

**National Historic Parks and Sites.** Archaeological, historical and architectural research is conducted by the National Historic Parks and Sites Branch for the purpose of the selection, development and interpretation of the National Historic Parks and Sites; and the operation of the nation-wide Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings. Selected monographs resulting from the research work are published in two forms, *Canadian Historic Sites: Occasional Papers in Archaeology and History*, and *History and Archaeology*, both available for purchase at Information Canada bookstores. In addition, *Manuscript Reports*, a collection of unpublished research papers, has been deposited with the Public Archives of Canada and the provincial archives for consultation there by the public.

Depending on the requirements for each site development project, historians use documentary sources to produce narrative histories of the sites, structural and occupancy histories of individual buildings being restored, "storylines" for interpretation centres and displays, and background studies to place the sites concerned in the context of Canadian history. The work involves research in national, provincial and local archives and, where applicable, foreign archives as well. It also involves close liaison with related professionals such as archaeologists, architectural researchers, restoration architects, museologists and planners.

During the past two years historical research has been concentrated most intensively on large site development projects at Dawson City, Lower Fort Garry (Manitoba), Artillery Park (Quebec City), Les Forges du St-Maurice (near Trois-Rivières), the Rideau and Chambly canals, and the Niagara historic complex (Fort George, Queenston Heights, Fort Mississauga, Butler's Barracks). In addition, staff carried out historical research for individual smaller projects at Province House (Charlottetown), Fort Walsh, Sask., and Fort St. James, BC; and produced detailed thematic studies on the history of Canadian canals, the fur trade in eastern Canada, the evolution of Canadian lighthouses, and the history of transportation in the Yukon. Research on the Fortress of Louisbourg, NS, begun in 1961, continues.

Historical and archaeological research is carried out at a site: to determine the nature of sub-surface cultural remains for an assessment of the potential for stabilization, restoration or reconstruction of historical buildings; to obtain information on the history of occupation at a particular historical site for park interpretation and to shed more light generally on various aspects of Canadian history with an end objective of achieving a proper balance in the interpretation of Canada's past to the public through the National Historic Parks (NHP) system.

Major excavation projects continued for a second season at the following national historic parks and sites: L'Anse aux Meadows, Nfld., a Norse site dating to 1000 AD; continuation of work at the Fortress of Louisbourg, NS, which began in 1961 and will continue for the next few years; a second season of major excavations at Les Forges du St-Maurice near Trois-Rivières, Que.; a second season at Parc d'Artillerie in Quebec City; the final season of excavations at Fort George, Niagara-on-the-Lake, Ont.; an initial excavation at Fort St. Joseph, Ont., which will continue for the next two to three years; and a second season in a three to four year project at Fort Walsh, Sask.

The second season of extensive surveys to locate historically significant shipwrecks was carried out in Nova Scotia, New Brunswick and Quebec during the summer of 1974. Meanwhile, the study continues of the extensive material excavated from the 18th century French vessel *Machault*.

The Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings (CIHB), is a unique computer-based survey designed to locate the surviving historic buildings throughout Canada and to provide data to the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada on the significance of a building or group of buildings, and to enable a comparison with all others of similar style and value in Canada. The Inventory also serves as a source of basic data for architectural and social historians as well as an information bank for urban planners, preservationists, and other groups or individuals interested in our architectural heritage.

The CIHB program is carried out in three phases: Phase I records the exteriors of buildings on a form comprised of a series of detailed drawings covering all facets of exterior design used in Canadian structures, all numerically coded for computer input. Buildings are selected by date only, and the present historical boundary for the Inventory is 1880 for eastern Canada and 1914 for western Canada, the Yukon, and the Northwest Territories. By the end of 1974, approximately 145,000 buildings had been recorded under the Phase I program which began in