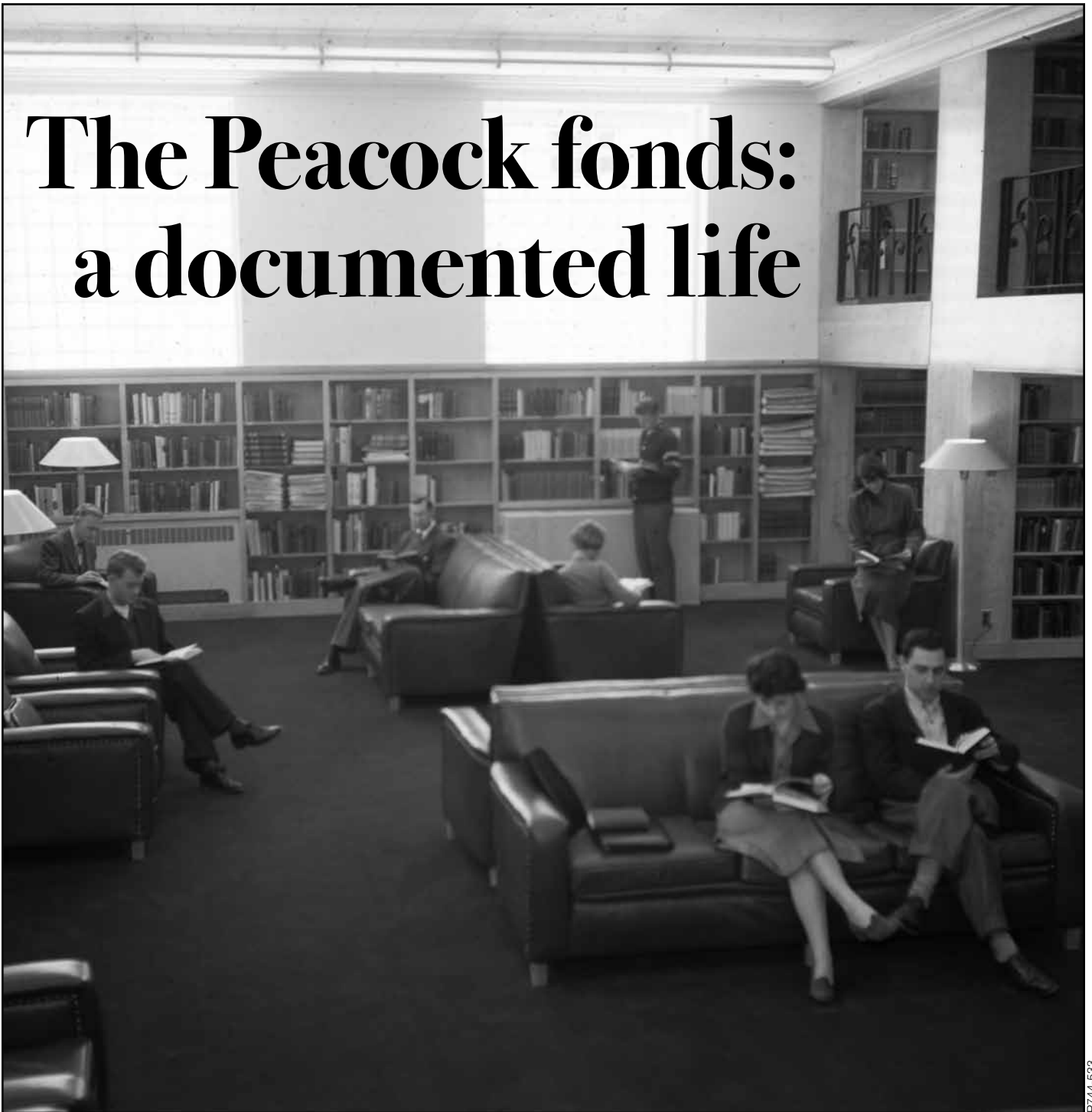


Silhouettes

Spring 2013
Number 36

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

The Peacock fonds: a documented life



*The Beaverbrook Reading Room in the Bonar Law-Bennett Library, University of New Brunswick, Fredericton, ca. 1951.
Today this is the public search room of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.*

Silhouettes

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THE ASSOCIATES OF
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“ I’m the fellow who believes photography should be used to look into the past in the future by recording the present ”

– Don Peacock, July 1948 diary entry

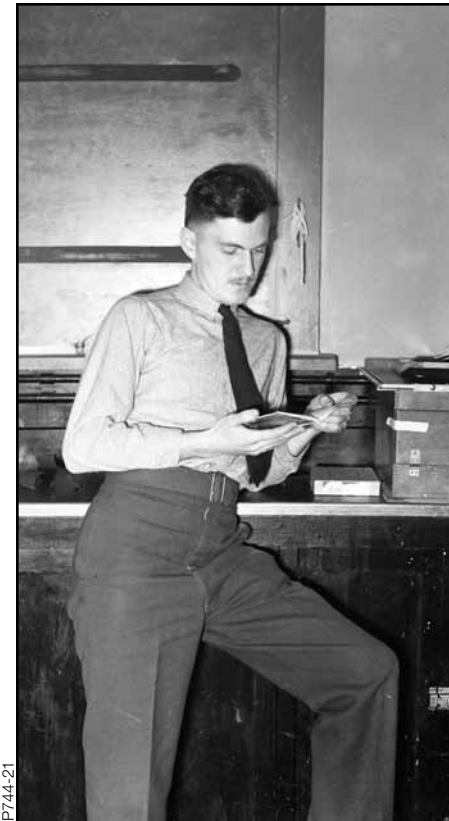
IN TODAY’S WORLD of technology, social media and smart phones, it is hardly uncommon for one’s life to be documented in a series of overabundant photographs detailing the mundane to the extraordinary – there is always a camera on hand and a quick and efficient way of dispersing images. In bygone years the time, resources and level of knowledge required to take photographs, were not commonly held. As a result it was less frequent that the significant, let alone the everyday events of a life were documented in photographs; yet, where such effort was taken it affords us a unique view into daily life in a

particular time and place. PANB has this now in the recent donation of Donald Peacock’s photographic collection that reflects his life, encompassing both his family and career in the 1940s to 1970s, at a time when amateur photography was just beginning to make its advance. Peacock’s early interest in photography and the content of his body of work also makes it apparent that he appreciated the necessity for a visual historic record in New Brunswick, and his legacy, this collection of photographs, will now join with and enhance that historic record.

Don’s family had already made significant contributions to this his-



J. Albert Peacock and Gordon Peacock “sticking plants” for the family market garden business, Sandy Point Road, ca 1936



Don Peacock in printing room at RCAF Station Millidgeville, September 1941

toric record, the legacies of which rest at the Archives. He was born in 1918, to market gardener J. Albert Peacock (1881-1943) and Elva Hazel Porter (1891-1980), whose grandfather operated Salmon Studios in Saint John. Many of the portraits from this studio are now housed at PANB. On Don’s father’s side a vested interest in New Brunswick photography is evidenced by the financial assistance he provided to his son and Lewis Wilson, who co-founded Wilson and Peacock studios after 1936, to support their purchase of the Isaac Erb collection of glass plate negatives. When Don left, the business became Wilson Studios, and it was from this studio that the Associates of the Archives purchased the collection in recognition of its importance and to preserve and protect it for all New Brunswickers at the Provincial Archives. Don’s mother’s connections to Salmon Studios, his father’s investment in the Erb collection and his own

co-establishment of a studio, suggests more than a passing interest in photography within the family. His pursuits later in life reflect his sustained interest in the field, as he continued to build his life’s work around it. Now Don’s personal photographs have been added to the same repository in which Salmon Studios, Wilson and Peacock Studios, and the Isaac Erb collection rest - the Provincial Archives, where their historic significance can begin to be appreciated by the public.

Between 1936, the year of his graduation from Saint John High School, and the commencement of the Second World War, Don’s photos focused on the family’s market garden business and his relationship with Phyllis Maxwell, whom he was to marry in 1940. His photography took a serious turn in September 1939 when he joined the Royal Canadian Air Force where he served as a photography instructor throughout the war. During



Mass induction ceremony for RCAF recruits, RCAF Station Lakeburn, May 1943



Horne Lake Unit Red Cross workers knitting for soldiers, August 1942



Photogrammetry Division office interior, Department of Lands and Mines, Fredericton, 1940s

this period the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan saw various Air Force bases created across Canada to fulfill the home front needs of a nation at war. Don served at numerous locations, but his photographs document in particular his work at RCAF Station Lakeburn (later called RCAF Station Moncton, eventually becoming Greater Moncton International Airport), where the No. 8 Service Flying Training School was initially located, and at RCAF Detachment Saint John (located at Millidgeville Airport), where RCAF No. 2 Squadron, and later the No 118 Squadron, were posted.

These war year images reflect Air Force activities including induction ceremonies, various aircraft, drills, and the Women's Division and extend into a behind the scenes glimpse at the moments of leisure afforded to servicemen and women, including office life, weddings, parties in the Sergeant's Mess and dances in the recreation hall. Don carefully documented these early photographs in a notebook, numbering each negative taken and writing a corresponding description and date in the book, providing important information on many of the images which would have otherwise remained unidentified.

In 1946, at the close of the war, Don moved his family, wife Phyllis Maxwell and three daughters, to Fredericton where he was employed by the Department of Lands and Mines in the new Photogrammetry Unit. This transition must have been facilitated by the RCAF aerial work he had previously conducted for Lands and Mines. An article Don photographed suggests that it was the value of the aerial work completed by the RCAF for Lands and Mines which precipitated the creation of the Photogrammetry Unit. The unit used aerial photographs to determine measurements between points. While Don's career centered on



Figure skater Barbara Ann Scott performing in York Arena, Fredericton, February 21, 1950

photography he continued to document life behind the scenes at the office, at home and at all points in between.

The photos from this period document the Peacock family's life in the expanding cities of Fredericton and Saint John, taking in NB Power Commission projects, Urban Renewal, weddings, birthdays and holidays, as well as activities and construction on the University of New Brunswick campus, events at the newly constructed Lady Beaverbrook Arena and Fredericton Airport and construction of the family home off Smythe Street in a new residential area. Change was afoot for Don as well.

In the 1960s Don began to work for the University of New Brunswick as the Director of their new Graphic Services department, carrying on there until his retirement in 1979. His photographs from this period reveal a campus in transition, with multiple additions and

construction projects on the go, including the Harriet Irving Library, the Aitken University Centre, an addition to the Lady Beaverbrook Gymnasium, the Integrated Complex (Science Library), Sir Edmund Head Hall expansion and the Student Union Building.

Don's subjects varied greatly, from photos of personalities such as Lord Beaverbrook and Barbara Ann Scott to the people he brushed shoulders with in Fredericton and Saint John in the activities of everyday work and life, such as making butter and celebrating holidays, birthdays and weddings. They reveal not only a province whose cities were growing, but the lives of the people involved in this progress. It is this broad span of content which makes Don's work a treasure trove and a wonderful new acquisition for PANB. ■

JULIA THOMPSON

Letters from home

MARTHA MOORHEAD was born in Drumadooy (near Derry/Londonderry), Ireland, on January 6 1851, a daughter of Mary Stewart and John Moorhead. In 1873, she and her brother, James, emigrated to New Brunswick. Their chosen destination was Youghall (near Bathurst) where the sister of their father's first wife, Anne (nee Armstrong), lived, the wife of Robert Ellis. James Moorhead soon moved to Philadelphia but Martha stayed and in September 1874, married Anne & Robert's son, William Ellis. Martha and William were to have 5 children: Dr. Robert Leslie (1875-1949 m. Maude Brown), and 4 daughters: Margaret, (1877-1939, m. Hugh McKinnon);

Mary Mabel, (1881-1897); Annie, (1887-1956, m. Harper Allen); Marian, (1897-1955, m. Harold Taylor).

The 146 letters which Martha (Moorhead) Ellis received from her siblings, parents and extended family in Ireland, England, Australia, Philadelphia and New Brunswick encompass the years, 1869-1940. They were donated to the Archives in 2012 after being painstakingly transcribed and set in context in the publication *The Moorhead Letters, The "Shoebox" Collection of personal letters of Martha (Moorhead) Ellis & Family, 1869-1940* Edited by Blake Maher (Martha's great grandson) and published in 2011. Maher's book also contains a family chart, an essential

"who's who" tool for this book.

The letters relate the daily round of lives – marriages, births, sicknesses and deaths of family members, "bouts of loneliness, problems of unemployment, the challenges of old age..." (B. Maher). Those originating in Ireland refer to the unrest and violence sparked by the Home Rule debate and the relief brought to the tenant farmers, like Martha's father, by the Land Act of 1881. As well as documenting the life and connections over many years of an Irish family who had emigrated to far-flung corners of the world and providing first hand details of significant events in Irish history, comments on news sent by family members residing in Youghall provide valuable information on farming and conditions of life in New Brunswick.

20 AUG 1874. Just before Martha married William Ellis, her half-brother Robert, Belfast, wrote: "It is funny that your intended is a full cousin of mine. This being the case of course he must be a decent fellow."

25 AUGUST 1874. Mary Moorhead (Martha's mother) sends her love and congratulations to Martha and her intended on their upcoming marriage and sends a pair of gloves "as a small token of my affections. She adds "... it grieves me that there is no way of sending something that would be more useful on the occasion of your marriage but we cannot help that now."

5 SEPTEMBER 1875. Older sister, Marian Moorhead, Belfast sends a little robe for the baby (Robert Ellis born in 1875) from Mama as a present. "I am very sorry that we can't send you more on account of the post. There is no parcel post to Canada ... Also "I wish you could make inquiries about that .. ship you spoke of & let us know when it would be going over again. We even would like to make you some little things for the baby. Maggie (their younger sister) and I could make you some things in the winter. If we had any prospect of getting them to you."

15 DECEMBER 1875. Marian, Belfast "It will take you to watch and not get cold and keep baby warmly wrapped in that frigid country. It would be easy to chill him when he is so young."

7 SEPTEMBER 1878. John Moorhead to William "I am sure you will find much advantage from having the mow-

ing machine especially if you can get help to manage the horses to it. I suppose it will take two to draw it. ... You seem to be successful at the fishing. If you had them here fresh you could make well of them. I may say the average price here is one shilling per pound for salmon & 1/6 in the early season but they have Labrador salmon here to sell in the shops salted at from 4 to 6 lb but they are too salt(y)."

..you must have quick vegetation when you can have the hay off so soon and the summer so long in beginning.... Seeing your own does better I wonder if your oats would do better in this country? I wish you could send me a few grains of it to try....

20 MARCH 1880. Ballyshannon (50 miles SE of Londonderry) – brother James

"Am sure you have heard of the state of Ireland from the papers. They are giving out seed potatoes to the poorest farmers but this country will have to pay some of it back in a few years in taxes. However, it will keep body and soul together for a little longer with them but in this part of Donegal there are hundreds farming say an average 8 acres of land at £5 or £6 a year and they could not live on that in the best of times. ... even larger farmers are not able to pay their rent and of course business suffers in consequence."

15 FEBRUARY 1882. John Moorhead, Drumadooy "I am glad to hear that you have such a good stock of cattle & horses, pigs and sheep as that is always a great advantage to a farmer as it helps keep the land in good condition. It has been a

very fine winter here. I may say we have had neither frost nor snow as yet. Only about 3 days that we had a little frost about Christmas."

I sent you a paper and will likely send you another this week which will let you see the price of produce and the state of the country together with the working of the Land Act of 1881 as regards reducing rents. I have not entered into the land court as yet but intend entering now. We expected that the landlord would have proposed us an abatement without going in but seeing he has not ... the other tenants who have not gone in will now go in. "Some have already had their rents reduced 25%.

JULY 188[4]. John Moorhead, Drumadooy

The oat crop on an average will be very light this year. The early planted potatoes look very well but the late ones look poorly and the turnips is very far back on account of the drought being so great.

As regards political news I suppose there is not much I could send you but would be old to you before mine could reach you. Mr. Gladstone seems fully determined to pass the Franchise Bill but I hope he will be not be able. I think he might have seen enough with the sample of Home Rule members & Irish nationalists in the past parliaments to convince him of the folly & evil of placing any more powers in the hands of such men."

"I many a time wonder how you can manage to get so much crop down in so short a time as you have to do it in seeing that it is so long before the snow goes away"

14 DECEMBER 1884. Marian, Belfast

Asks Martha to consider coming for a long visit – even all winter "You people over there have nothing to do when all is covered in snow."

18[75-87]. Mary Moorhead, Drumadooy "Wearied with long waiting & anxiety for a letter from you.... My dear child, you little know the pleasure a letter from you gives to my heart & indeed to all of us. We have not long to write to each other as I feel old age coming fast upon me though my health is pretty good but I am not near so smart as usual ... your father has not been so strong this summer as formerly.

7 APRIL [1886]. Maggie Sweeney (sister)

We have had the most severe winter & spring here that has been people say for half a century. It keeps cold still. I think we



Ellis family at their home in Youghall, ca 1901. Third from right: William Ellis. Second from right: Martha Ellis.

have got your weather over here. I am especially glad of your coming on dear Mother's account. It will be such a pleasure to her & she is so lonely.

JULY 1886. Marian Moorhead

I was very glad to get your kind letter this morning & to see by it that you all [Martha, William and Leslie] arrived safely in Derry. We have had some rioting here but I will send a paper. I enclose 4 photos I got this afternoon so that you will have them to take with you in case there should be any mistake about you getting the others on Friday morning...

JULY 21, 1890. Marian

I suppose Leslie will be no child now (15 years). .. Baby (Annie – 3 years) will be nice company for you now when the elder ones are at school but I am sure you will be pretty busy if you have boarders." (Editor Blake Maher comments that taking summer boarders becomes a small enterprise continued into the 1950s by Martha's daughters.

FEBRUARY 1890. Margaret (Maggie) Ellis in Saint John studying to be a nurse

12 MARCH 1900. Son Leslie says "It is going to cost very close on three hundred this year, including everything." (year at McGill University, Montreal pursuing medical studies) ■

TWILA BUTTIMER

“Academics and Archives: the most bang for the buck”

Ed’s Note: On 7 December 2012 the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick hosted a day-long dialogue with humanities and social sciences researchers and teachers. The objective was to introduce resources newly available for research, to discuss how the use of archives is changing, to explore services that the PANB needs to implement to facilitate research in increasingly digital environments, and to strengthen the mutually beneficial relationship archivists and researchers have enjoyed in the province. The short article below is taken from the opening remarks of Tony Tremblay, Professor and Canada Research Chair in New Brunswick Studies, Department of English, St. Thomas University.

* * *

AS THE ACADEMIC tasked with making a few opening remarks, I have the enviable job of expressing the research community’s gratitude for the role that the PANB has played in our work. We have not only been well served but have enjoyed levels of professionalism and courtesy that have made our work in the archives so pleasant and productive. Kudos, then, to Marion and her staff for many years of exceptional service.

In thinking about how I might introduce the university researchers’ perspective, I decided to ask my students a question about their perceptions of the PANB, believing that their thoughts would shed light on both the public’s

view of archives and the relatively unbiased viewpoint of novice researchers. Since part of our job as academics is to train the next generation of researchers, I believe their viewpoint is important. The students that I involved in my little poll are all senior undergraduates in my course on New Brunswick literature. All have done archival research as part of their work on the New Brunswick Literary Encyclopedia. They have experience, then, of the joys, frustrations, and potentials of institutional archives.

I asked them: What comes to mind when I say that you should avail yourself of the resources of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick? I asked that question because I wanted them to focus only on the ends to which archives are put, and not to consider archival theory, preservation, systems architecture, copyright, etc.

Their answers were unexpectedly consistent. The following four themes emerged:

First, they felt that the perception of accessibility differs between libraries and archives. Libraries, they said, are public institutions, whereas archives are private repositories where faculty and writers go to do their research. They felt more comfortable in the library, perhaps because libraries are more familiar to them.

Second, they felt that archives were disconnected from their social practices, and thus more confining than libraries. Two students said: we live on the surface; we are surfers, not miners. An archive is for miners.

Third, a particularly astute student asked “Why has Archives been stigma-

tized as being mostly relevant to historians?” Other students expressed similar thoughts, by which they meant, Why is the PANB not more relevant to students of literature?

Finally, the largest majority said that once they got into the archives, the research experience was as rich and rewarding as anything they’d ever experienced at university. A few had a lot to say about the palpably emotional experience of reading first-hand documents (mostly letters) from writers whose fiction or poetry they had read. One student described the feeling as “magnetic.”

In thinking about their responses, I have rethought my own approach to how I bring students to archives research. Here are some of the changes I will make in my mentoring of them:

First, I will work harder to foreground the materiality of the archives. Students today like materiality. Also, covertly, materiality represents an alternative to the “virtual” nature of their lives and their habits. Materiality is thus both hook and nutriment.

Second, I have to find new ways to speak to students in a research language they understand. They understand, for example, the fragility and transience of digital records. Perhaps I can start there. A material archive, I might say, can be burned or rot or flooded, but it can’t be erased. And the chances of erasure are ever more acute than the chances of natural calamity. Today’s records, mostly digital, are going to off-site clouds for storage; but as we know (and to extend the metaphor) clouds do collide some-

times and lose their mass. All the more reason to safeguard the physical records we currently hold, and to value them as material apparatus.

Third, I have to redouble my efforts to convince students of how vital archival records are to building a knowledge base – moreover, a knowledge base that contests that which exists as “official” history. I’m not convinced that my students really understand the extent to which an archive safeguards the very essence of a community. This has to be better known, especially in New Brunswick, threatened as it always is by powerful austerity narratives and by murmurings of broad amalgamations (neo-liberal efficiencies like Maritime Union).

Lastly, related to the point just made, we all have to do a better job of connecting archives with power. Archives secure evidence, and evidence enables first-hand, not filtered, knowledge. Without archives, just as without books, we are effectively silenced into adopting the interpretations of others. Students get that point, and they respond to it. As Joseph Howe said, a well-funded archive is a safeguard of our democracy, for a storehouse of public memory is the citizen’s only guarantee of intellectual and political freedom.

Based on these reflections, I end with two “large” questions of my own. The questions are worth asking as we move

forward to safeguard our heritage in archives and to educate the next generation of citizens who will be taking up roles of cultural custodianship very soon. So, in conclusion, here are the two questions I pose:

How can Archives change – or should they – in times of discursive shift, times when efficiency, speed, and concision are in the ascendant?

Likewise, how can Archives be less sites of monastic or scribal isolation, and be more performative in their roles as custodians of public history? ■

TONY TREMBLAY
December 2012

The War of 1812 document exhibit

THE WAR OF 1812 affected New Brunswick in several ways but these tended to be during and post hostilities, rather than the colony being a party to the origins of the War. The Provincial Archives of New Brunswick is providing online access to four documents which illustrate some of the diverse aspects and consequences of such a major event in our past.

At the onset of the War, Lieutenant-Governor Smyth clearly proposed in a proclamation that New Brunswick and the New England states need not be caught up in the struggle and that things could remain as they were. Leading up to the War various American and British policies had inadvertently fostered considerable commercial activity, with New Brunswick and Nova Scotia acting as hubs for the exchange of goods along the eastern seaboard. Lieutenant-

Governor Smyth wanted such prosperity to continue regardless of a war.

Of course, conflict was not completely avoidable and if it furthered economic activity – all the better. Privateers were not new to the region but the activity flourished as Britain and the United States tried to enforce various shipping and trading regulations while still attempting to conduct trade. The intrigue and efforts to circumvent these restrictions, based on the best intentions or with an eye to turning a profit, made for an exciting time along the Maine, Massachusetts, and Fundy coastline. Among the most noted of the privateers was the Dart. The Articles of Agreement for the Dart’s last voyage is part of the new exhibit, providing insight into the men and conditions privateering engendered.

The march of the 104th is one of the

most interesting stories of the War of 1812, but like many events there are few contemporary narratives to relate the details of what happened. Although after the fact, Charles Rainsford’s petition to the Legislature in 1847 is one of the most riveting documents to capture the conditions faced during the march. Finally, it should come as no surprise that events in history continue to reverberate years and even decades after occurring. In 1865, 50 years after the War ended, ten members of the 104th were still looking to the Legislature for compensation for their part in the defence of British North America. These four documents are just a few archival treasures that bear witness to New Brunswick and the War of 1812. ■

George Boyd MacBeath

1924-2013

NEW BRUNSWICK lost a visionary and builder in the heritage field with the death of Dr. George MacBeath on March 28. He began his career as curator at the New Brunswick Museum and after a period of study at the Sorbonne (which led to his PhD) returned as its Director. In 1964 he was attracted to Toronto to head up the development of Ontario's primary centennial project, the Ontario Science Centre, but came back to New Brunswick to begin the work that led to the development of the outstanding historic village of Kings Landing.

The contribution that Dr. MacBeath made to the preservation and promotion of heritage in all its forms in New Brunswick is quite incredible. He advocated and supported museums and historical societies at the local level, preservation of heritage buildings, the folklore, traditional music and crafts of our province, and the promotion of an understanding and appreciation of New Brunswick's rich past through his own writing and his encouragement of others to study and write in the field.

As Deputy Head of New Brunswick's first department devoted to heritage Dr. MacBeath established programs in archaeology, technical services to support museums and built heritage preservation; he developed/built Kings Landing Historical Settlement and the Village Historique acadienne. He also headed New Brunswick's bicentennial celebrations in 1984 and worked toward the restoration of Old Government House. In retirement he assisted his wife, Dr. Marie MacBeath, in establishing and developing programming for Science East in the historic York County Jail.

The establishment of the Provincial

Archives of New Brunswick in 1968 was a foremost achievement. At the time New Brunswick was the only Province without a provincial archives and with the help and support of John Williamson and other civil servants and members of the public, he made archives a primary goal. The head of the then Public Archives of Canada, Dr. William Kaye Lamb, was invited to visit New Brunswick and make recommendations regarding its future archival program and other staff specialists from the national archives also made visits to advise and assist. Dr. MacBeath sought and listened to the knowledgeable advice and established the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick on a sound, modern footing that included responsibility for government and private sector records, a secure and physically suitable building (the former library of the university), an Archives Act, and records management and micrographics programs. These were important features that many long-established Archives lacked and thus the Provincial Archives began its life on a modern and professional basis which has stood it in good stead over the years. Dr. MacBeath also insisted on and found professional leadership for the institution to implement the plans and structure that had been laid. Hugh Taylor, who had come to Canada from heading a county archives in Great Britain to establish the Provincial Archives of Alberta, was enlisted as the first Provincial Archivist. The flood in 1973 saw MacBeath, working with conservator Harold Holland of Kings Landing, to marshal resources to save Government records not at the Archives from water damage and salvage others stored in flooded areas before irreparable harm took place. Soon after, he supported the transfer of Harold to the Archives to



Dr. George MacBeath

begin a conservation program.

Recognized nationally Dr. MacBeath served on the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, was a founding member and President of the Canadian Museums Association, and was on the Board of the Association of Preservation Technology. He advised and assisted with many projects and initiatives at the national level and in other provinces. For archives on the national scene Dr. MacBeath's role in the establishment of the Canadian Council of Archives was critical. Joining forces with long-time friend and colleague, Alan Turner, who was Deputy in charge of heritage in British Columbia, he devised a creative way to get the topic of archives and their need for federal support on the agenda of the meeting of provincial and national ministers of heritage and culture. The result was the federal-provincial organization which, until recent cuts, provided leadership and coordination and critical grant support to archives across Canada to support the preservation and availability of our nation's documentary heritage.

For Dr. MacBeath, a provincial archives was a foremost component of a comprehensive heritage program and he went about building it as he did the other components with knowledge, enthusiasm, tenacity and ability. He worked to high standards and achieved excellence through his wisdom, knowledge, leadership and mentoring, and the cooperation he gained through his respect and support for those who worked with him. A passionate New Brunswicker, modest about achievements, he was generous in his praise of those who worked in heritage. ■

News from the Associates

AT THE OCTOBER meeting of the Board of Directors Bernard Thériault was elected President of the Associates. He succeeds Gwen Davies who served as President from 2001. Gwen, who remains on the Board, was thanked for her direction of the Associates and for her work on behalf of the Provincial Archives during her term. Included, among other initiatives, were the establishment of the Elizabeth Diamond Memorial Acquisition Trust Fund, which invites donations to the fund being built to assist in the acquisition of provincial documentary treasures that are available only through purchase; support for the employment of summer students at the Archives; and projects which enabled the Provincial Archives to make available on its web site such significant research resources as the Dan Johnson newspaper vital statistics database, the Donat Robichaud genealogical and historical research collection and Wallace Hale's United Empire Loyalist resources. Gwen's personal contributions to the programs of two Annual Meetings, presentations drawing on her research on the various editions of Sheriff Walter Bates "The Story of the Lunar Rogue" and on the settlement of her Swedish ancestors in Nordin, New Brunswick were remembered for the enthusiastic response they received.

Joan Pearce and Bernard Thériault reported on presentations they made to the Cultural Policy Renewal Consultations in Saint John and Moncton respectively which outlined the critical role the Provincial Archives plays in the preservation of both government and private sector documentary heritage. They illustrated also the importance of

the resources held by the Archives for a vast number of purposes and spoke of the Archives important work in supporting other heritage institutions. The presentations are on the web site of Department of Culture, Heritage and Tourism.

The Associates will hold their 2012-

13 Annual General Meeting at the Provincial Archives on June 5th at 5:30 p.m. followed at 6:00 p.m. by the opening of an exhibit on New Brunswick Architecture researched and developed by John Leroux and a reception. Members of the Associates are invited. ■

Tribute to a volunteer

AS BOTH a volunteer and later as a summer student Anne-Marie Guérin assisted the Provincial Archives in preserving and making available for research the documentary heritage of New Brunswick. Currently studying studio art and art history at Concordia University Anne-Marie's background suited her well for this work and she was able to complete conservation treatments on a number of archival records including fine art, photographs, architectural drawings, and documents. Friendly, positive, energetic, and always willing to help out Anne-Marie was a genuine pleasure to have in the PANB Conservation Department. ■



Twila Buttimer, Private Sector Records, and Anne-Marie Guérin

New Finding Aids

Government Records

RS141 Vital Statistics. Annual Returns and Later Registrations of Birth, 1918. Annual Returns of Marriage, 1963, and Registrations of Deaths, 1963. (1.4m) On microfilm.

RS71 Saint John County Probate. Added records for 1980.

RS282 Records of Northumberland County Schools (pre-1967). Minutes of School Boards - Upper Miramichi 1957-1961, Doaktown 1882-1953, and Temporary Board 1954; Blissfield 1952-1954. (.1m)

RS289 Records of York County Schools (pre-1967).

Minutes of School Boards: Stanley 1947-1961; Nashwaaksis 1936-1961. (.1m)

RS306 Department of Education: Administration Branch.

Minutes of NB Superintendents Association 1955-1962. (.1m)

RS744 Saint John Judicial District Probate. Added records for 1984-2007

Private Sector Records

MC437 Oscar E. Morehouse fonds: (revisions & additions) 29 cm; 2 photos; 1890-1933. York County. Political, medical and personal records of Dr. Oscar E. Morehouse; correspondence, 5 journals.

MC2014 Ira J. Hawkins and Fenwick C. Hawkins fonds: 11cm; 1912-1937. Chiefly business records of fish dealer at Beaver Harbour, NB. Also includes a diary, 1936-1937, possibly of Annie L. (Kelson) Hawkins, wife of Fenwick.

MC2025 John Harvey family fonds: 19cm; 2 photos; 1863-1936. Fredericton. Records pertain to Harvey Studios, which John founded, WWI and UNB.

MC2610 Scott, Hagerman family fonds: 50 cm; 1 photo; 1913-1944. Fredericton area. 450 Letters written by Bernard to Myrtle, during their courtship, 1919-1928. Also includes other letters to Myrtle by boyfriends, family, and school friends, 1913-1943.

MC3218 James S. Raymond fonds: 10 cm textual; 1842, 1898-1908. Maugerville & Hampton areas. Mostly personal, financial and legal records.

MC3412 Barry MacKenzie collection: 20 cm; 2 photos, 1825, 1891-1939; Miramichi area; contains scattered records of Derry Loyal Orange Lodge #143, Loggieville.; Unity Lodge No. 114, Chatham, Independent Order of Oddfellows (IOOF); Miramichi Fire narratives, 1825; Loggieville Glee Club item.

Elm Hill oral history interviews with members of Afro-Canadian community (revised finding aids):

MC1893 Ann Haines Henry; **MC1895** Roy and Mabel Parker; **MC1896** Mary McIntyre; **MC1910** George Hector; **MC1912** Garfield Skinner and Charlotte McIntyre; **MC1928** Lenetta Holmes Tyler; **MC2052** Josephine Haines; **MC3009** Clifford Skinner.

The Associates will hold their 2012-13 Annual General Meeting at the Provincial Archives on June 5th at 5:30 p.m. followed at 6:00 p.m. by the opening of an exhibit on New Brunswick Architecture researched and developed by John Leroux, and a reception. Members of the Associates are invited.

Selected Recent Acquisitions

Government Records

RS149 Gloucester County Council Marriage Register (photocopy), 1860-1873. (.2m)

RS150 Kent County Council. Road Book, 1828-1851. (.1m)

RS17 Corporate Affairs Branch. Articles, Certificates and Statements. 2004-2005. (7.2m)

RS751 Woodstock Judicial District Probate Records. 1994-1997. (.6m)

RS418 Moncton Municipal Records. Topics include: administration, ceremonies, committees, buildings, properties, budgets, sidewalks, amalgamation, zoning. (7.6m)

RS285 Records of Saint John County Schools. Day Book and Journal of Accounts for School Trustees District No. 2, Parish of Lancaster, City and County of St John. 1876-1894. (.1m)

RS522 Records of the Royal Commission on the Deaf and Dumb Institute, Fredericton (1902). Volume 1 added to existing holdings. (.1m)

RS591 Records of the Royal Commission on James Friel, Westmorland County Clerk of the Peace (1912). Background documentation and the original document appointing W.C. Grimmer as the Commissioner in 1912. (.1m)

RS702 Records of the Royal Commission on George Vincent, Saint John Liquor Inspector (1900). An Order-in-Council, dated July 26, 1900. (.1m)

RS1111 Provincial Equalization and Appeal Board. Individuals and companies appealing their tax assessments, 1959-1960. (.3m)

RS772 Saint John Judicial District Civil Marriage Records. 2001. (.3m)

Private Sector Records

P726 Miramichi Leader fonds: photos and negatives taken for the Miramichi Leader of Doaktown area parades, school students, local events, service groups, councils, and businesses. 1940s-1998.

P740 Art Work on City of Saint John: 12 published volumes of photographic plates of Saint John created by William H. Carre in 1899.

P748 Marjorie Sharpe collection: photos of Sharpe, Brooks, Burden, Gilman, Merrithew, Pickard, Pinder, and Tuddie / Tuttle family members of Dumfries Parish - Pokiok / Hawkshaw area. Early 1900s.

P749 William Gow fonds: photos; Fredericton and Saint John, including a few urban renewal scenes. 1950s-1980.

MC3675 Charles Joseph Roy fonds: 7cm; textual records, photos (P737); Moncton sports history and World War I & II. 1939-1950.

MC3732 Leon Small fonds: 25cm; textual, photos; 1883, 1927-1970, 1979. Records of Grand Manan MLA, Leon Small, and a few records of his father, Colin A. Small.

MC3696 Peter John Burchill collection: 6cm 1851-1899, 1953-1967. Records of Burchill, Bacon and Wilkinson ancestors of Peter Burchill.

MC1055 Doak family fonds: 8 m. textual records, photos, audio visual records. Records relate to Doak and Earle families of Doaktown area.

MC3495 Melynda Jarrett collection: 1.5m, photos, CDs, floppy disks and audiotapes, 1987-2012. Research on war brides. Also includes interviews with Dr. Ivan Crowell.

MC3710 Dana M. Ellison collection: 16cm, photos in P742; 1869-1896, 1973-77, 1993. Information on Ellison and related Furlong, Green and Cain families.

MC3718 Brian Cuthbertson collection: 8.6m, research re: First Nations land claims in N.B.

MC80 Transcriptions by Howard Erb of 16 diaries of Alice (Parks) Straight. PANB has the original diaries kept between 1907-1951. ■

Can you identify me?

MULTIPLE CHALLENGES face archives when it comes to processing collections, and with photographs one of the major concerns is identification, something which requires much detective work and a broad knowledge of our province. The public is often well equipped to assist in this process, and it is PANB's hope that you can help identify the images from the Donald Peacock fonds which appear on these pages. What information is known has been provided. If you are able to identify any of these images please email the specific photograph reference and your description to provincial.archives@gnb.ca or call 506-453-2122.



P744-360 *Unidentified church, 1947. / Chapelle non identifiée, 1947.*

Me reconnaissez-vous?

DENOMBREUX DÉFIS se présentent au personnel des Archives quand il traite les documents. En outre, l'identification des personnages et des lieux sur les photographies est un défi de taille, qui suppose parfois un grand travail de détective et une connaissance approfondie de la province. Le public est souvent bien outillé pour nous aider dans ce processus. À cet effet, les APNB espèrent que vous pourrez l'aider à identifier les personnes et les lieux sur les photos du Fonds Donald Peacock, qui se trouvent dans les pages suivantes. Les renseignements connus sont fournis. Si vous avez des renseignements sur l'une ou l'autre de ces photos, envoyez-les par courriel en indiquant la référence de la photo et votre description à provincial.archives@gnb.ca ou appelez au 506-453-2122.



P744-343 *Canadian Pacific Railway locomotive #2579, possibly in Welsford, 1947. / Locomotive 2579 du Canadien Pacifique, sans doute à Welsford, 1947.*



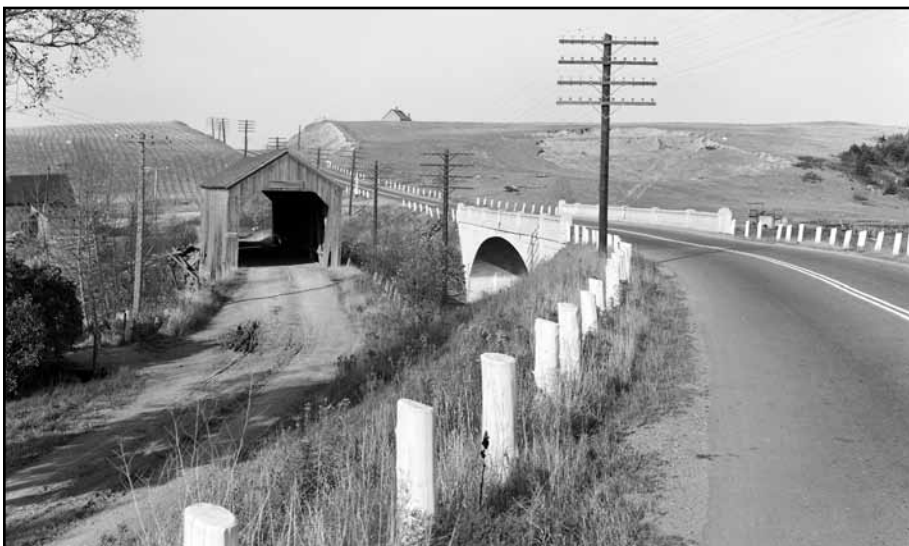
P744-361 *Unidentified church and adjacent building with bell tower, 1947. / Église et bâtisse attenante avec un clocher non identifiées, 1947.*



P744-408 *Unidentified church and graveyard, 1948. / Église et cimetière non identifiés, 1948.*



P744-410 *View from hillside of post war housing in a valley, unidentified location, 1948. Possibly Crescent Valley neighbourhood, Saint John. / Vue depuis une colline sur des logements d'après-guerre dans une vallée, lieu non identifié, 1948. Sans doute près de Crescent Valley, Saint John.*



P744-420 *Abandoned covered bridge sitting next to newly built highway and bridge carved through a hillside, 1948. Possibly in the Petersville Hill area. / Pont couvert à l'abandon près d'une route nouvelle route qui traverse la colline. 1948. Sans doute près de Petersville Hill.*



P744-530 *A plant, mill or treatment facility in unidentified location, 1946-49. / Une usine, un moulin ou une installation de traitement dans un lieu non identifié, entre 1946 et 1949.*