

## LE MOT DU PRESIDENT

C'est en juin 1956 que le comité des Archives devint la Section des Archives. La Section aura donc 15 ans en juin 1971.

Il y aurait peut-être lieu de faire le bilan des succès et des échecs; je préfère, pour ma part, tracer les grandes lignes d'un programme d'activité pour la Section.

Les moyens d'action à mettre en oeuvre pourraient se placer sous quatre rubriques: groupes d'étude - cours - publications - projets collectifs.

### Groupes d'étude

La première étape me semble la formation de groupes d'étude qui approfondiraient les principes et techniques dans un domaine donné.

### Cours

Des cours ou colloques spécialisés seraient organisés dans chaque domaine grâce aux travaux de ces groupes d'étude.

### Publications

Les études auxquelles donneraient lieu ces recherches et cours seraient publiées pour leur donner une plus large diffusion.

### Projets collectifs

Des projets menés conjointement par plusieurs institutions rendraient plus efficace la collaboration entre archives canadiennes.

Le lieu de rencontre et de discussion serait la section, son exécutif et son congrès annuel, les cours généraux donnés sous ses auspices, et la revue l'Archiviste canadien.

Les bases de cette action existent déjà à l'état embryonnaire. Des progrès notables ont été enregistrés cette année: des réunions plus fréquentes de l'exécutif et des comités, des fonds accrus, la publication d'un bulletin en janvier, l'établissement d'un cours général d'archivistique sur une base annuelle.

Il est permis d'espérer pour l'an prochain la création d'une dizaine de comités d'étude, l'organisation de cours d'archivistique en français, la publication de deux livraisons de l'Archiviste canadien.

Il suffirait d'intensifier ces efforts, de les coordonner plus efficacement et d'en diffuser plus largement les résultats pour que la Section remplisse réellement le rôle qu'elle s'est assignée.

Bernard Weilbrenner

## CHAIRMAN'S LETTER

In June 1956, the Archives Committee became the Archives Section. The Section will be 15 years old in June 1971.

Rather than try to prepare an accounting of its success and its failures, I will suggest an outline of a program of activities for the Section.

The means of achieving progress, in my view, could be placed under four headings: study groups - courses - publications - joint projects.

### Study groups

The first step would be the creation of several study groups which would undertake to get a better knowledge and understanding of a given subject area, both principles and techniques.

### Courses

Specialized courses or discussion meetings would be organized in each subject area, on the basis of the research carried out by the groups.

### Publications

The studies prepared by the groups and resulting from the courses and discussions would be published in order to give them wider distribution.

### Joint Projects

Joint projects, carried out by several institutions would provide for better collaboration between Canadian archives.

In this context, the Section, its executive, and its annual meeting, the general courses given under its patronage, and the journal, The Canadian Archivist, would provide the meeting place for further discussion and, hopefully, decision.

There are already, in some form, the basic elements of this program. Notable progress has been achieved this year: more frequent meetings of the executive and the committees, increased financial resources, the publication of a Bulletin in January, the setting up of annual courses in archival administration.

Also, it is hoped that, next year, ten committees will be active, archival courses will be given in French, and the Canadian Archivist will be issued twice a year.

All that will be needed to have a Section which completely fulfills its role will be more intense effort, better coordinated and more widely known and applied.

Bernard Weilbrenner

OBITUARY

MAJOR JAMES SKITT MATTHEWS, V.D.

Major James Skitt Matthews, City Archivist of Vancouver, died on October 1st, 1970, at the age of 92. The following tribute is taken from obituaries in the Vancouver Sun and Vancouver Province.<sup>1</sup>

Throughout his career as archivist - he took on the job without pay in 1933 - he fought for his archives and an official building to house them. But before he died, he knew it was the intention of the city's centennial committee to build an addition to the Centennial Museum and the wing would be named the Major Matthews Archives.

Major Matthews, crusty, impatient with those who didn't understand the significance of the city's record, and invariably right in disputes about the city's history, refused to retire at 83, and kept at his work until last year.

His archives are at present in storage in Vancouver Public Library, having moved there from their original home in the old market building at Maine and Hastings, to the ninth floor of city hall. That was why he refused to retire at 83. He said he would quit on condition that a suitable building was provided for the priceless collection of 10,000 photographs and 10,000 docketts and other memorabilia he had collected through the years. He also said the city would have to replace him with a qualified successor.

For 30 years he had fought a series of battles with a succession of city councils and civic officials over the collection which he valued at \$1 million. And he earned the respect of his opponents.

Before the Major dedicated himself to the often-thankless task of archivist, the history of Vancouver was mainly locked away in the memories of the city's pioneers and strewn around hundreds of attics and closets.

The Major's love of collecting went back a long way - to Wales, where he was born, and England, where he was educated.

He arrived in Vancouver in 1898, having travelled in New Zealand after leaving England.

He was one of the original employees of the Imperial Oil Company and he sold the first can of gas to the first automobile owner in B. C. It was his idea to open an automobile service station, and the station was the first in North America.

As the years went by and his collection mounted, Major Matthews became more and more interested in a permanent archives.

He finally got it started in a tiny room in the market building, which he had to clean up before he could store his records. He was without official status or pay then. Gradually, he overcame civic indifference and was allotted space in the city hall. In 1953, he was recognized as a freeman of the city.

<sup>1</sup> with the kind permission of the Editors.

The brusque manner that became his trademark was probably developed during a military career that began in 1903 when he joined the Duke of Connaught's Own Rifles here.

He was in command of the regiment in 1913 and was decorated during service overseas in the First World War.

In Victoria, Provincial Archivist Willard Ireland, called Major Matthews "the grand old man" of historical preservation in the Vancouver area.

The present generation fondly regarded the Major as an eccentric who deserved the civic indulgence he was so often given. Such single-mindedness, of course, was bound to become eccentricity. It drove the archivist to many battles with the city council over archives appropriations, accommodation, ownerships and so on.

Often the Major threatened to leave, but never did. Mayors and councils were irritated to the point of firing him, but they never did. As the years went by, it became plain that the city and the Major belonged to each other and that divorce was unthinkable.

And with each year the Major worked with increasing fury to complete the record he began so many years ago. He, above all, sensed the passing of time and his diminishing energy to cope with the task that remained. In the last few years, it became a race against the hours, with the archivist angrily resisting those who urged him to rest instead of burning the midnight oil over old manuscripts and ancient anecdotes.

Now the long love affair is over. Only the grave could separate the Major from the great passion of his life - the city whose history he served so faithfully.

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DR. WILFRED I. SMITH, DOMINION ARCHIVIST/L'ARCHIVISTE FEDERAL.

On behalf of the members of the Archives Section, the executive would like to extend its sincere congratulations and best wishes to Dr. Wilfred I. Smith on his appointment as Dominion Archivist. Appointed on 23 December, 1970, Dr. Smith is the fifth person to hold this distinguished post since the founding of the Public Archives of Canada almost a century ago.

After doing graduate work in history at Acadia University and the University of Minnesota, Dr. Smith entered the Public Archives of Canada in 1950. He has been Chief of the Manuscript Division 1963-64; Director of the Historical Branch 1965-68; and acting Dominion Archivist since Dr. Lamb's retirement. He served as chairman of the Archives Section 1968-69, and is a member of the Council of the Society of American Archivists. At its meeting last Fall in Washington, Dr. Smith was elected a Fellow of the Society of American Archivists.

From The Archives Section BULLETIN, January, 1971.

THE LOYALISTS AND LAND SETTLEMENT IN NEW BRUNSWICK, 1783 - 1790

A Study in Colonial Administration

by

Robert Fellows

Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

The gauntlet was cast down in the last issue of The Canadian Archivist by Hugh A. Taylor when he expressed in his article, "Administrative History: An Archivist's Need", a desire to see more studies made of the administrative offices producing records and cautioned that: "We cannot accurately arrange or assess the significance of a department's records until we understand thoroughly how it works."<sup>1</sup> But who should undertake such studies - archivists or historians? Detailed historical research work is the historian's job; but the archivist could provoke or stimulate administrative studies by taking the records he acceptions, sorts and inventories, and prepare a brief report for the historian's use, outlining the strong points of a collection and suggesting valuable administrative themes that might be explored. If this information reaches professors responsible for guiding post-graduate studies, no doubt uncommitted students could be encouraged to undertake administrative research.

If the archivist is ambitious, or masochistically enjoys spending evenings and weekends doing historical research, he might select a promising record series, decide upon a critical focal point or theme, a momentous event or a particularly interesting administrator, and do a brief historical study himself! By using the records of New Brunswick Crown Lands, and by selecting the Loyalist settlement from 1784 to 1790 as my theme, I have attempted a brief study of some of the key officials involved in getting the Loyalists to their lands, with special emphasis being placed upon the Surveyor-General and his deputies, their functions, their problems and their accomplishments, as these administrators laboured to provide the Loyalists with lands.

A flood of Loyalists poured into New Brunswick in the Spring and Fall of 1783, creating an instant population of defeated, demoralized refugees, stunned by their uprooting from the rebellious American colonies and faced with the depressing necessity of re-establishing themselves in a virtual wilderness.<sup>2</sup> The need for land was paramount; it meant survival, food, fuel; it also meant status and wealth - a reward for their long suffering. Land was in abundance, but getting clear title to it was another matter. Many thousands of acres remained locked up in pre-Revolution grants, and although Governor Parr of Nova Scotia began escheating parts of them immediately to provide lands for the newcomers jamming into port towns clamouring for grants, there were delays. The Nova Scotian Surveyor-General, Charles Morris, and his harassed deputies laid out town lots in Parr and Carleton (now Saint John) and military reserves for the use of the disbanded troops, but they were hard-pressed to do the survey work necessary to provide several thousand families, many of whom had waited months and had petitioned repeatedly, with surveyed farm lands. These deputies were hindered in their work by hazardous working conditions, poor pay, an excessive work load and the constant bickering and squabbling among the

Loyalists as they raced to corner choice town and farm lands.<sup>3</sup> Delays brought complaints and dissatisfaction; in fact, Parr's general inability to settle the Loyalists seemed to be one of the key reasons Nova Scotia was partitioned in 1784 and New Brunswick created.<sup>4</sup>

Governor Thomas Carleton<sup>5</sup> and most of his executive arrived in Saint John in November of 1784 to establish their new government and direct the colonization of New Brunswick. The key officials, besides Carleton, soon to be involved in land matters were the Provincial Secretary, Jonathan Odell; the Solicitor-, Attorney-, and Surveyor-General, Ward Chipman, Jonathan Bliss and George Sproule respectively (the latter two arriving some months later). For one year, Carleton and his Executive Council ruled from Saint John as the sole executive, judicial and legislative power until an elected Assembly was called together in January, 1786. It was during this year that these officials turned to the Loyalist settlement problem. Guiding Carleton and his executive were colonial precedents and administrative procedures, their own experience, intelligence and ability - and the royal instructions. These instructions, in a very general way, set out the reasonable terms and the proper methods for granting and administering Crown lands, for laying out townships, for escheating old grants, for surveying and passing new grants, for collecting fees and quitrents and for the recording of all land transactions.<sup>6</sup>

By January 1785, a scant six weeks after their arrival, Carleton and his council were meeting almost daily as a land committee to supervise and direct the Loyalist settlement; to screen applicants and deal with their petitions; to settle disputes; to inspect improvements and escheat the neglected older grants; to lay out reserves for public, military and naval use; to issue instructions to subordinates, and in general, to handle the minor problems that arose from the submission of a land petition to the signing of the patent.<sup>7</sup> The first major chore was to gather together the necessary old records and begin the creation of new ones. Odell and Chipman undertook this difficult task in the absence of Bliss and Sproule. New lists of Loyalists wanting lands were composed, as were registers of those already in receipt of allotments. Old Nova Scotian grants were ordered and re-registered, and earlier warrants of survey were inspected. Next, the escheat work begun by Parr was continued by Carleton. The New Brunswick officials tried to avoid unnecessary hardship to those proprietors who really intended to improve their lands. The Executive Council appointed commissioners to evaluate the old settlements and "to enquire by jury into the present state of settlement, and the fulfilment of the conditions of a grant of land".<sup>8</sup> In many cases old inhabitants had no clear title to their lands but the Council showed its magnanimity by taking the hardships and poverty of these people into account and granting to them their improvements and excusing them from paying the established fees - in other words, the pre-Loyalists were placed on the same footing as the Loyalists.<sup>9</sup> The Council reassured anxious pre-Loyalists who feared the loss of their lands and exhorted them "to remain quiet and pursue (your) honest labor on (your) present possessions where no steps to (your) prejudice will be taken or countenanced by government".<sup>10</sup> If, however, an old inhabitant's land did unfortunately fall within one of the Loyalist's reserves, he was paid for his improvements and given first choice of available land elsewhere. Representatives of the parties went to assess improvements and arrive at a price; if no agreement could be reached, an arbitrator's decision was usually final. The last step was appearance before Council or presentation of the case in court. Besides the escheat proceedings initiated by the Council, an individual Loyalist could launch escheat action himself

by requesting, and paying for, an inquest which was held after notice had been given for three months in The Royal Gazette.<sup>11</sup> After the land was escheated, it passed to the petitioner. In all cases, the Executive Council carefully directed the Attorney-General's legal actions.

To guide the settlers and speed up Loyalist settling, the Executive Council published a list of regulations in January, 1785, aimed at getting the Loyalists to their lands as quickly as possible to allow cultivation to begin. Petitioners submitted their memorials to the Secretary's office. Odell dated their reception and abstracted their contents, jotting the information on the back of each petition and thus greatly speeding up the administrative work of the land committee. After his arrival, the Surveyor-General, George Sproule, would add his comments upon the status of the land to the well-used backs of these petitions. Odell, acting as Provincial Secretary, Registrar and Clerk of the Council, occupied a very important position on the land-granting administrative machine, as did the Surveyor-General; it was primarily by these two offices that land records were kept and it was by these two men that the bulk of administrative work was done. The land committee, consisting of all the councillors acting in the distinct role of land administrators, read and acted upon each petition, informed the memorialist why a particular grant was impossible or, as was more often the case, complied with the request, granted its "conditional approbation" and instructed the applicant to advertise. The petitioner's name was recorded in the Secretary's and the Auditor-General's offices, and a survey was ordered.

A petitioner who did not require a specific allotment had his name registered and drew in turn for the newly surveyed land, either in person under the supervision of a deputy surveyor, or by agent. Those memorialists desiring particular grants first got the Council's permission, then advertised for three consecutive weeks in the local newspapers, giving rival claimants ample time to present their cases before the Council. Once affidavits were presented to the Council proving compliance to the regulations, the committee issued a warrant directing the Surveyor-General to conduct a faithful and exact survey and return this warrant and a description of the land surveyed to the Secretary within six months.<sup>12</sup> Once the survey was completed, a grant with the terms and conditions outlined usually passed, if the fees (where applicable) were paid. The patent was signed by Carleton and recorded in both Odell's and Sproule's offices. The signing of the patent marked the end of the land committee's and the Surveyor-General's authority; further problems were referred to the courts.

Grants were relatively small, the average being one hundred acres for a family's head, and fifty acres for each additional member, thus frustrating speculators and preventing the locking up of valuable sections of available land. Military personnel received additional grants; as follows: privates were given one hundred acres; subalterns, staff and warrant officers, five hundred acres; captains, seven hundred acres; field officers, one thousand acres.<sup>13</sup> Additional allotments could be obtained by those who could afford to pay the quit-rents on a larger grant or who had fulfilled the terms of their first grant. Many Loyalists banded together and appointed one main grantee in whose name the grant was made, but each grantee was legally bound to the terms of the grant. The terms to be upheld were made known to the grantee: for each fifty acres, the Loyalist had to clear and cultivate three acres if the land was arable, drain the same amount if the land was swampy, sustain three neat cattle if the land was wilderness, or dig a stone quarry if the land

was rocky. If the land was unfit for agriculture, a good dwelling house had to be built.<sup>14</sup> Within three years after the grant passed, the Loyalist had to submit proof of his compliance to these terms via the county courts to the Council. No more than two hundred acres was granted to any one person until all the "numerous and indigent claimants" were accommodated; these early grants were made to the Loyalists free and without quit-rents.<sup>15</sup>

George Sproule's late arrival in the spring of 1785, a full six months after Carleton had established his government, caused more delays in settling the Loyalists and stirred up hostile feelings between the executive and the new Surveyor-General. The Council's instructions to Sproule were distinctly cool, formal and over-detailed; clearly Sproule was looked upon at first as a technical appendage - an instrument for carrying out legislative policy. Sproule did not even receive a Council seat as did his counterparts in Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. Odell was slow to hand over the lists of deputations, warrants of survey, returns, plans and other records needed by the Surveyor-General but lodged in the Secretary's office. Co-operation was forced by the necessity of the situation and not by friendly feelings. But as Sproule set his temporary office in Saint John in order, gathered together the necessary records, officially deputized his staff and began carrying out the Council's decisions, tempers cooled and resentment over his late arrival waned.

George Sproule seemed to be an excellent choice for the job of Surveyor-General. Ample experience in his profession had been acquired during a decade of surveying work with Captain Holland in the north-eastern coastal region, as the Surveyor-General of New Hampshire prior to the outbreak of the American Revolution and as an engineer during the conflict.<sup>16</sup> Sproule received the New Brunswick office as a reward for earlier services and as compensation for his losses as a Loyalist. Sproule's job was "to execute the government's warrants for the distribution of the Crown Lands, to return plans and descriptions for the patents, in such manner as to ascertain, guard and record the territorial rights of the Crown".<sup>17</sup> His authority extended only to the point where lands were granted. He only rarely became involved in serious disputes, usually referring them to the land committee. Sproule reported abuses committed on Crown Lands to the Attorney-General, but Sproule personally had no policing authority. The Surveyor-General of the King's Woods, Sir John Wentworth, in Halifax and his deputies in New Brunswick had the primary task of protecting the Crown Lands; the ambiguity created by the existence of two offices involved in guarding the King's forests presented Sproule and his successors with numerous headaches in later years.

George Sproule was a very busy man after his arrival. He found the surveying business "in a very perplexed state", and it was necessary to copy out the descriptions and plans of grants already passed and to correct earlier surveys as well as to describe all new patents and secure them from future litigation.<sup>18</sup> Sproule supervised much of the surveying, exploring and mapping done in the province. He relayed the warrants of survey issued by the Council to his deputies and then gathered in and inspected their returns. Old settlements were investigated to see when and by whom they were surveyed. Town lots, farms, roads and reserves for public use, for military and naval use, for religious and educational use, were all laid out chiefly under Sproule's direction.

There were many problems to be overcome; his strained relations with the executive had to be patched up, the office itself had to be put in



order, staff had to be appointed, tasks assigned and the submission of accounts and returns regulated and standardized. There was a huge backlog of work to be attacked. The size and confused state of New Brunswick made necessary materials and assistance difficult and expensive to obtain. Suspicion and a lack of co-operation on the part of some irate old inhabitants had to be combatted: rival claims in Westmorland County prompted Sproule to confide in his deputy that "I only wish that the people in your district were less illiberal and more contented".<sup>19</sup> Loyalists complicated matters by knowingly applying for land cultivated by others. The old surveys and pre-partition records were inadequate. Carelessly-done surveys caused confusion and necessitated in many cases resurveys; Sproule complained that the shoddy work done in Charlotte County "has created more troubles and perplexity to me than all the other parts of my office".<sup>20</sup> Sproule, on occasion, refused to accept the accounts submitted for work done before his arrival until the surveys were inspected and re-surveys done when necessary. Slowly but surely, during 1785, the office gained a sure footing, and the deputies working for Sproule steadily moved the refugees to their farms.

All the early deputies were Loyalists with military experience as engineers; some had worked for the Nova Scotian government; most lived in the regions in which they did their surveying work, and most were farmers or merchants or held other official positions, such as sheriff or magistrate, to augment the fees received as a deputy-surveyor.<sup>21</sup> The role of a deputy-surveyor was "to admeasure, survey, and set out and impartially ascertain the bounds and limits of land ordered surveyed by the Surveyor-General".<sup>22</sup> Each deputy took an oath to do his work to the best of his ability, diligently and faithfully, with skill and knowledge, showing no favouritism and committing no abuse.<sup>23</sup>

In June, 1785, Sproule sent a circular letter to his deputies stating that "in case you should incline to continue in the surveying service, it will be requisite that you should make a tour to this place [Saint John] to receive the necessary papers, and take the oath of qualifications before His Excellency."<sup>24</sup> Twenty-seven deputies were duly sworn in; of these, only a dozen worked continuously with Sproule; several of the others performed special clerical, settlement, supervision or inspection chores under Carleton's direction. There was an acute shortage of qualified surveyors able to spare the time from the demanding efforts needed to establish themselves and their families in the new colony. To persuade men to work as deputies, Sproule appealed to their sense of duty to their community; "Indeed", as the Surveyor-General wrote, urging Samuel Lee to accept a commission, "this can be your only inducement for little or no profit can attend it."<sup>25</sup> In some remote parts of the province, the local inhabitants were instructed to do their own surveys and were issued with temporary licenses of occupation until an official survey could be carried out.<sup>26</sup>

Besides surveying farm and town lots, the deputy's work often involved evaluating improvements, arbitrating minor disputes, supervising town settlements, verifying old surveys, exploring, mapping and reporting on land, timber and mineral resources. The deputy-surveyor was the Surveyor-General's man in the field, his out-door establishment. He kept Sproule posted on local news and in return relayed to the public new government policies. More importantly, the deputy sent to Sproule the names of Loyalists entitled to free grants or lists of memorialists requesting land, as well as other pertinent land records. He had to certify that the contents of each petition he forwarded were true and that the memorialist

was of sound character and really intended to settle the land in question. The status of the land, vacant or occupied for example, was also sent on to Fredericton. One deputy even relayed one hundred pounds of cheese for Sproule's table!

Letters from the Surveyor-General brought warrants of survey, surveying aids in the form of sketches, copies of old grants and plans, as well as specific instructions for laying out roads, public landings, reservations; the scale to be used, the size and shape of the grant and lists of settlers entitled to lands in the area were also enclosed. Occasionally, Sproule even forwarded surveying tools on loan to his deputy. Surveying instruments consisted of theodolites with spirit levels and telescopes, field compasses and two or four-pole chains, the former consisting of fifty links and more preferred for work in the woods. Inaccurate surveying tools caused Sproule problems, and he encouraged his deputies to make checks "by frequent tryal and examination".<sup>27</sup> Circumferentors could vary one or two degrees "which the best artists in London told me proceeded from an attraction in the brass".<sup>28</sup> Bad weather was especially hard on both instruments and surveyors, and then there was the problem of magnetic shift that made older surveys obsolete.

Surveys laying out farms, town lots, roads, reserves, etc., were the most common type done, but during these early post-partition years, exploratory and mapping surveys were undertaken with the aim of producing general plans of the province. Local settlers acted as guides and even provided sketches of unknown regions; rivers and lakes were checked for navigability, and the quality of the soil and timber resources were reported to Sproule. When farms were plotted they were usually two hundred acres in size, rectangular in shape, possessing a breadth one-third of their length, and were set out side by side, thus allowing the owners to share adjacent rivers or streams, meadows or marsh lands. If possible, within each grant, equal portions of arable and barren lands were included. By using the bounds of an earlier grant, if they were accurate, or by using a fixed and permanent marker, the deputy-surveyor would mark off his front line and establish another end marker. From these two end markers, which he cautioned the proprietor to carefully preserve, the surveyor would measure the angles of his side lines, and with the aid of chainmen and axemen, he would run these lines out.<sup>29</sup> Usually the rear lines and, in some cases, also the side lines were left to Sproule to determine on paper from the surveyors' plans sent to Fredericton.<sup>30</sup>

In doing surveys, the deputy was cautioned to avoid any encroachment upon older grants; if doubt existed, an extra amount besides the usual ten percent allowance for waste lands was tacked on to compensate for any possible errors in the vicinity of unknown or disputed boundary lines. Lands were surveyed upriver only as far as a small boat could travel in summertime. All surveys done were to be kept secret. All assignments of lots of land were made from the applicant registers in Odell's office and not by the deputy on the spot. While engaged upon official work in a region, the deputy could, however, accept private surveying tasks if terms could be arranged. A settler paying for his survey could choose the location of his grant (except, of course, on reserved lands), but its dimensions had to conform to the regulations. The surveyor tried to include within his survey the improvements made by any settler, legally or illegally, on the land. The squatter was instructed to submit a petition to Odell and a grant usually followed, especially if the settler had made improvements. The deputy often advised settlers to apply for grants as a group to lower costs. Associations were usually represented

by agents who accompanied the surveyor and provided chainbearers and axemen. If no workers were provided, the deputy usually hired some at government expense. Allowances were usually made for roads between certain lots to let the people on back lots have access to the river. Public landings were set aside for shared use. Extra surveys were prepared to cover future demands and back lines were laid out in such a way as to allow them to be used for the second tier of lots in more fertile areas. Most of these early surveys were done along the shores of numerous rivers and streams, thus guaranteeing easy communication, trade and travel but producing a widely scattered rural population that made surveying costs, in terms of labour and materials, higher than was necessary.

Occasionally, there was interference from local officials or irate settlers. In the case of one settler who refused to allow the deputy-surveyor to cross his property to do a survey, Sproule wrote explaining that "I conceive my authority extends only to Crown lands and that I cannot compel any man to submit to having his property traversed and measured, and his trees marked after that property has been duly conveyed to him by patent."<sup>31</sup> In this case, and in all his dealings with his deputies, Sproule showed his understanding and sympathy for his deputies' problems. He cautioned them to try persuasion first, and then, if this failed, to report back to Sproule and legal steps would be taken. Always the deputy was to act with care, to readily show settlers his instructions and to adhere to them closely.

When the work was done, returns were submitted to the Surveyor-General by each deputy explaining the task, stating the beginning point of each survey, the length and bearings of lines run out, the type of boundary markers used, the men hired as axemen and chainbearers, and the expenses incurred in doing the survey. The deputy was also to report on the terrain he passed over, "sketching and describing all ponds, lakes, streams of water, mountains, hills and morrass - noting at the same time the quality of the soil and timber".<sup>32</sup> After certifying that the contents of his return, which listed the names of those taking up lots, the extra allowance included for waste lands and the plan of each survey, were correct, the deputy relayed them personally or by a trusted traveller to Fredericton. Until standardized by Sproule, the returns sent to Fredericton were often poorly and inaccurately done. In some cases, deputies were reluctant to carry out their duties, even though the Council had placed a six-month time limit on completion of the work. Sproule sometimes threatened to send a man from Fredericton if the deputy continued to ignore his instructions.<sup>33</sup>

No doubt, inadequate pay had a great deal to do with the difficulties Sproule had in getting surveyors to cooperate, as neither the deputies nor any other Loyalist officials made much profit from settling the refugees and disbanded Loyalist troops. In the period from 1 January, 1785 to 25 June, 1790, Jonathan Odell made slightly over £ 513, and Sproule made slightly over £ 373 in half-fees.<sup>34</sup> George Sproule's case is interesting because he believed that, besides his annual salary of £ 150, he would receive an additional £ 170 annually to cover official contingent expenses, clerks' wages, stationery, office rent, fuel, etc. The Surveyor-General complained that the costs of settling the Loyalists were high, due to the confused state of the country as well as its great size, necessitating an advancement of £ 500 of his own capital derived from the sale of two military commissions he had purchased during his twenty-one years of military service.<sup>35</sup> Sproule felt that a just British government would reimburse him for his losses, but Grenville unsympathetically wrote to

Carleton after disallowing Sproule's expense account of £ 245: "The duties required from him for the immediate purposes of government and for which a salary is allowed, cannot, I am persuaded, entirely occupy his attention, and in cases where surveys are necessary to be made for ascertaining the limits of lands to be disposed of, a reasonable fee is allowed to compensate his services, and where half fees only have been admitted, the accounts which are now before government are sufficient to ascertain that the principal part of the duty has been performed by deputies, who have been paid by the public."<sup>36</sup> Pecuniary difficulties compelled Sproule to remove his son from school in England to help him with the office work. Even when full fees were collected after February, 1786, when Council decided that since sufficient surveys had been completed to accommodate all general applicants, future surveys for particular grants would be paid for by the petitioner, the money trickling into the chief surveyor's till was still meagre. Fees were taken on land grants, orders, plans and warrants of survey, on searches, on memorials for land, and for copying official records; the fees scale followed that established in 1772 in Nova Scotia.<sup>37</sup> For Sproule, fees were absolutely necessary "as I have no allowance made by government of any kind for a clerk, stationery or any other expense of office, I must make a charge for the business I do in inspecting and explaining memorials and issuing orders of survey and instructions on them and registering them in my office."<sup>38</sup> But Sproule was not unreasonable: "You will observe that I only mean to charge such as are able to pay, you will therefore remit it to any very poor whose circumstances are not adequate to pay." <sup>39</sup>

While the years from 1784 to 1790 may not have been financially profitable to the colonial officials involved in settling the Loyalists, nevertheless a great deal was accomplished. Food, clothing, farming and building supplies, as well as land, were provided by Carleton's government; counties and parishes were created; a new capital at Fredericton was established; most of the Loyalists were placed on their farms. During the period, a total of 507,667 acres was surveyed at a cost to the British government of £ 1402:3:2, excluding half fees; exploration work was also undertaken and a general plan of the province produced.<sup>40</sup>

In 1785 only thirteen grants were issued, totalling 8,039 acres. During 1786, the land committee met nearly daily to process petitions<sup>41</sup> and in February, the Executive Council, feeling that there were enough surveys done at government expense to provide for the needy Loyalists, ordered that the surveying costs for future applications for particular tracts of land would be paid for by the memorialists.<sup>42</sup> Slightly over 200,000 acres passed into Loyalist hands in 1786. During 1787, another 184,246 acres were granted, but it is interesting to note that some Loyalists were moving about seeking better allotments of land or were even returning to the United States. Where the conditions of settlement were not being met, a portion of these early grants returned to the Crown and were re-granted to other Loyalists. In 1788 and 1789, there was a sizable reduction in the amount of land acreage granted, to 31,584 and 52,141 respectively. Between 1784 and 1790, a total of 476,025 acres passed into Loyalist hands.<sup>43</sup> Most individuals received in the vicinity of 200 to 400 acres; there were some grants of over 1,000 acres to single Loyalists, but less than a half-dozen grants over 5,000 acres.<sup>44</sup>

While most of the Loyalists received grants of one size or another, it is ironical to note that when the restrictions upon the passing of grants were levied upon New Brunswick in 1790, there were a number of Executive Councillors, officers of government and other gentlemen entitled

to lands amounting to 50,000 acres who had postponed taking their lands until their fellow Loyalists were accommodated and thus had to wait another decade and more before they themselves received lands.<sup>45</sup> Other Loyalists had applied for lands before 1790 and had cultivated and improved them, but had not taken out patents; their claims amounted to 27,300 acres.<sup>46</sup> Just before the 1790 restrictions were levied upon the colony, we note in Sproule's letter book an interesting understatement: "I could wish that such people as can afford to take out their grants would not delay it much longer for the office is now so crammed with surveys from all quarters, that notwithstanding all my attention, inconveniences may arise and much trouble both to me and the settlers may happen."<sup>47</sup> The years after 1802, when these restrictions were lifted, proved to be nearly as hectic for New Brunswick's Surveyor-General as had been the years spent in settling the Loyalists.

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What were some of the benefits derived from this administrative study? We now have a much better understanding of land administration and, more specifically, of the Surveyor-General's office in this early colonial period. We know how, when and why land records were created, and this helps us to order these records in a manner most useful for glean- ing information. Perhaps more significantly, we have gained a wider know- ledge of the whole administrative picture of the period. Involvement in land matters seemed to be a common denominator among New Brunswick's officials. The personalities of the officials, their roles and duties, inter-office relations, a chain of command, division of labours, delega- tion of authority, all provide clues to comprehending the larger adminis- trative puzzle. Our departmental record series have become more closely knitted together; our attitudes towards administrative records have been altered. We have raised many questions and answered a few of them; still, we are in a much better position to direct further research. Personally, of course, the land records and Crown land administration mean a great deal to me. Although this paper is limited to the early settlement years, I was fortunate enough to be able to study the whole three decades of George Sproule's term as Surveyor-General from 1785 to 1817, from the hectic settlement years, through the depression of the last decade of the century, during the period of revived business after 1800 and through the prosperous years after 1807, to Sproule's death in 1817 - his wobbly hand- writing in evidence to the last upon the record books of his office. It is impossible for the archivist to do detailed administrative studies on all the departmental record series within his care, but by producing a number of brief detailed descriptions, listing strong points and sugges- ting administrative themes that might be explored by the historian, and by occasionally doing personal research work of his own, I feel that the archivist will be better able to serve himself, his institution and historians.

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1. Canadian Archivist, Volume 2, No. 1: 1970, p. 5.
  2. Esther Clark Wright's, The Loyalists of New Brunswick, (Fredericton, 1955) and Don. W. Thomson's, Men and Meridians: The History of Surveying and Mapping in Canada, are two good books for general background informa- tion. (Volume 1, Ottawa: Queen's Printer, 1966).

3. W. S. MacNutt, New Brunswick: A History: 1784 - 1867 (Toronto, MacMillan of Canada, 1963) deals with the Loyalist "race for privilege", pp. 33 - 36.
4. Marion Gilroy, "The Partition of Nova Scotia", Canadian Historical Review, Volume 14 (Toronto, University of Toronto Press, 1933), p. 378.
5. Thomas Carleton was appointed Captain General and Governor-in-Chief of New Brunswick in 1784, but when his older brother became the Governor-in-Chief of Canada in 1786, Thomas Carleton's first commission was revoked and he was appointed Lieutenant-Governor.
6. C.O./189/1 Instructions to Thomas Carleton. In L. W. Labaree's Royal Instructions to British Colonial Governors, 1670 - 1776, Volume 2, one sees that only slight changes were made in the instructions regarding land matters when the pre-Revolution directives are compared with those issued to Thomas Carleton after the war.
7. Information of the Executive Council's functions as a land committee are found in the "Journals of the Proceedings Respecting Allotments of Land" (J.P.) and in the Executive Council Minute Books (ECMB).
8. ECMB, Volume I, p. 100.
9. Ibid, pp. 133 - 134.
10. J.P., Volume 1, p. 20.
11. Ibid, Volume 10, p. 33.
12. ECMB, Volume I, pp. 29 - 32.
13. C.O./189/1, p. 97 Instructions to Thomas Carleton.
14. C.O./188/1, p. 80.
15. ECMB, Volume I, pp. 31 - 32.
16. C.O./188/15, p. 74.
17. Ibid.
18. C.O./188/4, pp. 46 - 47.
19. Surveyor General Letter Book (SGLB), Volume II, p. 125.
20. Ibid, p. 203.
21. Three volumes of Benjamin Marston's diaries, 1778 - 1787, make interesting reading. The last volume covers the period 1782 - 1787 and deals with some of his duties, and problems, as a deputy-surveyor in New Brunswick.
22. SGLB, Volume I, p. 11.
23. Ibid.
24. SGLB, Volume I, p. 23.

25. SGLB, Volume I, p. 349.
26. Ibid, p. 175.
27. Ibid, Volume II, p. 194.
28. Ibid, Volume II, p. 215.
29. Angles were to be measured from a north point eastward "in the manner of the R(ight) A(n)gle of a star which is reckoned from the first point of Aries, eastward". SGLB, Volume I, inside cover.
30. SGLB, Volume II, p. 3.
31. Ibid, p. 22.
32. Ibid, Volume I, p. 237.
33. Ibid, Volume II, p. 132.
34. ECMB, Volume I, pp. 151, 163, 186.
35. C.O./188/4, pp. 46 - 47.
36. C.O./189/3, p. 96.
37. C.O./189/10, p. 25.
38. SGLB, Volume II, pp. 64 - 65.
39. Ibid, p. 65.
40. C.O./188/4, p. 47.
41. In 1785, a total of 1,697 petitions were processed; most of them dealt with land matters. By month: In January, 112; in February, 105; in March, 355; in April, 261; in May, 134; in June, 138; in July, 175; in August, 156; in September, 90; in October, 55; in November, 80, and in December, 36. By day: On Mondays, 141; on Tuesdays, 470; on Wednesdays, 318; on Thursdays, 76; on Fridays, 536, and on Saturdays, 156. Compiled from the "Journals of Proceedings Respecting Allotments of Land".
42. ECMB, Volume I, p. 106.
43. Compiled from the List of Land Grants.
44. Giant Index of land grants.
45. C.O./188/12, p. 56.
46. Ibid.
47. SGLB, Volume II, p. 63.

# IMPRESSIONS D'UN CANADIEN AU STAGE TECHNIQUE INTERNATIONAL D'ARCHIVES

par

Roger Comeau

Archives Publiques du Canada

Le Stage technique international d'archives appelé aussi Institut supérieur d'Archivistique, marquait en 1970 la vingtième année de son existence. L'initiative qu'ont prise les Archives nationales à Paris en 1951 d'organiser ce stage a porté fruits.<sup>1</sup> Conçu dans le dessein de compléter la formation des élèves sortant de l'Ecole des Chartes et des archivistes étrangers, ce stage dont la valeur est universellement reconnue, ne cesse d'attirer chaque année de 20 à 30 archivistes des autres pays. C'est dire que l'enseignement prodigué répond à un réel besoin des archivistes étrangers, celui de venir puiser à même la science archivistique française. Car la compétence des archivistes français est clairement établie, et ils sont passés maîtres dans l'organisation rationnelle de leurs archives. Ils se considèrent comme des techniciens tout à fait compétents dans le domaine archivistique. Aucune autre institution n'offre des cours et stages de perfectionnement semblables; seule Vienne, en Autriche, possède une école du genre qui est à peu près son équivalent, mais elle n'est pas absolument identique.

Le succès du stage réside sans doute dans l'organisation du programme qui dure trois mois. Chaque année, du début de janvier à la fin de mars, des ressortissants étrangers, soucieux d'approfondir la doctrine, la technique et la méthode archivistiques, s'inscrivent au stage institué par la Direction des Archives de France sous l'égide du ministère des Affaires culturelles. A ce groupe se joignent également les jeunes élèves diplômés de l'Ecole des Chartes, archivistes-paléographes, "ces chevaliers de la recherche pure" comme quelqu'un s'est plu à les appeler, lesquels doivent nécessairement ajouter, comme complément à leurs connaissances, une formation technique et professionnelle.<sup>2</sup> Peuvent aussi y prendre part des érudits, des archivistes ou des aspirants archivistes et des fonctionnaires ayant un intérêt commun dans le domaine des archives. Il résulte donc de cette participation une véritable confraternité archivistique. Le stage est certes populaire si l'on en juge par le nombre de plus de 350 élèves étrangers qui l'ont suivi depuis ses débuts.

Le responsable du stage depuis une dizaine d'années a été M. Robert Marquant, conservateur en chef. Ce dernier est également directeur des relations internationales. Son amabilité et sa grande sympathie compréhensive pour les stagiaires étrangers en font un directeur de course très apprécié. Car il ne faut pas oublier que les participants proviennent des quatre coins du globe. Il va sans dire que les ressortissants des pays francophones l'emportent par le nombre. En 1970, le Canada pouvait se vanter d'avoir la plus forte représentation étrangère, soit 6 délégués sur un groupe de 38 environ.<sup>3</sup>

L'arrivée d'un Canadien à Paris en plein hiver constitue pour lui un contraste frappant. Au lieu des arpens de neige, c'est une pluie abondante presque quotidienne et une continuelle grisaille qu'il lui faut affronter. Contrairement au dicton qui veut que "Anytime in Paris, c'est magnifique", l'hiver est tout simplement désagréable. Toutefois,



l'ambiance nouvelle dans laquelle on se trouve, les contacts utiles qu'on établit et l'envergure même du programme du stage, nous font oublier un peu l'inclémente de l'hiver parisien.

Les préparatifs du stage se font de longue main, et ceux qui désirent le suivre doivent s'inscrire au plus tard au mois d'avril. Si la France ouvre grandes les portes de son stage international, le nombre de ceux qu'elle peut admettre est forcément très limité. Cela n'empêche pas de trouver au sein de ce groupe restreint d'archivistes, un climat de diversité et d'entente cordiale.

Après deux décennies d'existence, le stage, s'il n'a pas encore atteint la perfection, s'est beaucoup amélioré. Il consiste en des conférences sur la méthode ou sur l'histoire et l'organisation des archives françaises et étrangères, en des visites de dépôts d'archives nationales, départementales, municipales, de bibliothèques, en des travaux pratiques, en échange d'idées, de vues, de problèmes, de principes archivistiques. La France, en ce domaine, fait preuve de collaboration internationale, car c'est avec l'assentiment du Conseil international des Archives qu'elle a permis aux archivistes étrangers de fréquenter le stage.

Le côté théorique du stage est confié à des savants français et même étrangers. Les stagiaires aussi peuvent en toute liberté expliquer à leurs confrères l'organisation et le fonctionnement des établissements d'archives de leurs pays respectifs, et prendre part aux discussions que les cours peuvent susciter. C'est donc dans une atmosphère intime et de bon aloi que se déroule le stage au bénéfice des participants d'origine et de formation différentes.

L'ensemble du programme, soigneusement élaboré, porte sur les domaines suivants.

#### I. DOCTRINE, TECHNIQUES ET METHODES

Définitions, généralités, principes fondamentaux; modes d'accroissement; acquisitions; triages et éliminations; classement; instruments de recherche; bâtiments et matériels d'archives; archives audio-visuelles; mécanographie et utilisation de machines électroniques dans les entreprises et les administrations; lutte contre les agents destructeurs; restauration des documents d'archives; archives imprimées; le microfilm et ses applications aux archives; la mission du conservateur d'archives dans un ministère; les dépôts intermédiaires; les musées d'archives et les expositions; l'expertise d'écriture; la mission du directeur des services d'archives.

#### II. HISTOIRE DES ARCHIVES EN FRANCE

#### III. CONTENU HISTORIQUE DES ARCHIVES

Les archives religieuses anciennes et modernes; les archives de la Réforme et du Protestantisme français; les sources de l'histoire économique européenne au moyen âge et au XVII<sup>e</sup> siècle; les sources de l'histoire économique moderne; les archives et l'histoire de la Révolution; les archives notariales, source de l'histoire sociale et littéraire; l'histoire du droit dans les archives; les archives des anciens parlements; l'histoire de Paris et ses sources; les recherches généalogiques dans les archives.

#### IV. ORGANISATION DES ARCHIVES DE FRANCE

La direction des Archives de France et la législation archivistique française; les budgets des Archives; le service des archives départementales à la direction des Archives de France; les Archives nationales; le personnel des archives et sa gestion; le service de l'information historique aux Archives nationales; les archives et l'administration préfectorale; les archives des villes, des communes rurales; les archives hospitalières; les services éducatifs aux Archives nationales et dans les archives départementales; les archives privées; les archives des entreprises; les archives des ministères des Affaires étrangères, de la Marine, de la Guerre et de la France d'outre-mer.

#### V. ORGANISATION ADMINISTRATIVE DE LA FRANCE

Le Conseil d'Etat; la Cour des comptes, l'Inspection générale des finances et le ministère des Finances; l'école nationale d'administration; la documentation législative; le statut général et les statuts particuliers des fonctionnaires; le ministère de l'Education nationale; le ministère des Affaires culturelles; les bureaux d'organisation et méthodes dans les ministères.

C'est donc un enseignement théorique assez varié et poussé qui se donne au stage annuel.

Quant au côté pratique du stage, il offre à l'intéressé l'occasion de se familiariser avec les précieux dépôts d'archives et de poursuivre des travaux de son choix, tels que la préparation d'inventaires, la recherche d'une documentation nouvelle sur son pays d'origine, le classement ou l'élimination d'archives, etc. Les étrangers et les élèves français non-chartistes peuvent prolonger leurs travaux pratiques s'ils le désirent, une fois le stage terminé.

Les nombreuses visites effectuées dans les principaux services des Archives nationales, dans d'importants centres de documentation comme les dépôts d'archives parisiens, départementaux et de grands établissements scientifiques, administratifs ou d'entreprises économiques, permettent de compléter les connaissances théoriques. Le choix qui s'offre à ces visites est assez vaste ainsi qu'on peut s'en rendre compte par l'énumération des établissements réservés à cette fin.

Le musée de l'Histoire de France aux Archives nationales  
L'atelier de restauration des documents aux Archives nationales  
L'atelier de moulage et de réparation des sceaux aux Archives nationales  
Le service du microfilm aux Archives nationales  
Le service des cartes aux Archives nationales  
Le service historique de l'Armée à Vincennes  
La Bibliothèque nationale  
La bibliothèque et les archives de l'Assemblée nationale  
La bibliothèque historique de la ville de Paris  
Le fichier législatif de la présidence du Conseil (Hôtel Matignon)  
Le centre d'histoire de la deuxième guerre mondiale  
Des dépôts d'archives départementales  
Les archives de l'U.N.E.S.C.O.

Les archives de l'Office de la Radio et Télévision française  
Une entreprise utilisant les cartes perforées et les machines élec-  
troniques, etc.

Le point culminant de ces visites a été le voyage en Normandie organisé et presque entièrement subventionné par l'Etat français. Il mettait fin au stage et a duré du 16 au 19 mars inclusivement. Ce fut un voyage pleinement réussi, inoubliable, et qui nous a fortement impressionnés.

Il convient de noter, en France, comme en plusieurs autres pays, que le malheur de la guerre a eu pour effet bienfaisant la reconstruction, après le conflit, de nouveaux bâtiments d'archives, plus spacieux et mieux adaptés à leurs fonctions propres. Tel est bien le cas pour les Archives départementales du Loiret près de Blois, du Calvados à Caen, de la Manche à Saint-Lô et de la Seine-Maritime à Rouen que nous avons visitées. Le dépôt de Rouen a surtout retenu notre attention par son aménagement tout à fait moderne. Un bâtiment-tour des plus imposants, situé sur la rive gauche de la Seine, abrite les Archives de la Seine-Maritime. En plus d'être un dépôt d'archives modèle, il constitue avec son 28<sup>e</sup> étage un véritable poste d'observation qui permet au visiteur de saisir, des quatre coins de la tour, un coup d'oeil pittoresque et complet de la ville de Jeanne d'Arc. C'est probablement le dépôt d'archives le plus moderne de toute la France.

Une visite au Minutier central où on peut voir et palper les manuscrits les plus précieux pour l'histoire du Canada, reste inoubliable.

Une laissez-passer officiel émis à chacun des stagiaires nous a ouvert l'accès gratuit et combien utile aux musées nationaux français.

Il découle de la participation du stage bon nombre d'autres considérations dont quelques-unes en particulier méritent d'être signalées.

S'il est un métier où il faut une vocation innée pour le bien exercer, c'est celui d'archiviste. La formation professionnelle des archivistes se distingue, comme on le sait, de celle des historiens par l'enseignement de la théorie archivistique.

L'étranger qui assiste au stage se rend vite compte de certaines caractéristiques particulières de l'archivistique française. On ne saurait s'empêcher de reconnaître à la France sa mission de devancière dans le domaine des archives.

C'est de l'époque de la Révolution que datent la centralisation et l'unification de ses archives. Depuis ce temps, elle a toujours été à la pointe du mouvement archivistique. Elle en a fait l'objet de ses préoccupations, et c'est l'unique pays semble-t-il, où les archivistes de l'Etat sont strictement recrutés parmi les candidats munis d'un diplôme spécifié, c'est-à-dire de celui de l'Ecole des Chartes.

La science archivistique, comme toute autre science, ne saurait échapper à l'emprise du renouveau actuel. Voilà pourquoi, sans doute, plusieurs archivistes français s'interrogent sur leur optique, leurs méthodes, leur travail même. Cette espèce de crise dans la profession archivistique semble découler tout naturellement des événements de mai 1968 survenus à l'Ecole des Chartes. Pourtant, dans la hiérarchie archivistique française on résiste à des changements trop radicaux. C'est dire que certaines vénérables traditions ne semblent pas vouloir changer.

Et malgré tout, il est évident que le métier d'archiviste évolue en France et que les Français en sont pleinement conscients. C'est là une évolution irrésistible, si bien que parmi les archivistes français les plus en vue, d'aucuns soutiennent qu'à l'Ecole des Chartes, cette vénérable pépinière d'archivistes-paléographes, le programme et l'enseignement sont tout à revoir. D'autres vont beaucoup plus loin et affirment que le métier d'archiviste est à réinventer. La crise se manifeste aussi bien dans le recrutement que dans l'enseignement. Dans l'enseignement, parce qu'on reproche aux diplômés de l'Ecole des Chartes d'être toujours des siècles en arrière, trop épris du moyen âge et pas assez d'histoire contemporaine ou moderne; dans le recrutement, parce que numériquement le personnel est insuffisant. Cette pénurie de personnel ne serait-elle pas due en partie au système même de formation d'archivistes qui, depuis son existence, tend à limiter le nombre d'érudits que forme l'Ecole des Chartes?

Observons aussi que dans le corps archivistique français figure un élément féminin important. En ces temps d'émancipation de la femme, il ne faudrait pourtant pas voir dans cette féminisation de la profession une rétrogration, comme semblent se l'imaginer certains archivistes français.

Les catégories du personnel scientifique en France se divisent en deux groupes d'archivistes, celui d'archivistes au niveau universitaire ou supérieur (conservateurs d'archives formés à l'Ecole des Chartes) et celui des subalternes, non universitaires (sous-archivistes ou documentalistes-archivistes, ces derniers étant licenciés ou fonctionnaires). Au Canada aussi les archivistes sont aidés dans leur tâche par un personnel subalterne (commis, dactylos, etc.). Là où le Canada fait exception à l'enseignement structuré obligatoire en France, sur le plan technique au moins, c'est à la bibliothèque des Archives fédérales où l'on n'exige pas de son personnel une spécialisation théorique archivistique. Cela s'explique par le fait que cette bibliothèque conserve peu de publications officielles ou d'archives imprimées des administrations gouvernementales. A noter aussi que le mode de recrutement à Ottawa au niveau inférieur se fait sous forme d'entrevue personnelle.

Le champ d'activité de l'archiviste en France peut se résumer à une triple tâche: à des travaux de caractère scientifique, technique ou matériel et à des travaux personnels alors qu'au Canada, on ne reconnaît pas à l'archiviste l'avantage de s'adonner à des travaux d'ordre purement personnel. L'un des moyens de combler cette lacune chez nous serait peut-être l'adoption du système de "congé sabbatique", en vogue dans nos universités.

Les Archives de France se distinguent à plus d'un titre d'autres institutions semblables.

D'abord par leur conception des archives administratives et des archives historiques. Contrairement à plusieurs administrations d'archives, elles ne veulent absolument pas établir une différence marquée entre les archives administratives et les archives historiques, prétextant que les archives administratives ou publiques doivent, par leur nature, être considérées comme archives historiques, en partie du moins. On s'oppose à la dissociation, dans les papiers publics, de l'utilité administrative et de l'intérêt historique.

Ce sont ces mêmes archives publiques qui ont nécessité, dès 1952, la création de "missions" dans les ministères, c'est-à-dire ces conservateurs

chargés d'établir la liaison entre les Archives et l'administration, et de résoudre ainsi les problèmes d'accumulation. Malgré les succès plus ou moins grands obtenus, on espère pouvoir éventuellement nommer des conservateurs en mission permanente dans chaque grand ministère. Le problème d'entreposage au sein des administrations publiques demeure l'un des plus aigus en France et, pour des raisons financières, le projet d'une cité interministérielle des archives n'a pas produit les résultats positifs qu'on attendait. Les archivistes craignent qu'ils ne soient submergés par la marée montante de la documentation moderne et que cette dernière ne finisse par les transformer en administrateurs. Au Canada, grâce à nos dépôts intermédiaires, nous croyons être mieux en mesure de maîtriser la prolifération des archives publiques. Dans la gestion des dossiers, certains archivistes français hésitent à adopter les méthodes du monde anglo-saxon qu'ils jugent inférieures aux leurs, mais en leur for intérieur ils manifestent une grande admiration pour la solution administrative américaine, par exemple.

L'archiviste érudit demeure toujours le grand pourvoyeur de la documentation historique en France. L'état actuel de la recherche continue à exiger pour l'historien la collaboration de l'archiviste et le concours de ses aides subalternes.

Les conditions de la recherche individuelle spécialisée aux Archives nationales m'ont paru moins favorables qu'en notre pays, du moins dans le cas de celles qui prévalent aux Archives fédérales. Les courtes heures d'ouverture et la quantité limitée de documentation qu'un chercheur est permis d'avoir à sa disposition à un moment donné ne semblent pas, à mon avis, faciliter son travail. Et pourtant, le principe traditionnel qui favorise la liberté et l'individualisme du chercheur français se trouve sauvegardé. Par contre, la recherche collective organisée dans les Archives est un grand pas de l'avant et tout à l'honneur aussi bien qu'à l'avantage de ceux qui en ont pris l'initiative. N'est-ce pas le Conseil national de la recherche scientifique qui a permis d'orienter la recherche en ce sens et qui a déjà produit d'importants travaux, résultats de la collaboration entre les Archives et des équipes de chercheurs?

Le service de renseignements aux Archives nationales, devenue autonome en 1961, est à la fois un bureau d'inscription et un centre de recherches et d'informations.

Pour faciliter l'exploitation des ressources archivistiques en France, l'historien a à sa portée, on le sait, une variété d'instruments de recherche. Toutefois, c'est le Répertoire numérique qui, à l'exception du Guide, type classique bien entendu, semble devenir le plus en vogue alors qu'au Canada on recourt à l'Inventaire provisoire ou sommaire. Aux Archives nationales, toutes les séries sont pourvues d'un tel Répertoire, tandis qu'aux Archives départementales il se multiplie à vive allure. La grande utilité du Répertoire est qu'il permet aux chercheurs de saisir rapidement les ressources à leur disposition. Il se présente sous deux formes plus ou moins détaillées: l'une, simple indication d'articles par titres et dates extrêmes; l'autre, tableau où est énuméré avec précision le contenu de chaque article, avec noms de lieux, personnes et matières.

Fait à remarquer également c'est que le plus grand nombre des instruments de recherche aux Archives nationales sont disponibles seulement sur fiches en attendant leur publication éventuelle.

Parmi les sujets traités, la généalogie n'as pas été oubliée. Qui-conque s'intéresse à la généalogie, cette "science auxiliaire de l'histoire sociale" et cette "science propre" à la fois<sup>4</sup>, trouvera son profit à consulter l'abondante et riche documentation que constituent les fonds primitifs (état civil, archives des notaires, archives de l'enregistrement) et les sources annexes (dossiers de familles, dossiers personnels, dossiers de naturalisation, généalogies et annuaires imprimés). Il y a de quoi satisfaire le simple amateur s'intéressant à sa seule filiation, aussi bien que le spécialiste de l'universelle parenté, du mélange des classes sociales ou de la démographie.

Le stage, il va sans dire, ne saurait être parfait et, sans vouloir le critiquer, je dirais que les cours eux-mêmes étaient très français, étant axés, comme nous l'avons vu, sur l'origine, l'histoire, le contenu, l'organisation, les méthodes, les besoins, etc. des archives françaises. Tout ceci varie infiniment d'un pays à l'autre, et l'archivistique française, sauf les principes de base, ne s'applique pas nécessairement à l'archivistique canadienne.

Il est évident que certaines conférences, par exemple celles portant sur certains aspects de l'organisation des Archives de France, sur les budgets des Archives, sur l'administration préfectorale, etc. offrent très peu d'intérêt au stagiaire étranger.

Il m'a semblé, en particulier, que l'établissement d'une méthode ou d'une doctrine aurait pu s'effectuer avec plus de rigueur.

La longueur et le nombre des cours a même pu nuire à leur qualité. Quatre-vingts conférences en 50 jours, c'est prolifique! Il serait souhaitable de voir ces cours réunis en une publication; pour le moment des résumés renéotés sont remis aux participants.

Je crois aussi que le nombre des stagiaires en 1970 (environ 38 étrangers et 24 Français) était nettement trop grand et qu'il y aurait eu avantage à le diminuer. Peut-être était-ce là une exception, mais un auditoire aussi nombreux éprouvait parfois de la difficulté à s'installer confortablement dans la salle des cours aux dimensions beaucoup trop exigües. Il en résultait des inconvénients et pour les élèves et pour le professeur.

Au sujet du microfilm, les Français se montrent très prudents lorsqu'il s'agit d'évaluer le coût de conservation d'un fonds d'archives à long terme dans un dépôt intermédiaire, par exemple, par rapport au coût de microfilmage, surtout si ces archives sont destinées à une élimination éventuelle. En effet, il est clairement établi que, compte tenu de certaines conditions de conservation, le microfilmage peut être beaucoup plus coûteux. De plus, ils voient des difficultés en ce qui concerne la consultation et la durabilité du microfilm même. La validité de ce dernier est légalement reconnue au Canada, mais ne l'est pas entièrement en France.

Dans le domaine de la mécanographie et de l'utilisation des machines électroniques, les Français accusent, de leur propre aveu, un retard de 10 ans sur les Etats-Unis.

La loi fixant le délai de communication des archives à 50 ans demeure, en principe, toujours en vigueur. Au Canada, la loi comporte une période limite d'utilisation de 30 ans.

L'aspect professionnel des Archives de France m'a paru l'emporter sur l'aspect matériel ou technique, ce qui constitue un contraste avec la situation qui existe au Canada, à Ottawa surtout.

L'organisation archivistique française forme un tout homogène et fortement hiérarchisé.<sup>5</sup> Les nouvelles structures que s'est donnée l'Administration des Archives au cours des vingt dernières années ont amené une centralisation et une hiérarchisation opérative fort efficace.

Quant aux activités sociales du stage proprement dit, en plus du magnifique voyage en Normandie, au moins trois retiennent notre attention.

Les cours avaient débuté le 5 janvier, et le 12, une "Introduction au stage" nous était donnée par M. André Chamson, de l'Académie française et Directeur général des Archives de France. Sa causerie était suivie dans l'après-midi d'une réception offerte par lui-même, sous la présidence de M. Edmond Michelet, ministre d'Etat chargé des Affaires culturelles. Cette réception réunissait dans l'Hôtel de Rohan<sup>6</sup>, tout à côté du Palais de Soubise qui abrite les Archives nationales, au delà de 200 invités. A cette occasion, le Directeur général a présenté un à un aux invités tous les stagiaires étrangers ou français.

Une deuxième rencontre, aucunement officielle celle-là, était la soirée du 29 janvier offerte par les stagiaires chartistes en l'honneur de leurs confrères étrangers. Cette soirée avait lieu à Passy, près de la tour Eiffel, au domicile d'un des chartistes, dans la meilleure tradition de l'hospitalité française.

Enfin, une dernière rencontre à l'issue du stage, soit le 13 mars, était réservée à la remise des certificats d'attestations à chacun des stagiaires.

On peut affirmer que, dans son ensemble, le stage se révèle très utile pour l'amélioration des connaissances en science archivistique; il fournit l'occasion d'acquérir certains éléments essentiels de doctrine et de formation pratique. De plus, il met en relief et permet d'apprécier davantage l'un des plus grands héritages de la France, ses archives, trésors inestimables appelés "greniers de l'histoire".

C'est là une expérience professionnelle précieuse, unique même, et qui s'impose à tout archiviste francophone désireux de se perfectionner dans son métier.

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1. L'un des premiers résultats concrets du stage remonte à ses débuts, c'est-à-dire aux années 1951-1953. En effet, grâce à la collaboration active des participants d'alors, on a pu réunir certains éléments de base très essentiels à l'élaboration d'une terminologie archivistique qui, mis au point par des spécialistes, a vu jour par la suite dans l'importante publication (dans laquelle les termes apparaissent en six langues) intitulée Elsevier's Lexicon of Archive Terminology... Elsevier Publishing Company, Amsterdam-London-New York, 1964. 83 pages.

2. A noter que certaines conférences du stage sont réservées uniquement aux chartistes.

3. Les autres Canadiens, tous de la Province de Québec, étaient M.

Joseph Cossette, archiviste d'une institution jésuite à Saint-Jérôme; Mme Monique Le Sieur, archiviste à l'archevêché de Montréal; M. Jacques Mathieu, archiviste aux Archives nationales du Québec; M. Lionel Séguin, directeur des archives de la Commission des Ecoles catholiques de Montréal; Mlle Helene Solyak, archiviste à l'Université du Québec.

5. Pour se convaincre de la complexité de l'organisation archivistique en France, il suffit de jeter un coup d'oeil sur Le Code des Archives.

6. Nous savons que l'Hôtel de Rohan, construit entre 1705 et 1708, était le palais parisien du premier cardinal de Rohan, évêque de Strasbourg et membre de l'Académie française.

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Archives Section, Canadian Historical Association/

La Section des Archives, la Société Historique du Canada, 1970-71

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CONFERENCE COVERAGE: CANADIAN HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION:

Archives Section

University of Manitoba, Winnipeg, June, 1970

DONORS, TAXMEN AND ARCHIVES

My remarks will be brief and informal. I am concerned with this problem along with most of you, but I do not pretend to be an expert. I can ask questions, but I do not know the answers, except in a general way.

A. One obvious question is How important is the matter of tax benefits to donors of archival material? It is important for several reasons.

1. It is an incentive for donors. It is a method of giving a financial advantage without the stigma of a sale. It is a weapon in the arsenal of recognized archival repositories in the escalating war with private collectors in Canada and abroad. It is a device to acquire archival material without imposing a drain on the limited financial resources of these repositories.
2. It is a legal right of donors, since it is provided for by legislation. Perhaps it is a moral obligation to inform potential donors of this provision. In any case, we should be able to answer questions and to explain what it means to compare the effects of outright sale, gifts without tax benefits and gifts with tax benefits. It is a part of our business which we can be expected to understand.
3. It is apparent that procedures for the application of tax benefits must be developed and immediate attention should be focussed on such procedures, without which tax benefits cannot be obtained. It is embarrassing to say that tax benefits are legal, but we don't know how to make them effective. If there are benefits for all concerned then we should capitalize on these benefits without delay.

B. Another obvious question is What practical experience has Canada had in the field of tax benefits to donors of archival material? The answer seems to be that there is little experience, and this is confirmed by the answers of the Department of National Revenue to our questions. They are familiar with the donations of money to charitable institutions. Concerning gifts "in kind", they are familiar chiefly with gifts of paintings and perhaps books, for which evaluation procedures are relatively familiar. The proposition that private papers have intrinsic value is a revelation to our taxmen, and they are sceptical about it. Mr. Lunan confessed to me that he thought it impossible to evaluate such material. In his letter, he refers to "accumulated junk". In his answers to our questions, he quotes liberally from Publication 561 of the United States Internal Revenue Service, entitled "Valuation of Donated Property".

C. This brings us to a final question How useful to us is the experience of the United States in regard to tax benefits for archival material? The answer is that it seems to be the best information available: the American legislation governing tax benefits is roughly similar to our own; there has been an evaluation of practices and principles which can permit

us to profit from mistakes and perhaps benefit from their experience; in any case, we can expect the same problems and it is well to be aware of them.

1. The most serious problem (one that is recognized by our Department of National Revenue) is that of evaluation. Originally in the United States, an evaluation was made by the officers of the receiving repository. This led to a tendency to escalate the amount of evaluation by competing repositories. Finally the Internal Revenue Service insisted that the gift must be completed before evaluation, and that an independent assessment was desirable.

A second problem is in determining commercial or market value, which is not always the same as research value. A routine letter signed by George Washington may have a considerable market value, but it may be virtually useless for research purposes. Yet tax benefits are based on market value at a particular time. It led to an initial reliance on professional dealers and to the eventual appearance of professional archival evaluators who were aware of research values and whose chief stock in trade was a record of sales. The principal method of determining value is to select comparable sales and to make adjustments according to differences in content, physical condition, volume, rate of inflation of prices and other factors.

2. Another doubtful feature concerning tax benefits is the transfer of collections by instalments, each being considered as a separate gift. This practice is fairly normal at present in the United States, and it may be acceptable in Canada.
3. Another feature of tax benefits which is of concern at present in the United States is the eligibility for tax purposes of the papers of elected or appointed government officials. The papers of President Johnson have been evaluated at several million dollars, but is this a legitimate deduction for tax purposes?

There are other features of the American experience with which others here are more familiar than I. The question was examined at a session of the Society of American Archivists at Wisconsin last fall. I was the Chairman of another session at the same time, but Bob Gordon and others were able to attend and to obtain valuable information.

In conclusion, let us consider some of our original questions in the light of American experience.

1. Are tax benefits an important incentive to donors?

Yes, custodians of American archival institutions assure me that it is a vital feature of their acquisition programs, and, indeed, that it would be difficult to maintain a significant volume of acquisitions from the private sector without it. Certainly, the total annual assessment of manuscript collections in the United States is most impressive.

2. Is there a moral obligation to inform donors?

American archivists believe that it is fair and, indeed, that it would be dishonest not to do so. As knowledge spreads about the legal provision for tax benefits, we should be vulnerable to

criticism if we did not inform potential donors about these provisions.

3. Can satisfactory evaluation procedures be developed?

Yes, American experience shows that archival material, like any other property, can be evaluated, but that it should be done by experts, either singly or as a committee. The most useful evidence is the record of sales and assessments of similar material. The scepticism of our Department of National Revenue is not justified.

4. Are there problems involved in the application of tax benefits to gifts of archival material?

Yes, and they are more serious in Canada because of the lack of a body of experience and precedents which can be followed. This is complicated further by the probable interpretations of the White Paper on Taxation in regard to taxable income, estate tax, etc. I hope that John Archer is more familiar than I am with this area.

Wilfred I. Smith  
Public Archives of Canada

Surely I am the least directly involved of any of the panel participants in an archival sense, and yet I find myself deeply involved as a university administrator in the whole gamut of ideas on donors, resource collections, appraisers and archivists. With all due apologies to my friends in the Public Archives of Canada, I cannot apologize for maintaining a deep interest in archives, even though I have left the field to younger brethren. Nor can I declaim that I am no longer interested in university archives. It is not that I am unrepentant; it is rather that I am unsatisfied. But as a university administrator, I can be somewhat more detached seeking by indirection, I suppose, what is not readily available by direction.

We often look back on the old days as the golden age of archival acquisitions. Papers were accumulated by the great families of Europe and America. Papers flowed into archival institutions and libraries as gifts. The British Museum and the Library of Congress and the Public Archives of Canada, each in its own sphere accumulated valuable cultural resources for the scholars who did research in these great storehouses. This makes for a splendid picture, but of course, it isn't the whole story. The British Museum was filled in the main from the purchases and prizes made by sons of the Empire who scoured the Americas, Asia and Africa for cultural treasures to send home to the heart of the Empire. By purchase, by force of arms, by negotiation, vast stores of books, manuscripts, objects d'art, other treasures were gathered and carried home in triumph over the placid seas, guarded by the Imperial Navy. For something like two hundred years, British noble families and British institutions have been bidding on the world market, centred in London, for private collections, papers, manuscripts, pictures and maps.

Our American neighbours have had the same appetite. Their privateers raided Charlottetown and carried away the records of the colony. The

Library of Congress holds treasures from Tripoli, Morocco, Spanish America, the Phillipines, Europe, Asia, Africa. Some were acquired by conquest, many by purchase, many by gift. The American financier and magnate has not hesitated to back with gold his bid to make his national library or his alma mater the rich cultural centre he was persuaded it should be.

The Canadians have not been so flamboyant. We lacked a navy! Even two world wars saw Canadian soldiers bring back little that was cultural when they returned home. But the Public Archives of Canada has purchased books, manuscripts and maps as a matter of policy since the year 1873. Of course, in the meantime, McGill, as early as 1850, was purchasing manuscripts and books as funds would allow.

I set out the above that we may get some perspective on the common problem we face today. And while I have emphasized only one aspect, I admit openly that I do so for a purpose. We have sinned less in Canada, if the purchasing of manuscripts is a sin, but we have only sinned less because we have been less tempted.

Of course, while archival institutions, and libraries, purchased papers, the bulk of materials flowing into Canadian archival institutions came in the form of donations. Purchases were the exception. Time was, indeed, when the ordinary businessman, barrister or publican burned or discarded his correspondence, receipts, newspapers and other ephemeral holdings. Only individuals who worked in concerns where records were used as the memory of the company deliberately kept records. Of course, historians and archivists and public men accumulated papers systematically. Political figures amassed papers of various kinds and these found their way into the local museum or perhaps the public archival institution, if there was an energetic curator or archivist to make the first move. Such universities as McGill and Queen's gathered in the papers of illustrious alumni more as a respectful gesture than from deeper motivation.

That was all in the long ago, in a pre-war world when archivists and librarians were thought of as the curators of our cultural heritage. In the public mind, these public servants were restful and learned folk doing restful and interesting, if unproductive, tasks. In this pre-war world, the tradition in Canada developed that people in public life, whether federal or provincial or civic, donated their papers to a public institution. In universities a tradition grew up that former faculty members and administrators, and to some extent, alumni, gave their papers to their alma mater. Sometimes a cash bonus was paid on one pretext or another - a library, an unpublished article, or other literary item - where the person had been inadequately rewarded during his service years. Yet the overriding principle was this - men and women who had lived off the public purse, whether in government or university, donated their papers. They did not sell them.

The world changed drastically and rapidly after the Second World War. Universities proliferated. Libraries expanded enormously. Graduate studies expanded as rapidly. The appetite for resource material on the part of all educational institutions became insatiable. As a consequence, in Canada as in the United States and in Britain, the price of unique materials soared. In Canada, the market price of core Canadiana quadrupled in the period 1948 to 1968. In Britain the scions of noble families, the sons of famous literary figures, and the dealers in antique materials turned to the auction houses as vehicles to convert papers, manuscripts, paintings, curios, into cash. Book auction houses flourished in London,

Amsterdam, New York, Montreal and Toronto.

In the immediate post-war years, the family papers offered were, in the many, papers of great historical import. But if "great historical import", why not "lesser historic import?" Not so much through public auction, but rather through book dealers, other papers came on the market. The papers of Bertrand Russell, sold to a Canadian institution, caused raised eyebrows in Britain. This was an exceptional case, perhaps. The usual case saw papers of writers, artists, and poets consigned to a dealer for sale on a commission basis. University librarians were the buyers, in the main, as developing graduate schools in the humanities reached for new resources. The price of materials soared and archivists, in the main, opted out of the bidding for few archival institutions in Canada are geared, financially, for such ventures. The field was left in the main to university librarians and to collectors. Because Canadian libraries were also chronically short of funds, there was a considerable drain of Canadian papers to university libraries in the United States. This drain is a continuing factor in the rising price of materials, and the unsatisfied demands of Canadian resource centres.

It seems obvious to me that one cannot turn back the clock. Archivists can refuse, stolidly, to enter the auction arena, and may criticize Canadian librarians for bidding prices still higher. The end result will be as it is now - the papers of Canadian contemporary writers will go to Texas, Yale, Chicago, and other places which have newly developed graduate schools in North American literature. We may importune the Canadian government to legally prevent the export of manuscript material. Britain has taken some steps to this end. I suspect that our vaunted undefended border would mean that arrangements which could not be made by direction would be made by indirection. It appears that we must seek a more direct and more productive approach.

It is at the beginning of an offensive that the experienced captain scans his battle line seeking to parade his veteran and experienced troops; and to disguise the less steady green units. If we are to make any concerted effort to gain ground, we must present a united front. Let us then put aside for the local council meeting the question of where materials ought to go in Canada. There can be no question about public records - they are defined in law and their disposition can be legally controlled. But there is an area open for negotiation in the disposition of private papers. The cause of the archivist will be immensely strengthened, it seems to me, if he stands on broad principles and seeks broad support. Speaking generally of archival institutions, it would be politic, if not sagacious, were all archivists to agree that so long as accessions were handled professionally, and expeditiously, made secure, made available, and reported to other institutions that all such institutions acting in this manner should be accepted as fraternal institutions, and their directors accepted as professional colleagues.

I take this broader approach, I suppose, because I have recently moved from a position related directly to the archival profession to one where I am made much more aware of other related professions and the needs of a combined field rather than a specific area. The demands on archival institutions and on libraries in the coming decades will be unremitting. The responsibilities of universities and colleges in the knowledge network will be particularly heavy. There can be no retiring from the field without loss of reputation. Of all the frustrations faced by the student and research of today, the greatest is the lack of sufficient resources.

Frustration is the more compounded when known resources are inaccessible. At the same time, there is a growing restlessness on the part of the public who bear the cost of archival institutions, libraries, research buildings. Governments have become the major partner in university support at least. The private donor has been squeezed out and has now come to the belief that any donation he may offer will simply replace that which would normally come from a government. A new method must, therefore, be adopted if Canada is to attract donors of cultural resources.

To address the line of battle once more. What we seek is some leverage to persuade donors that their higher instincts will be served by donating materials to an archival institution while their other instincts are served in the form of cash credit, or tax rebate, on the gift. This is going to be a tricky field for one can imagine the furor in the treasury temple if a member of Parliament or a Senator were to donate the Public Archives of Canada his papers, and to seek a tax rebate on these. But if an impecunious Canadian poet - I am given to understand that all Canadian poets are impecunious though honourable - if this poet should donate his manuscripts and papers to the University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, should he not expect some quid pro quo, for he knows that put to auction, or to sale, he will receive a cash reward, the amount arrived at through a competitive market process.

I am not here to express an opinion as to the legal position of gifts, or the feasibility of gifting in this way. I merely express the need for some such procedure and point out the bad effects which we presently face, and will continue to bear, if nothing is done. If I may be permitted, I would like to raise some points which are commonly discussed when archivists talk about the gifting of papers.

Curators of manuscripts in the United States have had experience in this field. The twentieth century has seen a broadening of the types of donors to libraries and to archival institutions. Some donors express a primary interest in preservation; others sense tax deduction possibilities. The matter of literary rights is important, particularly in such contemporary subject areas as communications and the performing arts. It is unrealistic to expect donors involved in creative careers to surrender their literary rights. Gifts of contemporary papers usually carry some clause concerning the retention of literary rights by the donor. The legal aspects of such situations would have to be clarified, but it would be my opinion that since the archivist's chief interest in acquiring such papers is for research purposes, retention of literary rights by the donor would impose little, if any, restriction on the use of the papers for research. On the other hand, in the United States the regulations of the Internal Revenue Service stipulate that a gift must be unrestricted if it is to qualify for a tax advantage. The only legal case that I recall dealing with this particular aspect of the matter ruled that literary rights limits, but does not restrict, access to the material.

There are other features of twentieth century donors that interest archivists. One of these is the practice of donating materials in segments. A gift may extend over a period of years. Another feature is the closeness of the contemporary donor to the materials donated. There are the constant factors of confidentially, copyright and libel. Still another feature is the additional problem of preparing an incomplete, expanding collection for research before the full career of the donor is delineated, or completed.

For all that, the possibility of taking a tax deduction for a gift of manuscripts has been a persuasive argument in the hands of American archivists. It is an argument both for a donation of materials, and for unrestricted use of materials. For the institutions that must rely primarily on gifts, the tax deduction benefit has been a great asset in building twentieth century collections. It has made non-savers pause before discarding. It has prompted would-be donors to donate rather than to store. It has helped preserve the integrity of collections for prospective donors are less inclined to diminish the whole collection by pulling and selling individual letters.

Of course there are problems. There are bound to be disputes and disappointments over the appraised value of collections. The governmental agency most directly involved is bound to be interested in the appraisal process for evaluating collections. One question which will arise early is that of the place of libraries in the overall arrangements. Will libraries qualify as recipients - if they do, how may the archival profession ensure that collections consigned to libraries are arranged and made available to researchers according to archival principles. If arrangements can be made for some standard appraisal process, what will be the reaction on the auction market or the book dealers' market for, undoubtedly, the market for manuscript material will continue to function, and to expand.

As an administrator, I have raised a number of problems hoping that someone will have the answers. As an historian, I have avoided forecasting the future. As an archivist, betimes I am directly concerned. I look to my colleagues with confidence - expecting that they may have the answers!

John H. Archer  
University of Saskatchewan

In the discussion which followed, the following points were made:

Tax relief resulting from gifts to the Crown (whether at a Federal or Provincial level) can be spread over a period not greater than two years. The machinery for relief is there, and all that is needed now is a precedent. Some papers may have research value rather than market value, and the American experience is that the cost of microfilming them has been taken as a minimum valuation, in this case. If valuation appears to the tax authorities as exorbitant, they can always have the collection reappraised by appraisors appointed by them. Appraisors do not reveal their systems of appraisal. There are problems in the area of public records created by public people and whether they are not already the property of the Crown. Valuations must be made at the time of the gift. Cost of appraisal is usually born by the donor.

In general, the sale of manuscripts is, at present, a capital gain and, at present, remains untaxed; however, sales by professional artists of their creations are regarded as their income, and this may well apply to a writer selling the manuscripts of his work; the sale by an artist of other peoples' work, however, would be capital gain. The increasing monetary value of manuscripts may present problems to archivists holding collections on a deposit or "permanent loan" basis since the danger of their withdrawal by the owners may be increased.

Correspondence between Dr. W. I. Smith and Mr. K. D. Lunam, Registrar-Examiner of Charitable Organizations, Department of National Revenue, Ottawa, contains further guidance on this subject and is published in the first issue of the Archives Section Bulletin, January, 1971.

#### ORAL INTERVIEWS

##### York University's Oral History Programme

Why do oral history? It is curious that such a question would even be credible in 1970. Oral history has been widely and skillfully used for almost two decades in the United States, and there are great projects, such as that at Columbia University, that have collected indispensable materials. But in Canada there are very few historians, archives, or universities involved in this field. To the best of my knowledge, only one scholarly book has been published that makes extensive use of materials collected by this technique - Victor Hoar's The Mackenzie-Papineau Battalion - and significantly the author is an American. But the need for oral history is present and increasing, and Canadian historians, political scientists and archivists will have to become expert in this method.

The reason is very simple. Until now our history has been largely prepared from manuscript sources, from the letters of politicians and their friends, and from the memoranda and documents of organizations and government departments. Today, in an age of conference telephone calls and easy jet travel, the letter is dead or dying. Everyone of the politicians in Parliament today has free telephone service and virtually unlimited travel to his constituency. In such circumstances and without their traditional sources, how will historians be able to discover what the policy-makers and politicians were doing? Very simply, they won't. In sum, that is the rationale for an oral history programme, but it must be added that this technique also allows historians to create and have access to the history of the people. This is a potential breakthrough to a new kind of history - a true story of the events and their participants.

We know, of course, that human memory is distressingly fallible. People remember what they choose, and men in public life, in particular, often tend to portray themselves in the best light possible. Notwithstanding these drawbacks, oral history gives the historian of the present access to a source he would not otherwise have. As with all sources he uses, of course, he must exercise care, but imagine what historians could do with oral interviews with the participants in the Charlottetown or Quebec Conference, with the men involved in the conscription crisis of 1917, or with the men who served with and turned against John Diefenbaker.

This last project is the one with which I am involved. In 1968, York University's Institute for Behavioural Research agreed to establish an Oral History Programme. The first project was a study of the Progressive Conservative Party in the Diefenbaker Years (1956-1967). The project was interesting and important in itself, and the interviewers involved (Professors Paul Stevens, Peter Oliver and J. L. Granatstein) knew many of the participants and were all Canadian historians with research



interests in the area. The result has been a continuing programme of interviews, generously financed by the Canada Council. The Council's award was a precedent, being the first grant for this type of study. To date, the interviewers have talked to almost twenty Cabinet ministers, key organizers, provincial premiers, and Opposition figures, and the York files contain some 150 hours of taped interviews and over 4,000 pages of transcribed material. With some confidence, we feel that no one will be able to write the history of the period without reading, for example, our thirteen-hour interview with Mr. Dalton Camp, our ten hours with Mr. Eddie Goodman, or our eight hours with Hon. Pierre Sévigny.

Of course, the interviews overlap and often become contradictory. If we hear the story of the Cabinet collapse of 1963 once more, we are liable to collapse ourselves. But if truth can be reconstructed out of the differing accounts of participants, then we have important material here. And we believe that we do.

Because many of the gentlemen interviewed are still active in politics or still have hopes of returning to the party wars, we were obviously faced with a special problem. How could we get participants in contentious events to talk freely about confidential matters? The solitary solution was to pledge ourselves to respect the confidential nature of the material and to give the politicians legal guarantees of that. The result was a statement, "Conditions Governing the Use of Material", (see below) that was prepared in consultation with the University solicitor, a copy of which goes to each person interviewed. Basically these conditions allow the subject to determine the period for which his transcript and tapes shall be closed to researchers, and most have fixed terms of twenty years, although some have specified shorter periods and some have stated that their interview will become open after their death. The conditions also make clear guarantees about the security of the material: "Researchers, interviewers, copyrighters and all persons employed by the University directly or indirectly in preparation of the record of the interrogation and interviews...shall be sworn to secrecy and undertake not to retain any such record in part or in whole nor to publish the same...".

Overdone? Perhaps, but we believed then and we still believe now that such steps were essential. This means that the interviewers have to operate under a self-denying ordinance, binding themselves not to make use of material they learn in interviews. I have done some writing on foreign policy, for example, and often refer to the nuclear crisis of 1963. It is frankly very difficult to avoid making use of confidential interview material, and it requires a deliberate act of will not to do so. In addition, our security requirements obliged us to acquire a safe at the University and the services of a bonded secretary.

This security would be pointless if the material we were getting was inconsequential. If it does have value, it is because we have learned some techniques of interviewing, largely through hard experience. In the first place, we never have less than two nor more than three interviewers. One person cannot establish the required rapport - a blend of friendliness and firmness - that is required with the subject. Two or three people can, and they can master complex material better by dividing it into manageable portions. But how do you ask questions? There are no hard and fast rules, for clearly you require different skills to interview a Davie Fulton or a Pierre Sévigny. But our experience has been that certain of the milder techniques of police interrogation are useful. One interviewer is the prosecutor, the others are the prisoner's friends, and the two sides

alternate in applying their techniques of persuasion. We do try to avoid fighting with the subject over points under discussion and we do not press beyond a certain point. But if we get a response that is simply not credible we will not hesitate to take up the challenge. This technique requires stamina on both sides, sometimes periodic infusions of alcoholic beverages, and comfortable surroundings. The overriding factor in a successful interview, however, still remains the memory of the subject and his willingness to talk. Without these, all is lost.

Without good equipment, all can be lost, too. After some experimentation, the York Oral History Programme adopted the Uher 5000 tape recorder. This lightweight machine comes equipped with a sensitive microphone that can adequately pick up conversation around a living room or a large table, and with a foot-pedal and ear-phones for subsequent transcription of the tapes. The cost of the machine is just over \$400. We use 900-foot reels of good quality tape, and we operate the recorder at a speed of 1 7/8. This does not produce sound of broadcast quality, but it gives good reproduction and a period of one and one-half hours between tape changes.

To transcribe interviews is also no simple task. The typist has to be able and intelligent, and she must know the period. How else is she to sort through the names and places and the often garbled conversations that are tossed out in interviews? At York, the typist prepares a first draft that is then edited by one of the interviewers. Grammatical slips are eliminated, repetition is removed, and a coherent transcript that is faithful to the tape is produced. A second draft is then typed, the original being retained at York and the carbon being sent to the subject. The tape is also retained at York.

Our experience suggests that the costs for an oral history programme are surprisingly moderate, excepting the original price of the tape recorder and the costs of travel. One hour of tape produces a transcript of some thirty pages, and for two drafts approximately five hours of typing time are required. We estimate that this costs us under \$14. To make the best possible use of our transcripts, we hope eventually to prepare an index, and this may be costly.

To date, the original project at York has spawned one offspring, a study of the Canadian role in the formation of NATO. A number of other projects are being discussed, including a study of historians and historiography. There are subjects aplenty, but anyone thinking of becoming involved has to be prepared to make a substantial investment of time. The rewards are great, however, and we have the history of the nation to record.

#### APPENDIX

#### York University: Institute for Behavioural Research: Oral History Programme.

##### Conditions Governing Use of Material

1. Ownership of Material - Material prepared by York University in whatever form shall be and shall remain the property of the University.
2. Publication and Sale - No verbatim report, edited transcript or quotation shall be published by the University until the expiry of \_\_\_\_\_ years at which time the entire record shall be made available

to the public.

3. Copyright - Recorded material may in the discretion of the University be copyrighted in the name of the University provided copyright shall in no way affect or limit the right of the party interviewed to publish and otherwise to make use of the same information at any time but only to the extent the same was contributed by such person.
4. Editing - York University may in its discretion publish or make use of edited material based on the interview record, after the expiry of the above-mentioned term.
5. Security - Only one original and one carbon copy shall be made of the transcript of the interview or interviews hereunder. The University shall keep in such place or places as they deem appropriate to secure their safety and secrecy all tapes of the interview or interviews and the original transcript thereof and shall allow access to no one except with the written authorization of the interviewee or his personal representatives during the above-mentioned term. The carbon copy will be delivered to the interviewee.
6. Researcher and Interviewer - Researchers, interviewers, copyrighters and all persons employed by the University directly or indirectly in preparation of the record of the interrogation and interviews referred to herein, shall be sworn to secrecy and undertake not to retain any such record in part or in whole nor to publish the same and shall assign to the University any compensation or reward to which they may become entitled in the event of such disclosure.

NOTE:

In Clause 2 and in the Acceptance in the attached letter, the inserted figure should be that agreed between the Project Director and the Interviewee.

J. L. Granatstein  
York University

Mr. GORDON CUNNINGHAM of the CBC emphasized that interviews were recorded by the staff of the Corporation on the understanding that they could be used immediately and at any time in the future. This approach was essentially journalistic and the security arrangements provided by oral historians were not, therefore, possible, although those being interviewed were well aware of the fact. He recognized that there was much over-recording in broadcast terms, especially in the Diefenbaker-Pearson project, for instance. The CBC is very conscious of the value of this additional footage, and the fact that a program may only be heard once. The CBC Archives receives copies of all sound and video tape covering the general history field, including valuable "profiles" of prominent people active during the Thirties and Forties. There would seem to be the possibility of exchange of unrestricted tapes with oral historians through dubbing, although the low speeds at which oral history interviews are conducted may make them unsuitable for broadcasting.

There is no reason why oral historians should not submit program material to the CBC on a freelance basis and, if successful, augment their funds in this way. In time, a documentary may be acceptable as

part of the requirements for a post-graduate degree. Mr. Cunningham made it clear, however, that the CBC Archives did not have sufficient staff to deal with the public on a regular basis, but that dubbings of tape could, on occasion, be provided at the cost of the tape.

Mr. GEORGES DELISLE of the Public Archives of Canada said that negotiations were in progress for the deposit of copies of the CBC's early tapes in the Public Archives. Much of the discussion revolved around the need for information on oral history projects in progress and the problem of copyright.

#### TABLE RONDE DES ARCHIVES

Jérusalem, 31 août - 3 septembre 1970

Une cinquantaine de personnes ont participé à cette douzième conférence. En plus des agences internationales, une quinzaine de pays étaient représentés: Allemagne de l'Ouest, Autriche, Belgique, Brésil, Canada, Danemark, Espagne, France, Ghana, Grande-Bretagne, Israël, Norvège, Pays-Bas, Suède, U.S.A.

Suivant la coutume, les discussions prirent comme point de départ les rapports qui résumaient les enquêtes menées par correspondance au cours de l'année. Le rapport de Christian Gut (Directeur des Services d'Archives de Paris) portait sur les Archives imprimées, celui de Robert-Henri Bautier (Professeur à l'école des Chartes) sur la mission des archives et les tâches des archivistes. Ces rapports seront publiés sous peu dans Archivum. Je me contenterai donc de souligner certains points:-

#### Archives imprimées

Il y eut une assez vive discussion sur la signification même du terme. On en vint à la conclusion qu'il aurait été plus juste de parler des imprimés dans les archives. Tous étaient d'accord que beaucoup d'archives étaient maintenant imprimées, mais devraient être traitées comme les autres documents; certains allaient plus loin, croyaient à la nécessité pour les archives de conserver non seulement les archives proprement dites, mais aussi toutes les publications gouvernementales, et aussi un choix judicieux d'imprimés de nature éphémère, affiches, journaux clandestins, circulaires etc., qui n'étaient pas conservés dans les bibliothèques.

#### Missions des archives

La grande majorité des pays sont maintenant d'avis que les archives, notamment les Archives Nationales, ont le devoir de conserver non seulement les archives gouvernementales, mais aussi les archives privées d'intérêt politique, économique, social ou culturel. Les archives ont aussi un rôle à jouer dans la gestion des dossiers, dès après leur création.

#### Les tâches des archivistes

Deux questions ont été débattues: la formation des archivistes doit-elle être, avant tout, historique; dans quelle mesure l'archiviste doit-il pouvoir poursuivre ses recherches personnelles durant les heures de travail.

La majorité croit la formation historique essentielle, mais voit l'utilité d'une formation d'appoint dans les domaines économiques ou social ou dans les techniques de la restauration, de la photographie ou de l'informatique. Les opinions étaient plus partagés pour ce qui a trait à la recherche personnelle; mais la majorité semblait d'opinion que l'archiviste devrait pouvoir disposer de dix pour cent de son temps pour ses propres recherches.

Les discussions et les rencontres furent très enrichissantes. Le cadre dans lequel la conférence fut tenue ajouta énormément d'intérêt à celle-ci.

### Israël

L'accueil fut des plus chaleureux, la température idéale. Nous fûmes reçus par la fondation Van Leer, par le maire de Jérusalem, par le président de la Knesseth (Parlement). Il y eut visite, en groupe, du Kibbout Givat-Brenner, des ruines de Césarée, de Tel-Aviv et de Jaffa. La conférence fut suivie d'une excursion à Bethléem, à la Mer Morte et à Jéricho.

Israël est un pays de contraste, aride, montagneux, en Judée, débordant de végétation dans la plaine de Samarie. Peu de population, sauf dans quelques centres comme Tel-Aviv. D'anciennes ruines par tout le pays. Enfin, Jérusalem avec son humanité grouillante, bigarée, dans les rues étroites et moyen-âgeuses du vieux Jérusalem faisant violent contraste avec les édifices ultra modernes de la nouvelle Jérusalem laisse une impression très forte, très persistante. La menace de choléra qui pesait sur le pays de fut qu'un inconvéniement mineur. Les détournements d'avions par les guérillas arabes la veille de notre départ ajouta une note dramatique à un séjour par ailleurs très détendu.

Bernard Weilbrenner  
Archives publiques du Canada

### ARMA SEMINAR IN THE PRINCIPLES OF MICROFILM

Montreal, February 8 - 9, 1971

This two-day workshop type seminar in the Principles of Microfilm was the first of its kind to be sponsored by the Montreal Chapter of the American Records Management Association, and was an outstanding success.

"Don't be too hasty in your eagerness to try out a new tool. Learn how to use it properly first. Nothing will discredit a new tool quicker than to use it the wrong way or under the wrong circumstances. However, properly used, microfilm systems will save you time, space and money," is the way William J. Gray, Records Consultant, Records Management Company, expressed it, as he in English, and Denis Deslongchamps in French, welcomed the participants. He went on to say that one of the prime purposes of the Association is to help people bridge the generation gap between the old and the new skills. This workshop is just another step in that direction.

John Andreassen, Archivist, McGill University, and keynote speaker, predicted that the use of microfilm will increase geometrically and costs will decrease accordingly during the next five years. Tracing the history of black and white film, he noted that the swing to colour will be more pronounced as new equipment and supplies come off the drawing board. He felt that the greatest challenge facing people will be their ability to keep up with the rapidly-expanding microfilm technology.

One of the highlights of the workshop was reached when 97 people crowded in to hear W. D. Wheeler, Head, Technical Division, Public Archives, Ottawa, develop the theme of the seminar, "Leaning or Learning". He pointed out that microfilming is not a new concept but, recent technological advances are making it more acceptable, and a powerful way to control and use the steady flow of new and valuable information. Furthermore, continuing developments will have a profound effect on future methods for organizing and disseminating data and information. He explained that microfilm is not an end unto itself, but a means to an end. Hopefully, an end to present inefficient and costly clerical operations. Nevertheless, to obtain optimum benefits, the selection of a particular system or piece of equipment must be preceded by good records management analysis. He summed up by stating that microfilming will be most productive when people stop leaning on others for technical assistance and learn how to integrate new techniques with their past skills.

A close rapport was reached as the workshop leaders got down to business. The participants really enjoyed using the new "Programmed Notebooks", especially designed and prepared for the workshop. They felt they made note-taking much easier and following the subject material simpler as it unfolded. This innovation will now be extended to future workshops since it has proved itself. Subject material covered in detail included among others fundamental modes of microfilm; their processing and related equipment; systems analysis and implementation; and, an introduction to "COM".

K. F. Foster, Chief, Microfilm Services, Federal Government, had little difficulty selling the benefits of microfilm which he described as high-speed retrieval of information; ease of information handling; simplified updating; inexpensive movement of large quantities of information over great distances and accuracy. An additional advantage of microfilm was the protection it afforded an original document from such normal hazards as document security, document loss, document wear, mutilation or alteration.

The workshop attracted people from as far east as Halifax, as far south as Syracuse, and as far west as Waterloo, Ontario. In addition to Montreal, Quebec City, Ottawa and Toronto sent the largest contingents. Universities and practically every agency of the Federal and two Provincial Governments were represented. The list of industrial companies looked like a page torn out of Who's Who in Industry.

People returned to their homes fully aware that microforms, micro-publishing and micrographics are going to make a profound impact on their jobs in the future, but satisfied in the knowledge that they are now much better prepared to meet the challenge.

William J. Gray  
Records Management Company of Canada

Archives Section: Standing Committees:

COMMITTEE ON THE CONSERVATION OF WRITINGS

REPORT

2 June, 1970

INTRODUCTION

This Committee grew out of recommendations contained in the chairman's paper as published in the Canadian Archivist 1969 pp. 9 ff. republished in Records Management Quarterly Volume 4 No. 1, January 1970, pp. 15 ff.; and in In-Plant Reprographics Volume 1, Number 4, February 1970, pp. 9 ff. This report aims at bringing together some developments since May, 1969.

Persons who have participated on the Committee include Mr. David Rudkin of the PAC; Mr. Warren Mizener of the PAC; Mr. Mel Starkman of the University of Toronto Archives; Mr. R. Roche of the PAC and the Chairman, John Andreassen of McGill University Archives. Others who have attended some meetings of the Committee or have contributed to its work include: C.C.J. Bond of the PAC; J. W. Howard of the PAC; J. Pidek of the National Library; Ian Wees of the National Library; and Mr. Al Taylor of the PAC and National Library. McGill University representatives on a related problem who have made contributions include Mr. Keith Crouch, Director of Libraries; Mrs. I. M. B. Dobell of the McCord Museum; Mrs. E. Lewis of the Rare Books and Special Collections, McLennan Library; Miss Ellen Wells of the Osler Library. Mr. Emrys Evans of the Rare Books Department, University of Toronto also took part. The National Librarian, Mr. J. G. Sylvestre, and the Acting Dominion Archivist, Dr. W. I. Smith, gave of their time and counsel at various stages of the committee's work.

Several meetings were held in the Public Archives of Canada, one at the University of Toronto and several at McGill University.

THE PROBLEM

Basically, the problem archivists, librarians, museologists and records administrators face is that the media on which we have placed information of some consequence to the present and the future has self-destruct characteristics and/or is subject to pollutants and environmental conditions which can only speed up the deterioration of those media. The problem breaks itself down into two major parts: a) what can we do about the great body of writings on various media created since 1850, and b) what can we do about providing better media, and eliminate pollutants and bad environment in future?

#### CURRENTLY AVAILABLE SOLUTIONS TO THE PROBLEM

- a) Microfilming of groundwood papers and "brittle books".  
De-acidification, strengthening and lamination of sheet materials.  
Reprinting of important brittle books.
- b) Use permanent/durable papers for printing of research publications.  
Use permanent/durable papers, board, etc., for records required to be kept permanently.  
Provide an appropriate environment for records on any type media.

There is little question that with present concentrated attention on this problem, better, more economical ways of doing some of the things which must be done will either evolve or come in some scientific or technological "breakthrough". This hardly seems reason to put off the preservation of materials now in custody or the establishment of a source of supply of permanent/durable recording media and for the introduction of better environmental standards.

One of those technological breakthroughs may well be the substitution of some plastic for paper which must be retained as a permanent record.

#### WHAT ARE THE REASONABLE PRIORITIES?

Your Committee has considered that the most important step to be taken is to make sure that the problem is brought to the attention not only of those who have a real responsibility for doing something about it but of making it better known to the general public. It is all very well for an archivist to talk to archivists. What we need is more archivists who talk and write for non-archivists. Publication of last year's statement in three different journals was one step in this direction. Perhaps the best popular summary of the problem and its present possibilities of solution was David G. Lowe's article on "The Case of the Vanishing Records" in American Heritage, The Magazine of History, Volume XX, Number 5, August 1969, pp. 34 ff.

If we are to get the story across in the places where it counts most, it will have to be done through the adoption of reasonably adequate performance standards for raw and processed microfilm; for permanent/durable papers; and for environmental factors in the retention of records whatever the media used. There are many other media which call for the development of Canadian performance standards as well; e.g., motion picture film, audio and audio-visual tapes; the microfilm product of COM systems; photographic film and papers; computer tapes, etc., to mention only a few. Only if the Federal Government which has the basic responsibility for setting such standards follows through and buys its permanent record media requirements according to appropriate permanent/durable performance standards will the provincial, municipal, special taxing district agencies benefit, will the corporate and institutional bodies reap a benefit at an economic cost.

Your committee recognizes one other high priority involving microfilm, but it is being worked on by committees of other organizations such as ARMA and the Canadian Micrographic Society. This involves changing the Federal and the provincial Evidence acts so that microfilm records can be accepted as primary evidence, without clearing almost every use of



microfilm with anything up to a dozen different Federal and provincial agencies, by records series filmed, in advance.

#### PERFORMANCE STANDARDS DEVELOPMENTS

##### Microfilm

The Canadian Government Specifications Board's Committee on Microfilming in 1964 prepared and obtained issuance of Specification for 35 MM Microfilming of Engineering and Architectural Drawings 72-GP-1a, 10 April, 1964. Mr. Al C. Taylor is currently head of that Committee and represents both the National Librarian and the Dominion Archivist. During the past year, this Committee on Microfilming has been reorganized and working sub-committees have been set up to delve into three areas: automation; engineering and library standards. Two additional Public Archives staff members serve on the parent Committee, Messrs. W. D. Wheeler and Roy St. Jean, and three other staff members are on the sub-committees. Mr. Taylor expects to have additional standards for microfilm on paper in September-October, 1970. Only representatives of Federal agencies were on the main Committee in the list accompanying the 1964 Specification.

Note should be made of the fact that a meeting of the International Standards Organization (IS) Committee TC 46/SC 1 was held in Paris, France, on March 9 - 13, 1970. A report will probably appear in the Micro-News Bulletin.

##### Permanent/durable Papers

The Canadian Government Specification Board's Committee on Printing and Writing Papers has prepared and obtained issuance of three different standards in recent years, pertinent to your committee's assignment.

Standard for Paper, Bond 9-GP-1b, 19 April 1968, 6 pp.  
Standard for Paper, Ledger, 9-GP-41, 14 March 1969, 6 pp.  
Standard for Paper, Index Bristol, 9-GP-37, January 1970, 6 pp.

These standards call for a pH of 4.8 or higher. It is our understanding that papers with a pH of 6.7 or higher indicates a neutral or alkaline paper, cold extract. So, to begin with, these specifications would hardly be acceptable if what we really need and must have for permanent/durable papers is a neutral or acid-free paper.

At the time of issuance of the 1970 standard, the Committee on Printing and Writing Paper consisted of 27 members and the Standards Officer of the Canadian Government Specifications Board, Mr. D. L. Bova. Ten of the 28 members represented paper manufacturers. The Dominion Archivist was not represented.

Subsequently, Mr. David Rudkin of the PAC, a member of your Committee, has been asked to serve on the Committee on Printing and Writing Paper of the Canadian Government Specifications Board. Your Committee hopes that he will be influential in future in improving the existing standards and that he will give high priority to the issuance of an acceptable standard for a permanent/durable "Manifold Paper" (the paper on which we keep carbon copies).

In the talks and the exchanges of correspondence between Mr. David

Rudkin, the PAC and the Canadian Government Specifications Board, it was decided that the Advisory Council on Public Records established under P. C. 1966-1749, might be the best means to urging the necessary permanent/durable paper standards. Mr. Jay Atherton, Head, Public Records Section, PAC, and a member of the Advisory Council under its general authority to "consider and make recommendations to the Dominion Archivist concerning all matters respecting public records referred to it by any member of the Council or the Treasury Board".

#### Permanent/durable Library Card Stock

A third committee of the Canadian Government Specifications Board, the Committee on Library Catalogue Cards has also prepared and had issued Standard for Card, Index: Library Cataloguing (For Permanent Use), 53-GP-106, 10 January 1969, 4 pp. plus Amendment No. 1, 22 May, 1969, 1 p.

This committee at the time the standard issued consisted of nine members and the Standards Officer, D. L. Bova. Representatives of the National Science Library, the National Library and the Canadian Library Association served on the Committee. The "pH value of the cold extract of the cards shall be not less than 6.0".

#### AIR POLLUTION CONTROLS

Your Committee has kept a watchful eye on attempts to control air pollution, particularly in Montreal, Toronto and Hamilton. Philips Electronics Industries, Ltd., Toronto, recently (11 November 1969) announced the installation of a sensing system in the heavily industrialized region near Rotterdam. Some 31 sensors are tied in through telephone lines with a central computer. The sensors use the coulometric system of determining the level of sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere. SO<sub>2</sub> is used as the tracer, although other contaminants are present. The sensors operate for three months without attention. Our concern has been to determine whether something of a similar character for installation inside buildings where writings are kept could be made available. This story was given wide dissemination in the 11 May, 1970, issue of Time, p. 65.

#### THE CHIMNEY EFFECT

Because temperature, relative humidity and the circulation of polluted air through heating and cooling systems are factors in the preservation of writings, your Committee has noted with interest the important research underway in the National Research Council of Canada on the so-called "Chimney Effect". Control over temperature, relative humidity and the circulation of air in high-rise buildings, seems to have become more difficult with the wide variations in outdoor temperature and in buildings of the sky-scraper type. Fire and smoke hazards are also increased in such buildings. Libraries, archival establishments and museums, not to mention office buildings housing people, are affected.

Attention is called to N. B. Hutcheon and G. W. Shorter, on "Smoke Problems in High-Rise Buildings" reprinted from ASHRAE Journal, Vol. 10, No. 9, September 1968, pp. 57-61, Technical Paper No. 258 of the Division

of Building Research, Ottawa, October 1968. NRC 10427, 10 cents.

Your Committee looks forward to additional findings and recommendations growing out of this research program.

#### ILLUMINATION AND ULTRAVIOLET RADIATIONS

When your Committee chairman returned from Europe in 1946, one of his earliest assignments had to do with the preservation of two deteriorating Documents. The causes and the remedies are clearly outlined in NBS Circular 505, Preservation of the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States a Report prepared by the National Bureau of Standards to the Library of Congress, issued July 2, 1951, 16 pp. U.S.GPO. 15 cents. There is no need to summarize that excellent report except in the briefest terms. Moisture, acid and light sources and deleterious matters in the atmosphere had to be controlled, and this was accomplished through placement of the documents on an acid-free base within a capsule containing inert gas and covered by an appropriate radiation filter. Leak detection instruments were built into the capsule. Here, in this Report were spelled out most of the problems and the solutions to them, for all to read and understand.

However, it is still pretty clear that those responsible for planning as well as those responsible for operating buildings to house writings on paper and other historical and cultural media are still unaware of the damaging facilities and services which they are either providing or maintaining. This is particularly true in the matter of windows, and other forms of illumination and light source provided in libraries, archives, museums and exhibit areas.

Of pertinence is the recently issued "Public Archives of Canada Picture Conservation Report Subject: Level of Illumination and Protection from Ultraviolet Radiations, No. 1", February 1970, 5 pp. Prepared by Roger Roche, Head, Picture Conservation, PAC.

Your Committee considers this statement one of the most timely, brief, readable and chilling documents on the effects of light on the deterioration of papers and other media yet produced in Canada and urges that it be required reading for building planners, architects, museologists, exhibitors, archivists and librarians.

#### ACID-FREE FOLDERS AND ENVELOPES

As an experiment, and for testing and comparison purposes, we acquired a modest supply of acid-free envelopes and standard-size file folders from a U. S. distributor for use in Montreal.

Cost data follows:

1,000 file folders, 12" x 10"	U.S. \$ 56.00/M
1,000 envelopes, 9" x 12"	U.S. <u>80.00/M</u>
Sub-total	\$143.00 Canadian

However, Customs charged 17½% plus 12% Federal Sales Tax for an additional cost of \$ 46.14

Brokerage charges were 7.50  
Freight charges were 12.84

Total costs: \$202.48 Canadian

The folders cost about .0865 cents; the envelopes, .114 cents each.

During the first week in March 1970, a phone call from Domtar Fine Papers, Cornwall, indicated that an announcement on Canadian-made permanent/durable papers was being readied and would be out in the near future. The above data on costs delivered in Canada of U.S.-made papers will be of some assistance in judging offering prices of Canadian-manufactured folders and envelopes when they become available.

#### STABLE MANIFOLD PAPERS

Manifold papers are the papers we use to make carbon copies of what we send out in the way of letters and memoranda. As long ago as 1936, Dr. Robert Binkley, Chairman of the Joint Committee on Materials for Research, wrote in his Manual of Methods of Reproducing Research Materials, p. 109, "The average business letter sheet will last longer than the average book page; the average carbon copy will fall to pieces sooner." So there is nothing new about this problem. We've recognized it for a long time, but done practically nothing about it. At McGill University, our letterheads, watermarked "McGill University Montreal" happen to be a neutral or alkaline paper with a reasonably long life-expectancy. What we send out, will last. Our file copies, however, are invariably on highly acid paper and have a relatively brief life-expectancy.

The Committee search diligently for a manufacturer of permanent/durable manifold papers. A few fine paper manufacturers in the U.S. and Canada do make fairly thin permanent/durable printing papers which might serve our needs for permanent/durable manifold papers, but none have yet been willing to state that they have such manifold papers for sale. It may very well be that the now-pending announcement of Domtar on their line of fine permanent/durable papers will supply this evident need. We will have to await the announcement and the test data. (It might be added that we have found Air Canada using an acid-free onion skin paper for airmail correspondence.)

A typical response is that of the Ecusta Paper Division of Olin, in Pisgah Forest, North Carolina. "We are not, however, nor do we plan to be in the immediate future, in the manifold business. I cannot, therefore, send you a sample of manifold paper. On the other hand, we do make a full line of lightweight printing papers that are produced in the alkaline range (high pH) and, therefore, offer the longevity I believe is of interest to you."

Meanwhile, we are attempting as a Committee to keep up with research in this field. The most important titles which have come to our attention are:

Raymond L. Hebert, Max Tryon and William K. Wilson, "Differential Thermal Analysis of Some Papers and Carbohydrate Materials" in TAPPI, The Journal of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, Vol. 52, No. 6, June 1969.

W. K. Wilson and R. L. Hebert "Evaluation of the Stability of Record Papers" in TAPPI, Vol. 52, No. 8, August 1969.

W. K. Wilson and R. L. Hebert, Evaluation of the Stability of Manifold Papers, NBS Project 4110442, NBS Report 9959, December 2, 1968. 16 plus pp.

E. J. Parks, Thermal Analysis of Modified Cellulose, NBS Project 4110442, NBS Report 10 113, October 27, 1969, 26 plus pp.

#### PRESERVATION AND STORAGE OF SOUND RECORDINGS ON MASTER PRESERVATION TAPES

Most commercially available sound recordings have a relatively short life-expectancy. This has resulted in the loss of numerous records of some consequence. The Committee would, therefore, urge that sound recordings on whatever medium be copied on a "Master Preservation Tape". The preservation and storage of such Master Preservation Tapes should follow the practices called for in A. G. Pickett and M. M. Lemcoe, Preservation and Storage of Sound Recordings, A Study Supported by a Grant from the Rockefeller Foundation, Library of Congress, Washington, 1959 (for sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 45¢), as amended or improved by any Canadian Government Specifications Board Standard.

As a matter of information, such "Master Preservation Tapes" should be copied with the use of AMPEX equipment.

The "Master Preservation Tape" to be used is designated 3-M brand magnetic tape, catalogue no. 202-1/4-2500, or equal. This tape to be used until such time as the Canadian Government Specifications Board issues a standard for long-life magnetic tapes.

Note should be made of the fact that the "Master Preservation Tape" specified costs roughly 33% more than the standard tapes.

#### NEWSPAPERS AND SERIALS MICROFILMING

The Canadian Library Association has for years been effectively microfilming long series of Canadian Newspapers. The latest Geographical List and Index of CLA Microfilms is dated April 1970, 31 pp.

This commendable program is good as far as it goes, but it does not deal with the literally thousands of publications on groundwood and other deteriorating papers which have archival and/or historical values; e.g., government documents, university calendars, student newspapers, serials and other ephemera. Attention must be called to the fast disappearance of such papers which, if not soon microfilmed, will be lost for all time.

## LAMINATION

For some ten years, an 18" table-top office Laminator has been available. These office laminators may well serve useful purposes in protecting papers against moisture, dirt, grease, external pollutants and tampering. However, they should not be used on any papers which are to be kept permanently, or as part of research collections.

Lamination for archival and permanent retention purposes calls for (1) de-acidification of the paper, (2) strengthening of the paper, and (3) its lamination in an archival quality cellulose acetate. The office-type laminator sells for about \$700. The archival-type laminator costs almost ten times as much.

## DURABLE BOOK PAPER SPECIFICATIONS

Existing standards for book papers were developed by W. J. Barrow, and they were published in 1960. Improved standards can be expected in due time, but for the time being, what follows must serve. We understand that the Queen's Printer in Ottawa is cooperating with the Canadian Government Specifications Board in the development of Canadian Specifications for permanent/durable book papers. Note that the Barrow "pH of the paper shall not be less than 6.5 at time of manufacture".

### "Tentative Specifications for Durable, Non-Coated, Chemical Wood Book Papers

Based on 25" x 38" size at 60 lbs. per ream

1. The paper must be free of groundwood and unbleached fibers.
2. On the basis of a minimum of 15 test strips, from 15 different sheets selected at random from a ream, initial folding endurance of conditioned strips shall average not less than 300 folds in the weakest direction as measured on the M.I.T. tester at  $\frac{1}{2}$  kilogram tension.
3. On the basis of a minimum of 12 test strips (selected as in 2) and tested by 5 tears through 4 strips initial tear resistance of conditioned strips shall average not less than 60 grams in weakest direction as measured on the Elmendorf tester.
4. After artificial aging at  $100^{\circ} \text{C} \pm 20$ , the average of strips (selected and tested as in 2 and 3) shall not show less than the following fold and tear for the days of aging indicated.

Days	Fold	Tear
12	200	53 grams
24	140	48 grams
36	100	43 grams

5. The pH of the paper shall not be less than 6.5 at time of manufacture, and after heat aging (as in 4) for 3 days shall show no sharp decline.

6. Opacity of the paper shall not be less than 90.
7. Procedures for testing shall follow TAPPI unless otherwise indicated.

Note: "The paper on which the above specifications were printed had the following properties: basic weight - 60 lbs.; colour - cream; opacity - 90; folds - 448 weak direction (M.I.T.  $\frac{1}{2}$  kg. tension); tear - 78 grams in weak direction (Elmendorf); and pH 8.0 (cold extraction). It is estimated that after artificial aging for 36 days at 100° C, 40 percent of the fold and 75 percent of the tear will be retained, thus giving a theoretically useful life of at least 300 years." From p. 31 and Colphon, The Manufacture and Testing of Durable Book Papers, Based on the Investigations of W. J. Barrow, edited by Randolph W. Church. The Virginia State Library, Richmond, 1960, 64 pp.

#### RESEARCH PROJECTS UNDERWAY

Undoubtedly, the most encouraging thing which has developed during this past year is the number of research and development projects dealing with the problem of conservation of writings. Several are mentioned here. One of the serious problems we have in any field of standardization is that once a standard has been issued, research seems to stop. Once a research and development project is announced, others forget about the problem. There is something worthwhile and wholesome and hopeful in the fact that this problem of the preservation of writings is being attacked by a number of groups rather than a single one. The Council of Library Resources, Inc., for example, is putting its money into a number of projects rather than one, and the results will pay off from such policy.

- 1) The W. J. Barrow Research Laboratory, Inc., of Richmond, Virginia, has continued in operation since Mr. Barrow's death, with R. N. Dupuis as Director. During 1969, Mr. Barrow's findings were published in another very significant pamphlet, posthumously under the title Permanence/Durability of the Book - VI Spot Testing for Unstable Modern Book and Record Papers, 28 pp. This work provides a relatively simple method of testing papers to determine whether they are made of "groundwood", for alum, for rosin and for acidity.
- 2) The Conservation of Library Materials Research Group, Imperial College of Science and Technology has been set up in London, U.K., with a three-year grant from the Council on Library Resources, Inc. The group is co-directed by James Lewis and Peter Waters. The program envisages the study of problems growing out of the 1966 floods in Florence, Italy, and in some areas, expanding on the studies of the late William J. Barrow.
- 3) The U.S. Office of Education has announced support of the Association of Research Libraries of a program for the study of a national system for the preservation of library materials. The study is to be completed by December 31, 1970. Warren J. Haas, Director of Libraries at Columbia University and President of the Association of Research Libraries will serve as project director. Headquarters of the project are in the ARL Office, 1527 New Hampshire Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C.
- 4) On 5 February, 1970, the Library of Congress announced that it would establish a Preservation Research Office, or laboratory, to undertake basic research in the preservation of library materials. A grant from the

Council on Library Resources, Inc., will meet the expense of scientific equipment. Primary emphasis will be given to solving problems involving the preservation of paper, but other problems relating to adhesives, book-bindings, microfilm, magnetic tape and motion picture film will also be explored.

5) At the fall 1969 meeting of the Society of American Archivists in Madison, Wisconsin, the Society announced what is undoubtedly one of the major research programs in this field. It has been designated the SAA Permanence of Paper and Related Materials, A Research Project, 5 years, \$650,000. The SAA has taken on the responsibility for raising the funds to finance the research by the Paper Evaluation Section of the U.S. National Bureau of Standards. Scope of the project includes paper testing, ink, typewriter ribbons, copying processes, carbon papers, quick copying processes, file folders, document containers, lamination tissue and film, mending tape, binding materials and adhesives. Progress reports, and accounts of the completed phases of the studies, will be issued from time to time. At the end of a project, a comprehensive handbook will be issued. For detailed information write F. Gerald Ham, Secretary SAA State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, Wisconsin 53706.

John C. L. Andreassen  
Chairman

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#### SOCIETY OF ARCHIVISTS

The Society of Archivists (England) has just produced a useful 3-page pamphlet entitled Recommendations for Local Government Archive Services which sets out most clearly basic requisites for the proper operation of a government archives. The recommendations are arranged under the headings "Functions", "Organization", "Accommodation and Equipment", and "General", and could, for the most part, apply to a government or other corporate archives anywhere.

Under "Organization", the duties of professional archivists are carefully distinguished from those of archives assistants, which are also listed. It is recommended that "service as an officer of a learned or professional society should constitute an acceptable part of the official duties of a professional archivist."

Only the definition of records management reads a little strangely as "the administration of current and semi-current records prior to their appraisal and designation for permanent preservation, or for immediate or ultimate destruction, or for microfilming prior to destruction". With one or two exceptions, records centres are not yet a feature of the English local government scene.

Requests for copies should be sent to Dr. C. E. Welch, M.A., F.S.A., Churchill College, Cambridge, England. Ed.



Archives Section: Standing Committees:

COMMITTEE ON ORAL HISTORY

SYMPOSIUM ON ORAL HISTORY IN CANADA

York University, June 5, 1969

REPORT<sup>1</sup>

1st Session

As a continuation to the panel discussion on Oral History in Canada held during the 1968 Annual Meeting of the Canadian Historical Association, the Archives Section of the CHA made provisions for a symposium to bring together, during the course of the Association's 1969 annual meeting, a limited number of individuals actively involved in oral history projects.

The following members were present:

Caiger, Ann	McGill University Archives
Chisholm, Elspeth	Free-lance Interviewer
Delisle, Georges	Public Archives of Canada
Dumas, Paul	University of Ottawa Archives
Guillaume, Sandra	Ontario Institute for Studies in Education
Hoar, Victor	University of Western Ontario
Jameson, Sheilagh	Glenbow Foundation Archives
LaClare, Leo	Public Archives of Canada
Marcus, Sharon	C.B.C. Programme Archives
McMillan, H.	Ontario Archives
McQuat, D. C.	Ontario Archives
Millar, David	National Film Board of Canada
Morrissey, Charles T.	Oral History Association
Ostashewsky, R.	Alberta Archives
Parker, Jim	University of Alberta Archives
Smith, Dr. Wilfred	Public Archives of Canada
Taylor, Hugh	New Brunswick Archives
Weilbrenner, Bernard	Public Archives of Canada
Wilson, Ian E.	Queen's University, Douglas Library
Woods, Robin	C.B.C. Programme Archives

At the request of the Executive of the Archives Section, Georges Delisle and Leo LaClare served as chairman and secretary, respectively.

The symposium was opened at 2:00 p.m. by the chairman's opening address. He then called for a reading of letters from several persons who had been invited to the symposium but were unable to attend.

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<sup>1</sup>The Editor wishes to apologize for the omission of this report from The Canadian Archivist, 1970. This Symposium preceded the creation of the Standing Committee.

The first item of business dealt with was the presentation of a report on a preliminary survey of oral history interviewing projects and collections of interviews. Initiated by the Public Archives of Canada, this project was conducted by means of questionnaires which were sent to the departments of History of all Canadian universities and colleges, major archival institutions, and individuals personally engaged in oral history. The contributing members were invited to add their comments or reply to questions concerning their own reports as the others described their involvement in oral history activities.

The chairman introduced a special guest, Mr. Charles T. Morrissey, and invited him to speak about the Oral History Association. Mr. Morrissey, indicating his pleasure to be participating in the symposium, described briefly the aims and activities of the Association and invited the participants to join as members.

At 4:20 p.m. the chairman adjourned the discussion of the remaining items until 8:00 p.m.

## 2nd Session

At 8:20 p.m. the chairman introduced the discussion of the second item, "the establishment of a centre for the promotion, coordination, compilation and exchange of information on oral history projects in Canada".

Hugh Taylor suggested the compilation of a union list or catalogue of oral history interviews. Discussion concerning the information to be recorded in a catalogue followed. Sandra Guillaume pointed out that a comprehensive survey of oral history projects should be conducted before a union list or catalogue of interviews be compiled. Hugh Taylor commented that interviews dealing with folklore and anthropology be included, in a further survey, as oral history interviews. At the request of the chairman, Charles Morrissey stated that the Oral History Association has adopted a broad definition of oral history. He reported also on the plans for a union list or catalogue of oral history interviews in the United States. David Millar suggested that the information for a union list or catalogue of oral history interviews be obtained by cheap tapes, rather than by printed questionnaires, upon which respondents could record the information being sought. Elspeth Chisholm asked that the symposium decide on a sponsor for the information centre before discussion techniques of information-getting.

The chairman then asked for suggestions as to the location of the information centre. Paul Dumas mentioned the University of Ottawa as the location for the centre and Hugh Taylor suggested the Public Archives. Dr. Smith stated that the Public Archives of Canada could accept the responsibility for the information centre provided that a grant from the Humanities Research Council or the Canada Council be obtained. Victor Hoar stated that before an information centre is established, a standing committee should be formed to survey existing oral history projects, to promote oral history, and to seek funds for future projects. Some participants asked if this was a motion and, Victor Hoar expressed his willingness to move a recommendation to that effect; Elspeth Chisholm seconded the motion. Bernard Weilbrenner asked whether the motion implied that the establishment and location of an information centre be deferred; Victor Hoar explained that the proposed standing committee could explore,

among other things, the ultimate establishment of an information centre.

Sandra Guillaume asked for clarification on the status of the symposium and on the symposium's ability to formulate recommendations. Wilf Smith explained that the symposium had not as yet an official status within the CHA or the Archives Section but that it could forward a report and recommendations to the executives of either the Archives Section or the CHA. The question of whether the proposed standing committee should be set up under the CHA or the Archives Section was debated. Agreement was soon reached that the standing committee should be set up under the Archives Section since the Archives Section had made provisions for the symposium. The chairman felt that normally he should report to the executive of the Archives Section. Bernard Weilbrenner suggested that the symposium elect the members of the standing committee and that the names of the committee members be given in the symposium chairman's report. Victor Hoar suggested that the motion should merely recommend the creation of a standing committee without defining its objectives or responsibilities. There was a brief discussion on the size of the committee and it was finally agreed that five members should be elected to the committee. The following motion was read by Victor Hoar: "The symposium on oral history recommends the creation of a standing committee on oral history, of the Archives Section of the CHA." The chairman called for a vote on the motion and it was unanimously carried by the participants of the symposium. Nominations for members of the standing committee were called for by the chairman; it was also agreed that the members of the standing committee would elect their chairman. Were elected: George Delisle, David Millar, Jim Parker, Elspeth Chisholm and J. L. Granatstein.

The chairman then introduced the third item on the agenda, "the creation of a comprehensive national oral history project". Victor Hoar suggested that the standing committee could at some later date ask various agencies and individuals to cooperate in the completion of the national project. Charles Morrissey commented that a comprehensive national oral history project could not be conducted by a single agency in the United States. Dr. Smith added that such a project would be a long-term undertaking but would not be impossible. Then Elspeth Chisholm pointed out that a national oral history project should attempt only to fill in the gaps left by the CBC and NFB oral history interviewing projects. Finally Victor Hoar suggested that the creation of a 'national oral history project' be studied by the standing committee, after having promoted and publicized oral history.

After these comments, the chairman pointed out that no discussion of item four on the agenda, "the creation of a standing committee or an association", was necessary since a standing committee had already been formed.

The chairman set a meeting of the standing committee for 9:30 a.m. June 6th and, before closing the symposium, invited further remarks from participants. Charles Morrissey commented upon future relations of oral historians in Canada with the Oral History Association. David Millar suggested that oral history tapes and transcripts be duplicated for deposit in regional archival repositories, but it was pointed out that several tapes and transcripts could not be duplicated because of access restrictions. Finally, Charles Morrissey suggested that the standing committee forward a resolution to the executive of the CHA in favour of convening the 1971 CHA national colloquium at Burlington, Vermont. The chairman

then thanked the members for their participation. At 10:30 p.m., the symposium terminated.

Georges Delisle  
Chairman

ORAL HISTORY AND SOUND ARCHIVES IN CANADA/  
HISTOIRE ORALE ET ARCHIVES SONORES AU CANADA

Report of the Standing Committee on Oral History, March 1971/  
Rapport du comité permanent sur l'histoire orale, mars 1971

FOREWORD

We may be familiar with the objectives and programs developed in the United States by the Oral History Research Office of Columbia University and the Oral History Association. Oral history interviews and transcriptions represent an important body of information as they have been used in the publishing of 121 books. It is shocking to realize that Canadians are not more aware of their usefulness.

It is our hope that the preliminary report which is sent to you today will change this situation. I would like on behalf of the members of the Standing Committee to thank the Secretary and compiler, Mr. Leo LaClare, and all those who returned the questionnaires. Any additional information you may have should be addressed to our Secretary, at 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa. It will appear in the revised report which is planned for 1972.

GEORGES DELISLE  
Chairman, Standing Committee on  
Oral History

AVANT PROPOS

L'on connaît assez bien le travail que l'Oral History Research Office de l'université Columbia et l'Oral History Association ont accompli aux États-Unis. Les mémoires oraux et transcriptions accumulés jusqu'à date y constituent une source de renseignements assez importante puisque ces derniers furent utilisés dans la préparation de 121 volumes. L'on sera étonné de constater, d'autre part, le peu d'intérêt que l'on y porte au Canada.

Nous espérons que le rapport préliminaire qui vous parvient aujourd'hui corrigera cette situation. Qu'il me soit permis, au nom des membres du Comité permanent, de remercier le secrétaire et compilateur, M. Léo LaClare ainsi que toutes les personnes qui ont répondu aux questionnaires. Les renseignements additionnels que l'on fera parvenir au secrétariat, 395, rue Wellington, Ottawa, paraîtront dans l'édition révisée qui est prévue

pour 1972.

GEORGES DELISLE  
Président, Comité permanent sur  
l'histoire orale.

### INTRODUCTION

The following report on oral history and sound archives in Canada includes projects and collections of oral history interviews on tape recordings and on typescripts, and of historical sound recordings of speeches, talks, conferences, and radio and television programs. It has been compiled from replies received through the Public Archives of Canada's preliminary survey in December 1968 and January 1969, and the Committee on Oral History's comprehensive survey during September 1969 to December 1970. Questionnaires were forwarded to the departments of the federal government, the history departments and libraries of all Canadian universities and colleges, the archival institutions and local historical societies in Canada, as well as to a few other institutions and individuals engaged in oral history and sound archives.

Unfortunately, this compilation does not include all projects and collections in Canada because some institutions and individuals were probably overlooked and others failed to reply to the questionnaire they had received. Nor does this report contain as much information as we had hoped for because some institutions and individuals were unable to give complete information on their projects and because the information on some projects refers to their state of progress as far back as two years ago.

However, this compilation will surely be useful because it shows that projects and collections of oral history and sound archives exist in all parts of Canada, that there is a wide variety of topics, and that a rich store of documentation has already been accumulated. Therefore, this report should stimulate researchers to make greater use of existing sources, and inspire others to create even more projects and to gather more collections. It is hoped also that more collaboration among interested parties will result from this report through the exchange of advice and of collections, and through co-operation in the creation of new projects. Perhaps greater standardization of practices and techniques in the creation, preservation, and reference use of oral history and sound archives, will arise from this collaboration.

In this report there is a section for all projects and collections in the federal government, listed by name of department or agency, and sections for each of the provinces, in which projects and collections are listed by name of institution or individual. Entries for each project or collection will list its topic, physical description, accessibility, and staff. The name and address of the person to contact is also given so that users of this report may obtain further information. Many institutions and individuals were unable to complete the questionnaires in full but may be able to give more information in reply to individual and specific enquiries. The information for each project and collection has been given in the language of the questionnaire replies.

It is evident from this report that many collections have not yet been organized, inventoried and indexed. Most oral history interviews still remain on tape only, probably due to the great costs and efforts required to prepare typescripts. It is noted that many institutions and individuals are preserving the original tape recordings after the interviews have been typewritten. The unique value of the "aural record" is becoming evident to more and more creators and collectors of oral history. Further evidence of this trend can be seen in the added importance given to collections of historical sound recordings in archives and libraries.

#### INTRODUCTION

Le rapport ci-joint sur l'histoire orale et les archives sonores au Canada fait état de projets et de collections d'interviews conservées sur bandes magnétiques et sur dactylogrammes, ainsi que des enregistrements sonores de discours, causeries, conférences, émissions de radio et de télévision d'intérêt historique. Il a été rédigé à partir des données fournies d'une part par une enquête préliminaire menée par les Archives publiques du Canada en décembre 1968 et janvier 1969 et d'autre part, par une étude approfondie faite par le Comité d'histoire orale, de septembre 1969 à décembre 1970. Des questionnaires avaient été envoyés aux ministères du gouvernement fédéral, aux départements d'histoire et aux bibliothèques de tous les collèges et universités canadiens, ainsi qu'à quelques autres institutions et personnes intéressées à l'histoire orale et aux archives sonores.

Malheureusement, ce recueil ne mentionne par tous les projets et toutes les collections du Canada parce qu'il est tout probable que quelques institutions et personnes ont été oubliées et qu'il y en a qui n'ont pas tenu compte du questionnaire. Le rapport ne fournit pas non plus tous les renseignements que nous espérons recueillir car, d'une part, certaines institutions et personnes n'ont pu nous fournir sur leurs projets des renseignements complets, et, d'autre part, les renseignements concernant certains projets se rapportent à un état de choses remontant à deux ans.

Toutefois, ce recueil sera sûrement utile parce qu'il démontre qu'il existe à travers le Canada, sur une vaste gamme de sujets, des projets et des collections d'histoire orale et d'archives sonores, et qu'on a déjà accumulé de riches réserves de documentation. Par conséquent, ce rapport devrait encourager les chercheurs à faire un plus grand usage des réserves actuelles, et faire naître chez d'autres le désir de lancer d'autres projets et de constituer d'autres collections.

Ce rapport suscitera, espérons-nous, plus de collaboration entre les parties intéressées: échanges de conseils et de collections, et création de nouveaux projets. Peut-être entraînera-t-elle une normalisation plus poussée des pratiques et des techniques de création, de préservation et d'utilisation de l'histoire orale et des archives sonores.

Il y a dans ce rapport une section consacrée à tous les projets et collections du gouvernement fédéral, identifiés par le nom du ministère ou de l'organisme, ainsi que des sections pour chacune des provinces, où les projets et les collections sont classés d'après le nom de l'institution ou de la personne. Chaque projet ou collection mentionne le sujet, la description physique, l'accessibilité et le personnel concerné. On donne aussi le nom et l'adresse de la personne à contacter pour recevoir

de plus amples renseignements. Nombre d'institutions et de personnes n'ont pu répondre intégralement aux questionnaires mais seront peut-être en mesure de fournir des renseignements supplémentaires en réponse à des demandes précises. On s'est servi, pour fournir des renseignements concernant chaque projet ou collection, de la langue utilisée dans les questionnaires.

Ce rapport établit de façon claire que nombre de collections n'ont pas encore été organisées, inventoriées et indexées. La plupart des interviews d'histoire orale n'existent encore que sur bandes, sans doute à cause des frais élevés et des efforts que comporte la préparation de dactylogrammes. On remarque que beaucoup d'institutions et de personnes conservent les bandes originales après que les interviews ont été dactylographiés. Les créateurs et les collectionneurs d'histoire orale sont de plus en plus conscients de la valeur unique du "dossier sonore". Cette tendance est confirmée par l'importance accrue que prennent les enregistrements sonores d'intérêt historique dans les archives et les bibliothèques.

#### Federal Government Departments and Agencies

##### Agriculture

Interviews about agricultural research and regulatory action by the Department. Duplicate tape recordings made at 1 7/8 i.p.s. and originals destroyed; typescripts of all interviews, 600-800 pages. All tape recordings and typescripts open for research and duplication. 2 full-time and 10 part-time interviewers.

C. E. Root, Head, Radio-TV Section, Information Division. Agriculture, Sir John Carling Bldg., Carling Avenue, Ottawa.

##### Canadian Broadcasting Corporation

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian history. Several hundred oral history interview projects; several thousand hours of sound archives of radio broadcasts; all sound recordings preserved, several thousand hours; chronological catalogue of all recorded broadcasts with nominal and subject indices; nominal lists of oral history interviews; typescripts of oral history interviews occasionally prepared, a few thousand pages. Open for scholarly research; most tapes and all typescripts can be duplicated for scholarly research. 1 full-time, other interviewers on occasion.

Robin Woods, Supervisor, Program Archives, CBC Box 500, Terminal 'A', Toronto. Michel Guillet, Surveillant, Archives de programmes, Radio-Canada, 1191 rue de la Montagne, Montreal.

##### External Affairs

Oral history interviews about foreign policy and external affairs. Departmental officers on part-time basis.

Dr. Arthur Blanchette, Director, Historical Division, External Affairs,  
Post Office Bldg., 59 Sparks Street, Ottawa.

#### Fisheries and Forestry

Oral history interviews about pioneer fishing and department history. 4 interviews; original tape recordings preserved. Open for research and duplication.

A. Boulden, Audio-Visual Section, Information and Consumer Branch, Fisheries and Forestry, Sir Charles Tupper Bldg., Riverside Drive, Ottawa.

#### Manpower and Immigration

Interviews with immigrants recently settled in Canada. Edited story made from tape recordings which are thereafter destroyed.

J. M. Ruttan, Information Services, Manpower and Immigration, C. A. Bourque Bldg., 305 Rideau Street, Ottawa.

#### National Film Board

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian history. Some tapes of interviews and sound archives preserved, about 250 hours; card listing of film titles. Closed to research and duplication (transfer to Public Archives under negotiation). Film producers on a part-time basis as required for particular films.

#### National Health and Welfare

Sound archives of disc recordings for radio broadcasts about health and welfare.

D. Polowin, Health Information Division, National Health and Welfare, Brooke Claxton Bldg., Tunney's Pasture, Ottawa.

#### National Museum

Oral history interviews about folklore of all ethnic groups in Canada. Original tape recordings of interviews (which may also include songs, tales and legends by interviewee) are preserved, along with a reference copy of the tape; typescripts prepared for all interviews, songs, tales, and legends; card catalogue for all items, interviews, songs, tales and legends, each identified by a card of a different colour; nominal and subject indices of contents of interviews. 15% of tape recordings and 25% of typescripts are open for research and duplication - remainder closed at the request of interviewees and because National Museum scholars are using the interviews for future publications. 4 full-time and an average of 20 part-time interviewers.

Dr. Carmen Roy, Chief, Folklore Division, National Museum, Ashton Press Bldg., Bells Corners, Ontario.



### National Research Council

Oral history interviews about National Research Council. 1 full-time interviewer.

Mel Thistle, 1476 Farnsworth, Ottawa.

### Post Office

Proposed oral history topic: Canadian postage stamps.

J. B. Kinsella, Director, Public Affairs, Post, Sir Alexander Campbell Bldg., Confederation Heights, Ottawa.

### Public Archives

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian history. 630 oral history interviews (some on sound recordings only, most on typescripts only, and a few on both recordings and typescripts); sound archives of about five thousand recordings of speeches, talks, interviews, debates and conferences; all sound recordings, including about 130 hours of oral history interviews and about three thousand hours of sound archives, preserved by Sound Recordings Unit; sound archives organized by collections and items within a collection arranged by date; inventories and index in preparation for collections of sound archives; typescripts for oral history interviews preserved by Manuscript Division, about 15,000 pages; typescripts listed along with other manuscript documents in manuscript inventories. About 30% of tapes and typescripts are open for research and duplication while permission of donors must be obtained for access to remainder.

Leo LaClare, Sound Recordings Unit, Public Archives of Canada, 395 Wellington Street, Ottawa.

### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

Oral history interviews about N.W.M.P., R.N.W.M.P., and R.C.M.P. history. 20 interviews; typescripts, 600 pages. No research without permission of interviewee - closed for duplication. 2 part-time interviewers.

Stan W. Horrall, Historian, Liaison Branch, R.C.M.P., 1200 Alta Vista Drive, Ottawa.

### Transport

Oral history interviews and sound archives about transport and northern development. About 100 oral history interviews and sound archives; original sound recordings preserved, 50 hours; some typescripts, 25 pages. 90% of tape recordings open for research and 60% are open for duplication, while all typescripts are open. 1 part-time interviewer.

Ray Stone, Audio-visual Chief, Information Services, Hunter Bldg., O'Connor & Queen Streets, Ottawa.

## Veterans' Affairs

Proposed oral history topic about Canada's war veterans and sound archives of 10 sound recordings of world war commemorative ceremonies in Europe. Open for research while duplication with permission only.

G. S. Way, Chief of Public Relations, Veterans' Affairs, Veterans' Affairs Bldg., Wellington Street, Ottawa.

## Newfoundland

### History Teachers' Association of Newfoundland and Labrador

Oral history interviews about Newfoundland fisheries, c. 1900-1930. Extracts of interviews on 3 sound tapes included in a multi-media kit produced for Newfoundland schools. Members of the association on a part-time basis.

G. Fizzard, Director of the Centre for Audio-Visual Education, Faculty of Education, Memorial University, St. John's.

## Prince Edward Island

### University of Prince Edward Island - Extension Department

Oral history interviews about Prince Edward Island history. 10 interviews plus 2 per week being added; tape recordings preserved and typescripts prepared; nominal list and preliminary nominal and subject indices. All tapes and typescripts open for research and reproduction. 1 full-time and 4 part-time interviewers.

Mrs. Sharon E. Cregier, c/o Extension Department, University of P.E.I., Charlottetown.

## Nova Scotia

### Public Archives of Nova Scotia

Oral history interviews about Angus L. Macdonald. Closed. 1 part-time interviewer.

C. Bruce Fergusson, Provincial Archivist, Public Archives of Nova Scotia, Dalhousie Campus, Coburg Road, Halifax.

### St. Francis Xavier University - History Department

Oral history interviews about Nova Scotia Scots. 70 interviews; typescripts for all interviews, 800 pages; finding aids in preparation. Most typescripts will be open for research and duplication. 2 part-time interviewers.

Dr. R. MacLean, Department of History, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

St. Francis Xavier University - Angus L. Macdonald Library

Oral history interviews about Antigonish and sound archives of funeral sermons and university conferences. Original tape recordings preserved, 50 hours. All tape recordings can be duplicated but closed to research due to lack of organization. 2 part-time interviewers.

Charles Brewer, University Librarian, St. Francis Xavier University, Antigonish.

Xavier College - Cape Bretoniana

Oral history interviews about Cape Breton history. 20 interviews; all tape recordings preserved, 51 hours; nominal list and nominal and subject indices. Open for research and a few for duplication. 9 part-time interviewers.

Sister Margaret Beaton, Archivist, Cape Bretoniana, Xavier College, Sydney.

New Brunswick

University of New Brunswick - Harriet Irving Library

Sound archives about UNB scientific and literary activities. 18 tape recordings and 22 discs; shelf list of tapes and catalogue for discs. Open for research and duplication.

Mrs. Jean Boone, Archives and Special Collections, Harriet Irving Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton.

Mount Allison University Library

Proposed oral history topic about Mount Allison and Chignecto area history.

Eleanor E. Magee, Librarian, Mount Allison University Library, Sackville.

Richard Wilbur

Oral history interviews about R.B. Bennett era, 1927-38; New Brunswick history, c. 1920 - 1960; and Newfoundland and Confederation, 1948 - 1949. 3 interviews; all tapes preserved, 11 hrs.; 1 typescript prepared and preserved by the Association of Universities and Colleges of Canada. Open for research and duplication.

Richard Wilbur, 49 Lansdowne Street, Fredericton.

Quebec

Université de Montréal - Centre de documentation des lettres canadiennes-françaises

Archives sonores au sujet des lettres canadiennes-françaises. Disques, rubans magnétiques et films avec trame sonore; catalogues publiés pour

toutes les formes de documentation, les enregistrements sonores inclus. Accessibles aux chercheurs, mais pas de duplication en raison des droits d'auteur.

R. Hamel, Directeur, Centre de documentation des lettres canadiennes-françaises, Université de Montréal, Montréal.

#### La Société Historique Abitibienne

Interviews au sujet des familles Gilbert, Comtois, Dupuis et Guilbert. Dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Georges Gilbert, C.P. 116, La Sarre.

#### La Société Historique de la Côte Nord

Mémoires et interviews au sujet de l'histoire de la Côte Nord. Manuscrits et dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Rév. Edouard Déry, Secrétaire, 130 rue Pie XII, Hauterive.

#### La Société Historique de la Gaspésie

Interviews au sujet de l'histoire de la Gaspésie. Enregistrements et dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Catherine Jolicoeur, secrétaire, La Société Historique de la Gaspésie, C.P. 680, Gaspé, Québec.

#### La Société Historique de l'Ouest du Québec

Interviews au sujet de l'histoire de Hull et de la région. Enregistrements conservés. 2 membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Jacques Guoin, Conservateur du Musée de l'Outaouais, C.P. 7, Hull.

#### La Société Historique du Saguenay

Interviews au sujet des familles du Saguenay. Enregistrements et dactylogrammes. Membres de la Société à temps partiel.

Victor Tremblay, Archiviste, C.P. 456, Chicoutimi.

#### Monastère des Ursulines, Québec

Interviews au sujet de l'histoire du Monastère. Enregistrements et dactylogrammes. Une personne à temps partiel.

Soeur Marcell Boucher, Archiviste, Monastère des Ursulines, Québec.

Révérend Arthur Bergeron

Archives sonores au sujet des anniversaires de Wickham.

Rév. Arthur Bergeron, Ermitage, Victoriaville.

Chateauguay Valley Historical Society

Sound archives about Chateauguay historic sites. 2 tape recordings. Open for research and duplication.

R. McGee, 22 Center Street, Huntingdon.

Compton County Historical Society

Proposed oral history topic about Compton County history.

D. L. McLeod, President, Compton County Historical Society, Milan.

Miss Elspeth Chisholm

Oral history interviews about Quebec political personalities. 24 interviews; all tape recordings preserved, about 20 hours; some typescripts, pages not counted. Closed, copyrighted for broadcast. 1 full-time interviewer.

Elspeth Chisholm, Box 82, Station H, Montréal.

Ontario

Carleton University - Technical Services

Sound archives of University lectures and convocations. Audio tapes and video tapes with sound.

D. A. Bone, Director of Technical Services, Carleton University, Ottawa.

Queen's University - Douglas Library-Archives

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Queen's, Kingston, and region. 6 oral history interviews and 30 tapes of University activities; original tape recordings usually preserved; typescripts of interviews usually prepared, 600 pages. Most interviews and sound archives are open for research, but duplication of tapes and/or typescripts with permission only. 4 part-time as well as members of History Department as required.

Ian Wilson, Archivist, Douglas Library, Queen's University, Kingston.

University of Western Ontario - Althouse College of Education

Oral history interviews and sound archives about Canadian education. 10 tape recordings plus 20 video tapes with sound organized by subject and

dates; inventories. All open for research while duplication policy under review. 5 part-time interviewers.

Pat McKeon, Chairman, Instructional Aids Department, Althouse College of Education, University of Western Ontario, London.

#### University of Western Ontario - Dana Porter Arts Library

Sound archives about Canadian history. 12 disc recordings; catalogued with general records collection. Open for research but closed for duplication because of copyrights.

Miss Helen McKinnon, Head of Public Services, Dana Porter Arts Library, University of Western Ontario, London.

#### York University - History Department

Oral history interviews about the Conservative Party of Canada, 1956-68. 15 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 100 hrs.; typescripts prepared, 3,000 pages; nominal list of interviews. Closed from 5 - 25 years. 3 part-time interviewers.

Prof. J. L. Granatstein, History Department, York University, Toronto.

#### York University - Political Science Department

Oral history interviews about Canada's role in NATO. 3 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 5 hrs.; typescripts prepared, 150 pages. Closed. 2 part-time interviewers.

Prof. T. Hockin, Political Science Department, York University, Toronto.

#### London Public Library - Historical Museums Department

Oral history interviews and sound archives about London history and Indian folklore. 30 tape recordings and 7 wax cylinders; rough inventories. Open for research and duplication.

Gordon McLauchlan, Curator, Historical Museums Department, London Public Library, London.

#### Orillia Public Library

Oral history interviews about Canadian and Orillia history. 10 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 8 or 9 hrs. Open for research while duplication with permission only. 1 part-time interviewer.

Miss Grace Crooks, Head Librarian, Orillia Public Library, Orillia.

#### Lennox and Addington Historical Society

Oral history interviews about Lennox and Addington history. 40 interviews; original tape recordings preserved, 50 hrs.; typescripts in preparation, 50 pages; nominal list of interviews. Open for research while duplication with permission of Society only. Members of the Society on a part-time basis.

Mrs. N. W. Hutchison, Box 342, Napanee.

#### Oshawa and District Historical Society

Oral history interviews about Oshawa and vicinity history. Typescripts to be prepared. Closed. 2 or 3 part-time interviewers.

Mrs. Katherine Barnes, Corresponding Secretary, P.O. Box 17, R.R. 4, Oshawa.

#### Thunder Bay Historical Society

Oral history interviews about Thunder Bay history and pioneer radio broadcasting. 5 interviews; some original tape recordings preserved, 5 hrs.; typescripts prepared and edited, 196 pages. All tape recordings and typescripts are open for research while some only are open for duplication. 2 part-time interviewers.

K. Denis, 48 Oak Avenue, Postal Station 'P', Thunder Bay.

#### York Pioneer and Historical Society

Oral history interviews about York and vicinity history. 2 interviews on discs preserved, tape recordings destroyed; interviews published in 'York Pioneer'.

A. D. McFall, Treasurer, 339 Shelldrake Blvd., Toronto 12.

#### George Cobb

Oral history interviews about logging and boating in Peterborough and sound archives about Canadian history. Original tape recordings preserved, 26 hours; some typescripts prepared, 100 pages; nominal list of interviews with précis of subjects. All tape recordings and typescripts open for research while tape recordings can be duplicated with permission of interviewee only. 1 part-time interviewer.

George Cobb, 908 Kawartha Drive, Peterborough.

#### Mrs. Jean Morrison

Oral history interviews about Lakehead labour history. 5 interviews. 1 part-time interviewer.

Mrs. Jean Morrison, 98 Peter Street, Thunder Bay 'P'.

Miss Norah Story

Oral history interviews about national politics, 1930 - 1969, as seen by Paul Martin and others. 1 full-time interviewer.

Norah Story, 53 Thorncliffe Park Drive, Apt. 408, Toronto 17.

Manitoba

Provincial Library and Archives of Manitoba

Oral history interviews about Manitoba politics and pioneer settlements. About 20 interviews; all tape recordings preserved, hours not calculated; typescripts prepared, 300 pages. Open for research while duplication with permission of Manitoba Historical Society only.

John A. Bovey, Provincial Archivist, Provincial Library and Archives, 257 Legislative Buildings, Winnipeg.

University of Manitoba - History Department

Oral history interviews about Manitoba history with emphasis on Winnipeg. 12 oral history interviews; nominal list; typescripts prepared, 150 pages. Open for research while duplication with permission only. 3 part-time interviewers.

J. E. Rea, History Department, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Saskatchewan

Saskatchewan Archives Board

Oral history interviews with pioneers and notable citizens of Saskatchewan. 112 interviews; some tapes preserved, hours not calculated; typescripts for all interviews, pages not counted; author and subject card entries. Almost all tapes and transcripts open for research and duplication. 1 outsider and 3 staff members on occasion.

Allan R. Turner, Provincial Archivist, Saskatchewan Archives Board, University of Saskatchewan, Regina Campus, Regina.

Alberta

Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta

Oral history interviews with pioneers and notable citizens of Alberta about Barr colonists, railroads, and bush pilots. 264 interviews; nominal list; some tapes have been preserved (henceforth all to be preserved), 75 hours; some typescripts prepared, 450 pages. Open for research, while duplication of tapes subject to negotiation. 1 outsider and 3 staff members on occasion.

Alan D. Ridge, Provincial Archivist, Provincial Museum and Archives of Alberta, Edmonton.



Glenbow Foundation Historical Library and Archives

Oral history interviews with pioneers and politicians, and proposed topic on Alberta folklore. 50 interviews; tape recordings preserved, hours not calculated; some typescripts prepared, about 120 pages. Almost all tapes and transcripts open for research; tapes require transferring and editing before duplicates can be made.

Sheilagh Jameson, Archivist, Glenbow Foundation Historical Library and Archives, Memorial Park, 12 Avenue and 2nd Street, S.W., Calgary.

Archives of the Canadian Rockies

Oral history interviews with old timers.

Maryalice Harvey Stewart, Director, Archives of the Canadian Rockies, 111 Bear Street, Banff.

City of Edmonton Archives and Landmarks Committee

Oral history interviews with old timers about Edmonton history.

Duncan R. Innes, Chairman, City of Edmonton Archives and Landmarks Committee, Historical Exhibits Bldg., 10105 112th Avenue, Edmonton.

University of Alberta - Rutherford Library - University Archives

Oral history interviews with faculty and staff about University history.

James M. Parker, University Archivist, Rutherford Library, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Lethbridge Historical Society

Oral history interviews with old timers and eminent agriculturists of the districts.

Red Deer & District Archives Committee

Oral history interviews about Red Deer & District families.

Southern Alberta Institute of Technology - Calgary & Region Educational Television

Oral history interviews about Southern Alberta history and ethnic influences.

D. Cormack, Calgary & Region Educational Television, Southern Alberta Institute of Technology, 1301 16th Avenue, N.W., Calgary.

Radio Station CKXL, Calgary

Oral history interviews about Calgary history.

CKXL Bow Valley Broadcasting Co. Ltd., 804 16th Avenue, S.W., Calgary.

Radio Station CFRN, Edmonton

Oral history interviews with Edmonton eminent citizens.

CFRN Broadcast House, Radio & Television, Highway 16, Edmonton.

British Columbia

Provincial Archives of British Columbia

Oral history interviews about the East Kootenay region. All tape recordings preserved, hours not calculated.

W. E. Ireland, Provincial Archivist, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

University of British Columbia Library - Special Collections Division

Oral history interviews with old timers about labour history and sound archives of University ceremonies.

B. Stuart-Stubbs, University Librarian, University of British Columbia, Library, Vancouver.

University of Victoria - Department of History

Oral history interviews about Canadian history.

J. E. Hendrickson, Department of History, University of Victoria, Victoria.

Centennial Museum, Vancouver

Oral history interviews about Vancouver and marine history and sound archives of Indian songs.

H. W. Pickstone, Director, Centennial Museum, 1100 Chestnut Street, Vancouver.

Kamloops Museum Association

Oral history interviews with old timers and sound archives of Indian songs.

Mrs. Mary Balf, Curator, Kamloops Museum, 207 Seymour Street, Kamloops.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

1. Information on new or not yet reported projects and collections, as well as additions to existing collections, should be forwarded to the secretary of the standing committee. A permanent and up-to-date index of projects and collections will be maintained by the secretariat located in the Public Archives of Canada.
2. In order that this information be as complete as possible, it is urged that collectors spend more time on the organization, inventorying, and indexing of their collections. The standing committee's secretary is prepared to offer advice in this area so that all may benefit from some standardization of custodial techniques. For example, all collections of oral history interviews should have nominal lists which should include, besides the name of the interviewee, the name of the interviewer, the main topics of the interview, the place and date of recording, the duration of the recording, the number of pages of typescripts, and conditions of access.
3. Ideally, the tape recordings of oral history interviews should be preserved, and typescripts should be prepared and preserved. The sound recording provides a sample of the interviewee's voice, accent, and eloquence which are often useful information in describing a person. But more important, the aural record reveals through intonations, the true meaning of certain statements, which is not revealed in a transcription of the speaker's words. When only the tape recording is preserved, it should be accompanied by a written précis or list of the major topics covered in the interview. Of course, it is quicker to read a typescript than it is to listen to a recording of an oral interview, therefore many researchers prefer using typescripts. However, typescripts should be carefully edited by both the interviewer and interviewee because typists can misunderstand some phrases and words, and because interviewer and interviewee may have erred on names and dates. Conscientious researchers will want to use both the aural and typed documents when they are available.
4. Because the tape recordings of interviews should be preserved in all cases, and especially because the tape recording, in many cases, remains the only documentation of the oral history interview, the tape recording should be of high quality. Therefore, we suggest that interviews be recorded with good quality reel-to-reel tape recorders such as the Sony TC 106 or the Tandberg 62X or Tandberg 11 half-track. Cassette recorders should not be used because they generally produce poor-quality recordings, which have a short life-time. The above reel-to-reel recorders are half-track, with speeds of  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , and  $1\frac{7}{8}$  i.p.s., and accept up to 7" reels. Thus a speed of  $3\frac{3}{4}$  i.p.s. can be used to make a recording with excellent playback characteristics for speech recordings and using a 7" reel of 1.5 mil tape (1200 ft. of tape), 1 hour of recording can be done on each side of the tape. Finally, a 1.5 mil polyester backed tape with a low-print ferric oxide coating, such as Scotch 138 or Audiotape 71M, should be used because of its long-term storage characteristics; resistance to deterioration caused by temperature and humidity stresses, and print-through of recorded signals onto adjacent layers of tape.
5. Since more researchers will be consulting tape recordings of oral history interviews, as well as other types of historical sound recordings, custodians of these materials should have high-quality equipment for auditioning and duplication. It is recommended that there be separate

equipment for the playback and recording functions in order to prevent the accidental erasure of valuable sound recordings.

6. Directors of oral history interviewing projects, and individual interviewers, may apply to the Canada Council for financial assistance. Since the Canada Council's objective is to encourage Canadian scholarship, including historical research, it has already assisted some projects listed in this report, and may be prepared to support other deserving projects.

7. Oral history interviewers are encouraged to have interviewees sign a deposit agreement governing ownership and use of tapes and transcripts. Some respondents will agree to an interview only if an agreement with the proper restrictions can be signed, while still others will speak more freely in the course of an interview knowing that the interview can be restricted under the terms of a deposit agreement. Interviewers can also benefit because they will know that they can enter into confidential subjects, besides knowing what personal use, if any, they can make of the interviews and under what conditions they can be deposited with scholarly institutions. Custodians and users of oral history interviews will also know definitely which interviews are and are not accessible, and under what conditions. Samples of two deposit agreements are attached as Appendix A.

#### RECOMMANDATIONS

1. On doit faire parvenir tout renseignement concernant des projets et des collections qui n'ont pas été rapportés ou qui sont nouveaux, ainsi que les acquisitions qui s'ajoutent aux collections, au secrétaire du comité permanent. Le secrétariat, situé aux Archives publiques du Canada, tiendra à jour un index des projets et des collections.

2. Afin que l'information soit aussi complète que possible, les collectionneurs sont priés de consacrer plus de temps à organiser, inventorier et indexer leurs collections. En ces matières, le secrétaire du comité permanent se fera un plaisir de fournir des conseils, afin que tous puissent bénéficier d'une certaine normalisation des techniques de conservation. Ainsi, pour les collections d'interviews d'histoire orale, il devrait y avoir des listes nominales comportant, outre le nom de l'interviewé et celui de l'intervieweur, les principaux sujets de l'interview, le lieu et la date de l'enregistrement, la durée de l'enregistrement, le nombre de pages des dactylogrammes et les conditions d'accès.

3. Il est souhaitable que les enregistrements des interviews d'histoire orale soient conservés, et qu'aussi l'on prépare et conserve des dactylogrammes. L'enregistrement fournit un échantillon de la voix, de l'accent et de l'éloquence de l'interviewé, indices souvent utiles pour découvrir une personnalité. Plus important encore, l'intonation révèle parfois des significations qu'un dactylogramme ne rend pas. Lorsqu'on ne conserve que l'enregistrement, il doit être accompagné d'une liste des principaux sujets abordés lors de l'interview. La lecture d'un dactylogramme étant plus rapide que l'audition d'un enregistrement, nombre de chercheurs préfèrent utiliser les dactylogrammes. Toutefois, une révision rigoureuse des dactylogrammes devrait être faite et par l'interviewé et par l'intervieweur, car il arrive que les copistes saisissent mal un mot ou une expression, ou que des erreurs de noms et de dates se soient glissées

dans l'interview. Les chercheurs sérieux tiendront à se prévaloir si possible et des enregistrements sonores et des dactylogrammes.

4. Puisque tous les enregistrements d'interviews doivent être conservés, et que souvent l'enregistrement reste l'unique document d'histoire orale, il doit être de toute première qualité. En conséquence, nous conseillons d'utiliser pour les interviews des magnétophones à bobines de bonne qualité, comme le Sony TC 106, le Tandberg 62X ou le Tandberg 11 demi-piste. Les magnétophones à cassette sont à éviter, car ils produisent habituellement des enregistrements de piètre qualité et qui ne durent pas. Les magnétophones ci-dessus sont à demi-piste, ont des vitesses de  $7\frac{1}{2}$ ,  $3\frac{3}{4}$ , et de  $1\frac{7}{8}$  pouces par seconde et utilisent des bobines de 7" au maximum. À une vitesse de  $3\frac{3}{4}$  par seconde, ils donnent un enregistrement d'excellente qualité pour les discours; avec une bobine de 7 pouces et en utilisant une bande 1.5 millimètre (1200 pieds de longueur), on obtient une heure d'enregistrement de chaque côté de la bande. Enfin, il convient d'utiliser les bandes de 1.5 millimètre en polyester revêtu d'une couche d'oxide ferrique de faible impression magnétique, comme le Scotch 138 ou l'Audiotape 71M, à cause de leurs qualités pour l'entreposage à long terme; résistance à la détérioration due aux changements de température et d'humidité et à la pénétration des impressions magnétiques sur les couches adjacentes d'une bande enregistrée.

5. Étant donné qu'un nombre croissant de chercheurs auront recours aux enregistrements d'interviews d'histoire orale, ainsi qu'à d'autres types d'enregistrements historiques, les responsables de ces documents sonores devraient utiliser des appareils d'audition et de reproduction de toute première qualité. Nous conseillons l'emploi de deux appareils distincts pour l'enregistrement et la reproduction, afin d'empêcher que des témoignages précieux ne soient effacés accidentellement.

6. Les directeurs de programmes d'histoire orale et les intervieweurs peuvent s'adresser au Conseil des Arts du Canada pour recevoir une aide financière. Le Conseil ayant pour mission d'encourager les travaux savants, y compris la recherche historique, il a déjà soutenu des projets mentionnés dans ce rapport et il pourra peut-être subventionner d'autres projets intéressants.

7. On demande aux intervieweurs d'histoire orale de faire signer aux personnes interviewées un contrat de versement régissant la possession et l'exploitation des bandes et des dactylogrammes. Certaines personnes ne se prêteront à une interview que si les restrictions normales sont garanties par une entente signée, alors que d'autres seront plus à l'aise au cours d'une interview si elles savent que l'interview sera protégée par un contrat de versement. Une entente signée sera profitable aussi aux intervieweurs qui sauront, s'ils abordent des sujets confidentiels, quel usage personnel ils peuvent faire de leurs entrevues et sous quelles conditions ils peuvent les céder à des institutions de haut-savoir. Les préposés à la garde des interviews d'histoire orale et leurs usagers sauront de façon certaine quels interviews sont accessibles et à quelles conditions. À l'appendice A, vous trouverez deux exemples de contrat de versement.

APPENDIX A

DEPOSIT AGREEMENTS

I. YORK UNIVERSITY: Institute for Behavioural Research: Oral History Program

[For the terms of this agreement, see page 34 above.]

II. PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA

The undersigned hereby deposits with the Public Archives of Canada, hereafter called "PAC", an original document(s) or copy of same, photograph or other graphic material, map, manuscript, and/or tape recording on the subject of labour and social history in Canada ca. 1900-1920 (or identified as .....

.....)

and hereafter called the "material".

Ownership of copyright in the material shall be given to the PAC for use and reproduction by, and/or reading, quotation, and citation by accredited researchers and scholars; including broadcast rights where applicable; at any time and in any place as PAC may permit.

Subject to the following restrictions (valid only if restriction clause is signed):

1. No reproduction of the material either in whole or in part may be made by any means whatsoever by anyone other than the undersigned, his heirs, legal representatives or assigns, without prior written permission.

(signature: ..... ) PAC shall act as custodian and trustee.

2. No use of any material identified specifically above shall be made until one/two/three/five/..... year(s) from the date of this agreement.

(signature: .....)

DATED the                    day of                    , 19

SIGNED:

\_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS:

TECHNICAL NOTE:

COLOR MICROFILM - ONE APPLICATION

by Nicolas de Jong<sup>1</sup>

The use of color microfilm in Canada is relatively recent and as such has not received a great deal of attention. In order to illustrate certain of its uses and capabilities, one specific application is here considered.

Sir John William Dawson, McGill University Principal, 1855-1893, Lady Dawson, and most members of their family were accomplished illustrators of many of his and their works. Their daughter, Anna, who married Dr. Bernard J. Harrington, has left a considerable body of water-colors, largely relating to the vacation areas of the lower St. Lawrence, but including paintings done in Scotland, the northern United States, France and Montreal. The continuing search for material relating to Sir J. W. Dawson by the University Archivist, Mr. J. C. L. Andreassen, resulted in the discovery of this collection of water-colors in the home of Mrs. Lois Winslow-Spragge, daughter of Professor and Mrs. Bernard J. Harrington. It was apparent that the bulk of the collection would in due time be distributed to various present-day descendants of the Dawson and Harrington families.

Shortly after the Second World War, Mr. Andreassen was privileged to see, among Captured Enemy Documents, the architectural survey materials on color transparencies, produced by direction of Adolf Hitler, in Germany. At that time, he came to the sad conclusion that the bulk of these remarkable color photographs would have a relatively short lifespan. However, one recent development has been the production of color microfilm of archival quality.

Mr. Andreassen suggested to Mrs. Winslow-Spragge that she allow the University Archives to conduct an accessioning experiment through the use of this archival quality microfilm. This she agreed to, and in the course of her discussions with Mr. Andreassen, she presented the University Archives with a framed water-color. The assistance and interest of the Montreal representatives of Recordak of Canada, Ltd. was obtained and the project was assigned to me. It was decided to retain in roll form, one copy of each of the ninety-eight water-colors as a master copy, to be used when necessary in the future to make other copies. The remaining four shorts of each picture have been mounted in double glass slides. One set of these slides has been presented to Mrs. Lois Winslow-Spragge. The remaining three sets together with a copy of the pamphlet listing the ninety-eight captions have been retained for reference use and occasional loan, to interested individuals and/or groups.

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<sup>1</sup>Nicolas de Jong is an Assistant University Archivist, McGill University Archives.

## NEWS IN BRIEF

### ALBERTA

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: During 1970 the archives staff remained at ten, but a university student was hired to assist with the work load during the summer. In addition, one graduate student was commissioned to research the folk music of Alberta, to make tape-recordings and to provide transcripts of lyrics with descriptive texts. Until now two ethnic groups have been approached and notable coverages of Ukrainians and Moravian music have been secured.

The year showed an increase in the number of students and others using archives research facilities; the reference room register recorded 1086 users, the largest annual figure yet reached. Moreover, many organized groups toured the working areas. Exact figures for the number of research inquiries received by mail or telephone are not available, but these greatly exceeded the total figures for persons coming to the Archives.

In conjunction with displays of recent accessions two "hand-outs" have been produced: namely, Records and Trophies of the Edmonton Grads Basketball Team; Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Alberta (with information on the first Legislative Assembly).

Sixteen hundred linear feet of material were received in 479 accessions, of which 133 were from government departments and agencies. 1003 microfilms and 167 audiotapes were acquired as well as maps, private papers and photographs.

Acquisitions worthy of note have included minutes of the Alberta Civil Service Joint Council 1921-1956, records of many dissolved Mutual Telephone Companies, records of the Counties or Municipal Districts of Camrose, Westlock, Foothills, Spirit River, Grande Prairie, Wheatland, etc., 682 reels of microfilmed homestead files, and 29 taped interviews with Polish immigrants.

The largest body of material accessioned comprised the records of the Executive Council which included 351 boxes of bills, committee reports, memoranda and general correspondence from the Legislative Assembly. Perhaps the most important body of materials accessioned consisted of the original papers of the Dioceses of Athabasca and Mackenzie River, c. 1870-1950 (which have been microfilmed in earlier years).

The Public Documents Committee was established in 1966 by virtue of Section 6 of the Provincial Archives Act. That Act was repealed by the Public Documents Act which came into effect on 15th April, 1970. The Public Documents Committee has been very active during the year and fifty-one recommendations for the disposition of records of departments were made, including 26 recommendations for transfer to the Archives.

The general cultural activities of the Provincial Archives are now covered by the Alberta Heritage Act which also came into effect in April, 1970.

BRITISH COLUMBIA See Page 89.



GLENBOW-ALBERTA INSTITUTE ARCHIVES: Another Glenbow Archives inventory is presently being prepared, namely that of our large collection of C.P.R. colonization papers.

The number of acquisitions during the year was high and included some very significant material. Among such accessions are: A collection of descriptive letters of a Scottish family, brothers A.W., J.J. and A. E. Cameron, who settled during the early 1900's in western Canada, approximately five linear inches in extent; papers of the Coal Operators of Western Canada, 1907-1953, c. twelve lineal feet; letterbook of the Chinese Consul in Vancouver, regarding Chinese immigrants, their problems, etc., 1914; personal papers of N.W.M.P. personality, William Parker, 1873-1912; and manuscript.

In response to a concerted appeal issued in conjunction with Mrs. J. Erickson, California, a comprehensive collection of manuscripts, photographs and recorded material relating to the operation of the Chautauqua in western Canada has been amassed.

There has been an increase in the use of all archives' services, but the most noted extension has been student use of our facilities.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA ARCHIVES: Since the Archives came into existence in 1968, they have been expanded to a staff of three and a volume of 900 cubic feet, which occupy 3500 square feet in Rutherford Library.

The first University Archivist, James M. Parker, was appointed in 1968, and since then has made the archives a known and useful service to both administrators and scholars. In May, 1970, Miss C. L. Dobek was appointed Archives Assistant and during the month of July attended the course on Archives Principles and Administration at Carleton University, Ottawa.

The operations of the Archives are governed by a policy which was approved by the Board of Governors in 1969. Records management, retention and disposal, and filing systems are included in the program.

The Presidents' Papers to 1966 are in the archives and a guide to the papers of Henry Marshall Tory, first president (1908-1927) was prepared in 1968. The private papers of Dr. William Rowan, first professor of Zoology (1920-1956) have been acquired. These include correspondence, field and research notes, photographs and drawings.

A complete guide to the Archives is available in each annual report.

MANITOBA

See page 89 below.

## Addenda

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION: The Library, Special Collections Division, appointed an historical manuscripts librarian, Mrs. Judy Combs, in September, 1970, and a university archivist, Mrs. Laurenda Daniells, in August, 1970. The Special Collections Division has held a substantial manuscripts collection and a collection of UBC archival materials for some years. The expansion of staff should allow for greater activity in appraising, transferring and inventorying of both the official records of the University and historical manuscripts material. Notable accessions: Manuscript Division: Amalgamated Transit Union, Vancouver and New Westminster, records; Rev. George Forbes, O.M.I., papers. University Archives: Rose, William John papers, 1893-1968; Senate meetings of the University of British Columbia are now being recorded on tape. These are being deposited in the Archives.

### MANITOBA

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: Manitoba's centennial celebrations made 1970 the busiest and most diversely eventful twelve months the Provincial Archives has ever experienced. Even in respect to governmental organization there was much action, for the year began with the Provincial Library and Archives a responsibility of the Minister of Youth and Education; in March, they were transferred to the Minister of Cultural Affairs; while in November, the Department of Cultural Affairs was incorporated into the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

Because of the Centennial reference demands on the Archives by correspondence, telephone call and personal visit reached an unequalled volume, particularly in respect to the photograph collection, use of which increased by over 40%. Also the Archives staff became involved in many of the conferences held in Winnipeg during the year, particularly the Annual Meetings of the Canadian Historical Association, the second North American Fur Trade Conference, and the Canadian Conference on Historical Resources. In addition, the Royal Tour, the Conference of Provincial Premiers, the Centennial Photograph Contest, The Farm of the Century Contest and research undertaken for the Historic Sites Advisory Board provided unusual and extraordinary work, the like of which will probably not occur until 2070.

A portable display of historical illustrations was loaned to twenty schools and church organizations.

Nevertheless, the finding aid to a manuscript collection of major significance, the papers of Premier Thomas Greenway (1888-1900) was completed by Miss E. A. Blight, Assistant Archivist, before the year ended.

Major accessions included the papers of Marc Amable Girard, the first premier of Manitoba within any meaningful interpretation of responsible government and the only franco-canadian premier in the province's history; and the opening of the long-sealed papers of Sir John Christian Schultz, which fortunately proved to contain materials of considerable value.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Eric Wells of Winnipeg, the Archives was permitted to microfilm a diary kept by Louis Riel from March to May, 1885, which apparently disappeared in the summer of 1885 until it was mysteriously rediscovered in April, 1970. Also the Rev. Fr. Leo Couture, rector of St. Norbert, kindly permitted the Archives to microfilm the original journal kept by the Rev. N. J. Ritchot during the negotiations at Ottawa in 1870 for Manitoba's entry into Confederation. For a number of years, the original journal was believed to have been destroyed when the St. Norbert rectory burnt some years ago. Fortunately this rumour proved to be untrue.

The Centennial Year concluded on an encouraging note for the future of the Provincial Archives in Manitoba's second century. The Provincial Government purchased the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium and announced its intention to remodel the structure as the Provincial Library and Archives Building. Pending the completion of this conversion, the Archives will remain in the Legislative Building, where they have always been located.

ARCHIVES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND: Since 1959 the Archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land have been deposited in the Provincial Library and Archives of Manitoba. The collection includes a small manuscript collection, some photographic material and a library containing both general historical works on western Canada and a series of scarce and important periodicals and printed church reports.

Dr. T. C. B. Boon who had served as Archivist since 1947 resigned in 1970, and at the Synod of the Province of Rupert's Land meeting at Regina on December 1, 2 and 3, 1970, John A. Bovey, Provincial Archivist of Manitoba, was appointed Archivist of the Ecclesiastical Province, and the Very Reverend D. J. Carter, Dean of Calgary, was designated Assistant to the Archivist.

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#### ACADIENSIS

#### Journal of the History of the Atlantic Region

Acadiensis will be a scholarly journal designed to further the study and recover the past of the Atlantic Region, and will concentrate upon the geographical area roughly defined as "Old Acadia". The Journal will publish articles in English and French, and will be issued biannually by the University of New Brunswick. The first number will appear in Fall 1971.

The Journal hopes to run a series of articles on Atlantic Region archival resources and a regional checklist of publications.

Requests for Order Forms [Subscriptions: \$8.00 Institutional, or \$5.00 Private] may be sent to the Editor of the Canadian Archivist.

## NEW BRUNSWICK

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: This has been a year of steady development in all divisions. Last summer, a programme to microfilm church records was begun using a portable camera operated in the field, and so avoiding the need to remove the records from the church. All older Anglican churches have now been visited, and this summer we shall concentrate on the United churches. Copies of the film are being deposited in the respective denominational repositories.

An exhibition on the history of the wood industries of New Brunswick was displayed in the Exhibition Room of the Provincial Archives. Officially opened in the summer by Senator G. Percy Burchill, the exhibition attracted over seven hundred visitors during the summer and was then transported to Newcastle, where it was opened by Mr. John Burchill, the Senator's son. This was the first exhibition to be put "on the road" by the Archives, and was presented jointly by the Archives and the Miramichi Historical Society in this, one of the great historical centres of the industry, to the delight of many "old timers".

The photographs used in this exhibition were mounted in a detachable form and are available for loan to schools and other interested groups.

To mark the occasion, the New Brunswick portion of the rare Wood Industries of Canada (London, 1897) was reproduced by offset and published with a new introduction. This work is full of information and photographs, and a copy may be obtained on request.

The Burchill business archives, an outstanding collection consisting of the records of a shipbuilding and lumber operation extending over a century has now been deposited by Senator Burchill. This is probably the only surviving large group of archives covering the great years of shipbuilding and sawn lumber in New Brunswick.

UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK: ARCHIVES & SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DEPARTMENT: A Register of Graduates of the University of New Brunswick, 1950-1970, is nearing completion and should be ready for publication in May, 1971.

Recent acquisitions include: Files from the Office of the President, 1914 - 1963; Chemistry Department files, 1948 - 1965; papers and office files from Dr. A. G. Bailey, former Vice-president; Senate minute books, 1944 - 1964; Department of Business Administration, class records, rolls and correspondence, 1954 - 1967. A substantial collection of U.N.B. related audio tapes from the English Department and the Department of Information were accessioned as well as thirty-two photographs of U.N.B. people and places from Dr. R. E. Balch.

The manuscripts, papers and correspondence of Louis Arthur Cunningham, 1900 - 1954, Saint John novelist and short story writer, were recently acquired and added to the Literary Manuscript Section.

## NEWFOUNDLAND AND LABRADOR

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: F. Burnham Gill was appointed first Administrator and then Provincial Archivist, assisted by John P. Greene, M.A., as Cataloguer-Indexer and David J. Davis as Research Officer. A monthly newsletter gives very full details of developments, including the appointment of an Advisory Committee to the Archives. In the words of the newsletter, "The appointment of this Committee, which is entirely voluntary, was suggested by the Administrator and approved by the Department of Provincial Affairs and Lord Taylor, the President of the University.

"The personnel of the Committee are members of the History Department of Memorial University, and amongst them there is a trained archivist. The professional staff of the Archives are members, with the Administrator holding the ex-officio membership.

"This knowledgeable Committee will be available at all times to assist in the general program of development of the Archives. This will include the cataloguing and indexing of records, which is now getting underway.

"At the suggestion of the Administrator, the Committee is also studying legislation on Archives in other provinces and in the United Kingdom and the United States with the view of submitting recommendations for legislation to govern the operations of the new Archives. They have been requested to consider closely the changing times and in particular, the role of the Archives in the computer-electronic age which is upon us. This, of course, will include recommendations as to what could be done about current records which are now being held on electronic tape and video-tape, and which replace the manuscript of "old times", one day to become historical records."

Principal accessions include Records: Office of Lieutenant Governor: dispatches and correspondence, 1902-1940; Newfoundland Overseas Forestry Unit, papers, 1939-1946; Colonial Secretary's Office (Nomenclature Board, Post Office, Marconi Wireless Stations, Meteorological Service, etc.), c. 1890-1934.

Manuscripts: Sir Thomas Duckworth papers, 1810-1813; Rev. Henry Lind, Anglican clergyman, diary, 1857-1864; St. Paul's Anglican Church, records (copies), 1753-1867; T. and M. Winter Ltd., 1891-1965; Dryer and Greene, commission merchants, correspondence, c. 1840-1906.

Publications: Provincial Archives of Newfoundland and Labrador: Preliminary Inventory, John P. Greene, comp. 106 pp., 1970; St. John's and the Commissariat by David J. Davis, 33 pp., 1970; Newfoundland, 1825: Some Historical Notes, 1971; We Have News For You, published monthly.

## NOVA SCOTIA

PUBLIC ARCHIVES: Two papers by the Provincial Archivist entitled "Pre-Revolutionary Settlements in Nova Scotia" and "Ambrose F. Church and his Maps" appeared in volume 37 of the Collections of the Nova Scotia Historical Society which was published in 1970. At present a catalogue of manuscripts is being prepared. It is hoped that it will be published in 1971. As usual, collections are being calendared as time and limitations of staff permit. The calendaring of two sizable collections is well advanced.

THE MARITIME CONFERENCE ARCHIVES OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA: A good number of records from Maritime congregations have come in during the year. Mention might be made of old books and papers, some dated well over a century ago, from the former Cornwallis Congregationalist, Methodist and Presbyterian congregations. Copies of theses and papers, research for which was done here, have been very valuable additions to our holdings.

The building up of finding aids is one of our projects this year. In addition to the main card catalogue for books and pamphlets, we have an index of congregations indicating where pertinent historical material may be found; an index of church courts according to denomination; an index of ministers showing where their biographies, and in some cases their pictures, are located; and indexes to collections of letters and pamphlets. We are fortunate in possessing indexes to many of our religious periodicals prepared by the Rev. Charles H. Johnson, D.D., now living in retirement in Kamloops, British Columbia.

#### ONTARIO

PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA: The post of Dominion Archivist was filled by the appointment of Dr. Wilfred I. Smith, effective December 23, 1970. Mr. Bernard Weillbrenner was appointed Assistant Dominion Archivist, effective January 15, 1971.

A report on the Public Archives for the Years 1959-1969 will be issued shortly. The last report was for the years 1955-1958. Starting in 1971, an annual report, covering the fiscal year, will be published in May or June.

Manuscript Division, Personnel: New archivists to join the Division in 1970 were Marcel Caya, Carol Couture, Peter Gillis, André Guay, Harold Naugler and Robert Taylor. There were three resignations: David Rudkin went to the University of Western Ontario and Allan Boyd to McMaster University, both to continue their studies, and Robert Watt accepted a new position in Vancouver.

Manuscript Division, Services: In recent years there has been a general steady increase in the amount of work done, and 1970 was no exception. The number of inquiries increased to 6,611 (from 5,909 in 1969); the number of researchers rose to 2,612 (from 2,501 in 1969); the number of consultations was 10,614 (up from 10,073 in 1969); the number of reels of microfilm circulated on interlibrary loan was 2,655 (down from 3,112 in 1969); the number of feet of manuscripts and records accessioned rose to 6,553 (from 4,961 in 1969); the number of reels of microfilmed accessioned was 2,262 (down from 4,053 in 1969); the number of feet of records and manuscripts circulated was 43,735 (down from 45,209 last year), and the number of reels of microfilm circulated was 19,285 (up from 16,184 last year).

Manuscript Division, Accessions: Significant accessions of public records received during 1970 included: transcripts of hearings, briefs, studies, reports of regional conferences, and other papers of the Royal Commission on Bilingualism and Biculturalism, 1963-1970; Department of Trade and Commerce Registry Files, c. 1900-1965, dealing with trade missions, trade commissioner service, world fairs, imports and exports, and conferences; Department of Labour, "Lacelle files", covering all aspects of the work of the department; initial transfer of registry files of the Department of External Affairs, including the office files of the Under

Secretary of State, 1908-1954; and from the Immigration Branch, 32 reels of microfilm containing passenger lists for the ports of Quebec and Halifax for the years 1865-1900, as well as 220 feet of records to be reviewed.

The St. Laurent and Pearson Papers are now officially in our possession. Other notable acquisitions of private manuscripts included papers of the following: Stephen Leacock (microfilm copy of material in Orillia), Sir Wilfred Laurier (additional material), l'Ordre de Jacques Cartier, the University Women's Club, w. E. Gladstone Murray, Escott Reid, K. P. Kirkwood, D. C. Abbott, R. W. Sellar, Captain Joseph Brant, William Dummer Powell, Frank L. Packard, the Canadian Teachers Federation, the Canadian Labour Congress (including material on the former Trades and Labour Congress and on the former Canadian Congress of Labour), and papers of a member of the Sons of Freedom Sect of the Doukhobors, Mr. Davidoff.

Manuscript Division, Projects: Microfilming of the British military records ("C" series) has been completed. Unbinding and boxing of the Lower Canada Civil Secretary's Correspondence ("S" series) has also been completed. We have initiated a programme of restoration and repair of more than 200 Indian Treaty documents, which are in constant demand for legal and reference work. We have begun a major programme of revision of our preliminary inventories, the revision of Manuscript Groups 1-10 has been completed, and the volume is ready for publication. Our Systematic National Acquisitions Programme is in full swing, and has resulted in a number of very worthwhile accessions. In the field of labour archives, we are making contacts with people and organizations in an attempt to locate papers and to determine needs for records preservation. We are also attempting to collect papers of ethnic groups, because ethnic archives have tended to be neglected and we would like to remedy this situation. Plans are progressing for the publication of the revised Union List of Manuscripts in 1973, and a revised "Guide for the Preparation of Returns" has been prepared. During the summer of 1970, personnel of the Public Archives participated in the course for archivists given at Carleton University.

The final index printouts for the Sir John A. Macdonald, Sir Charles Tupper, Sir Robert L. Borden, and Arthur Meighen Papers were received in March, 1971. This marked the end of the Electronic Data Processing programme used to provide indexes to the Prime Ministers' Papers. In June, 1970, the Manuscript Division participated in a task force study to develop an EDP programme to meet the continuing information retrieval needs of the Archives and of other government departments. A programme has been written and tested, and has been operational since 1 April, 1971. Known as Records Management Data Base, this programme has the capabilities to meet information retrieval needs and to provide a records scheduling and file classification tool for records managers.

Manuscript Division, New Equipment: The Technical Services Division of the Archives has acquired, on a trial basis, Computer Output Microfilm equipment. Computer output microfilm is becoming a popular method of recording and maintaining data produced by the computer. In the past, the computer produced reams of papers, and the storage, retrieval, and maintenance of this ever-growing record created expense and delay in an already expensive system. Microfilm has been able to cure most of these ills. Employing modern electronics, alph-numeric and graphic information can be produced directly to roll and unitized types of microfilm, saving considerable storage space and permitting quick access. Virtually all government departments can make use of this system.

Map Division: Edward H. Dahl, M.A., Carleton, was appointed as a reference officer in the Canadian Section on 1 April, 1970.

Preparations were made to move early in the coming year the major part of the subsidiary map collection to space on the opposite side of Wellington Street in the West Memorial Building. A special cataloguing table was designed, to be built in the workshops of the Public Archives - National Library; four were ordered for delivery early in the new year.

T. E. Layng, Chief of the Map Division, attended a series of lectures on historical cartography in April 1970 at the Newberry Library in Chicago. C. C. J. Bond, Head of the Canadian Section, attended the annual meeting of the Canadian Historical Association in Winnipeg in June. He is English-language Secretary of the Association. Mrs. Karen Lochhead, Head of the Foreign Section, and Miss Betty May, Head of the Cataloguing Unit, Canadian Section, attended the annual conference of the Association of Canadian Map Libraries in Vancouver in June. Miss May presented a paper, "Maps as Sources of Historical Evidence"; it will be published in the proceedings of the conference. Miss May was elected Treasurer of the Association. Edward Dahl attended the course, "Archival Principles and Administration", at Carleton University and in part at the Public Archives of Canada in the summer of 1970.

In July, 1970, County Atlases of Canada: A descriptive catalogue, was published. Compiled by Betty May, Frank McGuire and Heather Maddick of the Cataloguing Unit, the work describes those county atlases which were published mainly in the 1870's and 1880's and are of special interest to local historians and genealogists. The work was distributed to large libraries and other institutions. In preparation for a catalogue of the Atlantic Neptune, C. C. J. Bond has plotted the J. F. W. Desbarres charts and views of the Atlantic coast. This publication should be available in late 1971. A series of catalogues describing in detail the atlases in the National Map Collection are being prepared by L. Seboek; the first volume will concern the Dutch atlases. Five sets of ten coloured slides each, on the "History of Canada in Maps", is being prepared by the National Film Board.

The Canadian contribution to the Bibliographie cartographique internationale for 1969, prepared by the Cataloguing Unit, was despatched to Paris in September. This lists the current map production of Canada, some 333 entries describing 1,646 maps.

Over 200 old maps, printed and manuscript, dating from the sixteenth century to the early years of this century, were acquired as part of the block purchase by the Government of Canada for the Public Archives and the National Gallery of the Coverdale Collection from the Manoir Richelieu. On December 11 at a brief ceremony, Dr. Wilfred I. Smith, Dominion Archivist, accepted the first major acquisition of the new National Architectural Archives, nearly 600 photographs and other information on the design competition for the Toronto City Hall.

Picture Division: It could be said that the year 1970 was characterized by the acquisition of the Manoir Richelieu Collection, one of the outstanding collections of Canadiana in Canada. The staff of the Division was involved in almost every stage of the negotiations which led to its purchase by the Secretary of State last July. Included were 2500 oil



paintings, water colours, drawings, lithographs, engravings and maps covering Canadian history up to about 1867. A limited number of items of esthetic merit representing 12% of the purchasing price will eventually be transferred to the National Gallery of Canada. Full records of the collection, however, are kept in the Division. It is our hope to organize exhibitions of 100 pictures or so to tour galleries and museums across the country within the next two years.

Many important acquisitions were negotiated by the Historical Photographs Section; namely, a collection of negatives from Alexandra Studios, Toronto; Expo '67 still photo collection from the National Film Board; the Duncan Cameron collection of the Capital Press Limited. Exhibition and display activities were a major concern of this Section with the opening by His Excellency, the Governor General, on December 7 of the P.A.C.'s first photo exhibit, "Reflections on a Capital".

A programme for the systematic acquisition of historical photographs was developed under the initiatives of Mr. Andrew Birrell, a member of the staff. This is a rather aggressive position taken by the Public Archives for the preservation of a forgotten section of our national heritage. This will involve contacting and visiting the major newspapers across the country, the best known photographers and studios, and the owners of outstanding collections.

The Division is pleased to announce the appointment of Michael Bell as Head of its Paintings, Drawings and Prints Section. One of his major projects is the selection of water colours from the Section's collection for the Centennial exhibition which will take place early in 1972. Dr. Nedo Paveskovic was granted leave of absence for two years in order to assume the duties of Chief of the Registry, Records Retirement and Mailing Section, of the United Nations Office at Geneva.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: Records Services Branch: Advisory Services: In 1970 the Records Management Programme reached new heights in levels of activity and in proven economies by substantially exceeding the half-million dollars mark in net savings for the calendar year. Over 2,400 Retention Schedules were approved by the Records Management Committee, each one being the product of close liaison between a Branch Analyst and the departmental Records Officer concerned. Some 36,000 cubic feet of dead records were destroyed. This represents 600 tons of paper; the equivalent of 10 filled freight cars.

Significant contributions were made during the year in technology techniques through participation in a Government-wide study of microfilm practices, while a similar study was commenced on forms control.

Records Centre: The Records Centre in Mississauga which offers Government agencies secure storage facilities for their inactive records and a first-rate reference service took in a further 22,446 cubic feet during the calendar year. This brought the total holdings to 64,166 cubic feet which is 76% of the Centre's capacity.

Over 14,000 references to the Centre were serviced during 1970, the great majority involving temporary delivery of files to the Departments concerned. The efficient control established over the records stored in the Centre is illustrated by the fact that the average time required to

locate the files requested and prepared them for delivery was 4½ minutes. The Centre's truck makes twice-daily deliveries to the client agencies. Facilities are also provided at the Centre for more extended examination of records by departmental representatives and 78 such visits from the staff of 18 Departments were recorded in 1970.

Training: Training other Government employees continued to be a major activity. During the year, a Certificate Course in Records Management was developed and given to 19 Records Officers who participated over a 3-week period at the Staff Training Centre, Barrie. Additionally, regular lecturing contributions were made on courses offered by the Department of Civil Service and, through the 'in-house' records familiarization courses at our Branch headquarters.

Programme continuity was enhanced through a series of regular meetings held with the 30 departmental Records Officers. This type of open forum proved invaluable in the identification of common problems and the development of a dynamic and vigorous approach to the objectives of the Records Management Programme.

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: Archives Branch: Reading Room and Services to the Public: Research services to the public were maintained at an acceptable level despite difficulties arising from inadequate space and the frequent necessity of allocating archivists to work with the Records Services Branch staff on the Records Management programme. The space problem should be greatly alleviated in 1971 with the pending move to new and expanded quarters.

Recorded visits to our public reading room by researchers during the past year totalled 4,498, the largest annual total to date. The researchers, as usual, represented a wide range of professions and interests and included university staff and students, educators, authors, lawyers, surveyors, local historians, genealogists, Government administrators and representatives of the public media.

Some 30,000 genealogical subject cards have been separated and placed in a distinct catalogue series. This should assist the history generalist who will be less impeded by the proliferation of name cards in the reading room's general catalogue series.

Miss Jessie Jackson, who for over 20 years was in charge of the reading room, died in 1970 and will be greatly missed by the thousands of researchers whom she so capably assisted.

Apart from the assistance given to researchers working in the Archives, some 1,900 mail enquiries were answered by our staff, some of which involved very extensive research. It may be of interest to note that some 68% of the mail enquiries originated in Ontario, 12% in other provinces, 18% in the U.S.A., and 2% from other countries.

Our photocopying facilities were used to capacity in 1970 in order to supply copies of items preserved in the Archives to researchers or to add to our own holdings. Copies processed for researchers included: 1,530 photostats, 9,089 Xerox prints, 1,255 photographs and 211 one-hundred foot reels of microfilm. An additional 149 reels of microfilm runs of early newspapers and of our filmed pre-Hansard debates in the Ontario Legislature were supplied to various universities and libraries. Copying of outside material for addition to the Archives holdings included: 1,320

photostats, 2,096 Xerox prints, 973 photographs and 132 reels of micro-film. It should be emphasized that this service is not a simple matter of routine physical copying but includes exact identification of researchers' frequently vague requests, the specialized handling of perishable documents and the consequent delivery and accounting procedures involved.

Government Records Section: During 1970 a substantial proportion of the available time of this section was spent in liaison with the Records Services Branch analysts in an effort to assess the historical significance of the many schedules being prepared under the Government-wide Records Management programme. Priority was given to this co-operation since delays in archival evaluation hold up ultimate records disposal and prevent the major financial savings inherent in that programme.

At the same time, this universal record scheduling has resulted in the identification of a large volume of previously unrecognized records of archival significance. These must be transferred to the Archives proper where they are analyzed and where suitable finding aids must be prepared to facilitate the work of researchers. This has placed a very heavy burden on the small staff of the Government Records Section. Consequently, comprehensive processing of incoming material has been proceeding at a slower pace than we would wish and, in addition, our basic research services to the public have had to be somewhat curtailed.

Over 4,000 cubic feet of Government, Court and municipal records of enduring research significance were transferred to the Archives in 1970. This more than trebles the previous year's intake. Among the larger and more significant Government record accessions in 1970 were:

- (1) 1,302 cubic feet from the Department of the Provincial Secretary and Citizenship including registers of copies of Letters Patent and Crown Leases, 1794-1968; general correspondence files of the Minister and senior officials, 1867-1909; and files of various Select and Standing Committees of the Legislature, 1868-1968;
- (2) 176 cubic feet from the Prime Minister's Department, including general correspondence files of the Prime Minister's office, 1934-1958, letter books of out-going correspondence, 1943-1961, book copies of Orders-in-Council, 1867-1968, and correspondence files of the Cabinet Secretary, 1945-1953.

Private Manuscript Section: The holdings of our Private Manuscript Section were enriched by 128 accessions during 1970. Most of these, including gifts, purchases or copy loans, were obtained through the efforts of our Archives Liaison Officer who was also responsible for many of the newspaper and picture acquisitions. While we received a very large number of individual documents or small collections of historical significance, few major collections were added. In a brief summary of this nature it is, therefore, difficult to list representative accessions.

Among acquisitions pertaining to the fur trade were: the Aeneas and Angus Cameron papers (copy loan) containing some 1,500 items relating to the North West and Hudson's Bay Companies' posts in the Upper Ottawa Valley region (1777-1866). Students of the North West Rebellion may be interested in the Robert Cunningham papers (1859-1874) relating to a reporter who covered the Wolsley Expedition and remained in Manitoba to publish a newspaper and win a seat in the House of Commons; and the Diaries (1885) of Capt. J. M. Delamere who served with the Queen's Own

Rifles. Military historians may wish to consult the Journal and Memorandum Book (1848-1868) of W. T. McKinstry, Commissary General of British Forces in Canada.

Two major continuing microfilming projects might be noted. By agreement with the federal Department of Indian Affairs and Northern Development, we are filming locally-held records of Indian agencies throughout Ontario. The earlier records of the following agencies were completed in 1970; Tyendinaga, Fort Frances, Fort William, Kenora, Savanne, Ste. Marie and Peterborough. The second project involving the copying of the Women's Institutes' Tweedsmuir histories is continuing with 12 more histories added to our holdings in 1970.

Newspaper Collection: While the Archives is not primarily a depository for printed material, an exception is made in the case of early newspapers, particularly those of the 19th century and our Branch has one of the most comprehensive existing collections of this Province's papers. During 1970, the total of 56 accessions comprised 167 different mastheads. The Archives used its own cameras to microfilm extensive runs of Ontario newspapers.

Picture Collection: The new system reported last year of preparing a subject, cross-reference file of positive transparency aperture cards has been very well received by researchers. During the year some six thousand entries were prepared for this subject reference 'browsing' file. As far as possible, recent accessions have been incorporated into the system while making progress on incorporating the previously-established holdings.

New Buildings: The tentative date for transfer to our new Archives' building is late May or June, 1971. It will provide us with approximately 52,000 sq. ft. of usable space, over four times the inadequate area in which we are now compelled to operate. Situated at 77 Grenville Street, it will feature superior air conditioning, temperature humidity and dust control, fumigating equipment, a photographic darkroom, dumb-waiter service from stack levels to the public research room, and so on.

A major addition to our Record Centre at Cooksville has also been approved. Scheduled for completion in 1971, it will increase our total intermediate storage facilities there from 86,000 cu. ft. to over 200,000 cu. ft.

ARCHIVES DE L'UNIVERSITE D'OTTAWA: Un archiviste en formation, Robert Potvin, a été remplacé par un autre, Marc Lafrenière. Deux autres nouveaux archivistes seront embauchés en 1971-1972.

Grace à un échange de pièces entre le Doyen des Etudes supérieures et l'Archiviste de l'Université, la capacité des magasins s'est accrue de 306 pi. lin. en 1970 portant le total à 750 pieds linéaires. La place disponible sur les rayons, soit 180 pi. lin. sera saturée à la fin de 1971.

Le manque de place, voilà la pierre d'achoppement, qui paralyse tous nos efforts pour implanter notre programme d'archives.

Une brochure qui sera à la fois rapport et un guide sera bientôt mise en chantier, ainsi qu'un manuel d'archives.

L'archiviste, Paul Dumas, à titre de vice-président de l'Association France-Canada (Ottawa) a assisté au XX<sup>e</sup> Congrès annuel de l'Association nationale France-Canada à Paris, les 13, 14 et 15 mars 1970.

Etat des Archives le 1<sup>er</sup> février 1971: fonds officiels (24), 469 pieds linéaires; fonds privés (2), 6 pieds linéaires.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES: Several staff changes have occurred in the Queen's University Archives during the past year. Ian E. Wilson, a member of the Archives staff since 1966, was appointed to succeed Dr. John Archer as University Archivist on April 1st, 1970.

The Archives continues to acquire material and to develop its collections in four major areas: University records and faculty papers, political papers, literary papers, and records and papers concerning Kingston and area. Policy statements concerning the authority of the Archives, access and destruction of University records are now under consideration and should soon permit a records management programme for the university.

On the political side, Queen's acquired the papers of Donald C. MacDonald, leader of the Ontario CCF-NDP 1953-70 and of Professor George M. A. Grube concerning his participation in the CCF. The information in these papers is being supplemented by an oral history programme on the development of the CCF and NDP in Ontario both as a class movement and as a party structure. The Archives is also assisting an oral history project on the influence and role of senior federal civil servants in the 1930's and 40's. Over 50 interviews have been completed in this latter project. The R. O. Sweezey papers and a positive microfilm copy of the C. A. Dunning papers in the Provincial Archives of Saskatchewan have also been acquired. Finding aids for the John R. Matheson, Grant Dexter, and R. O. Sweezey papers have been completed.

The first Ontario Historical Society Archives workshop was held at the Queen's University Archives in mid-November 1970. The workshop was organized by Ian Wilson and the staff of the Queen's Archives at the request of the Ontario Historical Society and in response to the problems faced by local historical societies in handling gifts of significant archival material. Twenty-six representatives of local societies from across the province converged on Kingston for a busy day and a half of lectures and discussions.

Those who attended were a most enthusiastic group and enjoyed the opportunity to look behind the scenes at a functioning repository. With a detailed look at the responsibilities incurred by a society in accepting archival material, the participants were better able to judge whether their societies should attempt to operate a repository or whether they should assist the provincial or other established archives in preserving the records of their community.

THE ANGLICAN CHURCH OF CANADA ARCHIVES: Among significant accessions made in 1970 were: Records of the Fellowship of the Maple Leaf, an organization founded in 1917 by George Exton Lloyd, later Anglican bishop of Saskatchewan. The Fellowship sent many teachers to Western Canada in the present century; Papers of the late A. L. Fleming, Bishop of the Arctic.

Certain of these papers will not be available for research for thirty years; Microfilm of the diaries of the late Canon J. H. Turner, Arctic missionary, 1928-1946; Microfilm of Reports of the New England Company 1829, 1832, 1840, 1846, 1871-72, 1873-78.

Because of continuing lack of money, no additions have been made to staff. Students and writers continue to make good use of the resources of the Archives.

## QUEBEC

ARCHIVES NATIONALES DU QUEBEC: Le service des Archives nationales du Québec a voulu souligner de façon particulière en cette année 1970 deux événements d'importance dans notre histoire. Tout d'abord il a marqué le quatrième centenaire de la naissance de Samuel de Champlain par une exposition ouverte au public et qui groupait, outre les oeuvres du fondateur de la Nouvelle-France, des photographies, documents originaux et divers aspects se rattachant à cet événement qui a attiré dans la salle de l'exposition plus de 65,000 visiteurs. Notre exposition locale s'est terminée le 19 septembre, alors que se tenait la réunion annuelle des membres de l'Association des archivistes du Québec, aux Archives.

Le second événement d'importance est que 1970 marquait le cinquantième anniversaire de la fondation officielle des Archives. Pour l'occasion, nous avons monté une autre exposition de nos documents les plus précieux et nous avons évoqué le souvenir de celui qui, en réalité, est le "père" de nos Archives, monsieur Pierre-Georges Roy.

Nous avons eu à déplorer cette année la mort de notre bibliothécaire, monsieur Antonio Drolet. Homme d'une grande compétence, érudit et très versé dans le domaine bibliographique, monsieur Drolet était pour nous tous un collègue d'une grande aménité et sa mort nous prive d'un précieux collaborateur.

Reorganisation et efficacité, voilà essentiellement les buts poursuivis au cours de cette année à la section Cartes et Gravures des Archives nationales du Québec. Ainsi 1935 négatifs ont été classés en fonction d'un numéro d'ordre et identifiés; 896 gravures divisées selon leur grandeur et leur sujet. Un inventaire sommaire nous permet de les localiser rapidement. De plus, nous avons catalogué environ 1600 cartes de notre collection régulière, excluant les cartes encore déposées dans les fonds manuscrits et à la bibliothèque. Nous avons, pour ce faire, adopté un nouveau classement déjà utilisé et mis à l'épreuve à la division des Cartes à Ottawa. Par sa relative simplicité, il répond d'une façon plus immédiate aux besoins particuliers de notre cartothèque.

LES ARCHIVES DE LA VILLE DE QUEBEC: Archiviste de la Ville, François Beaudin; Assistante-archiviste de la Ville, Murielle Doyle; Archiviste, France B. Sirois.

Edifice et équipement: Les Archives de la Ville sont logées dans l'Hôtel-de-Ville de Québec, pièce 310. L'adresse postale est: Archives, Service du Greffe, Hôtel-de-Ville, C.P. 37, Québec, 4. Le numéro de téléphone est: 418 - 532-7041, poste 238. Les heures d'ouverture pour

la consultation sont: 9.00 à 16.30, du lundi au vendredi. A la disposition des chercheurs se trouvent: un lecteur de microfilm, un lecteur-imprimeur et une machine à photocopier. Les copies coûtent \$.10 chacune.

Les documents sont conservés dans une voûte (500 pieds cubes de documents) et dans une salle où travaillent l'assistante-archiviste et l'archiviste, ainsi que les chercheurs (700 pieds cubes). Donc total de documents: 1200 pieds cubes. Il ne s'agit ici que des documents qui sont actuellement versés aux Archives.

La salle des Archives est située dans une section de l'Hôtel-de-Ville qui est à l'épreuve du feu, construite en 1929.

Publications: François Beaudin. "Archives de la Chancellerie de l'Archevêché de Montréal. Instruments de recherches, 1877-1896." Revue d'Histoire de l'Amérique française, vol. 24, no. 1 (juin 1970): 111-142; François Beaudin. "Sources manuscrites relatives à l'Histoire du Canada." Archives, 70.1 (janv.-juin 1970): 46-58.

Fonds et collections:

(a) Matériel ancien: Les archives de la Ville de Québec possèdent des documents dont les plus anciens remontent à 1814. Voici un aperçu des fonds principaux: Fonds des Juges de paix; Fonds du Conseil de Ville; Fonds du Comité administratif; Fonds des Comités permanents et spéciaux; Fonds du Comité exécutif; Fonds du Greffe; Fonds du Service du Contentieux; etc. etc.

(b) Matériel récent: Archives de l'ex-Ville Les Saules (annexée le 1er janvier 1970); de l'ex-Ville Duberger (annexée le 1er août 1970); de l'ex-Ville de Neufchatel (annexée le 1er janvier 1971); Fonds de 350 plans et esquisses de l'architecte Charles Baillairgé (couvrent surtout la période 1847-1866, soit avant son entrée au service de la Ville).

- (c) Instruments de recherches existant avant août 1970:
1. Index alphabétique des registres de l'état civil pour les naissances enregistrées à l'Hôtel-de-Ville.
  2. Index alphabétique des dossiers du Service du Contentieux conservés aux Archives.
  3. Index alphabétique des dossiers du Conseil et du Comité administratif (1942-1965), ainsi que du Conseil et du Comité exécutif (1965-1969). (25,000 fiches.)
  4. Index des Procès-verbaux du Conseil de Ville (1833-1836, 1840-1850).
  5. Liste des numéros des résolutions du Comité administratif de la Ville de Québec, par terme d'office, de 1934 à 1965 incl., avec renvoi aux Rapports et aux Dossiers du Comité administratif.
  6. Index, par Comités et par ordre chronologique, des Rapports des Comités permanents et spéciaux au Conseil (1833-1928).

- (d) Instruments de recherches préparés depuis août 1970:
1. Inventaire topographique des dossiers du Service du Contentieux.
  2. Inventaire topographique des archives du Conseil, du Comité administratif et du Comité exécutif.
  3. Inventaire provisoire des archives de l'ex-Ville Les Saules.
  4. Inventaire provisoire des archives de l'ex-Ville Duberger.

5. Inventaire provisoire des archives de l'ex-Ville de Neufchatel.
6. Inventaire topographique des archives conservées à la voûte.
7. Liste des microfilms conservés aux archives.
8. Répertoire numérique des registres antérieurs à 1840.
9. Répertoire numérique des registres de la période 1840-1928. (en voie de préparation.)
10. Répertoire numérique de dossiers conservés en série alphabétique (environ 1840-1928). 64 tiroirs de filières. (en voie de préparation.)

Activités:

(a) Consultation: en moyenne trois chercheurs par jour, en plus du personnel de l'Hôtel-de-Ville.

(b) Procédure relative à la destruction des documents: Aucun ensemble de documents ne peut plus être détruit sans que l'autorisation de l'Archiviste de la Ville ait été obtenue auparavant (Rés. no. 1711 du Comité exécutif).

(c) L'Archiviste de la Ville est dorénavant le responsable de la désignation des noms de rues dans la Ville de Québec.

(d) Le département des Archives publiera sous peu une brochure de 25 pages, qui sera en fait le no 1 d'une collection, et qui portera sur "La Ville de Québec".

Général: L'Archiviste de la Ville est président sortant 1970-1971 de l'Association des Archivistes du Québec, et rédacteur de la revue "ARCHIVES" publiée par cette Association.

UNIVERSITE DE MONTREAL: Au cours de l'année 1969-1970, le Service des Archives de l'Université de Montréal a acquis une certaine notoriété.

Ce fut d'abord l'Université du Québec qui a eu recours aux services de monsieur Luc-André Biron, lequel a agi comme conseiller technique dans la mise en opération d'un Service des archives administratives au Siège Social de l'Université du Québec et dans ses constituantes.

En décembre 1969, mademoiselle Hélène Solyak, ci-devant documentaliste aux Archives de l'Université de Montréal, devenait l'Archiviste du Siège social de l'Université du Québec, à Québec et était choisie par le Ministère des affaires culturelles pour effectuer le Stage technique international d'archives à Paris.

Puis, monsieur Biron fut désigné par l'A.C.D.I. (l'Agence canadienne de développement international) pour organiser les Archives de divers Ministères de la République du Sénégal, et former des archivistes autochtones à l'Université de Dakar. Dans le cadre de cette mission, il devrait effectuer quatre ou cinq séjours en Afrique, durant des périodes variant de six à huit semaines et ce, au cours des années 1970 et 1971.

La première mission a eu lieu du 11 novembre au 24 décembre 1970. Elle a consisté à inventorier les Archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères de la République du Sénégal et à proposer un cadre de classement répondant aux besoins dudit Ministère.



Le deuxième séjour de monsieur Biron à Dakar a eu lieu du 1er mars au 15 avril 1971. En plus de terminer l'organisation et l'implantation de Services d'archives du Ministère des Affaires Etrangères, monsieur Biron fut l'un des sept conférenciers du Stage régional de l'UNESCO sur le préarchivage des documents dans l'Administration. Ce stage a eu lieu à l'Université de Dakar du 15 mars au 9 avril 1971. Monsieur Biron a prononcé deux conférences sur les problèmes de la gestion des Archives courantes (Records Management).

Durant l'absence de M. Biron, l'intérim est assumé par mademoiselle Madeleine Roy, documentaliste.

En 1969, monsieur Stanislas Jilek est entré au services des Archives. Il assure le dépouillement exhaustif des délibérations des quatre grands corps administratifs de l'Université de Montréal. La tenue d'un échancier des divers mandats confiés à des personnes occupants certains postes administratifs à l'Université relève aussi de la compétence de M. Jilek.

Devant les exigences croissantes du traitement des archives, le Secrétaire général et l'Archiviste vont créer, au cours de l'année, une commission des archives telle que recommandée par la commission conjointe en 1969. Un vaste programme d'archivage englobant toute l'Université (Services administratifs, facultés et écoles) sera entrepris. Et il est déjà question de construire un Dépôt de préarchivage (Records Center) qui assurera une plus grande protection des archives vitales et une élimination des papiers inutiles.

MCGILL UNIVERSITY ARCHIVES: The University Archives during the Sesquicentennial Year has had a substantial increase in visitor, telephone and written enquiries, more of which required substantial work on the part of the staff. For example, the totals for 1968-69 were 362; for 1969-70, 1161. The increased reference work was only possible because we had the services of two professional Assistant Archivists on a temporary basis, during this year only. Miss Sandra Guillaume was forced into spending almost full-time on reference work.

Staff, volunteers and graduate students of the University Archivist in the Graduate School of Library Science increased the production of a variety of preliminary guides to the collections from 8, during the preceding year, to 15 during the current year. A list of publications of the McGill University Archives in near-print form is available on request.

Accessioning of bulky collections was deferred about midway through the year when available shelf and floor space had been filled. There is reasonable hope for new and substantially expanded quarters by the fall of 1971. During the first ten and one-half months of the current year some 202 separate accession numbers were assigned to materials received. Much of this material found almost immediate use, because of the considerable number of departmental and Faculty histories now in preparation during the 150th Anniversary of the signing of McGill's first Charter.

During the year, vital records on master microfilms found storage in a vault in a non-target, non-earthquake area.

THE JEWISH PUBLIC LIBRARY ARCHIVES, MONTREAL: The Archives has been steadily adding to its material concerning the earliest Jewish settlers in Lower Canada and the photography project is well advanced. Over 300 photographs of the oldest gravestones in the first two Jewish cemeteries in Canada have been taken and we are beginning now to photograph old buildings of importance to the Jewish community. Mrs. E. Miller writes, "Through the kind and generous co-operation of Mr. Andreassen, the Jewish Public Library was allowed to double the number of guides published by the McGill University Archives titled the Abraham de Sola Papers; a Guide to the Microfilm which was prepared by myself." The Canadian Jewish Congress has just moved into a new building which contains one very large room for Library-Archives and one smaller room atmospherically controlled. I am working there two days a week on a volunteer basis as Acting Archivist and again, we are faced with a 40-year backlog which has to be accessioned, sorted, etc. This is being done, under supervision, by a group of volunteers and the work is progressing very well. A very important acquisition of the Congress archives this past year has been the complete papers of the late B. G. Sack, author of the History of the Jews in Canada. We are very fortunate to have the assistance of his widow, who acted as his researcher and assistant, to list and inventory this material for us."

#### SASKATCHEWAN

SASKATCHEWAN ARCHIVES BOARD: In March, 1971, a letter inviting the deposit of archival material was enclosed in a mailing by the Saskatchewan Homecoming '71 organization to over 40,000 former Saskatchewan residents. We inaugurated a program of borrowing rural municipal council minutes for microfilming, and continued our program of microfilming records of Chambers of Commerce. We entered into agreements with the private television stations at Saskatoon and Regina for the deposit of historical film material in the Archives. We received records from a number of provincial organizations, including the Hospital Auxiliaries Association, the Registered Music Teachers Association, the Society of Artists, the Retail Merchants Association, the Association of Architects, the Federation of Agriculture, the Farmers' Union, and the Boy Scouts. Private papers included those of Mrs. A. L. Caldwell, Mrs. Mary Weekes, Regina, the H. J. Fraser Papers, Prince Albert re "Grey Owl", reminiscences of Senator J. A. Calder, and papers of W. S. Lloyd as Leader of the Opposition. We micro-filmed the registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials of the Anglican Diocese of Saskatchewan, Prince Albert, for the period c. 1850 to 1890, prior to the inauguration of the registration of vital statistics in the North-West Territories. The government photographic services transferred some 2,000 photographs to the Archives.

Publications: The 14th Report of the Saskatchewan Archives Board, 1968-1970, and a Directory of the Council and Legislative Assembly of the North-West Territories, 1876 - 1905, were published in 1970. The Saskatchewan Legislative and Executive Directory, 1905 - 1970, is at the press.

## Addenda

### BRITISH COLUMBIA

THE UNIVERSITY OF BRITISH COLUMBIA LIBRARY, SPECIAL COLLECTIONS DIVISION: The Library, Special Collections Division, appointed an historical manuscripts librarian, Mrs. Judy Combs, in September, 1970, and a university archivist, Mrs. Laurenda Daniells, in August, 1970. The Special Collections Division has held a substantial manuscripts collection and a collection of UBC archival materials for some years. The expansion of staff should allow for greater activity in appraising, transferring and inventorying of both the official records of the University and historical manuscripts material. Notable accessions: Manuscript Division: Amalgamated Transit Union, Vancouver and New Westminster, records; Rev. George Forbes, O.M.I., papers. University Archives: Rose, William John papers, 1893-1968; Senate meetings of the University of British Columbia are now being recorded on tape. These are being deposited in the Archives.

### MANITOBA

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES: Manitoba's centennial celebrations made 1970 the busiest and most diversely eventful twelve months the Provincial Archives has ever experienced. Even in respect to governmental organization there was much action, for the year began with the Provincial Library and Archives a responsibility of the Minister of Youth and Education; in March, they were transferred to the Minister of Cultural Affairs; while in November, the Department of Cultural Affairs was incorporated into the Department of Tourism, Recreation and Cultural Affairs.

Because of the Centennial reference demands on the Archives by correspondence, telephone call and personal visit reached an unequalled volume, particularly in respect to the photograph collection, use of which increased by over 40%. Also the Archives staff became involved in many of the conferences held in Winnipeg during the year, particularly the Annual Meetings of the Canadian Historical Association, the second North American Fur Trade Conference, and the Canadian Conference on Historical Resources. In addition, the Royal Tour, the Conference of Provincial Premiers, the Centennial Photograph Contest, The Farm of the Century Contest and research undertaken for the Historic Sites Advisory Board provided unusual and extraordinary work, the like of which will probably not occur until 2070.

A portable display of historical illustrations was loaned to twenty schools and church organizations.

Nevertheless, the finding aid to a manuscript collection of major significance, the papers of Premier Thomas Greenway (1888-1900) was completed by Miss E. A. Blight, Assistant Archivist, before the year ended.

Major accessions included the papers of Marc Amable Girard, the first premier of Manitoba within any meaningful interpretation of responsible government and the only franco-canadian premier in the province's history; and the opening of the long-sealed papers of Sir John Christian Schultz, which fortunately proved to contain materials of considerable value.

Thanks to the generosity of Mr. Eric Wells of Winnipeg, the Archives was permitted to microfilm a diary kept by Louis Riel from March to May, 1885, which apparently disappeared in the summer of 1885 until it was mysteriously rediscovered in April, 1970. Also the Rev. Fr. Leo Couture, rector of St. Norbert, kindly permitted the Archives to microfilm the original journal kept by the Rev. N. J. Ritchot during the negotiations at Ottawa in 1870 for Manitoba's entry into Confederation. For a number of years, the original journal was believed to have been destroyed when the St. Norbert rectory burnt some years ago. Fortunately this rumour proved to be untrue.

The Centennial Year concluded on an encouraging note for the future of the Provincial Archives in Manitoba's second century. The Provincial Government purchased the Winnipeg Civic Auditorium and announced its intention to remodel the structure as the Provincial Library and Archives Building. Pending the completion of this conversion, the Archives will remain in the Legislative Building, where they have always been located.

ARCHIVES OF THE ECCLESIASTICAL PROVINCE OF RUPERT'S LAND: Since 1959 the Archives of the Ecclesiastical Province of Rupert's Land have been deposited in the Provincial Library and Archives of Manitoba. The collection includes a small manuscript collection, some photographic material and a library containing both general historical works on western Canada and a series of scarce and important periodicals and printed church reports.

Dr. T. C. B. Boon who had served as Archivist since 1947 resigned in 1970, and at the Synod of the Province of Rupert's Land meeting at Regina on December 1, 2 and 3, 1970, John A. Bovey, Provincial Archivist of Manitoba, was appointed Archivist of the Ecclesiastical Province, and the Very Reverend D. J. Carter, Dean of Calgary, was designated Assistant to the Archivist.

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#### ACADIENSIS

#### Journal of the History of the Atlantic Region

Acadiensis will be a scholarly journal designed to further the study and recover the past of the Atlantic Region, and will concentrate upon the geographical area roughly defined as "Old Acadia". The Journal will publish articles in English and French, and will be issued biannually by the University of New Brunswick. The first number will appear in Fall 1971.

The Journal hopes to run a series of articles on Atlantic Region archival resources and a regional checklist of publications.

Requests for Order Forms [Subscriptions: \$8.00 Institutional, or \$5.00 Private] may be sent to the Editor of the Canadian Archivist.