absorb humidity for object it is protecting); and they are non-static. The advantages of plastic protectors are; they decrease handling due to transparency; they protect from water; they are a barrier to acid transfer; however, it must be an inert plastic (Mylar and polyethylene are also good)

Matting of Graphic Art is a good idea never use plastic in direct contact with an artwork. The

primary enclosure is in direct contact with the object and the secondary enclosure is where the primary enclosure is kept (ie. box, drawer, etc.)

The following are storage suggestions for particular artefacts:

Documents: folders are preferable over envelopes (less abrasions); Books: Clamshell boxes are recommended; Photos: careful of seams on paper envelopes; Furniture: Metal with powder-coating (no solvent, no off-gassing)

Display procedures are suggested: Conservation mounting 2 part mounting; Conservation framing Non-corrosive metal frames, except if bigger than 24" x 36". Cases be careful of materials used

Conservation Management: Carry out a conservation needs assessment. Have a conservator look at your collection to establish priorities.

Questions:

Q: How should large size panoramic photos be stored?

A: Use large size acid-free cardboard to make a portfolio-style folder

Q: Is there a special pen that can be used for marking documents (accession numbers)

A: Use a pencil- it is always reversible and does not permanently change the document.

Saturday 8 September 2001

**Interpreting and Evaluating Exhibits (and other things)**

Tim OGorman, US Army Quartermaster Museum presented the following.

Today we will be branching out into other things. Exhibits are how the public judges museums and how we approach museums. It is a daunting subject- exhibits open ourselves up to critique. Beware of experts- there is no one answer.

In the beginning...

Humans are instinctively collectors. The next step after gathering a collection is to show it off.

The concept of public museums came about around the French Revolution. Early emphasis was on learning rather than interpretation. Over time tastes changed, but now immersive exhibits are more popular- taking objects out from behind the glass; more interactive, outreach programs, trying to engage the visitor, realistic dioramas. Different types of exhibits are: Permanent Exhibits tell the mandate/mission of the museum Temporary Exhibits- intended for a specific period of time; often commemorative, Travelling Exhibits- travel to different museums.

Why are we even in the exhibit business?

We are told to: the Foundation/Support organization told (asked?) us to: the public expects it: the museums mission is to interpret our story to the public.

Limitations-

We cant get support: our staff is not trained to do exhibits: the staff doesnt want to make exhibits: the museum doesnt have artifacts, and THE COST.

There is an expectation of entertainment from the public (infotainment)

NAME has come up with a set of standards for the operation of military museums. They are:

*Audience Awareness*: did the audience respond well to the exhibit and was the response consistent with the exhibits goals? *Content*: Does the exhibit respect the integrity of its contents? *Security*: Have conservation and security matters been appropriately addressed? *Interpretation/ Communications*- is the information/message of the exhibit clear and coherent? *Design and Production-* does it look nice? *Accessibility*- is it physically accessible to everyone?

Standards- The US Army Certification Questionnaire indicates the following criteria are to be used to obtain certification:

Planning: -storyline

-appropriate artifacts

-visitor consideration

Execution: -good taste

-artistic

-good use of design

-clear labels

-use of audio/visuals

Interpretation -answer the question: So what?

-visitors engaged

-good research

-accurate

-communication

Maintenance -clean

-cared for

-in repair

Conservation -light filters

-proper care of artifacts

Security -artifacts protected

Marketing -publicity

The Exhibits Team in the museum should be made up from the following positions; the Director, the Curator of Collections, a Museum Technician, an Exhibit specialist, the Curator of Education (This is an exhibit dream team- most museums dont have this amount of staff)

Exhibit Master Plan should:

-be broad in scope

-contain statements of policy

-be strategic in nature; how to accomplish

-contain milestones for completion

-have cost estimates

-identify resources needed

-include storyline

-have an artifact list; whats on hand and whats not

-identify interactive opportunities

-identify graphic needs

-have evaluation plans (can you tell the response of the public to the exhibit)

Maintenance Plan

-How will you keep this display fresh and inviting and uptodate

Planning:

-What to say- the STORY

-Who is it for- the audience?

-How long will it run- duration?

-Resources available? Resources needed?

-Time constraints- deadlines?

-Physical limitations- where is it to be?

-Marketing opportunities

Design Considerations:

-colour, texture, lighting, form, audio/visual, inter-active, visitor flow, labels, graphics, artifact security

-chronological?

-topical?

-contextual? (Also called immersive exhibits, puts visitor in the setting

Most museums use a combination of these approaches.

Colour- dont be afraid of colour

Texture- contrast textures

Lighting- incorporate into design- backlighting, spotlighting on artifacts, keep conservation in mind

Graphics- super-graphics (murals) very dramatic; use overhead projector to help draw on wall/ backdrop. Photomurals are effective, but slightly expensive

Props- use to attract and engage visitors

Mannequins- Most museums use department store mannequins, which are inevitably ugly and distract from what the mannequin is wearing. One possible solution is to paint the whole mannequin grey. More realistic mannequins are now available but they are not cheap. Flexible foam mannequins are poseable but do not support weight well.

Macro artifacts- tanks, planes, boats, etc.; show the artifact as part of a larger story

Contextual or immersion exhibits- i.e. use of sound; slice of reality exhibits

Summarizing:

Exhibits are how the public judges a museum

Public expectations for exhibits have increased

Exhibitry (interpretation) is a primary mission of a museum

The profession has standards for exhibits and interpretation

Exhibits are best when executed by a team

To be effective, exhibits must be engaging and entertaining

People dont come to see exhibits, they come to see what is on exhibit.

Quiz: NAME = National Association of Museum Exhibits (www.aam-us.org)

Sources for help: workshops, seminars, internet, books, training sessions, etc.

Quiz- Annual museum visitation in the US is 865 million

Quiz-Only 14 of 145 civilian personnel in US Army Museums systems are Exhibits Specialists

Quiz- 87% of Americans believe that museums are trustworthy (38% said that museums are one of the most trustworthy sources of information when compared to other forms of media)

Friday afternoon

**Museum of Quebec**

Situated in a beautiful garden, the Museum of Quebec is more an art gallery than a museum. In one area, there is a cell block from a historical jail that was used in the early days of Quebec City. You can even try it out for effect. There is also a tower that you can walk up and view the garden below. The remainder is mostly sculptures and paintings by local artists and the artists of long ago.

**Quebec Conservation Centre**

This place holds artefacts so old they would surely fall apart in your hands. They might have if it were not for the dedicated staff who painstakingly restore such items as; a church tapestry dating back to the 1600's, a mantel from a church fireplace that is 300 years old that has been painted over several times, and someone's old hockey wool jersey, faded and carelessly washed but which is now in the hands of the experts who will try to bring it back almost to its original state. A painting 100 years old and once in a fire, awaits someone to reveal again its beautiful colours. A treasure chest brought up from the sea contains old shoes, gun powder caps and a pouch. A lady's heart pin given to the sailor for good luck, was made into several replicas and sold to guests as a keepsake of their

visit. Most interesting to me was a 120 year old map, 3 football fields long. Impossible to display but had the potential to be admired by curious historians. There were also several pieces of antique furniture and onlookers got a lesson on how to tell a fake from the real thing.

**French Canadian Supper**

All weary travelers were treated to a French Canadian supper at the hotel on the third evening. There were a variety of salads, cheeses and meats such as chicken, fish and other cold meats. There were several deserts from different regions of Quebec. It was a great mix of traditional and new cuisine. The evening was topped off by the entertainer/singer Chantal Blanchais.

Saturday, 8 September 2001

**Collections Management**

Stephen J. Allie, Director of Frontier Army Museum (USA) was introduced by Andre Kirouac

He arrived at the Frontier Army Museum in 1985, the collection at that time was in a dismal state.

Approached the collection three ways; storage must comprise passive conservation (providing decent storage); collection to be arranged in a logical manner; collection to be made readily available to researchers.

Only 5% of the collection is on exhibit at any given time so proper storage facilities were (and still are) a priority. Priority was given to flat storage of uniforms, belts, and accoutrements. Special mounts were designed for items such as hats. Similar items are stored together to allow for proper climate control- ie. Wool, leather, metal items stored separately. Mylar barriers placed between metal buttons and uniforms. Collections area is now computerized and has climate control. Items are also placed in chronological order in storage. Storage area is designed so every item in the collection has a permanent storage place. Gaps were left in storage to allow for future accessions.

Researchers- the storage area is designed to be researcher-friendly. Flat storage makes it easier for researchers and minimizes physical movement of items, thus reducing stress on the collection itself. Mr. Allie gave a slide presentation of the storage facilities showing the styrofoam heads used for hat storage with cardboard brim support.Belt storage- belts are now stored flat (formerly belts had been rolled). Belt plates are detached and stored alongside the belt. Insignia- an inventory list is attached to the inside of the cabinet. Smaller items are arranged in divided trays.

Questions:

Q: Are there duplicates in your collection?

A: Yes, duplicates are stored side by side.

Q: How are saddles stored? Are stirrups removed?

A: Stirrups are left on, but are supported from below.

Q: Are your storage cabinets custom made or mass produced?

A: Our cabinets are adjustable to accommodate storage needs.

Q: When the storage plan was developed what kind of inventory list were you working with?

A: The inventory was originally on cards, but only 20-30 % of the collection was inventoried.

Q: How did you go about removing excess items?

A: Originally estimated to have 10 000 items, first pared down to 2500 items which were prioritized for good storage. The collection has since been built up to about 6000 items.

**Survey Supported Collection Management**

Seigfried Rempel, of the Canadian Conservation Institute (CCI), was introduced by Michel Litalien

Background

The Canadian Forces Museums System, accredited by the DHH (DND), contracted with the CCI for a multi-year Collections Survey for all 60 of the CF Museums. The survey took place between 1996-2000 and included an examination of both Regular Force and Primary Reserve Museums by CCI staff as well as private sector conservators. Reports were provided for each site. Changes at three facilities, Base Borden Military Museum, The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Military Museum and the Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa Regimental Museum are discussed.

Project Scope

-museological practises were reviewed

-collection management practises were observed

-recommendations were made for improvement

Survey Format

Was formatted to provide certain Database Design Issues

-Had to standardize the format and content and report issues consistently

-Had to adjust to different levels of expertise

-Had to derive Risk Assessment from data

-Had to include visual references (digital photographs) and, if possible, could be self-administered

-could be used to mine data to show relational issues for all surveyed museums so as to be used in planning

Base Form:

-Two Components

-CF Museums list

- direct access to survey data

-Survey Sub Forms- each survey organized into 4 topics

-*Facilities Survey*- site, facility, rooms, and collections; survey data and linked photographs.

-*Staff Survey*-Security form- Collection and facility security information which can be provided by museum staff or the supporting CF facility

*-Report-* Comments: provided by conservator for use of museum based on site survey. At end of survey all comments made throughout are listed in order of urgency.

-*Implementation-* Cross-referenced with comments and recommendation; allows changes and improvements to be logged and tracked.

Three Examples were provided for study today: The Base Borden Military Museum, The Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Military Museum, and The Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa Museum

Base Borden Military Museum:

-one of the older CF museums

-Canadian Army and Air Force collections

-Main storage facility has gone through a phenomenal upgrade

-significant improvement in vehicle storage

Hastings and Prince Edward Regiment Museum

-one of the more recent CF museums

-Primary Reserve Unit in Belleville, ON.

-Main display area in Officers Mess- recommendation that display be moved downstairs to Jr. Ranks Mess (this new space was acquired).

Cameron Highlanders of Ottawa Regimental Museum

-new facility shared with Governor Generals Foot Guards inside Cartier Square Drill Hall.

-Storage profile and Comments: storage density improved by installing a moveable carriage system. Storage approximately doubled.

Summary

Surveys provide an excellent tool to determine quality control procedures required and to recommend improvements.

Saturday afternoon

**Terrasse de Levis**

This fortification was built in case of a U.S. invasion after the civil war. Our visit was mostly an outdoor walking tour along the high grassy walls. It was never a highly used fort and therefore is not as impressive or as historical as the Citadel or even the Old City of Quebec.

**Régiment de la Chaudière Museum**

This was the last stop of the conference tours. This armoury is still used by two reserve units. The Régiment de la Chaudière and the 6ieme Régiment d'artillerie de campagne. It has a fully functional drill hall and two messes. The Chaudières Museum is rich in history, depicting the regiment's activities during WW II and Normandy Landing. Here, the weary course participants had refreshments waiting for them.

**Mess Dinner**

The evening began with a re‑enactment by an element of the Compagnie Franche de la Marine represented by 4 re-enactors dressed in French Regime uniforms. They played tunes on the fife and drums and performed period French rifle drills. This was followed by a traditional Canadian military mess dinner. Included at the head table were guests of honour Lieutenant General C. Couture, ADM HR (Mil) and Brigadier General Brown, Commanding General of the US Army Center for Military History. Because the assembled guests represented more countries than Canada the three bands, including the R22eR Band, the Voltigeurs Band and elements of the Black Watch Royal Highland Regiment Pipe band, played the national anthems for Canada, Australia, Argentina, Belgium and the United States. The bands also played during and after the dinner. A Highland dancer performed several dances. Following a dinner of either salmon or beef tenderloin, several short speeches were given. Major Derek Brown was presented the prize for the Most Member Contest. LCol Don Carrington was presented with a gift for his work on the Millennium Project. Dr. Claude Gaier, President of the International Art and Military Arms Museums (IAMAM) from Belgium thanked LCol Dan MacKay for his efforts during the course and announced that IAMAM will meet in Canada in 2005.

Sunday 9 September, 2001

On a cool, but sunny, Fall day the participants departed the most hospitable Quebec City to return to their home stations.