



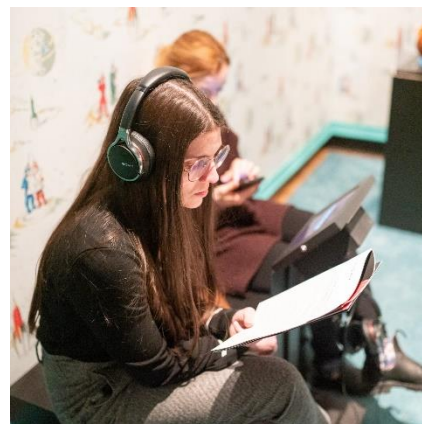
## WRITING KIT

Draw inspiration from the night and the Museum's historical objects to write a fictional story. A beautiful opportunity to experience the same creative process as authors **Simon Boulerice, Dominique Demers, Eric Dupont** and **Heather O'Neill** for the [Nights](#) exhibition.

An activity to do alone, with family or between friends!

### HERE'S WHAT YOU NEED

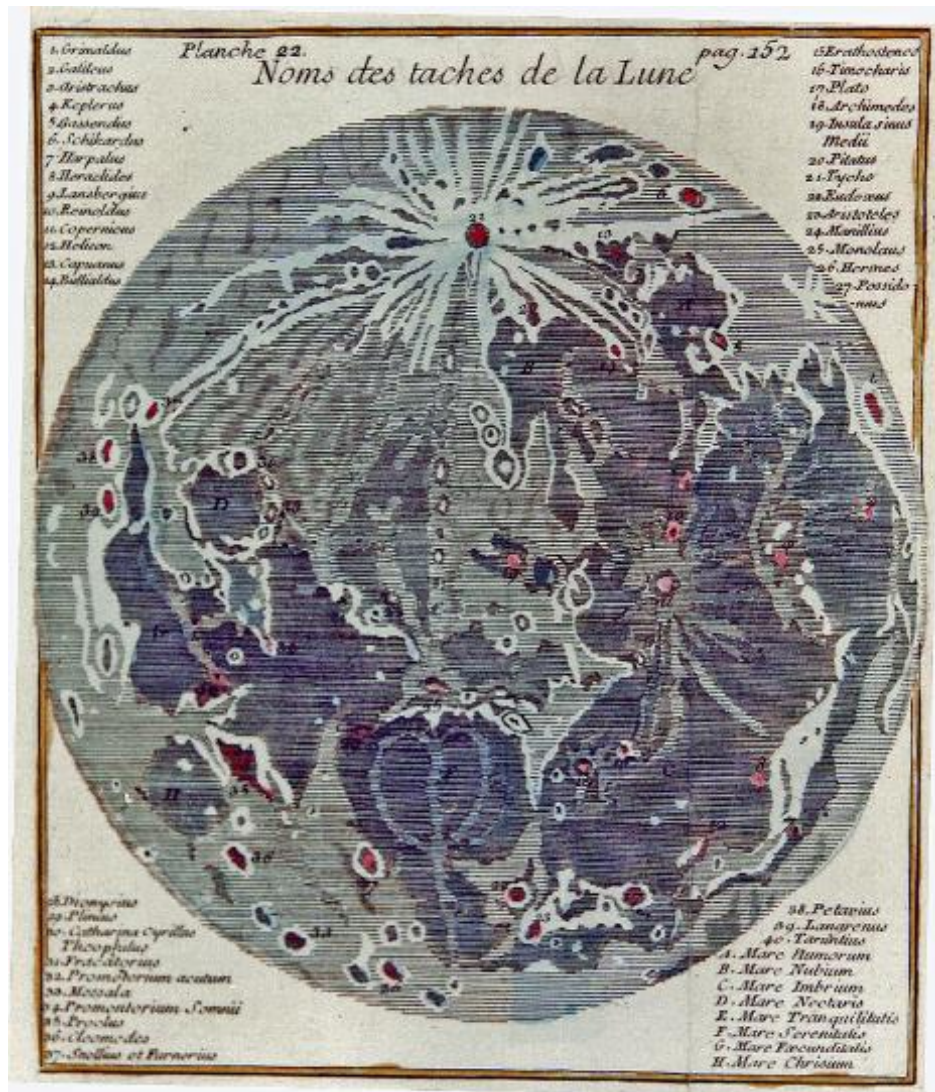
- Find inspiration with the stories written by the authors ([PDF](#) or [audio version](#)) or with the recordings of the [Nights Revealed](#) lectures. The authors shares their specific artistic method and creative involvement in the exhibition.
- At your computers, get set, write! Choose one of the four “night” themes and the associated artefact and get inspired by those elements to write a short story of 900 words or less. Themes and artefacts below.
- Share your creation on Facebook with a public access and tag @MuseeStewartMuseum
- You can also send your text in a Word or PDF file at [communications.stewart@mccord-stewart.ca](mailto:communications.stewart@mccord-stewart.ca). Please specify your first name, last name, city of residence and age. We will post them on our Website.



## Theme | Starry Night

### Artefact | NAMES OF THE DARK AREAS ON THE MOON

A royal maker of mathematical instruments as well as a publisher of globes and books, Bion received amateur scientists and renowned scholars alike in his Parisian workshop. This plate depicts the Moon, observed using a spotting scope with two convex lenses. The various landforms on its rugged surface are represented by dark areas with shadows. The illustration identifies 40 craters and 8 seas: the former were named after famous astronomers like Copernicus and Kepler, while the latter were given poetic names.



Names of the dark Areas on the moon, Nicolas Bion (1652-1733), Plate no. 22, from *The Use of Celestial and Terrestrial Globes, and Spheres, according to the different Systems of the World*, Paris, France, 1744, 1979.535 © Stewart Museum

## Theme | Night of Imagination

### Artefact | Sock Monkey

A new soft toy known as a Sock Monkey first appeared in North American homes in the 1930s, when Sears, Roebuck and Company began selling Rockford Red Heel Socks. Warm, comfortable and hard-wearing, they were very popular with farmers and labourers. Every pair of socks ordered from Sears was delivered with instructions for making a soft toy out of old socks. Generations later, these charming little monkeys continue to delight children.



Doll, Sock Monkey, about 1960. Gift of Moira McCaffrey, M2004.133.1.1-2 © McCord Museum



Theme | City Night

Artefact | Evening Sandals

In the 1920s and 1930s, “evening sandals” designated footwear with cutouts or straps that exposed parts of the foot. Once the shoe style evolved to reveal the toes, painted toenails became fashionable.



Evening sandals, about 1936. M974.19.51.1-2 © McCord Museum

## Theme | Night of Passion

### Artefact | Westclox Alarm Clock

In 1909, the Western Clock Company brought out its new Big Ben alarm clock. The catchy name was inspired by the famous clock tower at the Palace of Westminster in London. It was a huge success: consumers purchased over 28,000 clocks in the first year alone. To meet the high demand, in 1920 the American company opened a factory in Peterborough, Ontario. Since then, this iconic device has interrupted many.



Westclox Alarm Clock, Western Clock Co., Canada, about 1910. M2004.159.1 © McCord Museum