

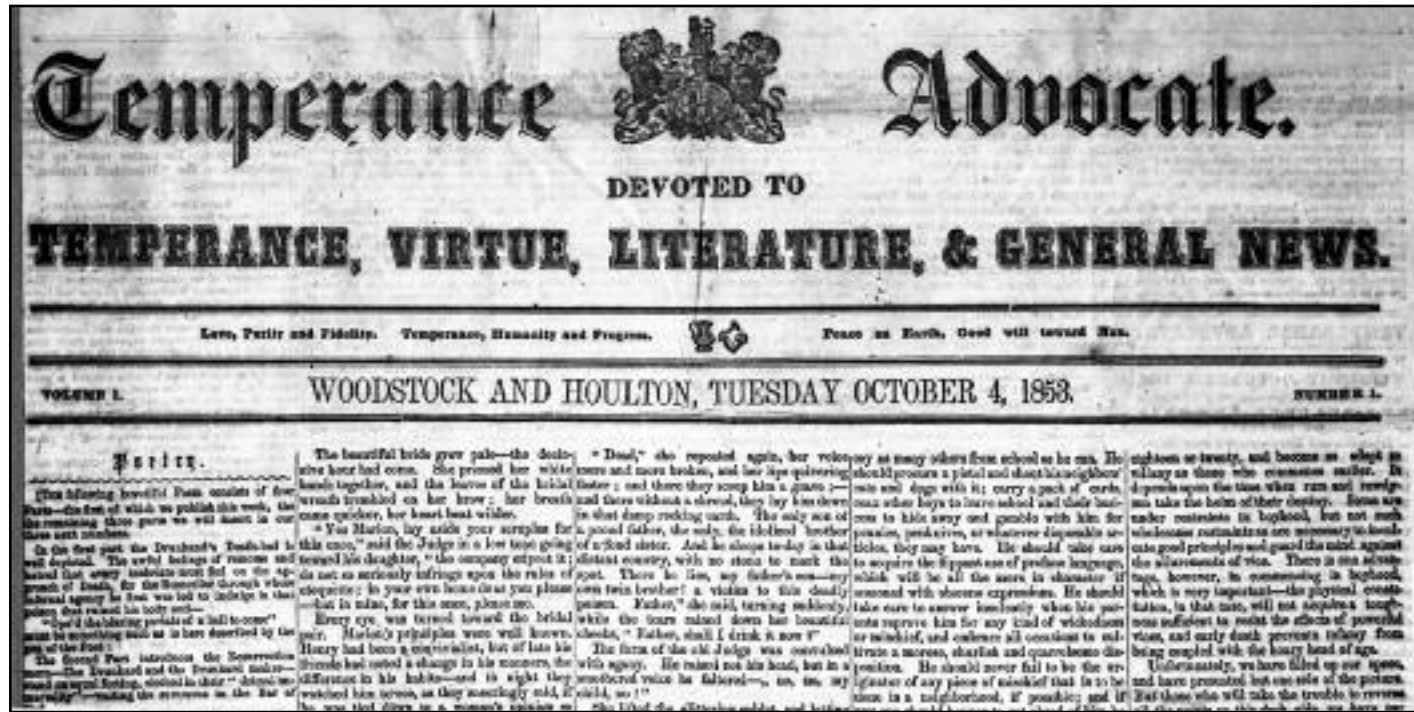


# Silhouettes

Winter 2011  
Number 31

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

## New Brunswick temperance history revealed in many Archives records



Temperance Advocate. Published in Woodstock and Houlton

NEW BRUNSWICK'S first mass movement was in support of temperance. A social movement against the use of alcoholic beverages, temperance strongly supported individual sobriety and to achieve that goal, supporters repeatedly pressured government to legislate the prohibition of liquor.

In New Brunswick, the temperance movement dates back to 1830, when the first society was formed in St. Stephen. With the province's reliance on the lumber industry and alcohol being an impor-

tant employment incentive of the lumber trade (lumber for rum), liquor was cheap and available in New Brunswick. It was important in the economy.

There were various expressions of the movement with many different societies organized—Good Templars, Royal Templars of Temperance, British American Order of Good Templars, Order of British Templars, United Temperance Association, Temperance Federation, Sons of Temperance, the Women's Christian Temperance Union and Bands of Hope (for children). After

1847, the strength of the temperance movement in the province came from affiliation with the Sons of Temperance, organized in New York earlier in the decade. The first New Brunswick division was formed in St. Stephen in 1847. Local divisions reported to the Grand Division, Sons of Temperance of the Province of New Brunswick, which reported to the National Division of the Sons of Temperance of North America. Incorporated by legislation in 1849, the order grew quickly with 4,609 members by 1853.

## Silhouettes

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**THE ASSOCIATES OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK**

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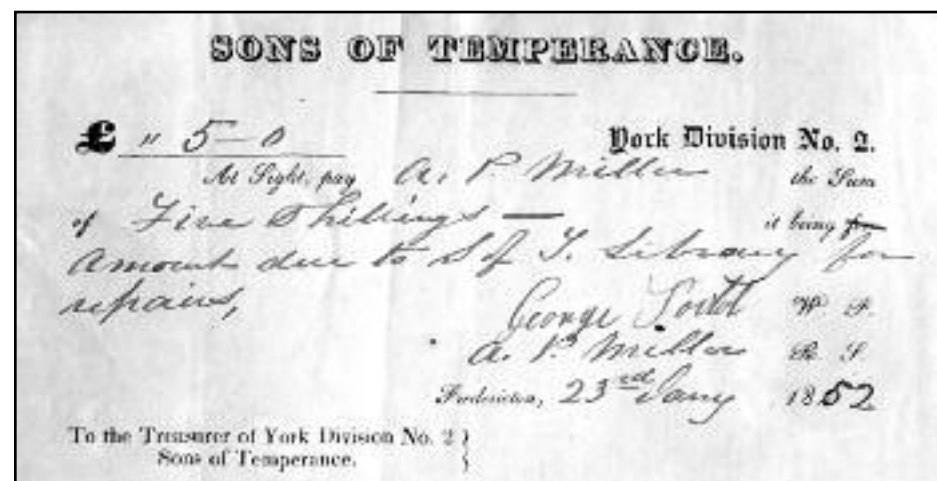
The Provincial Archives holds records for many of these groups. In some cases the holding consists of just a solitary minute book from a single branch, but in other cases the records are more extensive and document activities in many parts of the province. Organizations in Fredericton, Chatham Head, Richibucto, Hampton, Hopewell Cape, Jerusalem, Patterson Settlement, Chipman and Norton are represented. The records consist of minutes, newspapers, correspondence, prayers, poems, lists of members [one list includes members' occupations], charters, constitutions, a "Bluebook for subordinate divisions of Sons of Temperance," a temperance almanac, and a manual instructing in "Ritual for the subordinate lodges of the Order of Good Templars. The Archives also has personal papers of Premier Samuel Leonard Tilley, who was Worthy Grand Patriarch of the Sons of Temperance for North America in 1854, and of Asa Coy, Worthy Grand Patriarch for New Brunswick in 1849.

Temperance records, as well as providing information on how the temperance groups operated and documenting who the members were, shed light on the social realities of the day. Such organizations offered women an avenue

to participate in social causes and politics, which would lead to a wide range of reforms and institutional development ranging from the establishment of libraries to prison reform to the promotion of female suffrage. Due to the timing, it is difficult to determine whether Confederation or Temperance was the more important issue during the elections leading up to 1867.

New Brunswick enacted prohibition in 1855 only to overturn it the next year when the 'rummies' defeated the 'drys'. Following Confederation, jurisdiction over the liquor trade was shared by governments, since the provinces could prohibit retail sale, whereas the federal government could prohibit the manufacture of alcohol and retail, wholesale and interprovincial trade.

The Canada Temperance Act of 1878 had given local governments the right to prohibit by popular vote the retail sale of alcohol. The federal War Measures Act, reinforced by New Brunswick's Intoxicating Liquor Act of 1916, brought "dryness" but promised a referendum at war's end. However, largely owing to the impossibility of enforcing prohibition, provincial legislation was abandoned in New Brunswick in 1927 in favour of government sale. ■



Receipt for Regalia Repair, York Division, No. 2 Sons of Temperance. Men and women in temperance organizations wore ceremonial regalia, sashes or collars, to help signify their allegiance to the cause. By-laws dictated that members had to be clothed in appropriate regalia during sessions and that regalia had to be clean and in good order at all times. It was also worn at funerals and on other special occasions.

# Women's Christian Temperance Union shuns 'the intoxicating glass'

**R**EPORT OF THE SACKVILLE Women's Christian Temperance Union for the year ending March 22, 1894. Mary Humphrey, Recording Secretary.

*The .... of the work of this Society during the past two years leaves but little room for variety in the report of your Secretary. Our ranks have not been broken by death, nor by any removals during this year, nor have we as many new members to report as we would like. While we are thankful for the few new names placed upon our list, we could wish there were many many more willing to lend their aid and influence to help carry on this branch of Christian work. Twenty-two meetings have been held this year with an average attendance of 9.5; membership for the year 22 (three primary members). In taking a backward glance over the year's work, we cannot but feel that some good must have been accomplished for there has been a considerable amount of effort expended while the amount of thought [ ] upon this branch of work to*

*which we have particularly directed our energies is incalculable. On May 7th, this Society held a public meeting in the Methodist Church, and on the 12th, Mr. Powell heeding to the invitation of the ladies, gave a lecture in Music Hall, though the time chosen did not seem to be a favourable one for the attendance was small. At a recent meeting, it was decided to celebrate [Neal] Dow's 90th birthday by holding a public meeting in the Methodist Church on Thursday, which meeting was well attended and an interesting program .... and a parlour concert carried out.*

*Literature. While something has been done upon this line no account has been*

*kept of the amount distributed. A quantity was taken to some vessels in port, and a large package sent to Joggins coal mine during the summer. It is the intention of the Society to supply lumber camps with good reading matter, in the future, tho' not much has been done as yet. Many of the members send S School papers, and other good literature to families who otherwise would be poorly supplied with helpful reading. It is a matter to be regretted that there is no Band of Hope in connection with our temperance work here for we are convinced that the hope of the country lies with the young. While it has been recommended that the children of the various Sabbath Schools be urged to sign the Temperance Pledge, nothing has been done upon that line yet ....*

*Reading rooms. - This our first branch of work has been kept open every evening regularly throughout the year, and for about four months was open during the afternoons, as well, but finding the attendance too small to justify the extra expenditure, it was unanimously resolved to keep it open during the evening only. In regard to the results of carrying on the R. Room, we cannot say more than the attendance has*

*been fairly good during the year with a notable increase during the autumn. And surely those who avail themselves of this privilege of reading the high class literature there found cannot but have their thoughts elevated and we trust that some may thus be led to shun the intoxicating glass.*

.....

*We are told this country is not ready for Prohibition but the voters in Ontario, Manitoba, Prince Edward Island [and] most recently in Nova Scotia are sufficient to refute that assertion, and show that the country is anxious to have it .....* ■



The Temperance Bulletin. Published in Fredericton

# Archives-going at its best

I'VE BEEN VISITING archives since I was a young teen. Inspired by Tom Raddall's wonderful "Halifax, Warden of The North," I set off on a journey of discovery at The Public Archives of Nova Scotia. That first visit in search of photos of the Halifax Explosion was the beginning of a beautiful friendship that continues to this day.

Since those early days, I've visited archives in many cities. Among my favorite is The Billy Rose Theatre Collection at the Lincoln Centre. It was there, while researching a performance of *Julius Caesar* starring John Wilkes and Edwin Booth, that I came upon a box full of family correspondence focused on their growing concern over Johnny's "secessionist sympathies." Reading those fading letters brought the enigmatic lesser known members of the family into sharp relief and, in the end, led me to the heart of my play, *Tyrants*.

There's nothing quite like walking into a never before visited archive in search of an elusive document or recording. Sometimes you come up empty-handed, but more often than not, after putting yourself in the hands of a resident archivist, two remarkable things will happen—you'll find just what you're looking for and even more inspiring, you'll turn up something you never even thought to look for.

Last year I had the pleasure of both experiences during a treasure hunt within the hallowed halls of The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in Fredericton. Along with my collaborator Allen Cole, I had been commissioned to write a new musical on the unlikely topic of 'l'affaire Bricklin', one of the most contentious and compelling stories in the wonderfully checkered career of The Honourable Richard Hatfield. In the process of writing the script we had duti-

fully done our research: did interviews, read biographies, books, thesis papers and a wide range of magazine articles assembled by our patron Tim Xerxa. I'd also spent an afternoon in the New Brunswick Legislative Library and come away with another treasure trove and, of course plumbed the online audio and video collections at [www.archives.cbc.ca](http://www.archives.cbc.ca) and numerous websites devoted to the car and its charismatic creator, Malcolm Bricklin.

The truth be told, we'd scrounged up more than enough fact to fuel our romantic fantasy about falling in love with a car without ever setting foot in The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Much to my regret the very limited time we spent in Fredericton during the early developmental process had not been sufficient to explore this wonderful resource. However, we began the rehearsals for the show and when the inevitable need to rewrite, refine and clarify the script came into play, the Archives became an invaluable tool.

For the most part the questions that were coming up had to do with tone and interpretation. *The Bricklin* is, in many ways, an extended political cartoon – a fast-paced, broad strokes look at the story, but beneath the surface one still struggles for a core of authenticity – a clearer sense of the times and the characters that shaped them. This is an especially thorny issue for the actors confronted with the job of portraying characters well known to their audience. They search for a sense of the proper rhythms in speech patterns, an innate feel not only for the

*Paul Ledoux, co-creator of Bricklin the Musical, which debuted in Fredericton in the summer of 2010*



Submitted photo

way the person felt or thought, but how they moved. That said, no actor worth their salt wants to turn themselves into an impersonator. There's something richer to be found in capturing the essence of character and that extra something is often sacrificed when you go for a cosmetic verisimilitude. Still a crucial part of the process of building a character lies in research and, when possible, seeing and hearing the person is an invaluable part of the process.

Extraordinarily enough, until I placed myself in the hands of Denis Noel and his associates in the Sound and Moving Images Section of The Provincial Archives, we'd been able to come up with very little footage of Malcolm Bricklin, Premier Hatfield or their nemesis, MLA John Turnbull. I went to the Archives in search of a very specific resource; a copy of a "documentary" aired on CBC-TV at the height of



P1667-2

*Bricklin, ca. 1974, showing unique gull wing doors.*

the controversy. The film had caused its own scandal when it was revealed that the show was substantially financed by Bricklin Canada and was perceived in the press as little more than a promotional video for Malcolm Bricklin.

The show was a researcher's dream, full of long conversations with Bricklin and Hatfield that in numerous instances uncannily mirrored dialogue in the play. The CBC had a copy of the documentary but it could be viewed only by special arrangement in their Toronto headquarters, little help to actors in the middle of rehearsals in Fredericton. It was my hope that the Archives, with its extensive Bricklin related materials, might have a copy.

Eureka. I was in luck, but that was just the beginning of the precious materials that were laid out before me. Here was a TV interview with Hatfield where his equitable charm was cracking under the strain of cross-examination by the press. Here was the radio interview where Bricklin innocently revealed the unreported funding the company received during "The Bricklin Election" campaign. Here were a whole series of interviews with John Turnbull where he hammered away at the government in his distinctive, insistent, nasal whine. Alas, as Jason Chesworth, the actor playing Bricklin pointed out, there was no footage of our protagonists bursting into song and dance. But there was a wealth of detail and that extra special power that comes from experiencing things as they happened without the obscuring veils of time and interpretation.

After a couple of afternoons in the very pleasant company of the Sound and Moving Images team I'd assembled a collection of visual and auditory artifacts that in the end proved invaluable to me as a writer and to the production as it rolled into its last weeks of rehearsal. Archives-going at its best, thank you very much. ■

PAUL LEDOUX

# David Folster, 1937–2010

DAVID FOLSTER, journalist and author and member and supporter of the Associates, died suddenly and unexpectedly on September 16, 2010. He was an unheralded assistant to the Associates for a decade or more. He transformed the newsletter into a polished production introducing professional layout and design, writing (for each issue) the lead piece and the captions particularly important for the centerfold display of photos—his solution to the bilingual production. He made important suggestions on content and overall editing and format.

David's reflective writing style and attractive layout made the newsletter a welcome benefit of Associates' membership and an engaging vehicle for conveying news of the Associates and of the holdings and services of the Provincial Archives.

David's records reveal that he responded to requests from a number of volunteer organizations (including the Friends of the MacAdam Train Station



P1154-280

David Folster

and York-Sunbury Historical Society) to assist with their newsletters and promotional materials. We like to think that in the case of the Associates newsletter he assisted with considerable pleasure as it was an opportunity to bring to light documents, photos and stories of the New Brunswick he loved so dearly, and so delighted in promoting.

The Folster papers will be donated to the Provincial Archives. ■

## David Smith

DAVID SMITH, an Archives employee who worked in the Records Management Unit, died suddenly in May. He transferred to Archives in 2000. Previously he had worked in information technology with the Departments of Natural Resources and Transportation, and as Supervisor of Operations in the Data Centre. Dave was a records analyst whose interest and abilities in the area of information technology were of great benefit to the Archives. His untimely death has left a void in the RIM unit, and our sympathy goes to his family.

## Corinne Taylor

CORINNE TAYLOR retired from the Provincial Archives in July of this year after 35 years of employment with the Government of New Brunswick. She began work in information technology Operations at the provincial government's Data Centre and transferred to the Archives in 1996. At the Archives she worked in Public Service, Digital Preservation and Micrographics, and Government Archives units. Archives' staff members wish her all the best in her well-earned retirement. ■

# 2009–10 another successful year for the Associates of PANB

THE ASSOCIATES have had a successful year working on a number of initiatives. 2009–10 saw a continued effort to draw public interest toward the activities of the Associates of PANB through meetings, public lectures, fundraising and grant proposals.

In April, 2009, the Associates hosted the official launch in Saint John of a new database addition to the PANB website, containing the records of Brenan's Funeral Home. In September, the public attended a talk given by Associates' president Gwen Davies in Woodstock on the fascinating story of Henry More Smith—"the mysterious stranger"..."the lunar rogue"...a man who rivaled Houdini as an escape artist and magician and his nemesis Sheriff Walter Bates who organized a full-blown search for Smith in Carleton County in 1815. The Associates successfully secured an Arts & Culture grant from the City of Fredericton that was used toward an exhibit and dramatic presentation last summer on the famed children's writer and artist Juliana Horatia Ewing. The Associates were also successful in applications to the federal Young Canada Works in Heritage and Canada Summer Jobs programs which supported the hiring of two students to assist in reference services and conservation.

The Associates continued to publish the popular and informative newsletter *Silhouettes* and maintain a stream of funding through the sale of publications and specialized merchandise that relates to archival collections. As well they administer a conservation cooperative that provides services on a cost-recovery basis for museums, libraries and archives in the province and on a fee-for-service basis for the private sector.

The most recent public event hosted by the Associates was the annual general meeting, this year held in Miramichi at the Nordin Recreation Center. The Associates elected two new directors to the Board: Dr. Gail Campbell of Fredericton and Phillip Christie of St. Stephen. Gail is a professor of History at UNB, specializing in Canadian social and political history, 19th-century New Brunswick and Quantitative Methodology. Phillip is active in genealogy and local history and is a past member of the Charlotte county Archives board. Gwen Davies, Jocelyn Lebel, Frank Morehouse and Joan Pearce were elected for as continuing members.

The highlight of the annual general meeting was a public presentation by Dr. Gwen Davies entitled **The Swedes in Nordin, 1904–1920: A Little Told Story of the Miramichi**. In an entertaining and informative lecture and slide presentation, Dr. Davies talked about one of the little-known sides of early twentieth-century Miramichi history, the arrival, around 1904, of a group of Swedish families and young people in the Rosebank (Nordin) area to work at the former Kerr Mill then being operated by the Swedish Nordin family under the name, the Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company. They bore such names as Neilson, Hedman, Zetterlund, Erickson, Bjurstrom, Haggstrom, Hegback, Nordin, Johnson, Ander, and Lund. In 1905, the Post Office officially changed the name "Rosebank" to "Nordin" because there was already another "Rosebank" in New Brunswick, and because the bulk of the mail coming to the community was going to the Nordin-family mill. The Nordins also had side operations at Tide Head, Richibucto, and Rexton (including pro-



Barbara Macintosh, Miramichi Historical Society

*Gwen Davies, Associates President is a descendant of the Swedes who gave their name to Nordin, just outside of Newcastle, in the early 20<sup>th</sup> century. Here she holds a Christmas tablecloth embroidered by her great-grandmother, Alette (Grung) Nordin (1840–1928), wishing everyone "God Jul" ("Merry Christmas and Happy New Year"). The tablecloth is decorated with variations on the "julotme" (a Swedish Christmas gnome who is a Father Christmas figure).*

viding electricity to Rexton). One of the Swedes, Josef Ander, began the Canadian Gear Works in Newcastle in 1913 and records of this operation reveal that he had plans for a New Brunswick automobile.

Dr. Davies is the granddaughter of O. W. Nordin, who, as the original manager of the Swedish-Canadian Lumber Company, urged Swedish settlers to come to the area. Using pictures of Nordin in the 1904–1920 period that she obtained from family in Sweden, she delighted an audience of about 60 people and made contacts with residents who have stories and mementoes of the Swedes in Nordin.

The Associates continues its efforts to support the provincial Archives and is currently conducting a membership blitz. ■

## Selected Recent Acquisitions

### Government Records

- RS154 Queens County Council Records.** Queens County marriage register, volume B. 1861–1878. .1m.
- RS652 Records of the Royal Visits.** Press kit for the Queen Mother's visit. 1967. .1 m.
- RS617 Tourism Promotions and Marketing Branch.** Map of the City of Moncton and suburbs. Includes advertisements and inset photos of significant buildings. Published by W.J. Edington and printed by The Times Printing Co. 1938.
- RS857 Business New Brunswick Administration Records.** Records concerning the closure of C.F.B. Chatham and the proposed re-use of the Base (Miramichi Sky Park); and on the immigrant investment program in NB businesses. 1994–1997. .9 m.
- RS319 Livestock and Dairy Branch Records.** Ice Cream Manufacturer's Association minutes; Milk and Cream Testers minutes; NB Dairy Princess records; creamery and cheese reports, and milk dealers report. 1923–1965. .4m.
- RS127 Board of Management Administration Records.** Reports and background material on a province-wide Ministerial tour titled "Fredericton Wants to Know More." Files re important issues raised during tour and illustrate the complexity of sending Cabinet Ministers across the province. 1977–1979. .2m.
- RS1104 New Brunswick Institute of Technology.** Administrative files and student records. 1961–1973. 5.4 m.
- RS1103 St. Joseph's Hospital Records.** History of St. Joseph's Hospital "75 Years of Caring" and Saint Joseph Hospital Year Books (1962, 1965–1967, 1969, 1970). .2 m.
- RS979 New Brunswick Arts Board Records.** Includes information on provincial arts organizations and bodies, and biographies of New Brunswick artists. 1990–2009. 6 m.

## New Finding Aids

### Government Records

- RS750 Edmundston Judicial District Probate Court Records, 1984–1996.** (Revised) Records for 1993–1996 added.
- RS1104 New Brunswick Institute of Technology, 1961–1973.** (New) Series comprises 13 sub-series, including entrance exams, workshops, financial documents, curriculum development, summer school courses, etc.
- RS661 Teacher Certification Records, 1940–1970.** Correspondence.

### Private Sector Records

- MC2107 Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley family fonds** (92cm textual, 25 photos, 1840, 1855–1950s, 1975) Documents the political career of New Brunswick Father of Confederation, federal Cabinet Minister, and NB Lieutenant-Governor Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, primarily for 1856 to 1867, with a few records from the latter years of his career (1874–1896) and a few personal items. Samuel Leonard Tilley (1808–1896) druggist, businessman, politician. Prominent in the temperance movement as an elected official he supported legislation that promoted prohibition of intoxicating liquor. Provincial secretary in Premier Charles Fisher's administration. Attended both the Charlottetown and Québec conferences in 1864 where union of the Canadas and the Maritime Provinces was discussed. Defeated in February 1865 election over the issue of confederation, but returned to power in the May 1866 election. In July 1866, he was among the Maritime delegates to the final confederation conference in London, England. Following confederation, Tilley headed the Customs Department in the Sir John A. Macdonald federal government and sat on Treasury Board; served as minister of finance, 1872–1873 and 1878–1885; and served two terms as NB's Lieutenant Governor from 1873 to 1878 and 1885–1893. In 1843 Samuel Leonard Tilley married Julia Ann Hanford, fathering 8 children. After her death in 1862 Tilley married Alice Starr Chipman in 1867. They had 2 sons, the eldest, Leonard Percy DeWolfe (1870–1947), entered politics, serving briefly as Premier of NB. Tilley died in 1896 in Saint John; Lady Tilley in 1921.
- MS239 Amasa Coy fonds** (45 cm of textual records, maps and photos; 1796–1913, predominant 1808–1898) Documents the business, legal, and personal activities of Amasa Coy, Sr. and members of his family, notably, his sister, Mary (Coy) Bradley, his daughter, Sarah P. (Coy) Smith, and his sons, Dr. Amasa P. Coy, John S. Coy and Asa Coy and his wife, Mary Ann. While correspondence makes up the bulk of these records, the fonds also include Mary Coy Bradley's manuscript recollection of her conversion to Methodism and spiritual walk (1804). Amasa Coy was born in 1757 in Connecticut and in 1863 moved with his family (including 10 siblings) to Maugerville and later to the Gagetown area. He married twice, in 1797, to Elizabeth Holly with whom he had 3 children, Asa, Sarah P. and Rebecca Bunnell, and after her death to Mary Spafford Barker

Smith, with whom he had two sons, Dr. Amasa P. Coy and John S. Coy. Amasa Coy, Sr. associated with the local Congregational church and was involved in moving the meeting house at Maugerville to Sheffield in 1789; later, he associated with followers of New Light evangelist Henry Alline, at Waterborough and Gagetown and about 1797, he moved to Queensbury Parish, York County, where he helped organize the Calvinist Baptist church at Prince William. Eventually, Amasa Coy moved to Fredericton, where he established a store on Queen Street. He was also involved with the founding of the Fredericton Baptist Church in 1814, and he served as a Deacon until 1830. Amasa and his son, Asa, were two of the founders of the Central Bank of New Brunswick, in 1834; Amasa Coy was named the first president of the Bank of Fredericton in 1836. In some of Amasa Coy's business dealings, he worked in partnership with his son, Asa. Amasa Coy died on 18 July 1838 in Fredericton. Asa Coy married Mary Ann Ring (1805–1884) in 1825, and they had 9 children. Asa was an adherent of the Baptist faith and served as a Deacon of the Fredericton Baptist Church from 1830–1874. He was a member of the Sons of Temperance and he travelled to several cities in North America to attend meetings and conferences. Coy's activities brought him into contact with a number of prominent men, including Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley, William B. Kinnear, the Hon. William Henry Steeves, the Rev. I. E. Bill, the Rev. George Seely, and the Hon. A. McL. Seely whose letters to Coy are included in this fonds. Asa Coy was employed in several capacities: Commissioner of the Fredericton almshouse, 1848–1850; Commissioner of Crown Debts and magistrate for York County until 1854 when he moved to Saint John for a year; clerk/secretary to the Board of Works from 1855 for about 20 years. His wife, Mary Ann remained in Saint John for three years, taking in boarders to make ends meet and writing frequently to her husband. Asa Coy died at Fredericton in 1874; Mary Ann Coy at Beechmont, Fredericton, in 1884.

## Sound, film and video records

- RS 1075 Records of the Office of Premier Shawn Graham.** Video and audio records of NB singers, composers and musicians; tourism materials; various New Brunswick material. 2006–2010. 26 items.
- RS806 Records of the Minister of Tourism, Recreation and Heritage.** Audio discs, music of NB, songs about NB. 1968–1989.
- RS733 Municipal Records, Chatham.** Vinyl records. Chatham Pioneer Days. 1915–1990.
- RS1006 Department of Intergovernmental Affairs.** Video recordings of conferences, commissions, forums, speeches, programs, 1981–2000. 138 items.
- MC1305 CHSJ-Canwest Global TV fonds** (addition). Video recordings of NB sports. 1970s–2000s. 264 cassettes.
- MC3469 Marysville Heritage Committee fonds.** Audio interviews with current and former distinguished Marysville residents. 2009–2010. 6 items.
- MC3577 Dale S. Carle fonds.** Audio discs, NB musicians and their creations. 1951.
- MC1372 Muriel McQueen fonds.** Speech of W. L. MacKenzie King. 1948.
- MC3380 Jack Fenety fonds.** Audio records, NB music, introduction of sales tax in NB. 1940s–1990s.
- MC3357 Festival Acadien de Caraquet, Donat Lacroix et la Chorale du Poisson fonds.** Vinyl recordings. 1984.
- MC289 Kindness Club fonds.** Films, radio broadcasts of speeches and interviews, including interviews with Aida Flemming, founder of the Kindness Club. 10 - 16mm films, 36 audio recordings. 1963.
- MC3130 Harvey, Pridham and Atkinson Families fonds.** Audio and video recordings and 16mm films, Fredericton High School Reunions 1945 & 1946; Smoky Mokes; the Atkinson family. 20 items. 1945–1967.
- MC3513 Bernie Mahoney fonds.** Video recordings. Father Broderick's family films; scenes of Miramichi area and other places in New Brunswick, 1930s, 1970s–80s. 19 items.
- MC3504 Franklin Cardy fonds.** Audio and video recordings; Franklin Cardy family films including footage of 1980 Fredericton flood. 1971–1986. 9 items.

## Additions to Archives' Website

- Birth, Marriage records.** 483,292 digitized images of original birth and marriage records.
- New Brunswick Irish Portal:** exhibits, and databases for Saint John Almshouse Records, Brenan Funeral Home Records; Fitzwilliam Estate Emigration Books 1847–1856; Immigration Administration Records, Selected Immigrant Letters, Newspaper articles, Passenger Lists, Teachers Petitions; Irish Immigrants in the New Brunswick Census of 1851 and 1861. ■



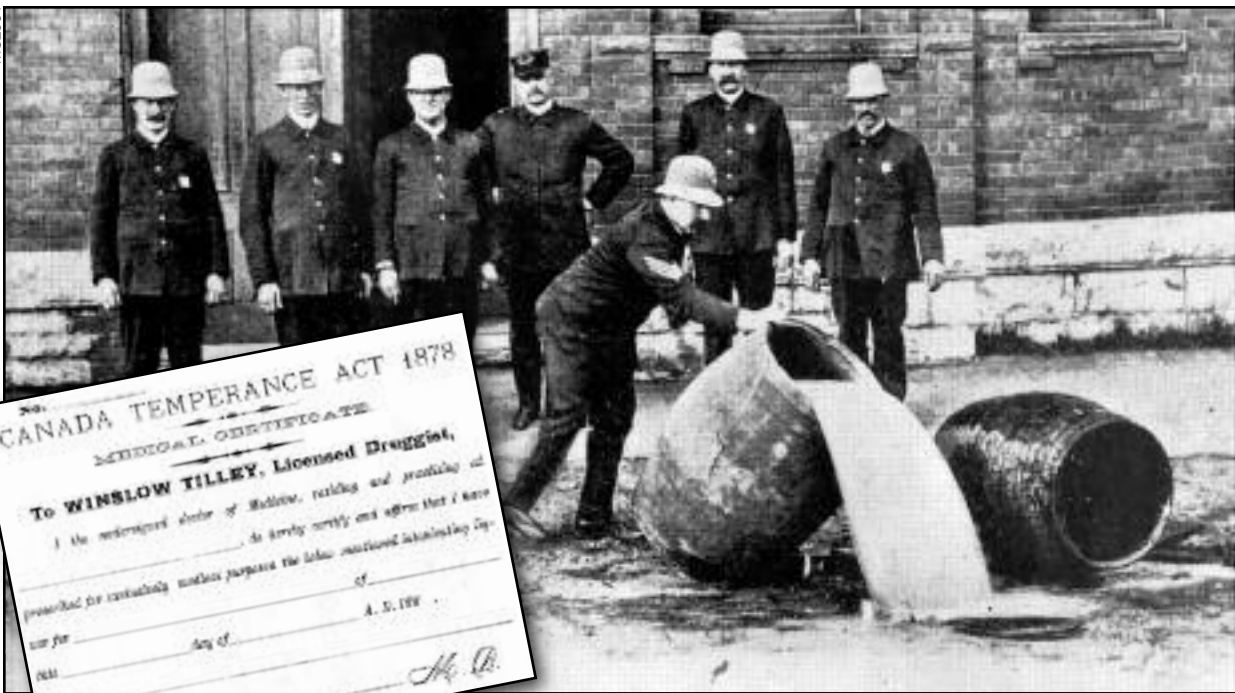
# The Temperance Movement in New Brunswick

SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY entered public life in 1848 when his strong temperance advocacy led to his election to Saint John municipal government. Two years later he was elected to the provincial legislature and in 1855 introduced a bill to prohibit liquor. By then, he headed the Sons of Temperance, first established here in 1847. Tilley found the Act and himself under continuous assault. Prohibition sharply divided New Brunswick. The legislature dissolved in 1856 opening an election between the “smashers” under Tilley and the “rummies,” who opposed prohibition. The rummies won and prohibition was overturned. An oral history with Tilley’s great-grand daughter repeats an oft-told tale: to accommodate a visit of Sir John A. Macdonald (and his fondness for drink), yet uphold his temperance pledge, Tilley added a room to his home in Saint John. Tilley’s passion became politics: he was Premier, a Father of Confederation, and twice Lt. Gov. ♦ Minutes of the Quarterly Meeting of the Canterbury Circuit lists pledges taken at California Settlement on 26 April 1883 after a temperance sermon preached by the Circuit Superintendent. Members of temperance organizations pledged not to “make, buy, sell or use as a beverage any Spirituous or Malt Liquors, Wine or Cider.” If they violated the pledge or if their fees were in arrears, they would be suspended or expelled. ♦ Temperance Union, Doaktown, ca. 1910. ♦ Police in Moncton enforcing the Canada Temperance Act, enacted by the Parliament of Canada in 1878 providing for municipalities to opt-in to prohibition by plebiscite. ♦ During prohibition doctors were permitted to prescribe liquor for medicinal use. Gagetown Druggist Winslow Tilley printed forms for the purpose. ♦ Members of Norton Temperance Lodge, ca. 1898.



# Le mouvement de la tempérance au Nouveau-Brunswick

SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY est entré en politique en 1848 lorsque sa croisade en faveur de la tempérance lui a valu d’être élu au conseil municipal de Saint John. Deux ans plus tard, il a été élu à l’Assemblée législative du Nouveau-Brunswick, et en 1855, il a présenté un projet de loi visant à interdire les boissons alcoolisées. À l’époque, il dirigeait le groupe Sons of Temperance, établi dans la province depuis 1847. M. Tilley et sa loi s’attirèrent la foudre de bien des gens, car au Nouveau-Brunswick, l’opinion publique sur la prohibition était fortement divisée. La dissolution de l’Assemblée législative en 1856 a donné lieu à des élections entre les *smashers* de Tilley et les *rummies*, qui s’opposaient à la prohibition. Les *rummies* ont remporté la victoire et ainsi écrasé le mouvement de la prohibition. Une histoire orale transmise par l’arrière-petite-fille de M. Tilley nous parle d’un récit souvent raconté : pour satisfaire les besoins de Sir John A. Macdonald (et son penchant pour l’alcool), tout en honorant son engagement envers la tempérance, M. Tilley ajouta une pièce à sa maison de Saint John. La politique devient sa passion : il a été premier ministre provincial, père de la Confédération, et lieutenant-gouverneur à deux reprises. ♦ Un procès-verbal de la réunion trimestrielle de la circonscription ecclésiastique de Canterbury comporte une liste d’engagements pris à California Settlement le 26 avril 1883 à la suite d’un sermon sur la tempérance prononcé par le surintendant de la circonscription. Des membres de groupes en faveur de la tempérance se sont engagés à ne pas « fabriquer, acheter, vendre ni utiliser comme boisson aucun spiritueux, liqueur de malt, vin ni cidre ». Ceux qui ne tenaient pas leur promesse ou ne payaient pas leurs droits à temps étaient suspendus ou expulsés du groupe. ♦ Temperance Union, Doaktown, vers 1910. ♦ Policiers de Moncton assurant l’application de la *Loi de tempérance du Canada*, adoptée par le Parlement canadien en 1878 et qui permettait aux municipalités, par référendum, de devenir prohibitionnistes. ♦ À l’époque de la prohibition, les médecins étaient autorisés à prescrire les boissons alcoolisées comme traitement médical. Winslow Tilley, pharmacien de Gagetown, a imprimé les formulaires à cette fin. ♦ Membres du Norton Temperance Lodge, vers 1898.



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