

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Royal Ontario Museum

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Archival Update Bowes Collection

Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Halifax, Nova Scotia

If a picture is worth a thousand words, then Leroy Thorne Bowes' photographic collection represents Canada's importance as a maritime nation. Bowes, who joined the Canadian Hydrographic Survey in 1913, photographed a range of subjects including Indigenous peoples, shipwrecks, coastal communities, landscapes, marine transportation, and trading companies. Safeguarding his camera while charting the waters from Northern Ontario to Labrador, Bowes captures the shifting cultural and marine landscapes from 1915-1923. He officially joined CGS *Acadia's* hydrographic staff in 1916. The Bowes collection, comprising of 852 photographs and documents, as well as *Acadia*, is located at the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic in Halifax, Nova Scotia. To learn more about the museum and how to access the collection, please visit:

<https://maritimemuseum.novascotia.ca/>



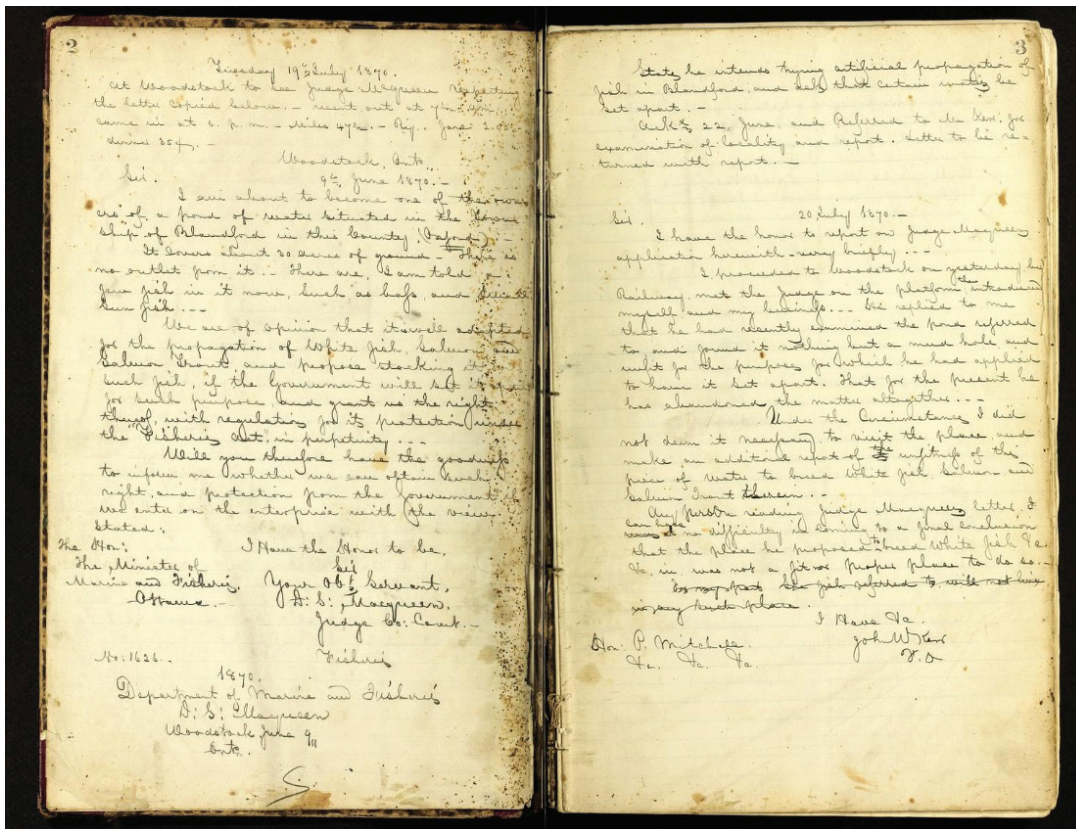
Using leadlines from shore to canoe. Bowes Collection. Courtesy of the Maritime Museum of the Atlantic, Halifax, Nova Scotia, a part of the Nova Scotia Museum, MP313.1.16

Archival Update SC 39 The Kerr Family Fonds

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto

The Kerr Family fonds consists of the daily record books, letter registers, letter books, and receipts of John William Kerr (1812-1888) and his son, Frederick William Kerr (1852?-1902). All 18 volumes have been digitized and now available online. Kerr was appointed Fisheries Overseer for Upper Canada under the Commissioner of Crown Lands on December 16, 1864, and began to write a diary and make copies of letters which he continued until his death on May 8, 1888. The record books, letter registers, and letter books consist of eighteen volumes, each containing between 292 and 1,004 pages. Part way through volume fifteen, John William Kerr died and his son, Frederick William succeeded him as Fisheries Overseer; Frederick William's correspondence begins on May 7, 1888 in volume fifteen. The letter books are comprised chiefly of correspondence with the Commissioner of Fisheries, the Deputy Minister of Fisheries, and the Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries, Ottawa. The record books contain zoological observations and unique information about fishing, people, contraventions of the Fisheries Act, and court trials in the latter half of the nineteenth century.

<https://archive.org/details/kerrfamilyfonds>



Archival Update SC 62 Samuel Wilmot Fonds

Royal Ontario Museum, Toronto

Samuel Wilmot (1822-1899) established the first large-scale Atlantic salmon hatchery in North America and went on to lead Canada's fish-culture program between 1868 and 1895. From his home hatchery in Newcastle, ON—where he attempted to replenish Lake Ontario's declining population of native Atlantic salmon—Wilmot established a federal fish-hatchery system across Canada and was a key participant in an international network of fish culturists in the nineteenth century. The letter book contains Wilmot's correspondence, principally to Deputy Minister of Fisheries John Tilton, between 1886 and 1889. This recently digitized source is also undergoing crowd-sourced transcription at *From the Page*, where volunteers can contribute a transcription of Wilmot's correspondence, which totals more than 900 pages of often difficult-to-decipher handwriting.

<https://archive.org/details/sc62samuelwilmotfonds>

<https://fromthepage.com/romarchives/sc62-samuel-wilmot-fonds-letter-book-1886-1889>

