

# Silhouettes

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Number 33

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

## Nameless faces and unknown places —the story of the Miller family negatives



P 671-20-2

*John "Jack" W. Miller with his camera on the John C. Miller family home porch, 1890s*

**M**ANY treasures which would be welcome in an Archives meet an uncertain end; separated from their context and stories many historic records are lost. A recent photographic acquisition at the Archives was saved from such circumstances. 1038 glass plate and nitrate negatives were auctioned off at the Crocker estate sale in Miramichi and but for the observation of a representative of Miramichi Boat Tours these important records of life and business in the area could have been lost to New Brunswickers. Despite collecting years of dust and suffering damage and separation from their origins the negatives significant content was recognised and they were brought to the Archives where, as the physical restoration began, the history of the images was also uncovered.

Initially believed to document the successful Crocker family these unidentified images instead proved through a process of research, cross comparison and investigation, to record the family and business life of the Millers, another influential Miramichi area family. Their patented process for extracting tannin from hemlock bark for use in the tanning of leather was critical in meeting the demands of a burgeoning European market. The family-operated business was started by James Miller and his son John C. Miller and the majority of



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photographs were taken by John's son John "Jack" W. Miller, who also ran the company.

Originally from Kilbride, Scotland, James was a general merchant in that town until 1856 when he moved with his family to Quebec and he patented his process. John joined his father and other family members, including his brother James Jr., as shareholders in the business of J.J. Miller Tanning and Extract Co. and while James Sr. and Jr. established factories at Upton and Durham, Quebec, John and his wife Eliza, established their family and a branch of the business in Derby, New Brunswick, building a plant there in 1869 due to the presence of large hemlock stands.

Business boomed and the company entered into contracts with most of the large lumbermen in Northumberland and Kent counties to give the company the right to peel the bark from trees on lands which lumbermen held or leased from the Government. In the 1870s the tannin extract was sent to places such as London, Liverpool and Antwerp. By 1880 J&J Miller Co. underwent some changes as James Sr. and Jr. stepped



*Men stripping hemlock bark bound for the Miller's tannin factory, c. 1900. Those employed to do this job were referred to as "spudders", as they used an iron bar called a spud to complete the task.*

down from the company, handing their responsibilities and shares over to previous partners in the business, John C. Miller, John W. Miller, Charles Alexander Duff Miller and David Elder Miller. The timing seems wise as James Sr. died within the year.

The family business was expanding and as demand for product increased, plants were also established in Slovenia (in Austria-Hungary) and in Turkey. In 1886 the company was once again re-organised, becoming Miller's Tanning Extract Company, Ltd. John C. Miller was now the head of the company, but he continued to reside in Derby and the business required a headquarters in the heart of the market. For some time Charles Alexander Duff Miller and David Elder Miller had been resident in England on behalf of the company. Now they became managing directors and no doubt worked out of the company's head office which was located in the leather district of London. By this stage the company had depots in London, Liverpool, Glasgow, Havre, Marseilles, Genoa, Antwerp, Hamburg, St. Petersburg, and Boston.



*John "Jack" W. Miller's Queen Anne style home on Pleasant Street, Newcastle, c. 1903. This was the first home in the Miramichi region to have electricity and was later purchased by the prominent Creaghan family.*

John Miller's son, Jack, was heavily involved in the family business and held a large number of shares in the company. It seems he was involved in the plant's dealings in England for some time, but by the 1890s he must have returned. He made a good marriage to Maude Crocker of Jamaica Plains, Boston and in 1903 a new Queen Anne style home was built for them on Pleasant Street, Newcastle. Jack then worked from there for the Millerton plant. He was not the only member of the family to share in the success of the business. As we have seen other Miller's had been involved almost from the start, with shareholding family members at work in London and the United States. However, the company's good prospects created a marked rising in the exodus of various relations from their former homes to the Millerton area, where they either took on roles in the New Brunswick factories, worked

abroad for the company or began their own businesses to contribute to the local economy.

John C. Miller's brother and former partner, James Jr., came to New Brunswick after his 1880 "retirement" from the company. He managed a plant in Mortimer, Kent County and then a plant in Jeanette, Pennsylvania. In 1894 he went into business with his son, also James, the owner of a foundry and machine shop in Chatham that he had purchased from Thomas F. Gillespie.

Thomas Miller, his wife Anna Christie and their family arrived from Ontario in 1869, the early days of the company. Their son Thomas Christie Miller was put in charge of J&J Miller's affairs shipping hemlock bark from Rogersville for the company and managed the Slovenia factory in Austria-Hungary, where he lived after his marriage. In 1898 he returned to Millerton to operate a dry

goods store with branches in Red Bank and Blackville. T.C. Miller's sons George and John J. Miller were also businessmen, with George connected to the tannin extract company and John J. trading in roofing, paints, and manufacturing.

The international reach of the extract company and the extent of the Miller family's involvement are revealed in a series of photographs taken during a trip to Europe. Images taken on this trip abroad include scenes of Dinant, Belgium, a town which was renowned for its leather tanning activity at the time as well as scenes of river travel in Belgium, and scenes from Austria. One of these images provided a vital clue as to the collections origins. A photograph of the grave of Walter Cumming Miller appears amongst the European series of photographs. Walter Cumming Miller, a cousin of John Miller's, served the company by running the plant in Mortimore,





John C. Miller with an early telephone transmitter and receiver. Being the first to have a phone on the Miramichi Miller later rented out 8 sets in a scheme with Mr. Robert R. Call. They also installed a seven mile long private telephone line between Newcastle and Millerton, with connections to their homes, businesses and the Newcastle Railway Station.

Kent County for some time. He later assisted in England and was eventually stationed in Slavonia, Austria where he died in June 1894 while acting as manager of the families extract factory there. The *Review* of Kent County, New Brunswick announced his funeral as taking place in Zupanja, Slavonia, and it was there that John's son Jack Miller took a photo of Walter's grave while on a European business trip with his wife Maude.

The Miller family in Miramichi became connected with other entrepreneurial innovations. John C. Miller's business success allowed him to establish new ventures and he gained influence in the area. He hob-nobbed with Premier Lemuel J. Tweedie and joined forces with Robert R. Call, a well to do business man, to form a steam ferry service on the Miramichi River. The two entrepreneurs also installed eight telephone sets from

Bell Telephone Company of Canada and seven miles of private telephone line between Newcastle and Derby with connections to their homes, businesses and the Newcastle Railway station. Miller acted as Director and Call as President of the Northern and Western Railway Company. Miller and Call's partnership also led to the establishment of *The Miramichi Globe*.

Miller's community spirit was also reflected in his life's work. He was paramount in arranging regattas on the Miramichi and founded the Miramichi Yacht Club. As the proud owner of the Kilbride he attended and won many regattas until about 1913. He also sat on the committee for the erection of Grace Presbyterian Church in 1894. A family of many firsts, the Miller's not only brought ferries, phones and regattas to the area, but also debuted the first automobile in

all of New Brunswick in 1899. By 1905 only fourteen cars were registered in the province, and at that time two of them belonged to John Miller. The extensive community influence the Miller family made in Derby was reflected in the community's name being changed to Millerton, as from 1880-1895 John Miller acted as postmaster.

The Miller families' legacy in business, entrepreneurship and the Miramichi community are testified to by these images. These negatives were once the record of a family's success and their community's achievements and it is as a result of the conservation work and research done by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick staff that these images can once again stand as a demonstration of the prosperous businesses and communities of New Brunswick's past. ■

JULIA THOMPSON

# “All in the Family” business

WHEN the Read family purchased a stone quarry at Stonehaven, Gloucester County, in 1856 they were on their way to operating the most important grindstone quarry in the last 100 years of the industry. Joseph Read first began quarrying grindstones in 1810 when he leased a section of shoreline at Minudie, Nova Scotia from Amos Seaman who was also in the business. In 1824 his son, Joseph, Jr., expanded the business, opening a stone yard for grading, distributing, and selling grindstones at Boston, and Joseph Read, Sr. entered into partnership with John T. Seaman company extending operations to the Nova Scotia points of Rockport, Dover, and Beaumont.

By 1900 the company had moved its base of operations to Sackville, NB and was now producing building stone and pulp stone along with grindstones. In 1908, the business was incorporated under the name Read Stone Co. Ltd., at which time the quarries and businesses of Joseph Read, of Stonehaven, and Henry C. Read, of Sackville, were consolidated. Announcing the incorporation, The Read Stone Co. Ltd. insisted that little had changed. Henry C. Read continued to have authority for the business connected with the Sackville office and quarries at Wood Point and Rockport. His sons, Gordon and Herbert W. (the 4th generation of quarrying Reads) had shared authority to conduct the business of the Stonehaven office and quarry. The company's business interests extended from New Brunswick to Montréal with interests in West Virginia and Ohio managed by F. H. Sattes of West Virginia. In 1908, Henry C. Read was elected President of Read Stone, with Gordon as treasurer and Herbert W. as Secretary. Demand for stone dropped as technology changed and Herbert W. Read closed the quarries at Stonehaven in 1930 but

continued to sell stone until the company's letters patent were surrendered in 1954. Hebert W.'s son, Herbert C., was the 5th generation in the business. He continued operation of the Marshland Inn, a conversion of the family's Sackville home in 1935.

Entries in the 1912 diary of Henry C. Read, kept in the first year of his marriage, mix personal and business activities. As Secretary of the Read Stone Co. Ltd. from 1908 he had charge of the minutes of meetings of shareholders and directors and of stock and transfer books.

- 16 JANUARY Snowing. Arrived Bathurst at noon. Went to Court House.
- 17 JANUARY Fine. Left for Stonehaven -- saw [Boucher]. He, Wilfrid Daley & Len Hickman passed exams for stationary engineer.
- 20 JAN (Saturday) Cold & clear. Annie & I drove Bathurst after dinner. Spent evening at Eatons. Left on 33 for Montreal.
- 24 JAN (Wed.) Fine. Went to [Can. Soc.] lunch. Saw Holyat, McKenzie, Stead, Jewitt that I knew. On to Jim Cameron's to dinner & then to Can. Soc. Reception.
- 25 JAN (Thurs.) Fine. Went on Can. Soc. Trip to Angus Shops. Then to Cops in evening.
- 26 JAN (Fri) Fine. Downtown in morning. To Bennett [Riche] in afternoon with Annie.
- 27 JAN Fine. On to [Larivier & Leutch] Outremont reservoir job. Mr Larivier & Mr. Tannehill, foreman with Mr. Labell of C. Rand Co. To McDonald in afternoon & to arena in evening.
- 29 JANUARY (Mon) Snowy. Ordered lights 60.75. Saw Brown of McGill. Dr. P. out to Peter Lyall's plant with Roy. Mr. Illingsworth, super. Saw Russian Dancers in evening.
- 31 JAN (Wed) Fine. Arrived Bathurst too late for Caraqueet train. Drove to Stonehaven. Burt Doncaster finished plastering house on Saturday.
- 20 FEB (Tues) Snowy. Father went to Monton at noon. Arrive at Mrs. Steadman's bridge. Gordon & I drove to the two found-



A Read's Stone Quarry Grindstone advertisement, c. 1920.

- ries. Gordon's ledger balanced up fine.
- 21 FEB (Wed) Rainy. Gordon & I drove to the experimental farm & to the Mar. Gypsum Co. at Nappan.
- 2 MAR Fine. Came Stonehaven.
- 3 MAR (Sun) Worked taking stock.
- 4 MAR Fine. Taking stock. Finished laying new floors in house.
- 13 MAR Fine. Date of annual meeting -- postponed to 14th. Went to Mrs. Davis auction & bought a [truck] \$29.00 ch. From H.C.R.
- 14 MAR Windy. Annual meeting in afternoon. No dividend declared but company in sound condition.
- 5 APRIL Storm. 1st Anniversary of our marriage. Maud Ritchie & Mary Comeau here to tea.
- 7 APRIL (Sunday) Fine. 25 years old. Lanced Clyde Dempsey's hand. Annie gave me [lance] & thermometer.
- 29 APRIL -- Fine. Men started in quarry. Finishing shed for tools.
- 1 JUNE Stormy. No work at Quarry.
- 27 JUNE Fine. Loading cars for Ottawa & Quebec. Robert came in afternoon.
- 14 AUG Last stone from old quarry.
- 21 AUG (Wed) First [shot] -- new Quarry.
- 3 SEPT (tues) - Crescendo loaded for New Haven.
- 13 SEPT (Fri) Pay day.
- 16 SEPT Schn. "Sarah A. Townsend" came in with coal.
- 21 Sept Coal unloaded at noon.
- 24 SEPT (Tues) Fine -- cars for Lombard & Stair Mfg. Co. loaded. ■

TWILA BUTTIMER



# Acadian resources coming to Archives website

THE Provincial Archives with assistance from the Associates has undertaken a project to bring sources for Acadian history and genealogy to the web. The records are the research of Mgr. Donat Robichaud.

Mgr. Robichaud was born in Shippagan in 1925 and served as a priest at various parishes in north eastern New Brunswick. He had a strong interest in Acadian and local history and devoted much of his life to researching and writing. He is the author of numerous books including Family histories (*La généalogie des Robichaud*) and local histories (*Histoire du Grand-Shippagan, Histoire de Paquetville, Histoire de Beresford*). He was one of the founders of La Société historique Nicolas-Denys and long-

time editor of the Société's publication, *Les cahiers de la SHND*, to which he contributed many articles. He was made an honorary citizen of his birth town and he received an honorary doctorate in History Université de Moncton in 1991. He died in 2009.

The records to be mounted on the web include approximately 13,000 excerpts from the newspaper *L'Évangéline* containing biographical, genealogical and historical data. They date between 1889 and 1957 and constitute an enormous corpus of information on local and regional history of the northern Acadian part of the province. The database being developed will allow searches to be conducted via three indexes: place names (1,081 names), name of persons (over

13,000 unique names) and by subjects. A full text search option will also be available.

More than 10,400 records consisting of genealogical and historical information of families that settled in northern New Brunswick will also be presented as a separate component. This is information gathered by Mgr. Robichaud as part of on-going research for the preparation of his numerous books and articles, taken from various sources such as newspapers, archival records and interviews with family members. The information will be presented in a PDF format document with each family name in alphabetical order and an index to facilitate access to the records. ■

great pride or interest in the material or spent time creating or collecting the material and therefore it might have some significance; or they haven't a clue what it is but just can't bring themselves to be the one who throws it out. Either situation results in a happy ending. Unfortunately we don't know how often this realization does not happen or circumstances prevent an archival intervention, but thinking about those lost opportunities only keep archivists up at night. A common acquisition situation is PANB being called in to assist people settling an estate or to view material before a property is sold. Time is often of the essence in such situations and archives need to be understanding but also responsive to short notice and quick turnaround.

One type of acquisition now becoming more prevalent and directly related to demographics and trends is the archiving

of family history collections. In the 1960s and 1970s the first significant wave of family historians began their painstaking work. A half century later these people or their families are looking to share the

*Some items are obvious family treasures, things cherished for decades or generations, while some are archival gold.*

result of a lifetime of research. In just the past month three approaches to the Provincial Archives have concerned such collections. They have come from various points in North America and present challenges. Such records can be voluminous and to be truly useable by others require organization, organization that

may involve a matrix of lineage connections across time and continents. Having such holdings at the Provincial Archives will greatly benefit many researchers in the future but the content can be among the most difficult to convey to users in a finding aid. Like any body of information, the creator is intimately knowledgeable about the content and relationships among various files. As a result, they may not have had the need to document those relationships and if the creator is not available to answer the questions that arise, untangling the threads for hundreds of genealogical connections is a monumental task. At the same time it is heartening to see people, who have used archives for many years, see the importance of placing their records in an archives so the wealth of knowledge they have assembled is available to future generations. ■

FRED FARRELL

## Acquisition in the 21<sup>st</sup> century

DEMOGRAPHICS impact everything in society today—baby boomers retiring, school enrollments dropping, nursing home beds. The particular characteristics of the current demographic shift are impacting archives on a daily basis. Two immutable forces are converging, a rise in the average age of the population of the province and the retirement of people, who in the 1960s and 1970s, or even decades earlier, ventured beyond NB borders. So how does this affect archives? Both groups are facing the question of what to do with all of their “stuff” and this does not just refer to furniture, appliances and

knickknacks. Such categories of worldly possessions can be time-consuming to dispose of but don't carry the same emotional attachment as family photos, correspondence, and other items that record their various stages of life and accomplishments. In addition, a significant segment of this population faces such decisions not only about their own life's compendium but that of their forbearers. They are the hoarder, protector, inheritor or just the last one standing with the residue of their family's documentary heritage. Some items are obvious family treasures, things cherished for decades or generations, while some are archival gold. One of the most complex duties for archivists

is determining the differences in these categories and relating that to potential donors.

Currently many people are taking a pro-active approach and making sure provisions are made for this sort of material because they have concluded there is no one else in the family in a position to maintain it and preemptive steps are necessary to ensure its survival. In instances where no plan is in place, if history is to be preserved, someone involved with the disposition of the estate needs to recognize that the material is important and action is required. Often this insight may be nothing more than the concept that a parent or grandparent had taken

## Tribute to a volunteer

ARCHIVES depend on continuity and volunteer continuity is an especially important resource. John Corey's connection to the Provincial Archives goes back nearly 40 years to when he curated the first major photo exhibit done by the archives, Fredericton: The Early Years. John has been a source of support, encouragement, ideas, and leads ever since. His interest in the history of Havelock has brought many interesting and informative photographs to the Archives' holdings and he has made many people in the southeast corner of

the province and beyond aware of the Provincial Archives and what it does. For several years John was a board member of the Associates and spurred us toward more outreach activities. One of the most successful outreach events sponsored by the Associates was organized by John; a film night held in Havelock in 2003 was a standing room only crowd pleaser. Despite retiring from the Associates Board several years ago, John continues to bring information to our attention about auctions and through his extensive circle of contacts links us to people with prospective acquisitions.



John Corey at the launch of “Where is Home? New Brunswick Communities Past and Present”, November 2008.

The Provincial Archives and the heritage field in general in the province have benefited from John Corey's life-long commitment to preserving and disseminating New Brunswick's rich past. ■

## New Finding Aids

**RS138 Jordan Memorial Sanatorium Records.** (Revised.) Added records covering birth dates for the years 1908 to 1911 inclusive. The last revision reflected patient birth dates prior to 1908.

**RS141 Vital Statistics Records.** (Revised.) Added Births and Late Registrations of Birth; 1916; Marriages 1961; Deaths 1961.

**RS1108 New Brunswick Energy Commission Records.** (New.) A. Final Report; B. Publications; C. Minister of Energy Briefing Notes; D. General Submissions; E. Public Session Submissions; F. Completed Public Session Surveys; G. Individual and Group Comments; H. NB Power Responses to Information Requests. 2010-2011.

## Selected Recent Acquisitions

### Government Records

**RS103 Expropriations Advisory Board Records;** 2003-2006. (4.0m)

**RS145 Department of Municipalities and Housing.** Municipalities Act Review Advisory Committee report; 1994-1999. (.2m)

**RS617 Department of Tourism: Promotions and Marketing Branch.** VIC (Visitor Information Centres) and training programs, designated Wildlife Areas, Provincial Parks operating files, specific tourism sites/attractions, and Marketing Services for tourism publications; 2002-2003. (.8m)

**RS288 Records of Westmorland County Schools** (pre-1967). Minute Book: Annual School meetings and Financial records, 1899-1960. Microfilmed.

**RS626 Department of Transportation.** Saint John Harbour Bridge: "The Harbour Bridge Story"; photo album; framed photograph; minutes of the Board of the Bridge Authority, expropriation and construction files; 1963-1998. (1.6m) Establishment of the Integrated Mobile Radio Service; 1983-1990. (.2m)

**RS741 Office of Protocol.** Visits to NB by dignitaries. Funeral of Louis Robichaud; 1998-2005. (.2m)

**RS814 School Attendance Registers.** Irishtown School District #7 Registers of Attendance, 1942-1959. Microfilmed.

**RS844 Communications New Brunswick Records.** News releases, 2009. (Electronic records.)

**RS857 Business New Brunswick Administration Records.** Company files; 1975-2003. (3.4m)

**RS1012 New Brunswick Industrial Finance Board Records.** H.C. Atkinson's files as Vice-Chair, Industrial Finance Board; 1969-1974. (1.6m)

### Private Sector Records

**MC3655 Grandmother's Story** (c.1880) (1 legal sized leaf, handwritten). Reminiscences of Mary Barber Fisher (1749-1841) as recounted by Georgianna Fisher (1822-1897), her granddaughter, describing circumstances in Fredericton when the Loyalist family arrived in October 1783. Georgianna Fisher was likely the daughter of Sarah Fisher, youngest daughter of Lewis and Mary Barber Fisher, whose son Peter Fisher was NB's first historian.

**MC3615 Moncton YWCA fonds** (1920-2000's) (45cm) Minutes, financial records, news clippings, photos from date of establishment in Moncton record program of assistance to women moving to or traveling through the city and others.

**MC3619 Holman family fonds** (1825-1957; predominant 1825-1930) (26 cm of textual records, 24 sketches/ drawings by Louis A. Holman, 24 b&w and sepia photographs, 5 published illustrations). Records of descendants of three sons of James and Jane (Hobling) Holman, of Devon, England, Samuel, James, and Richard who emigrated to New Brunswick in the early 19th century. Relate primarily to James L. Holman (1827-1877) and his wife, Ada (Longmaid) Holman (1835-1923) of Saint John and PEI, son of James and Sarah Laidley (Chadbourne) Holman and their children. Genealogies, family correspondence including 2 letters dated 1828 from J. Tinson to James Holman Sr. concerning the Baptist Church in Saint John; 170 letters to Louis A. Holman of Saint John and Boston from family; cashbook, 1833-1838 and 1859-1861 for James L. Holman's shipping business at Saint John and later PEI; a few records of Robert Tinson Holman of Summerside and his family

**MC3613 Violet Gillett Scrapbook** (1968) (4.5cm). Concerns artist Violet Gillett's trip to the Canadian embassy in Washington, October - November 1968 and the career of Edgar Ritchie, Canadian ambassador at the time, who was a native of Andover, NB where Gillett made her home. Several of Gillett's paintings hang in the Embassy residence.

**MC3607 Cambridge Narrows Community School—A Legacy of History** (2011) (10 DVD's & 3 spiral bound volumes of transcripts). Interviews by students with local residents about various aspects of Cambridge Narrows area history: grade 9 focused on individuals, grade 10 on landmarks such as the school, lighthouses, Flowers House.

**MC3544 Milner family fonds** (1829 - ) (10cm textual) Records of two of at least three Milner brothers who came to New Brunswick from England: the Rev. Christopher, Anglican Minister in the Sackville area from 1820-1836; James Milner, farmer in the Moncton area; and the Rev. Raper Milner Anglican, Minister in the Parish of Maugerville who died there in 1843. Primarily land documents that shed light on these men and their descendants

especially Raper Milner (son of James) and William N. Milner, son of Raper (2) and Charlotte Milner; Coates family records (William N. Milner married Alma Coates of Kent County in 1907); 2 apprentice agreements (1860s); disagreement settlement (arbitration).

**MC3597 Mary E. Gibbon fonds** (2001) (Book, 21 audio tapes ) Interviews conducted in 2001 by Gibbon with residents of Miscou Island for her book *Miscou Island* about the settlers who came to Miscou in the 18th century and their descendants: the Acadians after their expulsion from Grand Pré, the Scots after their expulsion by their Chieftains, and the Jersey people after the Napoleonic wars. The men supported their families by inshore fishing but it was the women's skills that made settlement possible on an island that was without contact with the outside world from freeze-up to break-

up. They lived almost in bondage to the Jersey companies who controlled fishing in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. Pioneer conditions prevailed on Miscou long after the rest of the Maritimes but the technology of the twentieth century finally ended its isolation.

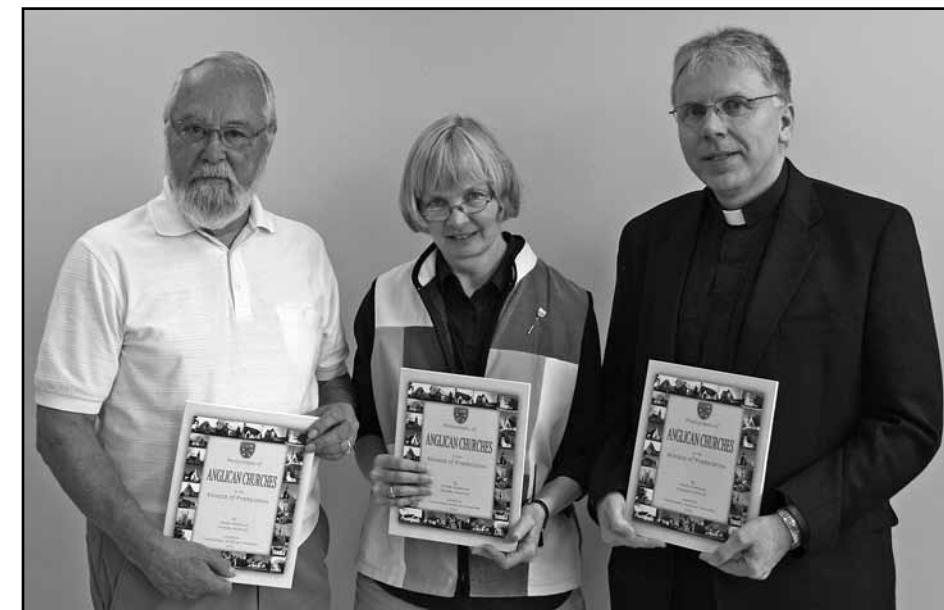
## Additions to Archives' Website

**RS141 Vital Statistics:** 12,866 digitized images of original birth records, 6959 digitized images of original Late Registrations of Birth, 26,196 digitized images of original death records. 4800 birth records added to the database. ■

## News from the Associates

ON May 28 the Associates supported the Archives public programming by sponsoring the opening reception for the exhibit "*Posonutiyil*" *Respectful Friendship* mounted for Congress 2011, a gathering of 70 national academic associations from May 28 to June 4 hosted by the University of New Brunswick and St. Thomas University. Over 100 Congress delegates, invited guests and members of the public viewed artifacts, photographs and maps from the holdings of Kings Landing Historical Settlement and the Provincial Archives conveying the strong relationship of the First Nations people with the natural landscape of New Brunswick. The focal point of the exhibit was baskets made from natural raw materials produced for everyday use but exhibiting a rare artistic quality. Special invitees were the Executive and Board of the Canadian Historical Association who were meeting as part of the Congress.

The Associates provided funds for salaries making it possible for the Provincial Archives to engage several summer students to assist in reference services, arrangement and description of records and conservation. This contri-



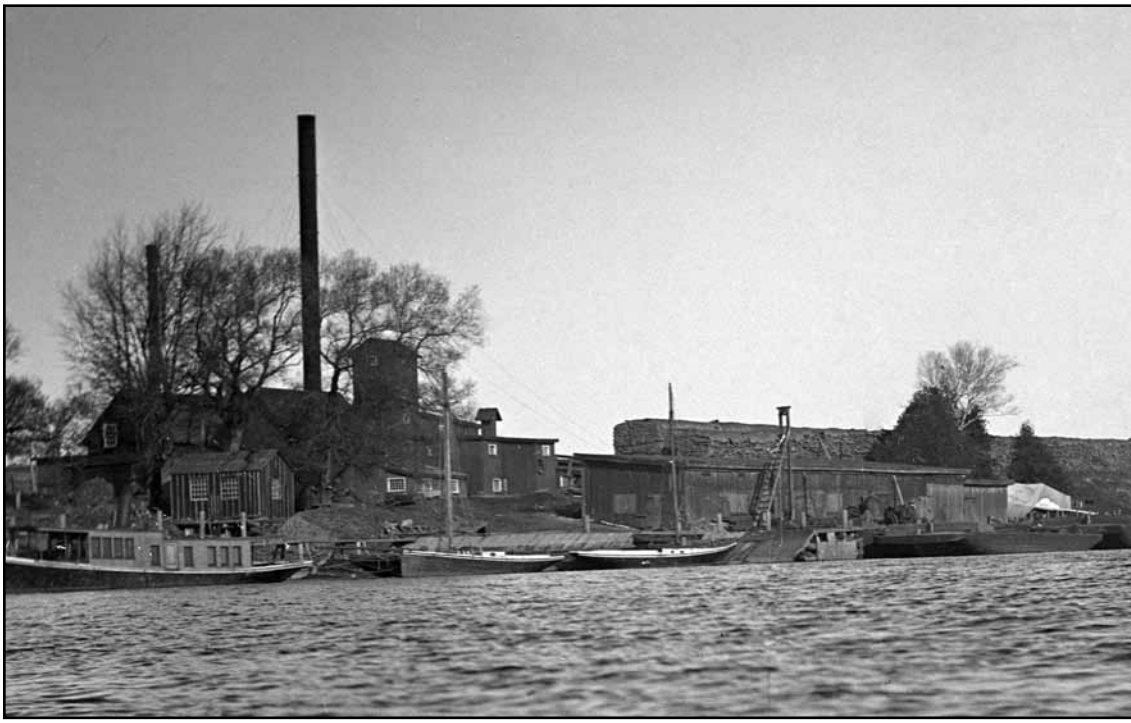
L-R: Frank Morehouse, Twila Buttimer and Archdeacon David Barrett, Chair of the Diocesan Archives Committee, Anglican Diocese of Fredericton

bution permitted special projects to be carried out and the demands of the busy summer season to be met.

Frank Morehouse, a member of the Associates Board of Directors and also Archivist of the Anglican Diocese of Fredericton, recently launched *Photographs of the Anglican Churches in the Diocese of Fredericton*. It features photographs of all Anglican churches extant in the Anglican Diocese of Fredericton

and of a number that no longer stand. The original photographs have been added to the Diocesan Archives which is housed at the Provincial Archives. Frank was assisted in the preparation of the volume by Twila Buttimer who, as archivist in the Private Records Unit of the Provincial Archives, has responsibility for the Diocesan Archives. Because of popular demand, this book has just been re-printed. ■





P671-345



P671-689



P20-297

*Read Stone Quarry  
Stonehaven, N.B.*



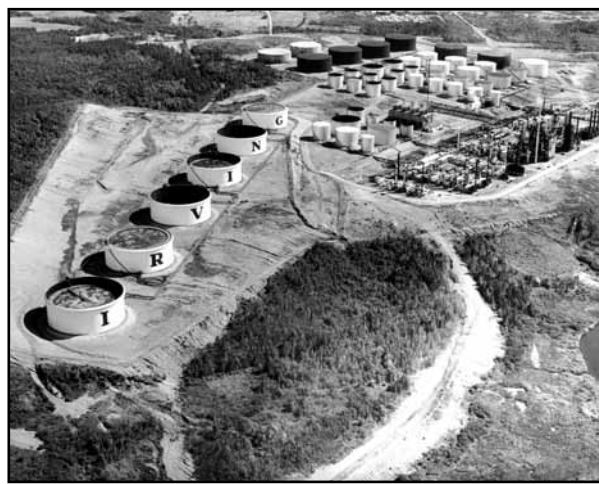
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## NEW BRUNSWICK: long standing member of the Global Village

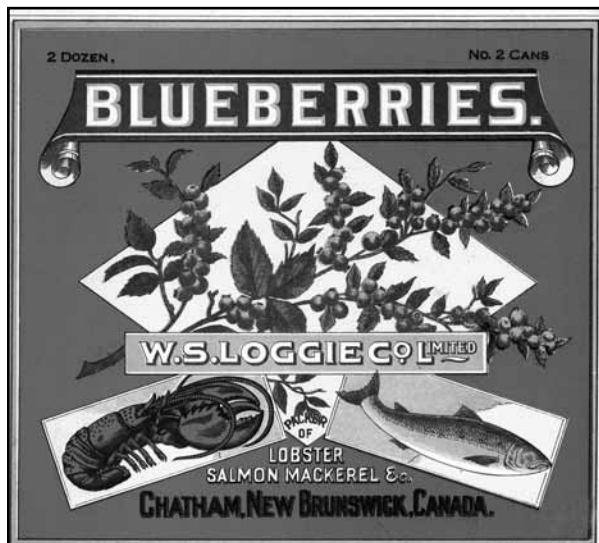
NEW Brunswick has had its share of entrepreneurs who reached far beyond provincial boundaries. Sea captains sailed around the world establishing ties between New Brunswick companies and business interests in all corners of the globe. The initial source of trade was New Brunswick fish and lumber. Firms such as Robin and Fruing, Simonds, Hazen, and White, and William Davidson cultivated markets in the 18<sup>th</sup> century and their footsteps were followed in the first half of the 19<sup>th</sup> century by Rankin, Cunard, and the Glasiers. The later 19<sup>th</sup> century saw the rise of companies like Loggie, Burchill, Marysville Cotton, Read Stone, and the Miller company, highlighted in this issue. These early entrepreneurs had many of the characteristics of the present day multi nationals like Irving and McCain. The records of a number of these businesses are preserved at the Provincial Archives and bear witness to their initiative and success. ❖ J&J Miller Tannin Extract Company, Millerton, viewed from the Miramichi River, c. 1890. ❖ Millerton, c. 1903. Thomas Christie Miller's dry goods store is visible to the right behind the stacks of hemlock bark waiting to be processed in the tannin extraction plant. Grace Presbyterian Church stands to the left. John C. Miller sat on the committee which organized the building of this church. ❖ Read's Stone Quarry, Stonehaven, n.d. ❖ Marysville Cotton mill, 1957. ❖ Employees packaging french fries at McCain Foods Ltd., 1970s. ❖ Irving oil refinery, Saint John, 1960. ❖ W.S. Loggie Co. Blueberry label, n.d.



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## LE NOUVEAU-BRUNSWICK : depuis longtemps membre du Village planétaire

LE Nouveau-Brunswick a eu sa part d'entrepreneurs dont les activités ont largement dépassé les frontières provinciales. Des capitaines de navire ont navigué partout dans le monde, tissant des liens entre des entreprises du Nouveau-Brunswick et des intérêts commerciaux des quatre coins du monde. À l'origine, le poisson et le bois constituaient les sources du commerce du Nouveau-Brunswick. Des entreprises telles que celles des Robin et des Fruing, la firme Simonds, Hazen, and White, et celles de William Davidson cultivèrent des marchés au XVIII<sup>e</sup> siècle, et les Rankin, les Cunard et les Glasier suivirent leurs traces dans la première moitié du siècle suivant. La fin du XIX<sup>e</sup> siècle vit l'émergence d'entreprises comme celles des Loggie, des Burchill, la filature de coton de Marysville, la Read Stone Company et la Miller Company, en vedette dans le présent numéro. Ces entrepreneurs de la première heure avaient de nombreuses caractéristiques en commun avec les multinationales modernes comme Irving et McCain. Les documents de certaines de ces entreprises sont conservés aux Archives provinciales et témoignent de leurs initiatives et de leur réussite. ❖ L'usine de la J.&J. Miller Tanning Extract Co., à Millerton, vue de la rivière Miramichi, v. 1890. ❖ Millerton, v. 1903. On peut voir la mercerie de Thomas Christie Miller à droite, derrière les piles d'écorces de pruche qui attendent d'être transformées à l'usine d'extraction de tannin. L'église presbytérienne Grace se dresse à gauche. John C. Miller était membre du comité qui organisa la construction de cette église. ❖ Carrière de pierre de la Read Stone Co., Stonehaven, s.d. ❖ Filature de coton de Marysville, 1957. ❖ Employés à l'emballage de frites chez McCain Foods Ltd., années 1970. ❖ Raffinerie Irving, Saint John, 1960. ❖ Étiquette de bleuets de la W.S. Loggie Co., s.d.