Bibliography

Acadia University, Esther Clark Wright Archives. 2014. Sophie Mackay Freeman fonds. On-line. Available from Internet,

 http://openarchive.acadiau.ca/cdm/landingpage/collection/FreemanS, accessed Nov. 20, 2014.

This source is the journal of a young woman who attended Acadia (the Ladies Seminary) from 1914 to 1915. This source provides valuable information about the rules under which young girls lived and the beginnings of the war and its impact upon Acadia. Although I do not plan on using this source in my display, since it narrows my topic too much, it is a good source in helping me understand how to represent the experience of women living in Wolfville during WWI.

Acadia University, Esther Clark Wright Archives. 2011. World War One poster collection. On-line. Available from Internet, http://openarchive.acadiau.ca/cdm/landingpage/collection/ww1posters, accessed Nov. 20, 2014.

This poster collection makes up the majority of my research, although requiring some interpretation; they are an excellent representation of my theme. A good number of posters in the collection illustrate the pressures on men and support the idea that social pressures on genders caused people to act in a way that would fulfill society’s expectations. The posters will be on display since they are visually interesting. Additionally, people living in Wolfville during the war would have had these surrounding them on a daily basis, so it adds to the experience of the exhibit.

Acadia University, Esther Clark Wright Archives. 2011. Acadia Alumni Bulletin. On-line. Available from Internet, http://openarchive.acadiau.ca/cdm/landingpage/collection/AAB, accessed Nov. 20, 2014.

The Acadia Bulletin, which is now known as the alumni magazine, is a regularly published document. This primary source is valuable to my research as it provides insight into the kind of media that Acadia was producing during the war. This was media viewed by not only its students and the citizens of Wolfville, but also by alumni and their families across the country. This shows how the pressures extended and allows me to illustrate the presence of these pressures in the lives of students and community members.

Darren Newbury, “‘Lest we forget’: photography and the presentation of history at the Apartheid Museum, Gold Reef City, and the Hector Pieterson Museum, Soweto,” Visual Communication, Vol.4.3, (2005), p.259-295

This secondary source journal article was my inspiration for the design of the exhibit. It looks at the presentation of histories, and how the way in which a history is presented can change its meaning. I used some of the ideas in this article as inspiration for my dual entrance display.

Imperial War Museum Archives. 2010. Imperial War Museum Collection. On-line. Available from Internet,

http://www.iwm.org.uk/collections/item/object/7402

This is an archival primary source document from the Imperial War Museum Archives in the United Kingdom. This document was produced in the United Kingdom, but there is a good chance that it was used across the British Empire. It serves as an example of British Empire propaganda poster directed at women, which was much harder to find in my research; American women appeared to have more posters directed at them.

Queen’s University, Queen’s University Archives. 2014. World War I Poster slides. On-line. Avaiblable from Internet,

http://archives.queensu.ca/Exhibits/archres/wwi-intro/women/CalltoWomen.jpg

This is another archival poster. This comes from Queen’s university and is especially useful in illustrating the theme of the exhibit. It is suited to the display as it speaks directly to women, and is ideal for allowing the guest to have a first hand experience. This source is arguably the most valuable piece in the women’s collection, as it is written for Canadian women in particular and gives a more complete and solidified image of what women may have seen in Wolfville during the war.