

CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

By
D. H. BOCKING

Last year, Alan Ridge, then Chairman of the Archives Section, and your Editor inaugurated a tradition of having a letter from the Chairman appear in the *Canadian Archivist*. It falls to my lot to try and uphold the custom so ably inaugurated by my predecessor in office.

The year had scarcely begun when the Secretary elected at the June meetings, Andre Leforte, submitted his resignation. His reason for resigning was that he had decided to enter McGill University to continue his studies and would be unable to carry the duties of the office of secretary. Our Treasurer, Bill Naftel, agreed to assume the additional office of Secretary until new elections are held during our June meeting.

Following the recommendations made at our last meeting a Committee was established to prepare recommendations for archival training courses. The Committee is chaired by W. I. Smith and includes as members Bernard Weilbrenner and John Archer. The Committee has been studying various training courses for archivists and will be making a recommendation to the Section on the content and length of future archival training courses. It is hoped that it will be possible to organize a new archival training course for the summer of 1968.

As a result of discussions with representatives of the Council of the Canadian Historical Association following our business meeting last year, it was decided to try to resolve some of the problems facing our Section by developing a constitution. This proposed action was approved by both Council and the General Meeting last June. Hugh Dempsey, in consultation with members of the Executive, has undertaken to draft a constitution for presentation to the Section at our June meeting. When approved by our membership, the constitution will then have to be submitted to Council and to the General Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association.

During the year I received some complaint from our membership regarding the new directory of state and provincial archives published recently by the Society of American Archivists. The directory gives very little information on Canadian archives. It is difficult to establish just what happened in this particular case but it does emphasize the need for closer liaison between our Section and the Society of American Archivists. It appears that our Section will have to seek ways and means of establishing a closer liaison with the Society of American Archivists so that more information is made available to the Society on the various member agencies of our Section.

There are very important decisions to be made at our June meetings and I hope all of the members that can will attend the meetings and participate in making these decisions. We have to recruit more members to the executive and I hope you will give earnest consideration to the problems of finding and electing suitable members to your executive.

ASPECTS OF RECORDS PUBLICATION

by

ROBERT E. RUIGH

Since at least the early 17th century, when Sir Robert Cotton was suspected of augmenting his monumental library by pilfering manuscripts from the Tower of London, there has been an intermittent dispute between researchers and archivists concerning the primary function of a keeper of records. Certainly mere acquisition was one of Sir Robert's motives, but his proprietary interest in his own collection was not so highly developed as to preclude the lending of unique and valuable manuscripts to such contemporary historians as Bacon, Camden and Speed. Widespread utilization of knowledge about the past was (charitably considered) Cotton's immediate objective in smuggling out documents under his cloak. It is in the similar sense of the general dissemination of historical materials that I propose to deal with records publication. Most of what I have to say will be predicated upon my experience in British archives but it will, I hope, have relevance for North American scholars.

Few historians would challenge Roger Ellis' definition of the two-fold duties of the archivist - to preserve records and to make them available for reference or study. He maintains the primacy of the conservative function although he admits that "to the student or searcher it will no doubt often seem that . . . the archivist should give all his attention to providing bigger and better search rooms and more and more detailed lists and indexes."

My sympathies are with the searchers because the preservation of documents can rarely be an end in itself. I do not mean to discount the importance of accumulating, classifying and preserving archival materials, but to a historian it seems as if the publication of manuscript sources is in danger of being relegated to a secondary position. Undoubtedly the cost of printing - the economic factor - is the main deterrent to publication, but the increasing volume of records, the lack of competent editors and the variety of demands made by researchers occasion grave doubts about the advisability of continuing the serial publications originated in the 19th Century. Now, more than ever, there appears to be a discrepancy between the utility of a publication and the cost of its preparation.

In the 18th Century, scholarly works were underwritten by private subscription or patronage endowments; in the 19th Century increasing reliance was placed upon governmental support and, in England, after the passage of the Record Office Act in 1838 and the establishment of the Historical Manuscript Commission in 1869, public funds subsidized the bulk of source publications. Nevertheless, even in this era of relatively low costs, a considerable number of private societies, e.g. the Parker, Camden, Selden, Thoresby, Surtees, Percy and Holbein Societies, commissioned the publication of manuscript materials in specific areas of interest not dealt with by public agencies. By the 20th Century many of these organizations were defunct, and

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those which survived had often had recourse to other sources of financial aid.

Today we rely upon public organizations, county historical and archaeological societies, university presses and privately endowed foundations to satisfy the increasing demands of a wide variety of historians. Yet all of them, including government, are in the process of re-assessing their publications policy. The preparation of a single volume calendar by the Public Record Office involves the expenditure of thousands of pounds and two to three years of effort by the editor and his assistants, yet fewer than 200 copies are likely to be distributed in the United Kingdom, the Dominions and the United States. The limited appeal of a Calendar of Feet of Fines or of Inquisitions Post Mortem undoubtedly justifies the hesitancy of the Keeper of the Public Records in undertaking publications of this kind. Even the market for less specialized calendars reprinted by the Kraus organization has failed to live up to the optimistic estimates of that company although they were based upon a survey of projected library expansion in the U.S.

The Historical Manuscripts Commission has also been adversely affected by a limited market and rising costs. The folio reports of the late 19th Century were sold at approximately 5 shillings; today's octavos cost about five pounds. University presses have curtailed publication of source editions even more drastically. In the 1930's, for instance, Yale projected the publication of the corpus of parliamentary diaries extant for the period from 1624 to 1629. The project died for lack of funds, was resurrected in the late 1950's and transferred to California where it languished until it was recently restored to its original home to await the necessary capital.

Apart from the problems occasioned by the cost factor, the archivist's involvement in the publication of edited manuscripts is limited by the priorities of his profession. The staggering increase in records' accumulation since the First World War and the demands made by searchers have necessitated a distinction between the service and scholarly functions of the archivist - often to the detriment of the latter. The question of whether or not the archivist should also be a professional historian has been hotly, but inconclusively, debated. Historians, I think, generally agree that some historical training is desirable in order to enable the archivist to anticipate the needs of that segment of the scholarly community with which he is most intimately concerned. Moreover, if the initiative to edit and publish manuscripts is increasingly referred to individuals other than the professional archivists, I think we may anticipate an appreciable decline in the volume of source publications. During its early years, when archivists were actively involved in editing the **American Historical Review**, that journal devoted a portion of most issues to the printing of significant primary material. Now the source has been superseded by the book review.

If areas of tension exist between the historian and the archivist many of them are due to the archivist's inability to keep pace with the changing demands of historians. Printed calendars which satisfied the needs of researchers into political, military, constitutional and diplomatic affairs are manifestly inadequate for the historians of social

phenomena, economic conditions, intellectual attitudes and scientific developments. Admittedly there is no substitute for original documents, but historians have increasingly demanded verbatim reports rather than cryptic, general calendar references. For example, half a century ago the Historical Manuscripts Commission editors would have calendared a nomination letter as follows:

“Nov. 10, 1620 The Earl of Southampton to the Corporation of Andover recommending candidates for election to the forthcoming parliament.”

Confronted with this reference the frustration of the historian of parliamentary patronage is comparable to the agonies suffered by Tantalus. More recent calendars would certainly note the names of the prospective M.P.'s and would probably print the letter completely.

Archivists and historians who are convinced of the value of primary research have already made valiant efforts to circumvent inadequate calendars and the high costs of publication and travel by making use of photography and xerography. Valuable acquisition of microfilms of public and private collections have been made by the Public Archives of Canada, the Folger Library, the British Museum and other institutions, but perhaps costs could be lowered and utilization of the films increased by adding to the number of subscribers. To have films of the Salisbury manuscripts on deposit in the British Museum avoids some inconvenience for the Marquess, but not much for the scholar from North America.

The principle of the consortium (so termed by Mr. Williams, Keeper of the Public Records) has been promoted by Prof. Barnes at the University of California as a valuable aid to graduate studies. He has urged his western colleagues in British history to subscribe a portion of their library budget to the annual acquisition of microfilms of various classes of public records.

One of the earliest and most influential exponents of microphotography was Sir Hilary Jenkinson. It was his conviction that the publication of descriptive lists and indexes, combined with the use of photography, would best serve the needs of the “student at a distance.” Under the aegis of Prof. Elton of Cambridge University, and with the cooperation of the Public Record Office, the List and Index Society has been formed thus implementing, at least partially, Sir Hilary's recommendations.

By making accessible to scholars records which were formerly available only to searchers on the premises, microphotography has already proved to be of invaluable service to historians. Nevertheless, if printed calendars and collections are to be replaced by microfilm and lists and indexes new problems will confront historians and archivists alike.

Ernst Posner regards the widespread use of microphotography as entailing a “final break with the archivist's proprietary attitude toward his records, a democratization of the archival reference service that constitutes an entirely new departure.” Some archivists regard with alarm even a partial loss of their control over access to their manuscript collections and predict dire results from the popularization

of research. Historians are apt to adopt a less pessimistic point of view and contend that the risks of ignorant or improper use of archival materials are outweighed by the stimulus to scholarly research. I, for one, find it difficult to subscribe to the opinion that an inferior work spoils the market for a good book - I am inclined to support the obverse of the statement.

Apart from the possible perils involved in the increasing use of photographic reproductions is the added responsibility this technique imposes on the archivist. If useful lists and indexes are to be prepared some canons of procedure must be formulated. The problem of manuscript description, whether individually or by class, must be solved. The constant process of reclassification should be minimized; a hand-list is of little use if its references no longer apply. Major migrations of manuscripts should be publicized in the appropriate historical journals and lists and indexes should be given the widest circulation. The historian who has searched for the same manuscript cited four different ways, or attempted to follow its progress through the auction galleries, or finally located it in a unique unpublished catalog compiled by a local archivist will second my plea for the assignment of highest priority to the production of adequate finding aids and will insist upon greater co-operation between public and private agencies, archivists and historians.

But if the use of microphotography entails added responsibilities for the archivist it also demands an adjustment in the attitude of the historian. Without the institution of intensive graduate studies in paleography, languages and research techniques direct reproduction of the manuscript sources will be of little use to the student in many cases. This could tend to restrict archival research to the more affluent universities where adequate training is available. Such a contingency must be avoided at all costs and expanding research into new areas of inquiry must be promoted.

Moreover, the contributions made by editors to historical scholarship should be more generally recognized by the profession. All too often editorial work is regarded as the proper function of the pedestrian historian, and few indeed are the editors who achieve international recognition for their services. Yet the work of a skilled editor is apt to outlive the productions of an interpretive historian by generations.

It is my conviction that solid historical reputations are forged in the archives and I join with Maurice Bond, Clerk of the Records of the House of Lords, in lamenting the fact that "individual record offices find their closest links not with the professional historian, for whose service they were in so large part designed, but with the genealogist, the antiquary and the general reader."

THE ARCHIVIST'S ROLE IN THE PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS

By

J. K. JOHNSON

To many archivists the possibility of publishing some of the documents in their custody is an entirely academic question. They are not publishing documents, they do not plan to publish documents, they have neither the time nor the funds to publish documents. I think this situation is unfortunate, because good editions of documents are of great value to scholars and to the public at large. But I am not sure that even given the time and the funds, all archivists would want to see the documents in their care in print. Archivists as a group are popularly supposed to be hoarders, whose mission in life is to keep historians from seeing any document more recent than Magna Carta. While this picture of an archivist is today almost entirely untrue, there is still among our profession a natural reluctance to allow documents to be tampered with, perhaps especially by the horny hands of editors and printers.

Even without this basic bias, the archivist may have good cause to be suspicious of plans to transform original documents into printed books. I am convinced that an archivist ought, in fact, to welcome and support, and if possible to initiate, documentary publication. But he has a right and a duty to see that publication is carried out under clearly established rules, which not only require and maintain high standards of scholarship, but which conform to accepted archival principles as well as to the best principles of historical editing and publishing.

Far from being a hoarder, nothing pleases an archivist more than to see his sources used by competent scholars, and the more sources the more widely used, the better. If the publication of some of the holdings of an archives means that these documents will thereby reach a wide audience, the publication has served a useful purpose. The printed material will make the task of the scholar easier by providing partial documentation for which he need not make an expensive trip or acquire eyestrain. But the word "partial" is crucial. There is a danger that published documents may be relied upon too heavily for documentation, and there is a particular danger that students may be misled into thinking that primary sources come conveniently wrapped and labelled in books. The trip and the eyestrain may be avoided altogether and the other documents in the archives, apart from which any published collection is to some degree meaningless, may be ignored. For this reason the archivist ought to insist, as a condition of publication, that all published documents carry a stern warning, like a package of American cigarettes, "dangerous if used to excess".

This may seem an unnecessary warning. After all, no historian is so naive as to think (as some journalists seem to) that all documents

eventually get published. But I am sure that I am not the only archivist who frequently comes across valuable papers that have been used very little, or not at all, by historians. Nor, I am sure, am I the only archivist who has ever thought that a book could have been better if the author had taken the trouble to look for more sources. Books of documents ought to have the effect of making the scholar want to come to the archives for more, rather than making him think he can safely stay away.

For the archivist, a book of documents ought not only to serve as an introduction to the archival mother lode, it must also be prepared and presented on principles which an archivist can approve. These principles seem to me to be basically two: first, the publication must be as complete as possible, and second, it must be absolutely faithful to the original papers.

No one is likely to quarrel with the proposition that the text of the documents must be reproduced faithfully in print, but the question of completeness is somewhat more touchy. Having selected a body of papers which seems to merit publication, should these papers then be screened to eliminate the trivial or the routine or the vulgar, or for any other purpose, or should they simply be printed as they come, without regard for relative historical significance or, one must add, without regard for cost? Ideally, I think an archivist ought to believe in complete publication. Nothing less than complete publication presents the documents as the archivist wants them presented, untouched and unselected. Any selection is necessarily suspect because it is necessarily subjective, and open to justifiable suspicion on the part of scholars.

But having taken such high ground, I must quickly backtrack, at least half way. Absolutely complete publication is rarely, if ever, a real possibility, though it ought to remain a goal to aim at, and any departure from the ideal must be clearly recognized and labelled as such. If there is a compromise the archivist ought to make sure that it is necessary or wise, and the reader must be told that he is getting a condensed book. He must be told what has been left out and why it was left out.

The truth is, however, that in almost all documentary publications, some selection will be made. In most cases some selection is probably advisable, if money is not to be thrown away on trivia and if the reader is not to be more bored than informed. This need for selection leads me to the central point which I wish to make about the archivist and documentary publication. Someone must select the documents and incidentally someone must introduce and annotate them. I suggest that to do these things, in effect to edit documentary publications, a fully-trained, mature archivist, or team of archivists, is particularly qualified — perhaps more qualified in fact than anyone else.

Let me explain what seem to me the major characteristics necessary in an editor of documentary publications. Most important of all, he must be a trained historian with a special knowledge of the period or subject represented by the documents he is editing. He must know so much about his field that the documents he finds are immediately meaningful to him, and he must have the knowledge to fill in gaps in his material, and especially a knowledge that will allow him to

explain the documents to other people. As well, he must be used to the detailed critical study of documents (and often simply to the deciphering of them); he must have some experience in and some criteria for the selection of documents on historical grounds; he ought to be very familiar with the relevant sources of documents; and finally, he should want to see the documents he has chosen presented fully and accurately to as wide an audience as possible.

Is this a description of a qualified, fully-trained archivist? I believe that it is, because I believe that fundamentally two kinds of training are essential to an archivist: historical training and practical, or on-the-job training. Of the two the former often seems to me the more important. I do not mean to imply that an archivist must be a full-fledged historian before he becomes an archivist, any more than a historian is a full-fledged historian at the beginning of his career. But an archivist ought to begin with as much historical training as he can get, and in becoming a qualified archivist, he ought also to become a historian. If he does not he becomes neither one nor the other.

The fully-trained archivist need not be a historian by virtue of post-graduate degrees; he will not likely teach, nor necessarily write history (though personally I see no reason why he should not), but he will be a historian in the sense of someone who knows a great deal about the past, especially about some particular part of the past.

The business of becoming such a historian is by no means an automatic part of becoming an archivist. It is possible to work with documents without having much knowledge or curiosity about the people or the times which created them. Most of this kind of historical training, post-graduate training one might call it, must be acquired by the archivist's own efforts, by a never-ending study of the primary and secondary sources bearing on his chosen field.

Only when an archivist is thoroughly soaked in history in this way does he become a really useful archivist. He knows the significance of his documents and he can help others to an understanding of them. It seems to me that an archivist of this kind is better suited to the task of publishing documents than is the conventional sort of historian. His historical knowledge may well equal the conventional historian's, but he has the added advantage of greater familiarity with documents and a greater knowledge of the available sources. If he is a conscientious archivist he very likely knows not only his own holdings, but has a good idea of what is to be found in other, similar institutions. He is not likely to make mistakes in transcribing documents. He is used to finding out exactly who or what they concern. He has also one further valuable asset. He is likely to be expert in the task of selection, of separating historical wheat from disposable chaff. In this connection I would like to quote a few lines from a paper read a few years ago by Dr. W. Kaye Lamb, on the difficulty of the work of an archivist. "The archivist", he said, "is called upon frequently to practice the difficult art of prophecy. He must attempt to anticipate needs. Out of a vast mass of material, a high percentage of which must be destroyed, he must try to identify and retain those items that are most likely to be of interest and significance in the years to come. Unlike the historian, the archivist cannot place any convenient sub-

jective limitations on his field of interest. Somehow or other he must find means to pass judgment on the probable value of source material that may relate to any aspect or period of the history of the state or country with which his institution happens to be concerned."¹

To do this, the most difficult of archival tasks, well, the archivist must be the kind of historian-archivist I have described. If he can do it well, he is also well suited to the delicate task of selecting documents for publication, which, if it is no less difficult, is at least a task less awesomely final in its results. No choice in either case will please every prospective user for all time, but documents excluded from a book face only demotion and not total destruction. But the point is that an archivist may well find documentary publication a natural and congenial field for his abilities, and I think it is a field to which more archivists should give more consideration.

So far I have referred in general terms to the archivist's relation to documentary publication. I would like to end by describing some of my own experiences in this field, to illustrate, if I can, the general ideas I have expressed and to show how practice conforms, and often enough falls short of, theory.

The major publications project of the Public Archives of Canada at the moment is a series of volumes to be known collectively as the **Papers of the Prime Ministers of Canada**. We have begun with our first Prime Minister, Sir John A. Macdonald, and we are now, after two years, just completing our work on his pre-Confederation career. As we are approaching a milestone of sorts I think it is legitimate to ask whether we have adhered to the principles of publication which I have suggested ought to apply.

Certainly we try to reproduce the Macdonald letters with complete accuracy; skilled copyists prepare typed copies from the originals; trained archivists who have lived with Sir John for two years now, proofread the copies to see that they say exactly what Macdonald said. This is not always a straightforward job. Sir John, like most nineteenth century letter writers, used his own system of punctuation. His most noticeable quirks are a serious lack of periods and an over abundance of capitals. There are always cases where it is really impossible to tell if a period is there or not, or if a capital letter is really a capital letter or not, but even where no doubt exists, it has sometimes been tempting to add the period or to remove the capital in order to avoid driving the modern reader mad. Where this has been done, it has been done sparingly, and the reader will be informed of any alteration that is made. In general our aim has been literal, verbatim versions of the originals; this rule has been broken only under extreme provocation.

On the question of completeness of publication we are somewhat more vulnerable. We decided at the outset that we would try to locate, for possible publication, every letter ever written by a Canadian Prime Minister. We have been remarkably successful so far in achieving this aim, to a considerable extent because most of you here today have helped us in our search. But despite this success

¹ W. Kaye Lamb, "The Archivist and the Historian", *American Historical Review*, Vol. LXVIII, No. 2, Jan. 1963, pp. 385-6.

we are not, as several great contemporary American publications projects are, giving the reader complete papers, but only one side of a set of correspondence, only the letters sent. We decided to follow this course because it seemed the best use of the resources at our command. This plan can be called a compromise admittedly, but it is a compromise dictated by necessity. It is also a compromise which may ultimately be circumvented, by the publication at a later date of a companion series of volumes of letters received. This method would eventually bring us as close as possible to complete publication and I hope that we will be able to bring it about.

There is, however, another way in which we can be accused of something less than complete publication. We do not plan to print in full every letter which we have found, but only those deemed to be of historical significance. There are, of course, very good practical grounds for this procedure, but in any case we are guarding ourselves against the possibility of excluding anything of value in three ways. First, we are defining historical significance quite broadly; second, we are providing within each volume a complete finding aid, or calendar, of the letters not printed in full; and third, we plan an equivalent series of microfilm copies of all the original letters which will be available to anyone who wishes to see anything not printed in full. The use of calendar entries and complementary microfilm copies solves, I think, as much as it is possible to solve, the problem of complete publication. Incidentally, these means also allow us to keep down the cost of publication and to avoid publishing trivia.

In one way or another we have tried to adhere to principles of publication acceptable to all scholars, archivists included. For my own part, I have found as well that archival training makes a useful background for the job of collecting, selecting, and annotating documents.

Knowing where to look, and knowing who to ask, permits shortcuts, not only to sources of material, but to sources of information. I have not said much about the annotation of documents, because, from the archivist's point of view, annotation is an optional part of documentary publication. Our Prime Minister volumes will be fully annotated editions, and knowing where to look or who to ask has been just as important for this part of the work as it has been in locating the documents themselves.

There is one further and very important way in which being an archivist is an advantage in every phase of the process of publishing documents. An archivist has unrestricted access to his own archives. An archivist looking for sources or for information is on his home ground; he is not restricted to seeing only what he asks to see, or what someone suggests he ought to see. All archivists know what an immense advantage this is; all archivists know how much may be gained by the freedom to poke undisturbed into whatever corner seems promising. This freedom seems to me so important to the work of documentary publication, so necessary to ensure that nothing of value is overlooked and so necessary as well to the gathering of all the explanatory information needed for proper annotation, that I occasionally wonder whether really satisfactory work of this kind can be done on any other terms.

THE PUBLICATION OF DOCUMENTS IN CANADA

By

EDITH G. FIRTH

For a satisfactory programme of records publication, three things are necessary - a sound selection policy, a good editor, and money. Such publication has been sporadic in Canada because all three are difficult to find. Over the years, however, we have been able to print an impressive quantity of primary material.

The first significant publication of documents in Canada resulted from the combination of a keen historical society and a government grant. In 1832 the Lower Canadian Legislature passed an act granting the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec the sum of 300 pounds "to obtain and publish Historical Documents relating to the early times in Canada." This society, founded in 1824, began its publishing program in the troubled year of 1838, with Louis de Courville's memoirs of Canada from 1749 to 1760. Twelve more volumes followed, as well as shorter publications in the Society's annual transactions.

In 1859 a second historical society, the Société historique de Montréal, began another series of published documents. It is probably significant that the impelling reason behind the Montreal project was the correction of errors in contemporary historical studies, rather than the idea of preservation which had been behind the Quebec programme twenty years earlier.

Another ten years passed before the appearance of a volume of historical documents published directly by a government. In 1865 the House of Assembly of Nova Scotia recommended the publication of "a volume of public documents to be selected by the Commissioner of Records, provided the selection be contained in a single octavo volume of moderate size." The resulting publication appeared in 1869; "moderate" was interpreted liberally, and it ran to almost 800 pages. There was no intention on the part of the Nova Scotian government that this volume would be the first of a series - in this one book the unfortunate Dr. Akins was expected to include all the important and interesting records in his archives.

After these beginnings, Canadian publishing of historical records reached its most productive period in the thirty-five years before the first Great War. It was at this time that the Public Archives of Canada and many of the provincial archives began a systematic programme of publication. Historical societies like those of New Brunswick and Lundy's Lane, institutions like the Collège de Ste. Marie and the Institut canadien de Québec, published important compilations. Editors like Abbé Casgrain, Senator Masson, Brigadier Cruikshank, W. O. Raymond, and Sir Arthur Doughty contributed to the boom in documentary publication.

One of the most important developments in this period was the founding of the Champlain Society in 1905, the first and still the most important organization in Canada whose sole aim is the publica-

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tion of primary materials for the study of Canadian history. It was founded by two professors, Colby of McGill and Wrong of Toronto; a financier, Walker of the Bank of Commerce; and a librarian, Bain of the Toronto Public Library. Since 1907 it has published 68 volumes. Twelve were in conjunction with the Hudson's Bay Record Society, and eight concerning regions of Ontario have been financed by the government of Ontario. The Champlain Society has been able to continue functioning through wars and depression, because it prints limited editions with a guaranteed market in its membership. This same principle has been adopted by the newly formed Manitoba Record Society, whose first volume, Professor W. L. Morton's **Manitoba: the birth of a province**, was published in 1965.

In recent times the cost of book publishing has increased tremendously. No longer can the average historical society sustain a systematic programme for the publication of documents, particularly when it has other pressing demands upon its time and its funds. The provincial archives, except in Quebec, no longer produce annual volumes of documents.

The Public Archives of Canada is only now re-entering the field of publication, after a lapse of some years. Many important documents have of course been published in the last thirty years, but most of them have been published with difficulty. The main reason for the decline of document publication is that it is now economically impossible to produce a book with a probable sale of only a few hundred copies.

With the greatly increased interest in Canadiana in recent years, some manuscripts have been published commercially with apparent success. Macmillan's Pioneer Books series, for example, includes several such volumes. This method of publication, however, is possible for only the most popular type of document; the hard core of documentation remains caviar for the general, and cannot be published commercially. Another type of records publication that is still possible without subsidization is the source book for the university undergraduate, who provides a sufficiently large market. We have had landmarks in this field, for example Shortt and Doughty's constitutional documents, and Innis and Lower's economic ones. More recent examples have sometimes tended to reprint the old chesnuts rather than dig in primary sources to find unpublished material of at least equal importance, although it is admittedly impossible to avoid some repetition.

This, then, is the present situation of document publication in Canada. It must be remembered, of course, that large numbers of documents concerning Canada have been published beyond our borders. We owe a great deal to societies like the Hakluyt Society and the Hudson's Bay Record Society in England, and the Prince Society in the United States. We owe a great deal to scholars who have edited collections abroad - men like Dr. E. B. O'Callaghan, John Dawson Gilmory Shea, Reuben Gold Thwaites, and Milo Quaife in the United States, Pierre Margry in France, and a succession of editors from Hakluyt himself to Paul Knaplund and E. E. Rich in England.

The responsibility for the publication of Canadian documents, however, belongs to us in Canada. What should be published, and who

should publish it? We would probably agree that there are still many unpublished records that should be in print. The situation has changed, however, from the days of Casgrain and Doughty. The scholar has acquired much greater mobility because of rapid, cheap transportation, and the growing number of travel grants and fellowships available to him. Mohammed can now go to the mountain of manuscripts with comparative ease. An even more important change is the tremendous advance in microfilming procedures. When Clarence Carter wrote his brochure on historical editing in 1952 he listed the advantages and disadvantages of microfilm compared with publication.¹ On the credit side, microfilm provides exact facsimile reproduction; it is more rapid and requires less storage space. On the other hand are its inflexibility, its unsuitability for annotation and indexing, and the need for special equipment for its use. In the few years since Carter wrote, a system for indexing microfilm has been marketed, and this is only the beginning. We are on the verge of systems of computerized information retrieval which enthusiasts maintain will make the printed word obsolete. Computers may do all that is claimed for them, but their widespread use in Canadian institutions is almost certainly still in the distance.

Practically, then, our choice at the present time is between microfilm and book publication. Because of its relative cheapness microfilm would seem preferable for copying large collections indiscriminately and completely. For collections with a high incidence of crucial material, or for topical selections, publication would be more satisfactory. Despite all the new technology, the book is still the handiest and most accessible means of imparting information. It still is most suitable for the cumbersome apparatus of scholarly editing.

In the United States where the new machines are most advanced, there has been a vast revival of document publication in the last fifteen years. A number of great publication programmes have been undertaken, and comprehensive editions of the papers of many prominent men are pouring from the scholarly presses. In the field of politics alone, Jefferson's papers are projected in 50 volumes, Calhoun in 15, Franklin in 40, Clay in 10, the Adams in 100, Hamilton in 22, Madison in 50. It is an impressive and overwhelming list.

Even supposing that the millions of dollars being spent on these programmes were available to us, is this what we want in Canada? Possibly Sir John A. Macdonald or George Etienne Cartier would merit such treatment, but will Canadian scholarship be enriched by the publication of Sir Mackenzie Bowell's laundry list? The number of Canadians whose most trivial jottings deserve full scholarly publication is very small. So also is the scholarly community, and good editorial work requires scholarship - meticulous, painstaking scholarship, with a deep knowledge of the period and a strong sense of perspective. In this country we simply cannot afford the luxury of multi-volume comprehensive publication.

With our limitations then, what should be our aim? If we discard major comprehensive publications, we must then depend upon selection - selection of single documents which merit publication, and compilations of significant manuscripts pertaining to a theme, person,

¹ C. E. Carter, *Historical editing* (U.S. National Archives, *Bulletin* 7, Washington, 1952).

area, or period. The trouble with selection, of course, is that it is almost impossible to avoid the personal predilections of the editor from influencing his choice of documents.

Another problem is that fashions in historiography change; in Canada we have seen shifts of emphasis from political to economic to social. No editor, however, can hope to produce a definitive volume. Even when he is publishing a comprehensive collection, his work can be quickly superceded. For example, Brigadier Cruikshank's great collections of Simcoe's and Russell's papers published by the Ontario Historical Society between the wars are now both unsatisfactory, the Simcoe volumes because the transcription made under the direction of John Ross Robertson in the 1880's is inadequate when compared with the originals now in the Ontario Archives, and the Russell volumes because of the large quantity of Russell material that has become available since their publication. The editor, like most historians, cannot hope for immortality through his works.

The future of documentary publication in Canada, then, probably lies in selective volumes, supplemented by comprehensive microfilming and the use of the new technology. How are these to be undertaken? As the **Times** said, "the Champlain Society goes on, in its majestic way, providing the researcher and the common reader alike with admirably printed materials for their labours or their curiosity." But the Champlain Society alone is unable to provide for all the historian's needs. Cost of publication has eliminated most historical societies from the field. Private foundations in Canada have never been particularly interested in documentary publication, although perhaps more support could be obtained from them. This leaves the various levels of government as the most probable instruments of publication, with their archives or historical branches the most likely agencies employed.

In some cases it might be possible to obtain an extra grant specifically for a publication programme. This would seem to be the ideal solution because publications could then be prepared without diminishing the ordinary work of the archives. Budget chiefs are often more willing to make such grants which result in an impressive series of volumes, than to increase their estimates to maintain regular services.

If special funds are not obtainable, however, should the archives, all of whom are now struggling with ever increasing work loads, attempt a publications programme with the inevitable drain on both staff time and budget? As custodians of our collections, is not our primary responsibility to acquire; to preserve; to organize, index, and arrange our holdings; to guide our readers? With most of us scholarly publication, even of our most important documents, is a luxury beyond our means. Until we can honestly say that we are adequately fulfilling our fundamental duties, should we not leave publication to the historian? We will publish our inventories, finding guides, indexes. The great union list of manuscripts has been made possible through our efforts. We will superintend microfilming projects, and will ship microfilm around the countryside on interlibrary loan. We will be advisers and consultants to those who have time to publish. And someday, we will have sufficient staff, money, and time, to enter the field ourselves.

SURVEY OF ARCHIVISTS' POSITIONS IN CANADA

The last survey published by the Archives Section was in 1963 when a 14-page mimeographed booklet was produced. This publication has long been out of print, and many salary changes and adjustments have been made during the intervening four years. For that reason, the Section circulated a standard form to most institutions employing professional archivists and, while some have not responded, the co-operation generally has been good.

The same format as the 1963 booklet is used here and, unless otherwise stated, details about duties and qualifications are unchanged.

CANADA: Public Archives of Canada, Ottawa.

Staff - 54 full time.

Duties and Qualifications - The entire Civil Service is being converted to a new classification scheme. Entrance requirements are now a minimum of BA honors in history and a good knowledge of Canadian and related North American history. Canadian citizenship and veteran's preference.

Salaries - Archivist 1, \$5400 to \$7860, with annual increments of \$60; Archivist 2, \$7002 to \$8240; Archivist 3, \$8379 to \$9579; Archivist 4, \$9601 to \$10,815; and Archivist 5, \$11,131 to \$12,978.

Vacancies - Three actual and five potential.

BRITISH COLUMBIA: Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria, B.C.

Salaries: - Archivist 1, \$450 to \$550; Archivist 2, \$510 to \$610; Archivist 3, \$550 to \$660; and Archivist 4, \$590 to \$720.

ALBERTA: Provincial Archives of Alberta, 10158 - 103 St., Edmonton, Alberta.

Staff - 4 full time.

Archives Director, \$9,420 to \$11,940.

Duties and Qualifications - Supervision of the Provincial Archives within the Provincial Museum and Archives Branch. M.A. diploma in archives administration and extensive related experience.

Archivist 2, \$7500 to \$9420.

Duties and Qualifications - In charge of the Museum and Archives library and cataloguing of the photographic collections. B.A. and related experience, with a Degree in Library Science and library experience an advantage.

Archivist 1, \$5940 to \$8220.

Duties and Qualifications - Arranges inventories and indexes, public records and private manuscripts under direction of the Provincial Archivist. B.A., preferably in History, with some related experience an advantage.

Archives Technician 2, \$5460 to \$6840.

Duties and Qualifications - Undertakes all reprographic and photographic services, especially microfilming of collections. Grade 12, with qualifications and experience in reprography and photography.

SASKATCHEWAN: Saskatchewan Archives Board, Legislative Buildings, Regina, and University of Saskatche- wan, Saskatoon.

Staff - 5 full time.

Provincial Archivist. Salary equated with Associate Professor,

University of Saskatchewan, minimum \$11,500.

Duties and Qualifications - To administer the program approved by the Board in preserving the public records of the province and collecting relevant private historical materials. M.A. in history of political science and experience in archives work.

Assistant Provincial Archivist. Salary equated with Assistant Professor, University of Saskatchewan, minimum \$8,200.

Duties and Qualifications - To assist the Provincial Archivist and, under his direction, to be in charge of all activities of the Archives office in Saskatoon. BA honors in history or political science and experience in archives work.

Archival Assistant 2. \$7400 to \$8400, with annual increments of \$200.

Duties and Qualifications - Normal duties associated with an archival institution, including selection, arrangement, cataloguing of accessions, handling of enquiries, public records' scheduling, editorial work in connection with publications, all requiring a marked degree of responsibility, judgment and independence of action. University graduate, preferably honors in history or related social sciences, and experience related to the work.

Archival Assistant 1. \$6200 to \$7200, with annual increments of \$200.

Duties and Qualifications - Normal duties associated with an archival institution, carried out with a large degree of independence but subject to considerable supervision. University graduate with major work in history or related social science, and at least one year's experience.

ONTARIO: Archives Section, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston, Ont.

Librarian 3 (Archivist). \$7400 minimum.

Duties - To supervise, operate, collect and arrange materials in university archives. The position is now under review.

Vacancies - Probably an Assistant Archivist and a subprofessional assistant with a BA in History or Political Science.

QUEBEC: Archives du Quebec, Edifice du Musee, Parc des Champs de Bataille, Quebec.

Staff - 21 full time, 4 part time in summer.

Director. \$12,400.

Qualifications - Doctorate in history and at least 10 years' experience.

Grade 2 Group. \$7600 to \$10,200.

Qualifications - Chief of section. Diploma of higher studies in History, and at least 5 years' experience.

Grade 3 Group. \$5900 to \$8150.

Qualifications - MA in History, no previous experience. This is the working level and four archivists are within this Grade.

Preference. Excellent knowledge of French, some knowledge of English. Experience may compensate for academic deficiencies.

QUEBEC: Service de l'Etat Civil et des Archives, Palais de Justice, Montreal, P.Q.

Personnel - 40 employés.

Traitements - Grades 7 à 17 du Service civil du Québec, \$3,200 à \$5,600 pour dactylos, sténos-dactylos, préposées aux index, classificatrices, surveillants, etc. Il y aurait une majoration de 10 à 15%.

**NEW BRUNSWICK: The New Brunswick Museum, 277 Douglas Ave.,
St. John, N.B.**

Staff - 2 full time, 2 part time.

Curator. \$6636 to \$8076, to become \$7692 to \$9348 on Sept. 1, 1967.

Duties and Qualifications - The archives forms part of the museum's Dept. of Canadian History and the Curator of the department serves as Archivist. M.A. in Canadian history is desirable.

Assistant Archivist. \$3684 to \$4476.

Duties and Qualifications - Under supervision, the appraising, accessioning and classifying of archival material; aiding researchers and providing information from or about records; undertaking some research for the museum section; assisting in the preservation of records; and supervising junior staff. B.A. and knowledge of New Brunswick history, aptitude for research.

Indexer. \$1.75 per hour on approximately half time basis.

Duties and Qualifications - Indexing of archival material, typing and filing cards, and aid to researchers. Junior matriculation, typing, filing, aptitude for research.

Cataloguer. \$1.75 per hour on approximately half time basis.

Duties and Qualifications - Sorting, arranging, listing and shelving documents; cataloguing and related work. Ability to perform such duties under supervision.

**NOVA SCOTIA: Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Coburg Road,
Halifax.**

Staff - 7 full time.

Research Assistant 1. \$4,050 - \$4980.

Duties and Qualifications - Under supervision, to perform normal archival duties such as sorting, classifying, research, preparing of guides, etc. University graduate, preferably in History, with experience in historical research.

Research Assistant 2. \$4350 to \$5880.

Duties and Qualifications - Duties similar to Grade 1, but with less supervision and more responsibility. Qualification similar to Grade 1, but experience in archival work required.

Research Assistant 3. \$5100 to \$6900.

Duties and Qualifications - Similar to Grades 1 and 2, but with the ability and responsibility for the training and supervising of junior staff.

Assistant Archivist. \$5760 to \$7740.

Duties - Similar to Grade 3, plus supervision of the preparation of displays and exhibits of archival material; responsibility for correspondence; and training subordinates in the procedures and practices of archival administration.

Qualifications - MA degree in History or Political Science, thorough knowledge of Canadian and Nova Scotia history and of archival administration, as well as considerable experience in archival work.

**PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND: Public Archives of P.E.I., Box 1000,
Charlottetown, P.E.I.**

Staff - 2 full time.

Provincial Archivist, \$8,000 to \$10,000

Qualifications - Minimum of undergraduate degree, plus at least three years' experience in archival work; administrative ability and the ability to deal with government departments and the public.

NEWS IN BRIEF

ALBERTA

The outstanding event of the year has been the passage of the Provincial Archives Act setting up a Public Documents Committee to review all documents earmarked for disposal produced by departments and agencies of the Government of Alberta. Under this Act the Provincial Archivist has power to veto the destruction of any government documents of historical value once they have been declared to be of no further administrative use. It is, at this early stage, difficult to know whether this legislation is fully understood since all requests for review must be initiated by the departments themselves and it is possible that there may be some destruction through misunderstanding. However, the Public Documents Committee has made twenty-four recommendations covering a wide range of material and spread over eleven departments. So far only a small number of schedules have been drawn up and approved. The success of this kind of legislation depends upon the build-up of confidence in the Provincial Archives and so far the response has been quite good.

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There has been a steady flow of private manuscripts into the Provincial Archives recording a wide range of activities in the Province but nothing sufficiently unusual to be of sufficient interest to other archivists. The first printed report to be issued by the Provincial Archives will contain details of all accessions received up to the time of its publication.

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The collection of tape recorded interviews with old-timers has grown steadily, and, in special cases, these recordings have been supplemented by photographs of the interior of the subject's home and familiar surroundings, which they are often eager to speak about. These special projects will be regarded as confidential in nature for some years, and are not given publicity in the press but should, in the future, provide a very personal and intimate view of family life at this time.

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A portable microfilm camera has been purchased and used in the field for material which is not at present available in the Archives. In view of the fact that some very elaborate reprographic divisions are now being set up within other government departments, it has been decided that, for the time being at least, the Provincial Archives will not move into this field but instead make use of their services.

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Because the new Provincial Museum and Archives is at some distance from the centre of the city and from other libraries, it has been felt necessary to build up a fairly considerable collection of printed material to serve both the Archives and the Museum. No attempt will be made to build up a complete collection of Western Canadiana, but the basic works are being sought with some success, and particular attention is being paid to pamphlets and other ephemera which are, for the time being, kept in an Information File arranged by subject under Library of Congress rules so that it may be easily

related to the subject catalogue of the library. Complementary to the library, a Union Finding List of printed books and articles on Alberta available in Edmonton has been compiled in loose-leaf binders and will grow as references are received. This has been based on Peel's Bibliography of the Prairie Provinces and extended to cover additional categories.

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By the time this report goes to press the staff will be moving into the new Provincial Museum and Archives Building on a superb site adjoining old Government House, Edmonton, and overlooking the Saskatchewan River. It is hoped to include the description of the new Provincial Archives in this report next year.

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The Glenbow Foundation, Calgary, has published a booklet entitled **Jerry Potts, Plainsman** in the second of its series of occasional papers. It was written by the archivist, Hugh A. Dempsey, and deals with the career of an early Mounted Police scout.

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A project undertaken by the Glenbow Foundation to gather records of labor unions in the region has proven to be moderately successful. A considerable number of wage agreements, charters, local publications and other papers were obtained, including original or microfilm copies of the following: Bakers and Confectionery Workers Union, minutes 1927-36; Bricklayers and Masons Union minutes, 1903-25, and membership ledgers, 1903-29; Medicine Hat Trades and Labor Council, 1953-57; Beverage Dispensers Union, 1925-56; Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen, 1903-23; and Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, 1928-41.

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Among the collections obtained by the Glenbow Foundation during the past year were: papers of the Alberta division, Women's Christian Temperance Union, 1894-1966, including minute books, reports, pamphlets and local records; the papers of Richard Hardisty, 1861-87, relating primarily to his position as Chief Factor for H.B. Co. at Fort Edmonton; and a quantity of letters received by R. B. Bennett, c. 1899-1900, while a Member of the Legislature in the Territorial government.

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SASKATCHEWAN

The Regina office of the Saskatchewan Archives Board will occupy one floor (18,900 sq. ft.) in the new Regina Campus Library in mid-summer, 1967. This move will permit the consolidation of all Regina holdings in one place, and provide adequate office, research, and work areas.

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The provincial archivist was one of three Canadian delegates to the Extraordinary International Congress on Archives held at Washington, D.C. in 1966. He also conducted a seminar in the history of the prairie west at the Regina Campus, 1966-67. Speaking engagements included openings of several local Centennial projects. S. D. Hanson,

transferred to the Archives staff from the Legislative Library, attended the Public Archives of Canada in-service training course in September.

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The 12th Report of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, for the period 1964-66, was published at the end of the year and is available free of charge. It lists all accessions during the period.

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MANITOBA

Towards the end of 1966 the Civil Service put into operation the first step of a new pay plan for professional personnel. All professional positions (including Archivists and Librarians) were evaluated under a Professional Officer classification with a general increase in salary. A further increase is anticipated in 1967 when individuals within the new classifications will have received "merit" ratings.

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The Archives again in 1966 supervised a program of photographing buildings of historical and architectural significance sponsored by the Manitoba Historical Society. The project included the preparation of historical background on the building, historical figure or architect. Approximately 180 buildings are represented by the 1964 and 1966 survey.

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Accessioned during the year were the diaries of D. U. Campbell (1869-1873) an Ontario man imprisoned by Louis Riel during the Red River disturbances. A surprising discovery in the Winnipeg area during the year was a substantial collection of letters of Louis Riel and his family covering the period 1869-1920. This material included the draft of a letter of Louis Riel in 1876 to President Hayes of the United States outlining a plan for the re-establishment of a Provincial Government by Riel in the west.

The papers of T. A. Crerar, housed by the Archives for some fifteen years, were transferred during the year to Queen's University.

Public Records transferred to the Archives included the Minute Books of the Protestant and Catholic sections of the Board of Education 1871-1890 and the Advisory Board of Education 1890-1962; Orders-in-Council 1878-1933; correspondence, minutes, working papers of the Post War Reconstruction Committee 1944-1946.

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ONTARIO

Miss E. Harlow was appointed Archivist of the University of Toronto last October. She was awarded her A.M.L.S. by the University of Michigan in 1965. The staff of the University Archives consists of 2 professional librarians and 2 clericals.

As the Archives have only recently been organized as a separate section of the University of Toronto Library system, within the Department of Rare Books and Special Collections, its holdings are not yet great. Manuscripts deposits, official records (printed or manuscript), photographs, microfilm, theses and miscellaneous materials occupy

some 1500 linear feet in the present quarters within the Central Library.

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The General Synod Archives, Anglican Church of Canada, Toronto, receives twenty-nine Anglican Church newspapers published in Canada. An effort is being made to complete a file of each, to microfilm the files, and finally to bind them. This is a continuing project, which, in the case of newspapers with a long history presents difficulties in execution. Back issues are not easily obtained, and, if already bound, are often not in convenient form for filming. With publications of recent origin, however, particularly those printed on flimsy paper, they are having some success in ensuring their preservation.

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QUEBEC

Archives du Quebec: Two archivists were appointed: Jacques Mathieu and Monique Laurent; André Lefort left for further studies, at McGill. Courses in archival science are given, starting in January, 1967, at Laval University by René Lacour, director of the Archives départementales du Rhône; the provincial archivist is lecturing on Canadian manuscript holdings.

The annual report of the Archives has been published; it is available from the Queen's Printer, Government Building, Quebec City, at \$2.00. A general inventory of the manuscripts and records will be published soon.

The most important acquisitions are the paper of F. G. Marchand, a former prime minister, and microfilm of French Series of the Archives des Colonies. An inventory of the documents relating to Canada in the custody of the Service Historique de l'Armée, at Vincennes, near Paris, is nearly completed, and microfilming of these documents is underway.

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Societe historique de Montreal: A detailed inventory of their archives is being prepared under the direction of professor Cameron Nish.

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Centre de recherche en histoire economique du Canada francais (CHE): This center is a joint project of the Ecole des Hautes Etudes Commerciales and of Sir George Williams University. The director is an Economist, Pierre Harvey, and Cameron Nish is executive director.

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Societe historique du Saquenay: Mgr. Victor Tremblay, founder and president for many years, retires as president. He is recognized as the "animateur par excellence" in the domain of local history and archives.

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Societe des Dix: The Société des Dix, which published an annual collection of 10 articles on historical subjects, has awarded its medal, in December, to Gerard Morisset, well known in the field of history of Canadian Arts, and to Mgr. Victor Tremblay, of the Societe historique de Chicoutimi.

McGill University: In September 1966 the Senate of McGill University approved a report submitted by the Committee of Deans and adopted regulations concerning the nature and administration of the University Archives, and the functions of the Archivist. The nature of the Archives was defined as follows:-

a) Records raised by administrative officers, by officers of instruction and by their staff in the performance of their duties as University officials are University archives and as such are the property of the University.

b) Such property shall not be destroyed without the joint approval of the departmental head and the Archivist.

c) Such property shall be transferred to the Archives Office when the departmental head and the Archivist deem it opportune.

d) The term "archives" shall include minutes of meetings, correspondence, photographs of official functions and architectural drawings of University Buildings. Personal records belonging to eminent members of the staff and records of societies connected with the University will be accepted.

e) The Archives of the University shall be stored in a central archives office under the direction of the University Archivist, responsible to the Principal or his delegate. In special circumstances, "local" storerooms may be maintained provided that they meet acceptable standards.

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In February 1967 the Archives Office and collection of McGill University were transferred from cramped quarters in the Redpath Library to the 6th floor of the new administration building (formerly the Biology Building near the Milton Street entrance to the University precincts). Some 2,500 sq. ft. have been allocated for office space, study areas, storage areas, cleaning and receptions areas, and the restoration of documents. It is hoped that the additional space and improved shelving will provide for the archives' growth during the next 7-10 years.

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Classes in archives administration and records management run by the Department of University Extension at McGill were cancelled owing to inadequate registration. Seminars on archives and records for second-year students taking the Master of Library Science course have, however, continued as before.

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NEW BRUNSWICK

The New Brunswick Museum continued to increase its archival holdings in 1966. New acquisitions include a collection of legal papers of Barnhill, Ewing and Sanford, and Sanford and Teed, 1825-1886, four feet; personal correspondence files of M. Gerald Teed, Q.C., 1903-1961, fourteen feet. Documents received as a permanent loan included the Records of the Saint John Board of Trade, 1887-1947; Records of the New Brunswick Dental Society, 1890-1946; Marriage Records of the City and County of Saint John, 1810-1887.

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Documents shelved in 1966 included the George Otty Collection, 1787-1885, 6 feet 6½ inches; account books of John Emmerson, Madawaska, 1843-1909, 3 feet 2 inches; a second lot of Crookshank papers, 1786-1964, 11 inches; a second lot of Northumberland County papers, 1794-1861, 9 inches.

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Mrs. M. Robertson, Assistant Archivist, attended an in-training course at the Public Archives of Canada last September.

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NOVA SCOTIA

In 1966 the Provincial Archivist prepared and published Bulletin No. 22 of the Archives, entitled "The Boundaries of Nova Scotia and its Counties".

He also presented a paper at a Conference on the West Indies and the Atlantic Provinces, organized by the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, in association with Atlantic Provinces Economic Council and the Department of Trade and Industry of the Province of Nova Scotia. His paper "The West Indies and the Atlantic Provinces; background of the present relationship" was published in 1966 by the Institute of Public Affairs in its report dealing with that conference.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The archivist reports that the past year has been one of consolidation, with attention being directed towards the sorting and indexing of material. No attempt has been made to accession further material until the collections on hand are put into order.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

During the last year, the Newfoundland Archives added approximately 200 documents, photographs and other records to his collections. Among these were the minute books of the Society for the Protection of Animals, 1912-19; the Earle collection, consisting of records of Thomas Slade & Co., Fogo, and its successors, 1793-1828; the Fowlow family papers, Trinity East, 1823-1910; and an 1896 election poster.

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The facilities of the Archives were used extensively by distinguished scholars, notably Col. G. W. L. Nicholson, Ottawa, in the course of his research in connection with his forthcoming history of Newfoundland units in World War Two. In addition, graduate students of the Memorial University of Newfoundland continued to use the resources of the Archives.

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Among the many enquiries received during the year were those dealing with the Beothuck Indians, the history of Bonavista, enfranchisement of women, the Newfoundland Act, sinking of the S.S. Caribou, and numerous questions in connection with Canada's centennial celebrations and Newfoundland's "Come Home" year.

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The facilities of the Archives were used extensively by distinguished scholars, notably Col. G. W. L. Nicholson, Ottawa, in the course of his research in connection with his forthcoming history of Newfoundland units in World War Two. In addition, graduate students of the Memorial University of Newfoundland continued to use the resources of the Archives.

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Among the many enquiries received during the year were those dealing with the Beothuck Indians, the history of Bonavista, enfranchisement of women, the Newfoundland Act, sinking of the S.S. Caribou, and numerous questions in connection with Canada's centennial celebrations and Newfoundland's "Come Home" year.

Documents shelved in 1966 included the George Otty Collection, 1787-1885, 6 feet 6½ inches; account books of John Emmerson, Madawaska, 1843-1909, 3 feet 2 inches; a second lot of Crookshank papers, 1786-1964, 11 inches; a second lot of Northumberland County papers, 1794-1861, 9 inches.

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Mrs. M. Robertson, Assistant Archivist, attended an in-training course at the Public Archives of Canada last September.

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NOVA SCOTIA

In 1966 the Provincial Archivist prepared and published Bulletin No. 22 of the Archives, entitled "The Boundaries of Nova Scotia and its Counties".

He also presented a paper at a Conference on the West Indies and the Atlantic Provinces, organized by the Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, and the Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University, in association with Atlantic Provinces Economic Council and the Department of Trade and Industry of the Province of Nova Scotia. His paper "The West Indies and the Atlantic Provinces; background of the present relationship" was published in 1966 by the Institute of Public Affairs in its report dealing with that conference.

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PRINCE EDWARD ISLAND

The archivist reports that the past year has been one of consolidation, with attention being directed towards the sorting and indexing of material. No attempt has been made to accession further material until the collections on hand are put into order.

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NEWFOUNDLAND

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