



Silhouettes

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The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

The Purity Ice Cream Company Limited



P22-125

Purity Ice Cream Store Interior

Left to right: Ralph McIntyre, Edward Tracy, Miss Marie Collins (owner of store), Myrna (Amburg) Cronk, c.1923

ON OCCASION, while looking for something for a researcher, you run across something that catches your eye. Doing a search in the architectural database I noticed there were several entries in the *MC164 Mott Myles and Chatwin fonds* for the *Purity Ice Cream Company Limited*. I figured it must have either been a large company or at least one that was doing a very good business. The name stuck in my head and I wondered what information we might have here at the Provincial Archives about this particular company. Looking through various records I was able to piece a bit of a history together on the Purity Ice Cream Company.

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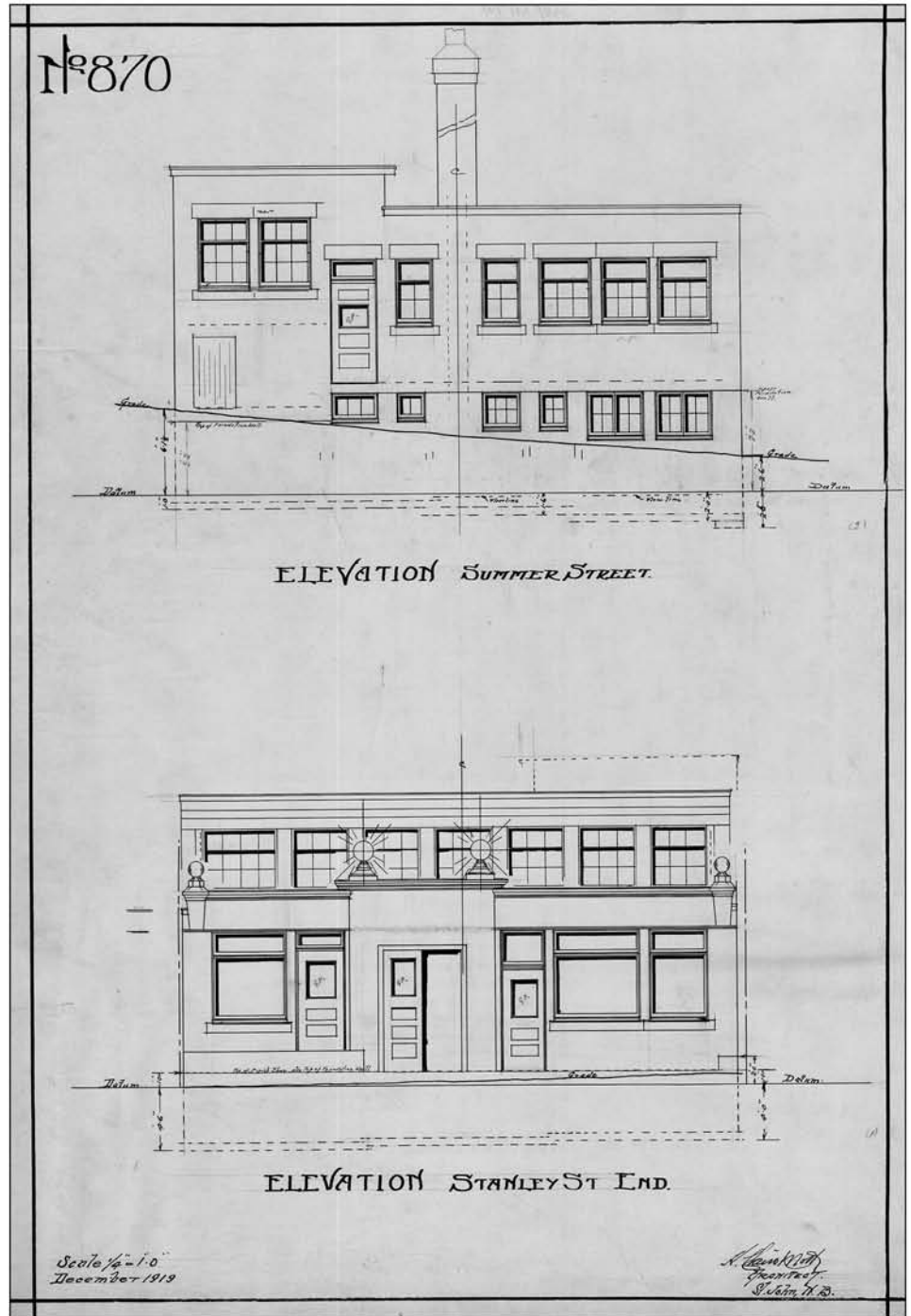


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We have the architectural drawings for the Original Factory (1919, 1920) on Stanley Street which went right back to Summer Street. Additions to the Factory (1920) and the New Factory (1923) on City Road all in Saint John. Today *BJ's Lounge* houses the remnants of the factory on City Road. For Fredericton we have a Branch Factory (1921) which was to be situ-

ated between Young's Grocery Store and Henry W. Fulton's house on Aberdeen Street, but never built, as well as drawings for the Branch Factory (1923) that was located on the corner of Campbell and Westmorland Streets down near the river. We also have drawings of the Branch Factory (1923) that was located in Petitcodiac.



Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd., Original Factory, Stanley St., Saint John
Elevations Summer St. & Stanley St. End, c. 1919-1920

SAINT JOHN, NB

The company was started in 1919 by Adolphus L. Stern. Based on the 1921 census Adolphus (also known as Adolph in some records) was born about 1894. According to The Stern Family Tree found in *MC1315 Saint John Jewish Historical Society collection*, written by Lila, Alex and Ronna Mogelon which also included a narration by his sister Nellie, he was the eldest son of Samuel Stern and Ester Malca Goldschlager and was one of twelve children. He came to America (Ellis Island) at the age of ten. At this young age he would deliver milk early each morning before he went to school. Later the family moved from Staten Island to the Catskill Mountains.

How or when he arrived in Saint John is unclear. On May 18, 1919 in Saint John he married Janie Schaffer of Blackville, daughter of Moses Schaffer. At the time of his marriage he was a merchant and living at 304 Douglas Avenue. In the 1921 census, he, his wife and daughter were residing at 9 Gooderich St. located in Victoria Ward of the city which was one street over from the Stanley Street factory.

According to *RS94 Saint John Registry Office Records*, Book 157, No. 98068, pp. 64-65 an Indenture dated November 28, 1919 between Adolphus, a manager, shows where he purchased a property on Stanley Street in Saint John from William H. Bowman a retired contractor. It was registered December 2, 1919.

In *RS17 Corporate Affairs Branch Records*, A.1. Letters Patent Books, I found that on January 7, 1920, Adolphus, a Dairyman, his wife, Janie, and his brother, Herman, a Clerk, all three being now the Provisional Directors acquired Letters Patent for "The Purity Ice Cream Company Limited";

"To purchase, acquire and take over all the lands and premises, stock in trade, good will, fixtures, equipment

and effects of the wholesale and retail business now conducted by Adolphus L. Stern under the name of "The Lancaster Dairy Farm", in the Province of New Brunswick... Capital Stock of the said Company shall be Forty Thousand Dollars divided into Four Hundred Shares of One Hundred Dollars each." (1920, pp. 7-10)

According to the Building Inspectors Reports found in *RS156 Saint John County Council Records* and dated January 10, 1920, the Stanley Street building was to be built of concrete. The Saint John newspaper *The Daily Telegraph* dated Wednesday January 14, 1920 stated that I.C. Mott, architect for the Stanley Street building that would be dedicated to the manufacture of dairy products, had awarded the contracts for the masonry to H. O. Clarke and carpentry work to J. T. MacDonald. The building was to be ready by early spring.

In January 22, 1920 Stern and his wife conveyed the Stanley Street property to the Purity Ice Cream Company;

"Whereas the said Adolphus L. Stern has carried on business in the City of Saint John under the name of the Lancaster Dairy. And Whereas the said Adolphus L. Stern has now converted the said business into a Joint Stock Company under the name of the Purity Ice Cream Company Limited. And Whereas the said Adolphus L. Stern has agreed to convey to the said company the lands and Premises hereinafter described." (Book 157, No. 98275, pp. 281-282) registered January 31, 1920.

News of the opening of the Stanley Street plant can be found in *The Daily Telegraph* of May 20, 1920 entitled "Fine Plant is added to City's New Industries". It talks about the plant being equipped with the latest equipment and starting the manufacture of ice cream about a week prior. The plant had its receiving entrance for cream, coal and ice located on Summer Street and the shipping en-

trance on Stanley and run by a staff of seven men. Adolphus was the manager; his brother Herman the foreman, there were four office clerks and John T. Shanahan was an expert from Philadelphia. Shanahan was looking after the making of the ice cream from the milk of 1,000 cows. The plant, the largest of its kind in the Maritimes, was designed by Claire Mott. His designs were based on Stern's suggestions following his visits to all the leading ice cream manufacturing plants in the United States. The article goes on to describe the plant in full detail, and the complete process, including an early pasteurization process, used in the manufacture of the ice cream. It ends saying, that Mr. Stern has "opened a new industry that supplies a sure demand in St. John, gives employment to a staff of workers and a market for dairy produce."

In October 1920 there are additions made to Stern's office at 98 Stanley Street. By April 1921 the Supplementary Letters Patent for the Purity Ice Cream Company Ltd. show that the capital stock increased from \$40,000 to \$80,000. The company then acquired land in the Jack Avenue and Wright Street area, which was handy to the Stanley Street plant, in December 1921 (Book 166, No. 102032, pp. 690-692) and mortgage (Book 167, No. 102033, pp. 244-246) discharged by certificate (Book 291, No. 149909). According to Building Inspector Reports they constructed a garage on Jack Avenue.

"The Purity Dairy Products Limited" received Letters Patent on October 16, 1922;

"To purchase shares of the capital stock of the Purity Ice Cream Company Limited incorporated by letters Patent... and to purchase shares of the capital stock of any other manufacturing company incorporated... or otherwise with objects and powers and analogous to those of the said The Purity Ice Cream Company Limited... to accept the surrender of shares in the capital stock or any business

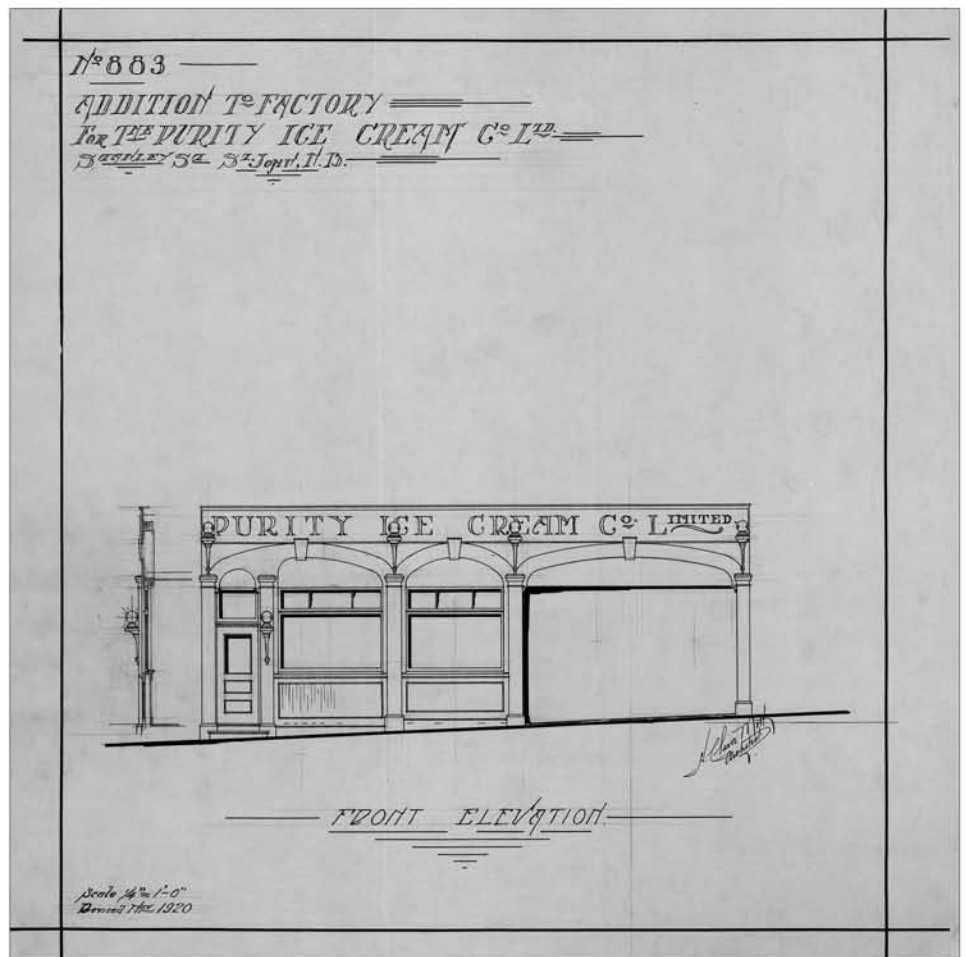
which may in the opinion of the Directors be conveniently carried on by this Company... chief place of business of the said company is at the City of Saint John." (1922, pp. 417-421)

The provisional Directors were F. Lansdowne Belyca, Chartered Accountant; Roy Davidson, Barrister-at-Law; and Mary H. McGovern, Stenographer all of Saint John and the Capital Stock being \$299,000 dollars.

Between February and March 1923, The Purity Ice Cream Company Limited acquired property from the Fowler Spring Company Limited (Book 172, No. 104150, pp. 611-613) which was to be their City Road property where the new manufacturing plant would be located. On April 3, 1923 there is an entry in the Building Inspector Reports for the City Road Sterilizing Plant. By this time there was a big push by the Department of Health to have all milk in the city pasteurized. According to the Saint John newspapers, *The Daily Telegraph* and the *Evening Times and Star* of April 12, 1923 there would be three plants pasteurizing milk by May. The City Road plant would pasteurize the milk from forty-three dealers which would amount to about 12,000 quarts a day.

On August 17, 1923, "The Purity Milk Company Limited" received its Letters Patent. The Provisional Directors were Roy A. Davidson, Barrister-at-law; James B. Dever, Barrister-at-Law; and Mary H. McGovern, Stenographer. The Capital Stock for this company was \$99,000 dollars.

In April 1924 the Purity Dairy Products Limited signed a trust mortgage with The Eastern Trust Co. (Book 176, No. 105899, pp. 604-630) which included thirty-seven articles. It was discharged March 14, 1933 (Book 209, No. 118548). Around this time there are also, deeds registered between The Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd and, The Purity Dairy Products Limited (Book 177, No. 105898, pp. 103-106) and then Purity Dairy Products back to Purity Ice Cream (Book 177, No. 106115, pp. 297-301).

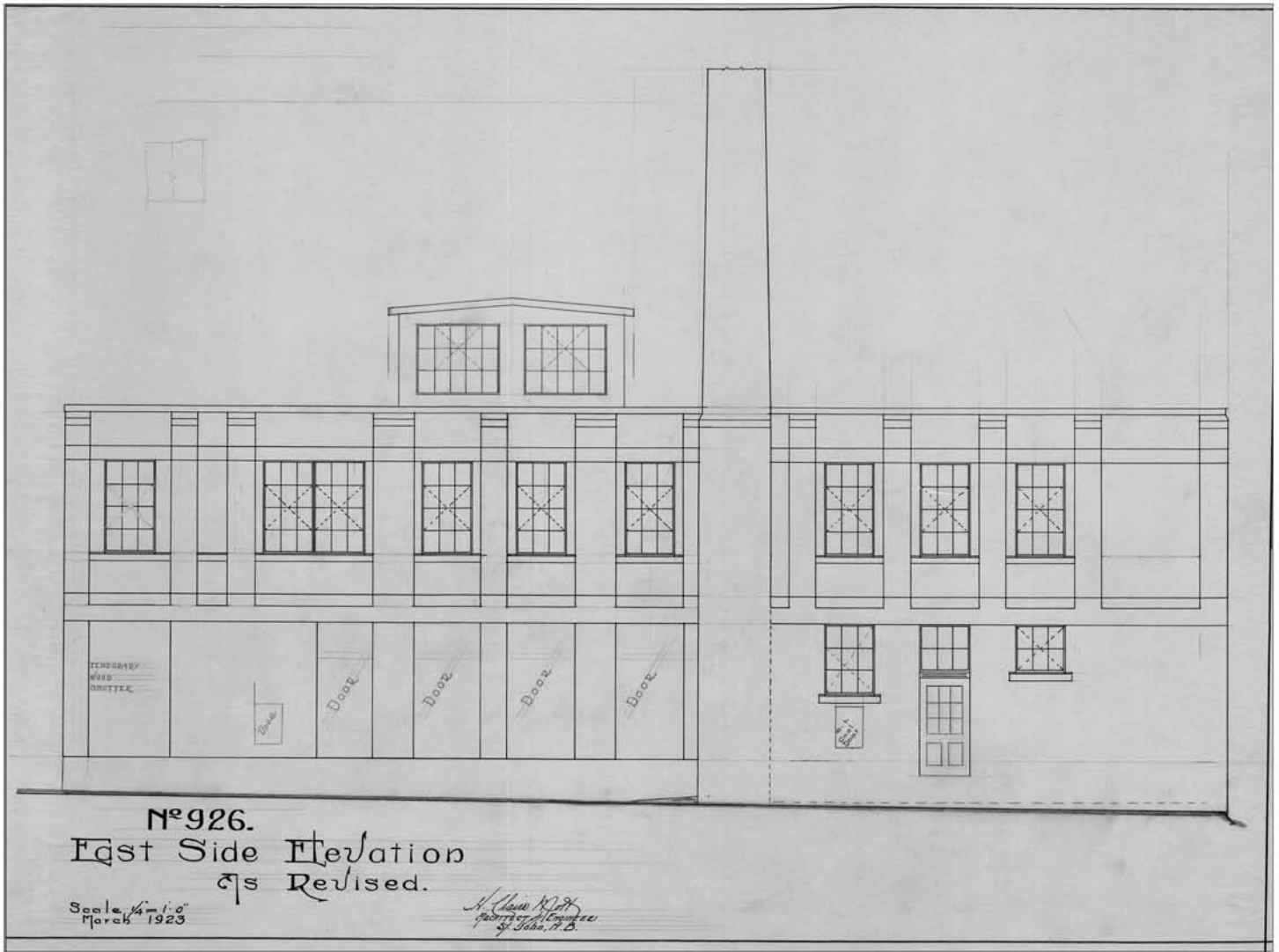


Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd., Addition to Factory, Stanley St. Front Elevation, 1920

According to Saint John City Directories in MCI237 McAlpine's directories collection, it seemed to be a mostly family run business, at least at the beginning. The directories show that from 1920 to 1922 Adolphus Stern was manager of the Lancaster Dairy located at 3 Brussels Street as well as the manager and proprietor of the Purity Ice Cream Company at 92-98 Stanley. In 1922 his wife Janie was the proprietor of the Lancaster Dairy location at 46 Wall St. and he managed the dairy location at Stanley Street until 1924 along with Purity Ice Cream Company main plant at the same location. It seems as if by 1925 Adolphus has retired from work as there is no occupation listed. The 1923 directory shows his brother Frederick (or Fred) as proprietor of the Lancaster Dairy Farm but it does not give a location. His brother

Herman was foreman of the Stanley Street plant from 1920 to 1923 and from 1924 to 1925 salesman at the new factory on City Road. His brother Augustus (Gustav or Gus) was head ice cream maker at Stanley Street from 1920 to 1923 and then foreman at City Road from 1924 to 1925. In 1922 his sister Nellie was clerk at the Lancaster Dairy office on Stanley or Wall Street and in 1923 proprietor of Lancaster Dairy location on Prince Edward Street.

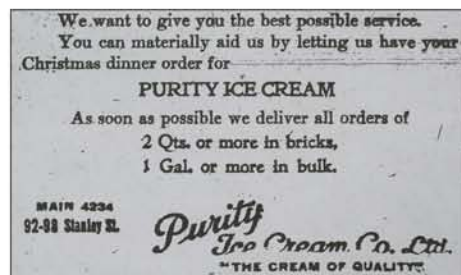
As the business expanded more and more staff was required to maintain the various factories, offices in the city, as well as branch factories in Fredericton and Petitcodiac. For example the 1923 Saint John City Directory shows the following company locations and the people working for Stern:



*Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd. New Factory.
City Road, Saint John, East Side Elevation, 1923*

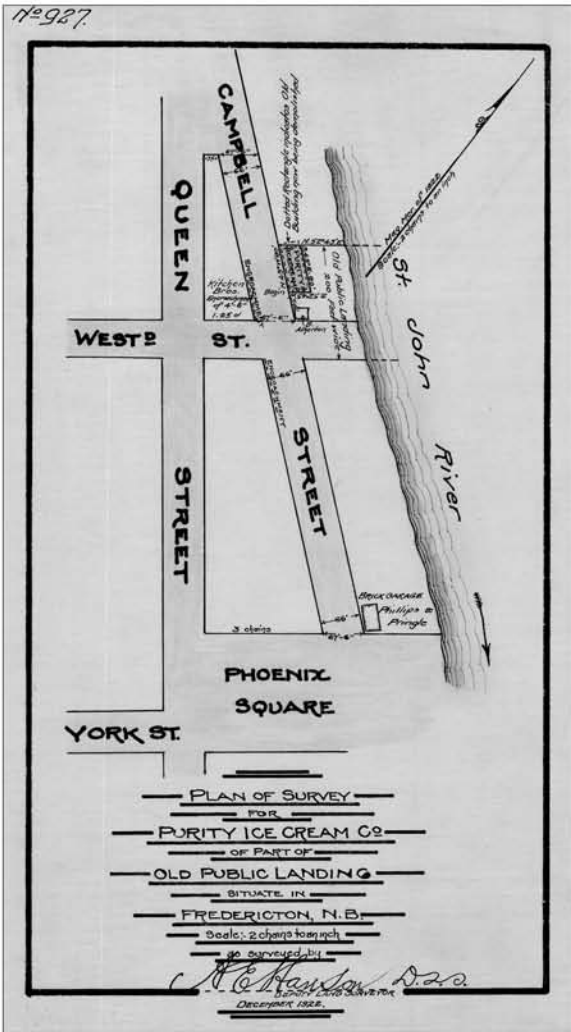
J. Harris Adams, foreman, Purity Pasteurizing Plant. Maurice H. Cuthbertson, checker, Purity Pasteurizing Plant. M. Palmer Goddard, employee, Purity Ice Cream. Gilbert J. Hartt, manager, Purity Ice Cream Company. S. Karmin, can washer, Purity Ice Cream Co. William Kyle, helper, Purity Ice Cream Co. Lancaster Dairy, 3 Prince Edward. Roy Mackenzie, employee, Purity Ice Cream Co., George F. Murray, employee, Purity Ice Cream Co. Pasteurizing Plant City Road. Samuel Semple, chauffeur, Purity Ice Cream. Adolphus L. Stern, manager, Purity Ice Cream Co., h 9 Gooderich. Frederick Stern, proprietor, Lancaster Dairy Farm, h 14 Peter. Gustave

Stern, ice cream maker, Purity Ice Cream Co., bds 9 Gooderich. Herman Stern, foreman, Purity Ice Cream, bds 14 Peter. Miss. Nellie Stern, proprietor, Lancaster Dairy, 3 Prince Edward, bds Y.W.C.A. Richard Thorne, teamster Purity Ice Cream. R. Clinton Wetmore, accountant, Purity Ice Cream



The Daily Telegraph. December 17, 1920

More than likely there were more employees in 1923 but a lot of people never stated, for the directory where they were employed and therefore this is not a complete listing of those employed by Stern. In 1924 James L. McGrath is proprietor of the Lancaster Dairy office on Prince Edward Street. From 1925 to 1932 J. Frank Tilley is the manager of the Purity Ice Cream Company on City Road and in 1926 Harry Ross is the manager of the Lancaster Dairy office on Wall Street. In 1933 the City Road location became Dealers Dairy. Frank Tilley is no longer listed as manager but he is still dealing with milk products.



Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd., Branch Factory, Fredericton Plan of Survey. 1922

FREDERICTON, NB

The RS98 York County Registry Office Records show that between December 1, 1922 and April 1923, land was leased by Purity Dairy Products Limited. Land was leased from the City of Fredericton on the corner of Campbell and Westmorland Streets which was part of the Public Landing (Book 186, No. 74906, pp. 700-703), and also land from T. Bertrand Atherton, a boat livery proprietor, on Campbell Street which was beside their other property and next to the Purity Dairy Products icehouse (Book 187, No. 74961, pp. 109-111) and (Book 187, No. 75137, pp. 499-500).

According to the March 31, 1923 issue of *The Daily Gleaner*, tenders were issued by the Saint John office,

“for the construction of a two storey 25 x 40 foot factory to house an ice cream plant”. An ice house had already been build and the factory was to be a wooden structure on a concrete base completed by the end of May. It was to be a hub headquarters for extensive shipping and manufacturing to all areas surrounding and out from Fredericton.

The June 26, 1923 issue of *The Daily Gleaner* included an article about the new manufacturing and distribution plant recently opened by the Purity Ice Cream Company saying it was scrupulously clean and had the freezing capacity of 600 gallons per day. The plant, a manufacturing and shipping center, managed by Robert Dayton, was to look after business from Fredericton “north to River du Loup, Campbellton, Bathurst, Newcastle, Chatham and intermediate points”. Once in full production the plant would employ twelve men and two trucks.

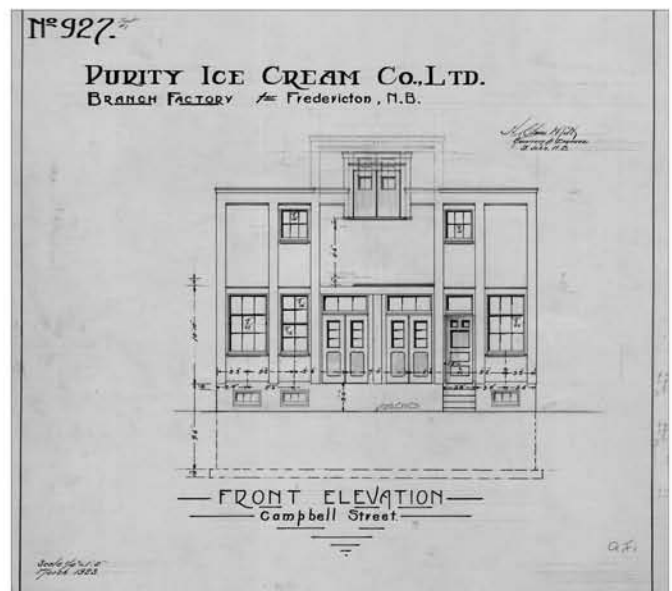
In May 1930 the Purity Ice Cream Company acquired land from the Smith Foundry Company Limited to expand their present location (Book 211, No. 82682, pp.277-279). It might be worth mentioning that the 1926 Fredericton City Directory shows an Ewart Smith as an employee of the Purity Ice Cream Co. We have no other city directories for Fredericton

until 1946 which was long after the line of Purity companies ceased to be in business.

PETITCODIAC, NB

Information on the factory in Petitcodiac is not as readily available in part because the archives holds no directories covering Petitcodiac for that time period.

I do know it was built as we have a photo of the factory c. 1924. The RS97 Westmorland County Registry Office Records show that January 5, 1923, James Edwin Humphreys and his wife Agnes sold property in Petitcodiac to the Purity Ice Cream Company Limited. Property lying on the northerly side of and adjoining the Main Highway Road, leading from Petitcodiac to Anagance beside the lands of Ena Nelson and near the sawmill being a portion of the property conveyed by the assignee of the Petitcodiac Lumber Company to D. L. Trites. The transaction was registered in Book C-10, No. 119399, pp. 598-599 on January 18, 1923. According to Humphrey’s death certificate he was a dealer in breeders’ supplies for 43 years.



Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd., Branch Factory, Fredericton Sheet 1 Front Elevation. 1923



P812-1

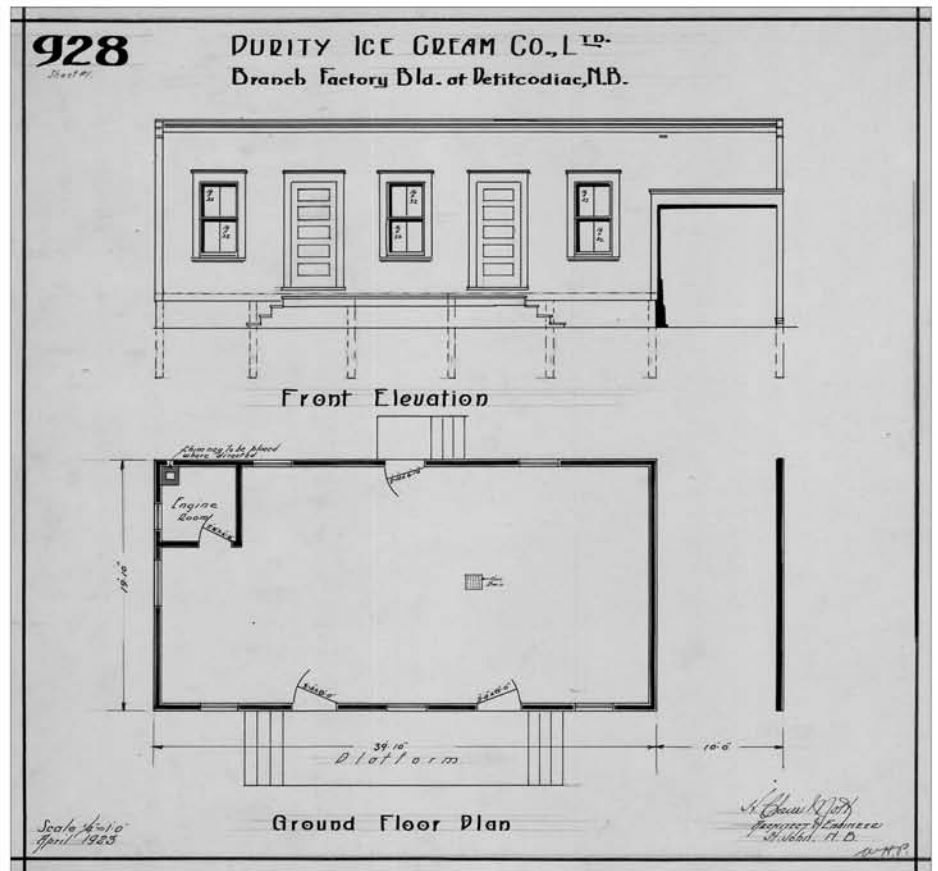
CONCLUSION

Adolph, Herman and Gus Stern all seem to disappear from the picture after 1925. They are no longer found in the directories after this time and based on the addresses of his descendants it looks like he might have gone State side, possibly to Vineland, New Jersey.

In the summer of 1932, The Purity Ice Cream Company Limited deeded their property in Petitcodiac, City Road, Stanley Street, and Jack Avenue to Pacific Dairies Limited (RS 94 Book 206, No. 117765, pp. 695-698) and also recorded in (RS 97 Book M-11, No. 137587, pp. 377-381). The Purity Dairy Products Limited deeded, by assignment of lease, the property leased in Fredericton to Pacific Dairies Ltd. (RS98 Book 217, No. 84543, pp. 436-439).

The Corporate Returns for 1939 show the holding company Purity Dairy Products and the dairy products company Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd., now based out of Montreal as being inactive. The President for both companies at that point in time was Joseph Laporte and the Secretary was D. W. Audet. The Charter for both companies was forfeited on March 2, 1966.

Records Consulted: MC164 Mott, Myles, and Chatwin fonds, MC1237 McAlpine's directories collection, MC1315 Saint John Jewish Historical Society collection: [1873-1988] MS9B – F12355, MC1574 Fredericton city directories collection, RS17 Corporate Affairs Branch Records, RS94 Saint John County



MC164-928

Purity Ice Cream Co. Ltd., Branch Factory, Petitcodiac. 1923

Registry Office Records, RS97 Westmorland County Registry Office Records, RS98 York County Registry Office Records, RS141 New Brunswick Vital Statistics (see <http://archives.gnb.ca>), RS156 Saint John County Council Records, F.5.b.1. Building Inspectors Report Books 1918-1932, 1921 New Brunswick Census (see <http://www.ancestry.ca/1921census>)

Newspapers consulted: Daily Gleaner, Fredericton – F2958, Daily Telegraph, Saint John – F13276, F13277, F13278 and F13285, Evening Times & Star, Saint John – F14820, Moncton Times, Moncton – F3290, Moncton Transcript, Moncton – F3510

Mary-Ellen Badeau

From Amherst to Siberia: The World War 1 Photographs of John McKinlay

JOHAN MCKINLAY was born in Paisley, Scotland in 1894 to Anthony and Janet (Muir) McKinlay. The family immigrated to Amherst, Nova Scotia in 1906 and it was there that McKinlay went to school and became a pipe fitter at the Canadian Car and Foundry Company. He later decided to study photography in Toronto and returned to Amherst where he worked for Carl Pridham as a professional photographer. He opened the Harvey Studio in Woodstock, New Brunswick in 1919, the only portrait photographer in that region for many years. Well known for his studio work, he also covered sports and other events for newspapers. He ran his studio until 1973 and passed away on November 24, 1985.

The album came to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick in July 2015. It is large and leather bound, containing 251 photos, all taken by John Muir McKinlay. The photos are black and white and are of varying sizes—from 2x3, 3.5x5, to 4x6—and are mounted on construction, paper-like pages with typed descriptions pasted next to many of them.

The only photo that was not taken by McKinlay is a studio portrait of the man himself, and, while the name of the photographer is unknown, we do know that it was taken in a studio in Victoria, BC. It is unknown whether McKinlay himself assembled the album. A note recording his birth and death dates was certainly added later by another party after McKinlay's death. Judging by the apparent age and style of the album, perhaps the most probable scenario is that it was put together within McKinlay's lifetime (c. 1920s-1940s), likely by the photographer himself. Further, given the similarity between the caption for McKinlay's birth and death and the other captions throughout the

album, it is reasonable to believe that all of the captions were added posthumously, perhaps by a family member, friend, or by a member of the Carleton County Historical Society. In any case the subjects of the album very likely represent the three most historic events that McKinlay ever had the opportunity to witness in his long photographic career.

The images range from ca.1914-1919 and document three distinct events. The first is the Canadian Siberian Expedition, where McKinlay was the Regimental Photographer for the 260th Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. There are images of military bases, towns, Japanese, American, and Canadian soldiers, Russian, Japanese, and Mongolian locals, drills, competitions, and spectacles put on by the military at the exhibition grounds in Vladivostok, Russia. There are also images of the headquarters staff and company photos of the battalion. This group of photos was taken ca.1918 in or near Vladivostok, Russia or in other unnamed areas of Russia.



P-827-MS1-1

"John Muir McKinlay October 28th 1894 – November 24th 1986". Studio portrait of John McKinlay in army uniform, c. 1918. Photo likely taken in Victoria, BC, shortly before the departure of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force from Victoria to Vladivostok, Russia.



P-827-MS1-24

"Band concert entertaining troops.", c. 1918. Russia.



P827-MS1-78

"Mounted drill." Mounted soldiers performing a drill for a large crowd, c.1918. Vladivostok, Russia.

The second set of photographs document the Prisoner of War camp in Amherst, Nova Scotia. These photos were taken ca.1914-1919 with a few specifically noted as having been taken in 1917. They feature prisoners of war participating in various activities, including playacting in a variety of costumes, pyramid building, physical drills, playing music, fencing, weightlifting, theatre, hand-made crafts, gardening, and various sports. As can be plainly seen, these photos provide an incredible insight into the daily life of the German and Austrian reservists and enemy sailors who made up the majority of the inmates of the Amherst internment camp.



P827-MS1-130

"Prisoners of war—Amherst N.S., Playacting for amusement." Amherst, Nova Scotia.



P827-MS1-134

"Pyramid building." Amherst, Nova Scotia.



P827-MS1-189

"Handcrafts: Vereinigte-Handwerker, Innung, Kriegsgefangenen, Lager-Amherst, 1917." 1917, Amherst, Nova Scotia.



"Erected tents for civilians in Halifax Commons." 1917, Halifax, Nova Scotia

The third set of photos documents the aftermath of the Halifax Explosion in 1917. There are a few images of two ships in collision, of tents erected for civilians, burial processions, and the building of emergency quarters. The rest show demolished and blown-out buildings.

Fleshing out the contexts of each of these distinct sets of photos in the order in which they appear in the album, we begin with McKinlay's photos from his time as a regimental photographer.

The Siberian Expedition was part of the Allied intervention in the Russian Civil War. Approximately 4,000 Canadian troops were sent to Vladivostok, Russia in August 1918 in order to oppose the Bolshevik revolution. Very few Canadian soldiers actually saw any fighting as conflict among the Allies, a growing partisan guerrilla movement, and political tensions on the home front dissuaded the Canadian government from moving inland. Only 55 troops traveled to the Ural Mountains to fight with the White Russian forces against the Red Army; the rest of the Canadian force stayed in Vladivostok and performed routine tasks such as guard duty and drills.



"Top left, centre and right—two ships in collision in Halifax harbour." 1917, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

There had been much opposition in Canada, from the general public and from labour organizations and politicians, regarding the expedition and there were many that felt it was unnecessary and not Canada's place to interfere in the affairs of Russia. This opposition as well as the increasing instability of Russia eventually caused the Canadian troops to be withdrawn in May and June of 1919.

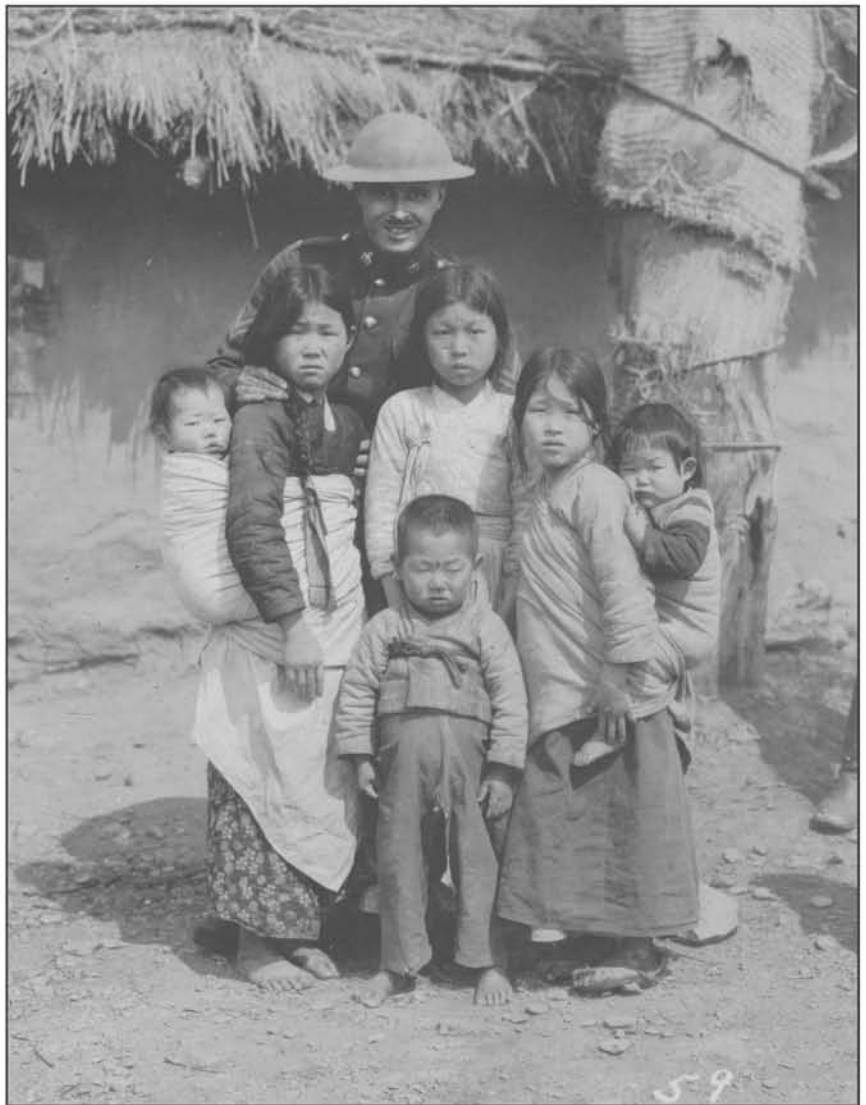
The prisoner of war camp in Amherst, Nova Scotia, was built in 1914 and closed in 1919. It held German soldiers, the first group of which was shipped from Halifax on armed trains on April 17, 1915. It was the largest camp in Canada, housing, at one time in the camp's history, about 853 prisoners at and needing 265 guards. Leon Trotsky, the Soviet Marxist revolutionary, theorist, and politician, was the camp's most famous prisoner and he described the conditions in the camp as deplorable. As Professor Brian Tennyson has written, six in-ternees escaped and eleven of them

died at the camp, including one who had been killed during a June 1915 riot in which four other internees were wounded. Although the conditions may have been poor, McKinlay's photos show that there was much to do for the prisoners to occupy themselves. With the Treaty of Versailles, all of the prisoners were sent back to Germany and when the last of them were repatriated the camp was officially closed on September 27, 1919.

Photography during the First World War was limited in the first few years, due to censorship and restrictions on civilian photographers. However, in the second half of the war civilian press photographers were serving with the armed forces and some "were recommended for posts as official photographers by their peacetime employers". This latter is most likely the position in which McKinlay found himself, as his recruitment papers are dated July 9, 1918 and he had not had any prior military service.

Speaking specifically of the Canadian Siberian Expeditionary Force (CSEF) photos, while they are all of very good quality and are a good representation of the daily lives of the Canadian soldiers in Vladivostok, they are not unique in that they are not the only copies. “Canada’s Siberian Expedition” is an online, virtual exhibition available in English, French, and Russian hosted by the University of Victoria. The site uses journal entries and soldier biographies to supplement the story of the expedition, and the digital archive contains 2252 entries comprised of mostly photographs with some newspaper articles from various archives, collections, and newspapers including Library and Archives Canada, the Canadian War Museum, and the British Columbia Archives. Many photographs in this database are McKinlay’s own, and they are the same as several of those found in the album.

Since McKinlay was a CSEF regimental photographer, it is likely that the military had their own prints and these have made their way to several archives and heritage institutions. The album however is unique as it represents a deliberate assemblage and arrangement of material. Further, and perhaps more significantly, the photos of the Halifax explosion and those documenting life in the Amherst internment camp perhaps no longer exist anywhere else save as part of McKinlay’s album. Finally, in the case of the Amherst camp, specifically, McKinlay’s keen eye and well-preserved album of prints have left us with an invaluable historical record of one of the lesser-known elements of Canada’s World War One experience.



“Canadian soldier outside mud hut with native family.”, c.1918. Russia.

P827-MS1-57

Sources:

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John McKinlay’s recruitment files at Library and Archives Canada: <http://www.bac-lac.gc.ca/eng/discover/military-heritage/first-world-war/first-world-war-1914-1918-cef/Pages/item.aspx?IdNumber=160878>

Cumberland County Museum and Archives:

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Kathryn Lord

1 Hilary Roberts, “Photography,” 1914-1918 online: International Encyclopedia of the First World War, ed. Daniel Ute, Peter Gatrell, Oliver Janz, Heather Jones, Jennifer Keene, Alan Kramer, and Bill Nasson, (Berlin: Freie Universität Berlin, 2014), <http://encyclopedia.1914-1918-online.net/article/photography>

Private Records

MC378 John J. West family fonds

These records document, primarily, the business activities of 3 generations of the West family, namely John Jackson West, his sons, J. Alfred West and Wesley West; and Wesley's son, Charles Wesley West, who lived in the Coles Island area of Queens County. Records span 1821 – ca. 1961.

MC3225 Gospelaires fonds

Accrual, personal records of Bill Lapointe, a founding member of "The Gospelaires" and the father of the "Lapointe Family Singers." 266 audio and video recordings and 10 cm of textual and ephemeral documents.

MC3419 Gordon Dalzell collection

Accrual, consisting mainly of clippings pertaining to various environmental issues, volunteerism, education, social work, and veterans.

MC3793 Paul Leger collection

Accrual, photographic and textual material documenting buses throughout North America.

MC3904 Honourable Charles Arthur Hughes fonds

2 metres of textual material documenting the personal and professional life of the Honourable Charles Arthur Hughes (1909-2006), Chief Justice of New Brunswick from 1972-1984. Documents span 1889-2002.

MC3925 Ross Drug Co. Ltd. fonds

The first minute book for Ross Drug Co. Ltd. from 2 October 1917 to 20 June 1966.

MC3936 Frederic Whitehead Barker fonds

Genealogy of the Barker family in Sheffield, a memoir written by Frederic Whitehead Barker shortly before his death in 1958 recording memories of family life in Sheffield from the 1880s. The memoir provides some details about the history of the Sheffield Congregational Church and various commercial enterprises in the area.

MC3950 Pamela Fulton Collection

19 hours of interviews with Edward G. Byrne with transcriptions and privately printed volume entitled *Beneath the Crust of E. G. Byrne: Memoirs*. The collection also contains transcribed diaries: "The London Family's Maquapit Lake Diary, 1876 – 1894" and "Duncan London's 1916-1917 Diary."

MC3965 Reverend Canon Basil J. Buckland fonds

65 diaries kept by the Rev. Canon Basil J. Buckland between 1940 and 2005. These diaries recount Buckland's life in the Anglican Church; earlier diaries were used as the basis for his book *Country Parson: Memoirs of a Rural New Brunswick Ministry*, published in 1987. Also included are 6 family photo albums.

MC3966 Anne Buckland fonds

Seven diaries (1928-1952) offering a glimpse into the life of Anne "Nancy" Coates, later the wife of the Reverend Basil J. Buckland. Not all years are covered.

MC3980 British Army and Loyalist Provincial Corps Research collection

Research produced by Katherine Hilder, Bob Dallison, and David Facey-Crowther regarding the Kings American Regiment and other British and American military units involved in the Revolutionary War.

Government Records

RS27 Legislative Assembly: Engrossed Statutes.

Royal Assent Bills/Acts, 2013-2014. (.4m)

RS33 Court of Queens Bench: Judges Note Books.

23 volumes, 1989-2009. (.8m)

RS51 Supreme Court Judgments.

Booklet - Pleas and Appearances for the year 1851 - Michaelmas term. (.1m)

RS141 New Brunswick Vital Statistics.

Late birth registrations, 1920. Marriages, 1965. (1.6m)

RS168 Provincial Archives Records.

American Association for State and Local History - AASLH. Includes nomination files for Saint John Preservation Review Board and MMC Architects Ltd; NB Power and David Myles, Harold Wright, Daniel Johnson, Robert Donovan, Helen Petchey, Saint John Jewish Historical Society, 1987-1995. (.2m)

RS230 Records of the Advisory Council on the Status of Women.

Publications pertaining to Women's Issues, 2001-2014. (.3m)

RS232 Records of the Office of the Supervisor of Political Financing.

Financial Returns (Political Parties & District Associations), 2007. (.3m)

RS306 Department of Education: Administration Branch.

Program Development & Implementation, 1974-1998. (2.4m)

RS314 Environmental Protection Records.

Remediation of petroleum contaminated sites, 2000-2004. On microfilm.

RS405 Arts Branch Records.

Music and Sound Recording Program, 2007-2008. (.6m)

RS537 Woodstock Municipal Records.

Assessment Rolls books, 1931-1966. (1.2m)

RS629 Department of Advanced Education and Labour: Administration Records.

Reports, Studies, Statistics, 2002-2005. (.4m)

RS741 Records of the Office of Protocol.

Order of New Brunswick Recipients, 2004-2005. (.2m)

RS838 Auditor General.

Crown Corporations, 1998. Value for Money Audits, 1998 (1.2m) R2015.223

RS803 Forest Protection Branch Records.

Booklet - Summary of the Forest Fire, Game and Fisheries Laws, 1938. (.01m)

RS857 Business New Brunswick Administration Records.

NB Film, 1996-2002. NB Film Equity Investment Program, 1997-2002. (1.2m) R2015.313

RS928 Rothesay Municipal Records.

Minutes, 1982-1999. (1.2m)

RS967 Department of Environment and Local Government: Administration Records.

Speeches, Committee on Round Table on Local Governance, 1999-2005. (.8m)

RS972 NB Human Rights Commission.

Minutes, 2007-2008. (.2m)