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MARRIED WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

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THE ASSOCIATES OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK

P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1
Phone: (506) 453-2122
Email: archivesNB@gnb.ca
Website:
<http://archives.gnb.ca/Associates/>

MARRIED WOMEN IN THE CIVIL SERVICE

For many years the Government of New Brunswick has been attempting to increase the number of women in government positions and committees through equality initiatives and programs. Women have been fighting for equality in the workforce for many years, from equal pay to equal opportunity.

One of the many struggles for New Brunswick women in the early to mid 20th century was the fight against employment inequality in the provincial civil service. Women working in the civil service, who married, were forced by law back into the home. Restrictions on employing married women in government positions date to the years following World War I due to the pressure of finding employment for returning veterans.¹ Prior to that the number of women employed in the civil service were not an issue because they numbered so few. Changing attitudes over the next twenty years made it necessary to codify this impediment. Section 35 of New Brunswick's *Civil Service Act* (1943) barred married women from remaining in the workforce, stating, "No married woman whose husband is living shall be appointed as a permanent employee or continued as a permanent employee in the Civil Service unless it is established to the satisfaction of the Commission that such married woman is separated from her husband and maintaining herself or that her husband is unable, through illness or other cause, to contribute substantially to her support."² Section 35 of the *Civil Service Act* made employment inequality lawful. Women had to choose between marriage or a career.

The Second World War had an impact on women's labour and roles in society. When men left to fight overseas, women could work more permanently in the civil service to fill jobs previously considered "male," such

Cover photo:

Three nurses on steps of Victoria Public Hospital, Fredericton, 1940s. (P765/31)

¹ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS311/E/3, *Civil Service Commission Records, Reports and Speeches, Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick, May 16, 1956.*

² Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS3/A/1943, *Published Statutes and Regulations of New Brunswick.*

as those of clerk and administrative assistant. Women took on their new roles enthusiastically. At the beginning of the war, about 600,000 Canadian women held permanent jobs, but by the end of the war the number had doubled to 1,200,000.³ This allowed Canadian women to get a taste of having full-time employment and their own salary.

After the war, Canadian women were quickly forced out of the workforce and back into the home. Women's labour-force participation of 33 percent in 1943 dropped to 25 percent by 1946, as the men returned from the war and reclaimed their positions.⁴ A 1956 report for the Civil Service Commission entitled, "Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick" states that although the restrictions imposed were relaxed during World War II, in 1949 Section 35 of the *Civil Service Act* (1943) was re-enacted due to a change in economic conditions.⁵ Married women were encouraged, and in some cases forced, to leave the workplace due to the federal and provincial governments cutting funding to childcare, denying tax exemptions, and, in the case of the civil service, forcing them to leave by law.⁶

Throughout the RS9 Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records, there are numerous examples of women resigning when they decided to marry.⁷ A married woman could hold a permanent position in the civil service if an Order-in-Council were granted

by the Executive Council. As well, a married woman could be employed if there was a shortage of employees, if the woman had special skills or experience, or if her husband was unable to support her. For example, in August 1946 a married registered nurse, who had previously resigned due to marriage, was re-employed at a clinic in Saint John due to a scarcity of nurses.⁸ Without the restrictions on employing married women, such a shortage would most likely not have been an issue. Many other experienced women would not have been as fortunate to be able to apply their professional knowledge and earn their own income after they were married.

One of the many struggles for New Brunswick women in the early to mid 20th century was the fight against employment inequality in the provincial civil service.

Beyond attempting to open more jobs for men, the restrictions imposed on married women were due to the conventional idea that women did not need to work outside the home. Men were considered the breadwinners and were even given an additional "Cost of Living Bonus" to their salary to help support a wife and children.⁹ In many cases, this did not provide sufficient funds to truly support a family

in the burgeoning post war economy. Many Canadian women fought against these restrictions by continuing to work where they could, joining unions, and breaking stereotypes. The war was a catalyst for this change as women were emboldened to assert their own independence and worth in the labour-force. Throughout the 1950s and 1960s, women's rights issues became more central. The United Nations Commission on the Status of Women, formed in 1946, stated in its 1955 report that "the root of discrimination against women

³ "Canada Remembers Women at War", *Veterans Affairs Canada*, accessed June 13, 2019, <https://www.veterans.gc.ca/pdf/cr/pi-sheets/women.pdf>

⁴ Joan Sangster, *Transforming Labour: Women and Work in Post-war Canada* (Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2010), 18.

⁵ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS311/E/3, *Civil Service Commission Records, Reports and Speeches, Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick, May 16, 1956.*

⁶ Sangster, *Transforming Labour*, 18.

⁷ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS9/ Meeting of September 3, 1946//22 and 23, *Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records.*

⁸ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS9/ Meeting of August 20, 1946/27, *Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records.*

⁹ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS9/ Meeting of December 3, 1946 /47, *Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records.*

in private law still lies in the subordinate status of married women.”¹⁰

The U.N. Convention on Political Rights of Women, entered into force in 1954, helped spur the New Brunswick government’s own report on women in 1956 entitled, “Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick.” The U.N. Convention resolved that “Women shall be entitled to hold public office to exercise all public functions established by national law on equal terms with men without any discrimination.”¹¹ Due to this Convention, in September 1955 the Government of Canada acceded to this article and abolished any reference to the employment of married women in the Civil Service Regulations.

The “Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick” urged the Province of New Brunswick to follow the federal government’s example, however not entirely for the benefit of women, but for the improvement of society as a whole. The report listed a shortage of workers in typically female jobs—such as nurses, maids, home economists, librarians, teachers, and stenographers—as a reason for repealing Section 35 of *The Civil Service Act*.¹² The Report also recommended giving women benefits such as superannuation and leave of absence for pregnancy. The report closed by referencing a quote from a newspaper editorial in the *Ottawa Journal* that stated, “Married women can contribute much to the nation’s economy, and thus indirectly help to enrich everybody.”¹³

Unfortunately, New Brunswick was not yet ready to allow married women the same employment rights as men and single women. It was not until 1967 that the

New Brunswick government repealed Section 35 (now 34) of the *Civil Service Act*—twelve years after the “Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick” recommended that it be repealed and one year before the Royal Commission on the Status of Women began hearings.¹⁴ In 1967, Bill 61 was introduced in the House of Assembly, which repealed Section 34, passed unanimously and unceremoniously, making it possible for women to advance in the provincial civil service.¹⁵ Women and men today easily lose sight of or are unaware of the realities faced by our mothers and grandmothers. ■

KATHERINE SORRELL KIRKPATRICK

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¹⁰ U.N. Commission on Status of Women: Legal Status of Married Women, 1955, p.1 in Margaret M. MacCaughan, *The Legal Status of Married Women in Canada* (Toronto: Carswell, 1977), 39.

¹¹ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS311/E/3, *Civil Service Commission Records, Reports and Speeches, Report on the Employment of Married Women in the Civil Service of New Brunswick, May 16, 1956, 4*.

¹² Ibid.

¹³ Ibid., 6.

¹⁴ Originally Section 35 under the 1943 Civil Service Act, but changed to Section 34 post-1949.

¹⁵ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, RS24/1964/bi/file 1, *Legislative Assembly: Sessional Records*.

DORIS OGILVIE: AN ADVOCATE, MOTHER, AND JUDGE

“We must continue to insist on our right to participate fully in public life, but must at the same time challenge its very shape and underlying logic” – Angela Miles

The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick had the privilege of acquiring the records of a woman who, in the 1960s, stepped out of her traditional role as a home-maker to pursue a career in law and devote her work to the advocacy and protection of women and children.¹

Doris Geraldine Ogilvie (née Dyer) was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia, February 14, 1919, to home-maker Jessie Grandy and insurance inspector Albert Edward Dyer. In her early years, Ogilvie was influenced by her parents to pursue her education, participate in discussions of politics, and exercise her right to vote. Ogilvie attended Mount Saint Vincent Academy and, in 1938, she graduated from Mount Saint Vincent University with a Bachelor of Science in Secretarial Studies. Ogilvie met her husband Dr. Robert Ogilvie while she was working as a teacher in Bridgewater, N.S. They were married just prior to Robert Ogilvie serving as a dentist in the Canadian Army Dental Corps during the Second World War.²

In 1948, the Ogilvies moved to Fredericton where Robert established a dental practice. They had four daughters – Mary, Anne, Jane, and Susan. Robert Ogilvie, like Doris’ father, supported Doris and encouraged her to participate in public life. In 1957, the Ogilvie family moved to Seattle for a year as Robert took a restorative dentistry course. Doris found her

evenings empty and enrolled in night classes. Robert took care of the family while Doris went off to her evening classes.³

Delighted with her studies, Doris Ogilvie decided to attend the University of New Brunswick to study law. Wanting to take advantage of the free time she had prior to beginning her studies at UNB, Ogilvie expressed to Robert that she had always wanted to learn to fly an airplane. Robert enrolled Doris in pilot school and she obtained her pilot’s licence, fulfilling a life-long dream.

Doris Ogilvie initially felt uneasy at university, because she was much older than many of her classmates. Once attending classes her anxieties subsided. Ogilvie articulated under John C. McNair,⁴ graduating from UNB with a Bachelor of Civil Law in 1963. She was admitted to the bar in 1964. The Honourable Lloyd Smith, Magistrate judge, needed a deputy judge due to the heavy workload. In 1965, Doris Ogilvie was appointed to the Provincial Court of New Brunswick. At the time, there was a need to create a special court for child welfare and legal matters pertaining to the family. For the next fifteen years, Doris Ogilvie worked as the Deputy Judge of the Juvenile Court and Deputy Judge of the Provincial Court. Her time on the bench would serve as a precursor to the full-time role she would later play in advocating for the rights and protection of children and equality for women.

In the 1960s, Canada was in the midst of social change. Both civil rights and peace movements were gaining traction, and so too was the second wave of women’s movements bringing public pressure for women’s equality. Doris Ogilvie was appointed to the

¹ Doris Ogilvie Fonds, MC1413.

² Daily Gleaner, October 1, 1990.

³ *Mama’s Off to Class*. Photograph by Larry Dion featured in the Seattle Times.

⁴ MC288, MS8/A2. Law Society of New Brunswick Fonds.

Royal Commission on the Status of Women established by Lester B. Pearson in 1967. The commission's mandate was to inquire into and report on the status of women in Canada and to make specific recommendations to the federal government to ensure equality for women. Doris Ogilvie stated that she could not think of why she was chosen to sit on the committee, but that she was extremely grateful. She credited it to bringing a profound awareness of the greatness of women and a deeper admiration of Canadian women.⁵

Many of the women she worked alongside, such as Elsie MacGill and Florence Bird, remained close colleagues the rest of her life.

The Royal Commission travelled across the country holding hearings where women would present briefs on life as a woman in Canada. Many of the women who spoke were retired and wanted to share their experiences so that their daughters and their grand-daughters would not have to face the same adversities. Commonly discussed topics included employment inequalities, gender discrimination, and wage gaps. Over 900 women attended these hearings.⁶ Injustice had been considered the "norm" of the day, an accepted practice, a practice the commission was hoping to dismantle.

On December 7, 1970, the commission tabled a report that included 167 recommendations. Recommendations included equal wages with men, the portrayal of men and women in diversified roles in educational textbooks, and the admittance of women into military colleges. Along with the recommendations, commissioners including Florence Bird and John Humphries contributed



Royal Commission on the Status of Women. Dominion Wide Photographs Limited, 1971. Commissioners (Top Right to Left): Doris Ogilvie, Lola Lange, Jacques Henripin, and Jeanne Lapointe, (Bottom Right to Left): Florence Bird (Chairperson), John Humphrey, and Elsie Gregory MacGill. (MC1413)

minority reports and separate statements. Doris Ogilvie submitted a separate statement on abortion to the Commission.⁷ By the 1980s, most of the recommendations had been partially or fully implemented.

The Royal Commission on the Status of Women in Canada was a catalyst for social change. It provided a voice to Canadian women in shaping gender-responsive policies. In addition to voicing women's rights, it resulted in several important social victories, including equal minimum wage and maternity leave. Doris Ogilvie saw the work of the commission as another mechanism in the advocacy and welfare of children since many of the inequalities affecting women affected children as well.

The 1960s and 1970s saw a focus on children as a result of the 1959 Declaration of Rights of the Child. The declaration called for the child to be recognized, universally, as a human being with the ability to develop physically, mentally, socially, morally, and spiritually, with freedom and dignity.⁸ The United Nations de-

clared 1979 the International Year of the Child. Canada created a forty-eight-member commission, appointing Doris Ogilvie as the chairperson. The commission celebrated Canadian children while examining issues facing children and providing recommendations. Ogilvie accepted this appointment without hesitation feeling an obligation to advocate for children. Children were considered too young to act as witnesses to the abuses they endured, leaving them without a voice in the court.⁹ The Canadian commission concluded the Year of the Child with a report titled, "Agenda for Canadian Children," which recommended a study on sexual offences and abuse against children. Crimes against children were at the forefront of Ogilvie's mind, as they were being prosecuted frequently in her courtroom. The 1970s witnessed an alarming increase in child abuse allegations and communities wanted action. Judge Ogilvie had remarked that conversations about battered women were only beginning to surface. Society had felt that family matters should be kept away from the public eye and should not be handled in the Family Court;¹⁰ however, this was beginning to change.

In 1981, the Minister of Justice, Jean Chrétien, and Minister of Health and Welfare, Monique Bégin, appointed the Committee on Sexual Offences Against Children (SOAC or the Badgley Committee). Ogilvie was appointed a member of the committee. The committee was tasked with inquiring into the "incidence and prevalence in Canada of sexual offences against children and youths."¹¹ It would determine the adequacy of Canadian law in protecting children and youth and making recommendations for improving the law. In 1984 the Committee published its report.

Doris Ogilvie redefined her traditional role as a woman. She successfully balanced her life as a mother, a scholar, an advocate, and a judge. She refused to let society's pre-determined gender ideologies define her career or prevent her from pursuing the education she wanted. Her honorary doctorates of laws from St.

Thomas University and Mount Saint Vincent University are testaments to her resilience, hard work, and dedication. Doris Ogilvie forged a path that many women would later follow, continuing to advocate for the lives of women and children worldwide.

Doris Ogilvie passed away in 2012. ■

MELISSA LEGER

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Mama's Off to Class. Photograph by Larry Dion. Seattle Times.

⁵ Interview conducted by PANB with Doris Ogilvie, December, 1989.

⁶ Canada., & Bird, F. (1970). Report. Ottawa: Information Canada.

⁷ Canada., & Bird, F. (1970). Report. Ottawa: Information Canada. Pgs. 281 – 286. Separate statement, pg. 428.

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¹⁰ Interviewed conducted by PANB with Doris Ogilvie, December 1989.

¹¹ Committee on Sexual Offences Against Children and Youths (Canada). (1984). Sexual offences against children: Report of the committee on sexual offences against children and youths. Ottawa, Ont.: Minister of Supply and Services Canada.

MARGARET HAMILTON

Margaret Claire (Fisher) Hamilton, wife, mother, grandmother, great-grandmother, activist, politician, educator, orchardist, friend, dog-lover and so much more, died peacefully at home in Douglas, NB, on January 23, 2019 with her dog at her side. She was in her 97th year.

Margaret is survived by her husband of nearly 70 years, Angus Hamilton, three of her children: Anne Hamilton of Ottawa, Elizabeth Hamilton (Burt Glendenning) of Fredericton and Stuart Hamilton (Pam Glassby) of Vancouver; her five grandchildren: Stuart MacGillivray (Joanne Webster) of Fredericton, Duncan MacGillivray (Dana Horrocks) of Fredericton, Ian Hamilton (Bernadette Tran) of Glen Innis, NSW, Australia, Nathan MacGillivray (Stephanie Millett) of Fredericton and Claire Hamilton of Vancouver; and her great-grandson, Alex MacGillivray. Margaret's youngest two children predeceased her. Daughter Nancy (Ernest MacGillivray) died in 1999 and son Jamie in 1993.

Margaret was born on June 20, 1922, in London, Ontario to Dr. Stuart McVicar Fisher and Nellie Claire (McCurdy) Fisher. Her older brother, Charlie (Dr. Charles Frederick Stuart Fisher) of London predeceased her.

She is remembered by her loved ones for her smile—the inviting smile that opened the doors to the Japanese refugees that she befriended as a young girl in London, Ontario, or the disarming smile that granted her permission to run with the wild young boys along railway lines and through back alleys.

Margaret started a bachelor's degree at the University of Western Ontario but suspended her studies in 1943 to join the WRCNS (the "Wrens"). She served as a Navy cook in Halifax. In 2013, Margaret published *It's a Galley Not a Kitchen, You Landlubber!!* a memoir of her wartime experience in the Wrens. It's available on Amazon.

After returning to Western to complete her degree in Home Economics, Margaret met Angus Hamilton and her smile helped her form yet another lasting connection. The two were married in 1949, lived in Toronto for two years, then in Ottawa for 20 years where she served on the Ottawa Public School Board and on committees that welcomed school children from all provinces and territories to Parliament Hill in 1967 for the Centennial Celebration.

They moved to Fredericton in 1971 and bought a farm in Douglas with a six-acre apple orchard which they named "Happy Apple Acres." Margaret's U-Pick became popular, especially for school tours. As a successful orchardist, Margaret was President of the N.B. Fruit Growers Association and treasurer of the N.B. Farm Markets Association.

In 1973 she designed and delivered a cooking course at St Mary's First Nation. She was proud of the course and with good reason. In 2018, Margaret's influence on her community endured as three different women from St Mary's First Nation, who stopped at the Happy Apple Acres roadside apple stand, asked about her and mentioned having taken the course.

**. . . wife, mother,
grandmother,
great-grandmother,
activist, politician,
educator,
orchardist, friend,
dog-lover and
so much more . . .**

In 1981, Margaret opened a Bed and Breakfast which became known for the fabulous breakfasts and the warm hospitality.

She was an active member of St. John the Evangelist Church where she was a lay reader for many years.

Margaret was a founding member and the first treasurer of the Wostawea Cross Country Ski Club, a founding member of the Fredericton Direct Charge Co-operative, an active member of the Canadian Home Economics Association, the Canadian Federation of University Women, and the Faculty Women's Club at the University of New Brunswick. She was a generous patron of the arts and supported, *Friends of the CBC*, *TNB*, and *Friends of the Playhouse*, and she was a Life Member of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery.

Margaret will be remembered for her warm smile, her generous spirit, her sharp intelligence, her sympathetic



Margaret Hamilton in her Wrens uniform, c. 1943.
(Supplied by the Hamilton family)

ear, her wise counsel, and her excellent cooking. She touched many lives and will be sorely missed by all who knew her. ■



Margaret Hamilton and her infectious smile.
(Supplied by Elizabeth Hamilton)

In 2017, Margaret generously donated a bursary to the Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick to go towards the employment of a student each summer, providing the Archives and the students with opportunities to expand their experience and enrichment of New Brunswick communities. Margaret has left an indelible mark on New Brunswick and its communities.

COLLECTORS AND THEIR COLLECTIONS: FROM PASSION PROJECTS TO ARCHIVAL TREASURES

What is a “collection,” exactly? Most people probably have a general idea, perhaps inspired by a childhood collection of baseball cards, unicorn-themed trinkets, stamps, coins, or Cabbage Patch dolls. From stuffed toys to wax cereal box liners to bits of string, just about anything and everything has been collected by someone, somewhere. The precise definition of a collection, however, is difficult to pin down; it’s slippery, and blurs at the edges. What makes “a collection” different from an accumulation of stuff? What separates a collector from a hoarder? Are two or three items enough to constitute a collection? How about ten or twenty? Do the collected items have to share certain themes or characteristics, or can a large body of entirely different objects also be a collection? What is the difference between simply acquiring, and “collecting?” In the end, perhaps it is safest to rely on one scholar’s assertion that “a collection is not a collection until someone thinks of it in those terms.”¹

The motives that drive people to collect things are as varied as the collectors themselves. Many collectors derive pleasure from the hunt for new items, find satisfaction in completing a set, and/or appreciate the sense of control that comes from arranging items into categories or curating a display of their items. Some hope their investment will pay off in years to come as their items increase in value; others appreciate the social side of interacting with likeminded collectors at conventions, shops, or through social media. Some collectors of historical items feel a sense of mission to preserve particular pieces of the past that they feel are overlooked or uncared for by others. Psychologists observe that for some people, collecting is a symptom of depression or obsessive-compulsive disorder -- slipping from a pleasant and harmless hobby into behaviours such as compulsive shopping or hoarding, both of which negatively impact people’s lives.² Luckily, for most collectors this is not the case.

At PANB we have two main categories of records: fonds and collections. A fonds consists of records produced by the individual, department, or group whose name it bears (such as RG11, Records of the Department of Education, or P14, Harvey Studios fonds). A collection differs in that it consists of records about one or more person(s), place(s) or thing(s), collected by one individual or group but produced by a different individual or group. For instance, P284 and MC371 contain the nineteenth and early-twentieth century Miramichi photographs, ledgers, and documents collected by Newcastle resident and amateur historian Jack Ullock. These records cover a diverse array of subjects and are united primarily by the fact that they reflect Ullock’s personal research interests in the Miramichi region, rather than by any intrinsic similarities. These collections therefore bear his name. By contrast, MC373, the Norman Strax Affair collection, is named for the subject of the records it contains. These materials were collected and donated to PANB by an anonymous donor who had assembled materials bearing on the 1968-69 case of a UNB professor who challenged the university administration.

It is a sad reality of archival work that many records come to us after their collector’s death, as relatives seek an institution that will value their loved one’s cherished collection, or simply wish to clear out the space it is taking up. In other cases, the collector actively works to secure a new home for their collection, whether because their interests have taken a new direction, or in order to secure the long-term preservation of their treasures and/or to share them with a broader public. Either way, the collector’s passion

¹ S.M. Pearce, *Museums, Objects and Collections: A Cultural Study* (Leicester, UK: Leicester University Press, 1992), 49.

² Mark B. McKinley, “The Psychology of Collecting,” *The National Psychologist*, 1 January 2007. <https://nationalpsychologist.com/2007/01/the-psychology-of-collecting/10904.html>.



PANB staff receiving and processing collections.

becomes a legacy for the future. So, before insisting that our friends and relatives embrace Marie Kondo’s minimalist approach to tidying up, we might consider whether their attics or basements full of stuff are actually housing collections... and if so, whether these could find homes in museums or archives. Sometimes, people’s accumulated possessions really are best suited for the trash bin. But other times, one person’s grandmother’s “junk” is the collection of historic dress patterns and sewing circle minutes acquired over decades of visits to antique shops and yard sales that could inform another person’s PhD thesis on women’s history.

At the time of writing, PANB staff are receiving and processing a delightfully quirky array of collections. Some of them are modest in size, and likely to be completed and accessible by the end of the summer; others are massive multi-year projects. The latter include the voluminous scientific and cultural materials collected by Stanton Friedman, former UNB Physics professor and world-famous UFO expert; the bus-related historical documents, publications, photographs, and ephemera collected by well-known transit historian and former VIA Rail employee Paul Leger; and the

eclectic array of local history documents and images collected by the Carleton County Historical Society.

Each of these collections presents a unique set of intellectual and practical challenges in terms of organization and preservation, but thanks to collectors and their donations to the archives, New Brunswick’s documentary heritage is infinitely richer. Our collective past is not merely informed by the official documents that reach us from government departments and other first-hand record creators, but instead also includes materials that have ended up in yard sales, on eBay, and sealed into the walls of old houses slated for destruction -- items that speak to the diverse people, cultures, and ways of life that have taken root in this part of the world. Collectors have the passion and patience to track down and assemble this evidence over decades; archivists have the resources to make them coherent and accessible to the public in perpetuity. With the help of donors, these collections transform from individual passion projects into archival treasures for the benefit of all. ■

SARAH GLASSFORD

WHO ARE THE ASSOCIATES OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK?

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick is an independent non-profit group that formed to work with staff and volunteers to further the aims and objectives of the Archives. The group's object is to supplement and enhance the Archives' programs, and provide opportunities for members of the public to participate directly in preserving New Brunswick's documentary heritage.

Groups like the Associates have long played a vital part in heritage work, and have become increasingly important to many institutions. They indicate a broader sense of community involvement and a greater ingenuity in using available resources and in attracting potential sources of support.

Members of the group come from regions throughout the province and include researchers, educators, donors, writers, artists, collectors, consultants, and workers in other cultural fields.

The support of the Associates aims to enrich and enhance the operations of the Provincial Archives. The efforts of the Associates attract donations of time, specialized services, equipment, facilities, and funding for major projects or the acquisition of significant collections that would otherwise be inaccessible to the Archives. The work of the Associates helps the Archives meet the challenges of increased inquiries and acquisitions from both the government and the private

sector, of the impact of electronic media, and the care and preservation of collections.

In 2018 and 2019, the Associates have supported the Archives' first Artist in Residence, Solo Chicken Productions, as well as the employment of many interns and student archivists. This allows for the Provincial Archives to become more visible in the community as well as to process more material, especially large collections and fonds such as MC4244 Stanton Friedman fonds; MC371 John Ullock collection, and MC4244 Fonds des Pères Eudistes.

The Provincial Archives collects and preserves documents that have a bearing on the history of the province. It is the repository for all government records of enduring value. It also acquires docu-

ments or reproductions from individuals, families, churches, businesses, associations, and other repositories. It is the centre for primary research sources in New Brunswick history and attracts a wide range of visitors, including government and legal researchers, scholars in all branches of history, family historians, statisticians, and environmentalists. The Archives also supports the work of regional and thematic archives throughout the province by providing professional advice, service and assistance. In a province as old and as diverse as New Brunswick, this many responsibilities can be a daunting task. ■

HANNAH ZAMORA

The group's object is to supplement and enhance the Archives' programs, and provide opportunities for members of the public to participate directly in preserving New Brunswick's documentary heritage.

MEMBERSHIP INFORMATION IS INCLUDED WITH THIS ISSUE OF SILHOUETTES.

NEW AT THE ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

RS26 – Legislative Assembly: Committee Records: First Report of the Select Committee on Energy: Natural Gas for New Brunswick, 1998. (.01m)

RS113 – Records of the Board of Education: Manual of the School Law of New Brunswick, 1901. (.01m)

RS126 – Department of Public Works: Administration Records: Good Roads: Report of NB Conventions on Roads and Road Drainage, 1897-1898. (.01m)

RS147 – Carleton County Council Records: Original County Marriage Registers, 1832-1888. (.6m)

RS148 – Charlotte County Council Records: Regulations to Preserve Peace, and an Ordinance to Establish Police in the Town of St. Andrews, January 20, 1886 and Order of the Court of General Sessions for Charlotte County regarding insulting or abusive language or behaviour, April 1870. (.01m)

RS404 – New Brunswick Community College Records: Modernizing the New Brunswick Community College: A Summary Report, 2005. (.01m)

RS405 – Arts Branch Records: Publication: Psi-kewk keti mew! Tout va bien aller/ Everything is gonna be fine/ Wela'sitew na: 50th Anniversary of the New Brunswick Art Bank, 2019. (.01m)

RS427 – Saint John Municipal Records: Maps and plans 1824-1968, Agreements 1806-1992, Tax Rolls 1881-1980, Expropriations 1968-1971, Common Council Agendas and Supporting Documents 1976-1993, Common Council Minute Books 1785-2007, Records of Returned Soldiers Given Certificates 1921, Parish of Portland Council Minutes 1871-1881 & 1886-1889, Parish of Simmonds Council Minutes 1947-1952 & 1959-1966, City of

Lancaster Council Minutes 1946-1966, City of Lancaster Bylaws 1954-1966, City of Lancaster Agreements 1932-1966. Other materials including photographs and A/V material. (72.7m)

RS617 – Department of Tourism: Promotions and Marketing Branch Records: Publication: Some Places to Stay in New Brunswick, 1935. (.01m)

RS672 – Saint John Judicial District Causes: 2003-2004. (16.2m)

RS674 – Newcastle Judicial District Causes: 2002-2004. (4.8m)

RS678 – Woodstock Judicial District Causes: 2001-2004. (6.3m)

RS732 – Sussex Municipal Records: Open Council Minutes, 2000-2005. (.6m)

RS746 – Moncton Judicial District Probate Court Records: 2002-2004. (1.8m)

RS765 – Department of Health: Administration and Finance Branch Records: Northern New Brunswick Mental Health Planning Study, 1985. (.01m)

RS781 – Saint John Judicial District Matters: 2004. (.8m)

RS866 – Sports Branch Records: NB Sports Hall of Fame constitution and by-laws, annual ceremonies 1997-2002 and other materials. (.3m)

RS1052 – Department of Public Safety: Administration Records: Deputy Ministers Responsible for Transportation and Highway Safety Climate Change Action Plan 2007-2012 Summary. (.01m)

RS1095 – Records of the Office of the Conflict of Interest Commissioner: Annual Reports of the Conflict of Interest Commissioner 2009, 2010. (.1m)

PRIVATE RECORDS

MC4239 – Joseph and Edna Wilson fonds – M2018.181: 30cm textual and photographic records. 1860 – 1972. Records of Rev. Joseph E. Wilson and his wife, Edna Wilson (Gosline) including correspondence, Bates College records, licences to preach, a record of calls made to parishioners, sermons, addresses, and notebooks, Edna's biography, and genealogical records related to the Morrell, Gosline and Wilson families, and photographs including an album from the 1910-c.1916 period.

MC4240 – Joseph Campbell Risteen Family fonds – M2018.182: 63cm textual material; 16cm photographic material; 1 recordable compact disc. 1770-2001; predominantly 1847-1915. Joseph C. Risteen's personal records and records created or acquired by other members of the Risteen family, some of which pertain to Joseph's autobiographical accounts or family genealogy.

MC4244 – Stanton Friedman Fonds – M2019.1: Fonds consists of the records of Stanton Friedman, scientist and ufologist and includes research files ranging from nuclear physics to flying saucers, correspondence with publishers, conference organizers, fellow ufologists, and letters to Friedman from individuals describing their encounters with unexplained phenomena. Records

will be made available as they are processed by archives staff; due to the extent and condition it may be several years before all material is available.

MC4245 – Jean Magee – M2019.2: 1m of textual and photographic material. 1948-2015. Diaries: August 20, 1948 - May 3, 2014, correspondence with family and friends, politicians, radio stations, WWI correspondence between Wycliffe and Georgia Magee, telegraphs, postcards, travel and steam ship brochures, photographs, certificates, report cards, documents pertaining to the Lewisville Baptist Church.

MC3880 – Dougherty, VanWart, Mace family fonds – M2019.6: Textual records. 1914-1916. WWI correspondence between Robert William Morison and his fiancé Alice Lavinia Mac (Dougherty), photographic prints, and negatives.

MC1986 – Fredericton Society of Artists fonds – M2019.8, M2019.34: Documents from 1956-2019 illustrating how the FSA developed through those years including financial records, newsletters, booklets, and art show programs, lists of the FSA members, FSA meetings minutes, advertising material, and a Daily Gleaner newspaper article.

MC1043 – Ewart Atkinson fonds – M2019.10: 5.4 m of textual and cartographic records. 1869-1965. Business records of Ewart C. Atkinson, including many records related to efforts to establish a pulp and paper mill in New Lepreau, as well as records from other business ventures.

MC3352 and MC3380 – Miramichi Salmon Association fonds & Jack Fenety fonds – M2019.31 & 66: speeches, photos, videos related to Jack Fenety; pioneer in radio at CFNB and a long-time head of the Miramichi Salmon Association; finances and wrap up of J.S. Neill Ltd.; speeches, photos, video and audio related to Fenety's work in these organisations; and 1 file related to the closing of J.S. Neill Ltd.

MC4262 – Neill Family fonds – M2019.35: 70 cm textual records, 45cm ledgers, 10cm photographs. 1860-1980. Records from the Neill family and Sunnybank farm, where they bred Holstein cattle and worked as dairy farmers.

PHOTOGRAPHS

P913 – W. Fraser Robb fonds: Moncton area newspaper photos taken under the auspices of the Times and Transcript. W. Fraser Robb (1912-1958) was editor and chief of the Moncton Times and the Moncton Transcript.

P916 – Jack Family album: Carte-de-visite (CDV) album containing 33 portraits, primarily Saint John studios/people. Most ca. 1860s, but range around 1858-1880s.

P918 – Mullins Photography Ltd. Fonds: Photos taken by Harry Mullins between 1979-2018, many of them related to government and politicians.

P919 – Peggy Martin fonds: Old Home Week parade in Woodstock. (29 colour transparency slides).



Chocolate strike – children protesting the rise in chocolate bar prices, 1947. (P913-373)



Members of the Moncton Fire Department (firefighters) putting out a fire at the Kent Theatre. The manager LR Conrad safely evacuated 250 kids and 100 adults, no loss of life or injury. February 7th, 1948. (P913-1)



Dance in a building with a juke box visible, [1946-1949]. (P913-549)

AUDIO-VIDEO RECORDS

AUDIO:

MC3140 – New Brunswick Sports Hall of Fame Collection – M2018.127: Interview of Manny McIntyre conducted by Terry Haig at CKGM Radio Montreal in February, 1996.

MC4258 – Ludmila Knezkova-Hussey fonds – M2019.20: Audio, visual, and textual records of Ludmila Knezkova-Hussey, a concert pianist and a recipient of the Order of New Brunswick. Textual material, booklets, programs, posters, newspaper clippings, and post cards; audio material, her performances; and video material, "Flying On the Moon:" the Ludmila Story, DVD.

MC4244 – Stanton T. Friedman fonds – M2019.26: Interview with Stanton Terry Friedman about his life and work. Interviewer - Elena Cobb. Stanton Terry Friedman was a nuclear physicist, professional ufologist, and civilian investigator of the Roswell UFO incident.

MC4267 – George C. Andrews fonds – M2019.57: Fredericton High School Glee Club Christmas Concert, 1970; Friday Night

Show "The Hog and Thistle," Y's Men Club, Fredericton, October 1971; Photograph of the Fredericton singing group the "4x4" performing on October 1971.

MC4279 – Key Hayes fonds – M2019.102: Vinyl record, songs sung by Ernie McCarthy; Cassette tape, songs sung by Ernie McCarthy, 1965; notebook of cassette and the vinyl record lyrics; photo: Ernie McCarthy and Kay Hayes (the donor), 1965; 3 song books, 1968, 1979, 1990.

VIDEO:

MC4111 – Queer Heritage Initiative of New Brunswick (QHINB) collection – M2019.99: 2007 Pride parade and flag raising in Moncton.

MC4281 – Père Renaud Côté fonds – M2019.96: Home movies in the Grand Falls, St Léonard, and Drummond area.

MC2597 – Clayton Stewart fonds – M2019.88: Film on Clayton Stewart, wilderness guide.

MC4253 – Greer Stackhouse Film collection – M2019.78 : Commercial Films about Equal Opportunity and Forestry. ■