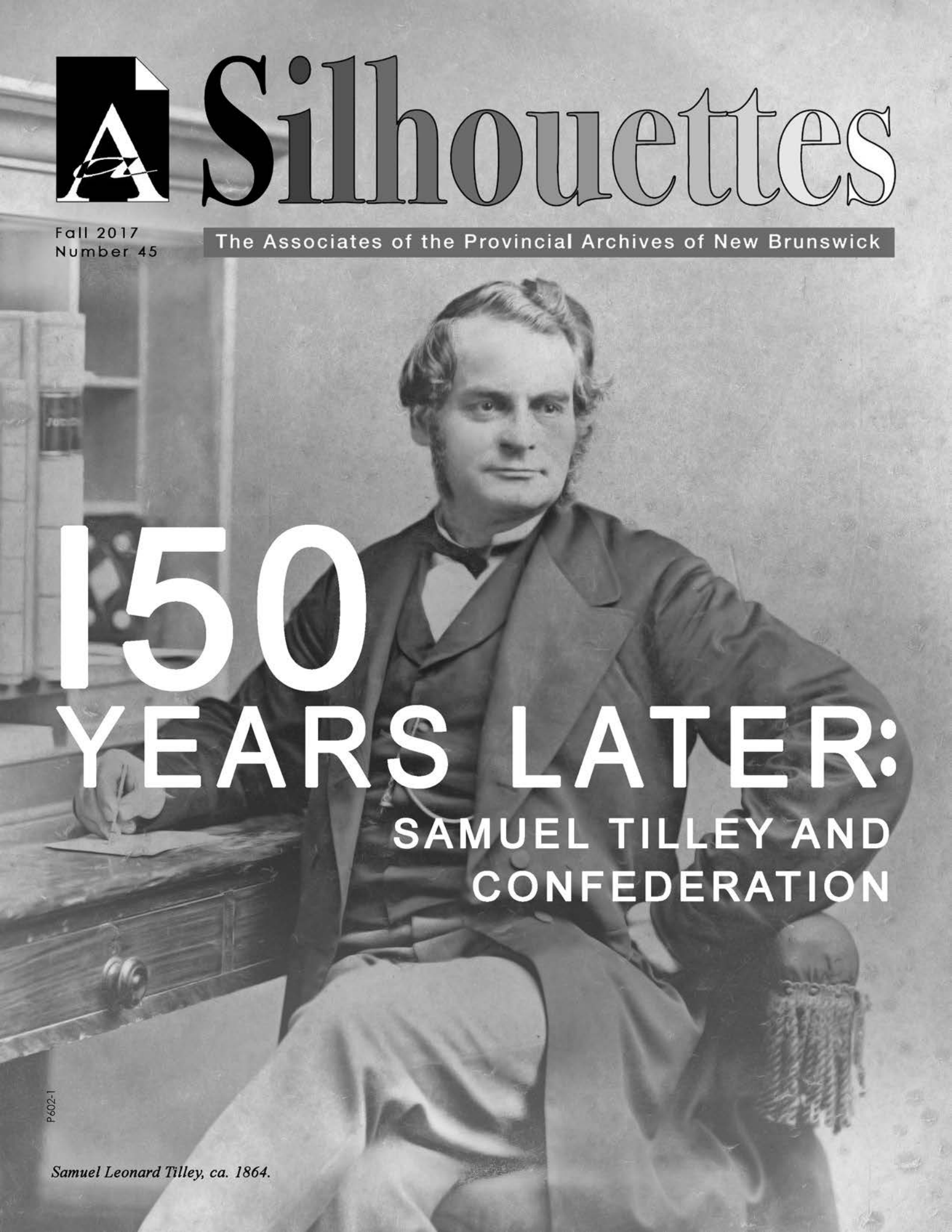




Silhouettes

Fall 2017
Number 45

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick



150 YEARS LATER:

SAMUEL TILLEY AND CONFEDERATION

P602-1

Samuel Leonard Tilley, ca. 1864.

Silhouettes

(ISSN 1201-8333) is published twice yearly. Address inquiries or submissions to the newsletter to
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
P.O. Box 6000
Fredericton, New Brunswick
E3B 5H1
or e-mail archivesNB@gnb.ca

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P.O. Box 6000
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SAMUEL LEONARD TILLEY

As all are doubtless aware, 2017 marks the 150th anniversary of Canadian Confederation. The year promises to be one of great festivity with celebrations held from coast to coast, many of them sponsored by the federal government. The forging of the Confederation agreement, and the context in which that agreement was made, is among the most interesting and important events in Canadian history. The politics of the debate were perhaps most contested in New Brunswick: both the 1865 and 1866 elections were fought over the issue, with the pro-Confederation forces emerging triumphant in the latter, securing the deal.

New Brunswick's pro-Confederation forces were led by Samuel Leonard Tilley (1818-1896), one of the chief figures in provincial politics in the years leading up to Confederation. Tilley, a druggist from Saint John, entered into politics in the 1850s as part of his fervent desire to enact a provincial prohibition regime. While his dreams of a booze-free New Brunswick were thwarted, Tilley remained a key figure in provincial politics, holding the important portfolio of Secretary-Treasurer (the nineteenth century equivalent of Minister of Finance) in several administrations in the 1850s, before himself becoming Premier in 1861. By mid-decade Tilley had become chief of New Brunswick's pro-Confederation forces, leading the charge to convince the province's public to accept the controversial terms of Confederation in the above mentioned elections. Following the achievement of Confederation, Tilley departed Fredericton for federal politics, and served as a high-ranking Minister in the Conservative governments led by John A. Macdonald that dominated Canadian politics between 1867 and 1896. Being such a prominent figure in New Brunswick history, it would surprise people to know that only recently has the Provincial Archives had much in the way of Tilley's personal correspondence and papers. In the past few years descendants have donated records handed down from generation to generation.¹ They provide remarkable insight into one of the chief architects of the country that was forged 150 years ago and into the course of events that led to its formation.

By the time Tilley had assumed the premiership in 1861 his passion had turned from prohibition to railways, and it was this drive that set him along the course to becoming a "Father of Confederation." The mid-nineteenth century was an era defined by a craze for railways. Politicians, businessmen, and average citizens were fascinated by locomotives, and all fervently believed that railways were the route to a future of peace and prosperity. Consequently railway construction began at a fevered pace, with colonial governments offering generous

¹ The bulk of Tilley's records reside at Library and Archives Canada.

loans and funding for the efforts. Unfortunately, railways did not meet the great expectations as economic generators. What prosperity they generated was often meager, and governments were left on the hook for the costs of their construction. As a result, by the early 1860s colonial governments were deeply in debt, but still remained eager to continue promoting railway construction. Tilley and many of his contemporaries eagerly sought the construction of a railway link between the Maritime Provinces and the United Province of Canada (modern Ontario and Quebec), convinced that an "Intercolonial Railway" would improve the colonial economy and provide improved defenses. The latter was an urgent need in the era of the American Civil War, as many feared that Britain's perceived favouritism towards the break-away southern Confederate States might prompt the northern Union States to counter by attacking British North America. This need drove Tilley to one of his first acts upon becoming Premier, travelling to London to make the case for the Intercolonial before the Imperial government.

all to meet the Duke again
on Monday, and we will
probably then, have Mr Gladstone
answers to the proposals made
by Mr Howland & Co on Thursday
last. I hear the Canadian
people are not as anxious
for the construction of ^{the}
Intercolonial Railway, as
are the inhabitants of
Nova Scotia & New Brunswick.
I hope to have the pleasure
of being present & calling upon
the first day of the New Year
I remain
Yours very faithfully
S. L. Tilley

Excerpt of letter from S.L. Tilley (in London, England) to
A. H. Gordon, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, November 29, 1862.

Tilley departed for Britain on Oct 30, 1861 and detailed his visit in a dispatch to Arthur Hamilton Gordon, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick. Tilley was not alone on this voyage, as he was accompanied by Nova Scotia's Premier Joseph Howe who was likewise visiting London to press the need for an Intercolonial. P. M. VanKougnet, a politician from Canada West was also to travel to Britain as a railway booster, but he was delayed and did not arrive until 30 November. Meanwhile, Tilley and Howe docked in London on the twelfth and set to work meeting with British officials. The first they met with was Henry Pelham-Clinton, the Duke of Newcastle and Secretary for the Colonies, who broadly supported their goal, and took the request before Prime Minister Lord Palmerston and his Cabinet who agreed that the project was an important one and were eager to hear more.

Tilley and Howe set to work writing a paper containing more details about the proposed railway when another contributing factor to Confederation made its presence felt, the American Civil War. It was at this time that news reached Britain about the "Trent Affair," the interception of the HMS Trent by a northern warship and the capture of two Confederate diplomats onboard who were en route to Britain. The incident sparked fears that Britain and the northern states might soon be at war, and that Britain's North American possessions would soon be in danger of attack. In response London took steps to bolster colonial defenses and, as Tilley put it, the incident "appeared to place our enterprise before the British Public in such a light that the success of our application appeared all but certain."² Tilley and Howe presented the British government with their proposal, but shortly afterwards Tilley returned to New Brunswick to do his part in assisting the volunteer militia in transporting British troops across New Brunswick. Ultimately, tensions cooled and London and Washington were able to sort out their differences peacefully, but the idea of the Intercolonial remained potent in the minds of Imperial and Colonial politicians.

Negotiations continued into 1862, as did the lingering threat of conflict erupting between Britain and America. Back in London in November for additional negotiations, Tilley wrote back to Lieutenant Governor Gordon, also a keen champion of the Intercolonial, informing him that an agreement had been struck between London and the provinces for the financing of the project.³ Britain's condition that the project have a provision for a sinking fund in order to guarantee investor loans was agreeable to Tilley and Howe, but Tilley was sceptical that the Canadians would concur. Writing to Gordon he felt that the provision would be their "chief trouble" in selling the idea to the sceptical Canadians, and that "I fear the Canadians are not as anxious for the construction of the Intercolonial Railway as are the inhabitants of Nova Scotia and New Brunswick."⁴ Tilley's suspicions proved correct, as the following month at a meeting in Quebec, Canadian officials, or "shabby fellows," to use the Duke of Newcastle's description of them, refused to accept the deal based upon the sinking fund provision, scuttling the project for the time being.

While frustrated with the lack of progress on the Intercolonial front, Tilley and its other proponents soldiered on undeterred. Indeed, Tilley's biographer Carl M. Wallace described the railway as nothing less than an obsession for Tilley.⁵ Determined to see it come to pass, in 1864 Tilley welcomed the opportunity for a union of the British North American provinces as a means to secure the funding for his sought after raillink. A larger political union would provide the necessary financial backing for the project, as well as the political justification. Furthermore, the years had not lessened tensions between Britain and the United States. With the North on its way to victory in the Civil War, some voices were calling for Washington to send its army north once the war was over to teach London a lesson. While this was largely bluster, it did unsettle many in British North America, and gave added emphasis to the need of an Intercolonial Railway to provide the provinces with better defensive capabilities.

² Samuel Leonard Tilley, "To His Excellency the Honorable Arthur Hamilton Gordon C. M. G. Lieutenant Governor and Commander in Chief of the Province of New Brunswick," MC2107/MS1A-92: Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley family fonds.

³ The main focus of the letter was Tilley commending Gordon's decision to use British regular troops instead of New Brunswick militiamen to suppress a strike and riot by striking railroad workers in Richmond Parish, Carleton County.

⁴ Samuel Leonard Tilley to A. H. Gordon, Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick, London, November 29, 1862," MC2107/MS1A-92: Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley family fonds.

⁵ Carl M. Wallace, "Tilley, Sir Samuel Leonard," http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/tilley_samuel_leonard_12E.html. Accessed January 30, 2017. Wallace also wrote a full length biography of Tilley for his doctoral dissertation, see Carl M. Wallace, "Sir Leonard Tilley: A Political Biography" (Ph.D. Dissertation: University of Alberta, 1972).

Two meetings were held in 1864 to discuss the terms of Confederation, the first in Charlottetown and the second in Quebec, but these fell short of unanimity. While many British North Americans could agree upon the idea of Confederation in principle, the particulars proved to be a harder sell. This was especially so in the Maritime Provinces where many feared surrendering part of their sovereignty to a Union that would be dominated by the demographically and economically larger central provinces. Tilley wrote to Gordon from the Quebec conference discussing some of the political wrangling going on regarding federal and provincial jurisdiction, provincial representation in the federal parliament, and the composition of the Senate. These tensions almost proved too great for an agreement to be signed. Following the Quebec conference, Newfoundland and Prince Edward Island walked away from the bargaining table, determined to make it on their own, and many in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were eager to do likewise. The following year Tilley went to the polls to convince New Brunswick voters that the Quebec resolutions were the best terms they could hope for. The result was a decisive victory for the leader of the anti-Confederation forces, Albert J. Smith, who carried over 60 percent of the vote and won 30 of 40 seats, with Tilley being defeated in his own seat.

But it was not the end for Tilley or for Confederation. The Smith government proved to be a curious collection of politicians only held together by their desire to reject Confederation with no better alternative to offer the people of the province except an unremarkable status-quo. All Smith's government could offer were doomed attempts to negotiate a free trade deal with the newly protectionist Americans, who were still not kindly disposed towards Britain and its North American possessions. America appeared to be more of a threat than a potential partner, with some American politicians and newspapermen still calling for the battle tested union army to march north. As if in answer, several bands of renegade Civil War veteran Irish partisans called

Fenians made cross-border raids (including in New Brunswick) as part of a scheme to conquer and ransom British North America for Irish independence. The Fenian raids were easily repelled, but the threat they posed caused panic throughout the provinces, New Brunswick included. These circumstances, and the collapse of the Smith government in 1866, gave Tilley and the pro-Confederates the opening they needed. The ensuing election saw the pro-Confederates win a mandate as strong as that which the antis had won in 1865, and New Brunswick was on course to ratify the terms of Confederation.

The following year, on July 1, Queen Victoria gave the British North America Act Royal Assent and the new Dominion of Canada was created. Enshrined within the legislation was a clause that explicitly committed Ottawa to building the long desired Intercolonial Railway to connect the Maritime and Central provinces. For a variety of reasons, surveying and construction were delayed for several years, but when the railway was finally finished in 1876 it proved a vital link, greatly improving the new country's capacity for trade, communication, and defense. Tilley's contribution to this achievement cannot be overstated, nor can his contribution to the nation that Canada evolved into during the last part of the nineteenth century (for both good and ill). He was a driving force behind the efforts to unify the British North American provinces into a new political union, and devoted the rest of his political career to ensuring that it got off to a good start; no small task given the enormous challenges the new country faced. Tilley's personal papers, housed in the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, provide invaluable insight into the man, his career, and his times. The network of Provincial and Territorial archives and Library and Archives Canada are products of Confederation and through their stewardship of our documentary heritage Canadians can look back on the achievements of the past 150 years and the lives of people like Tilley who have shaped Canada. ■

DAVID BENT

S. L. Tilley signature. c. 186-

MC2107/MS1A/92-2





19TH CENTURY FEMALE PHOTOGRAPHERS

As Lilly Koltun observed in the 1984 publication 'Private Realms of Light: Amateur Photography in Canada, 1839-1940', "[c]learly the history of amateur photography in the Atlantic region and francophone Quebec await future research".¹ That statement is as true today as it was over 30 years ago when it was first written. In fact, despite some important foundational research by Graham W. Garrett and Jim Burant, the history of photography, professional and otherwise, in Atlantic Canada generally, and in New Brunswick in particular, remains unwritten. This brief article does not attempt to address that void, but it will investigate one area which plays a part in the story of photography in New Brunswick: the role of women as early practitioners of the art. Specifically, this article discusses and contextualizes four small pre-confederation portraits that were "discovered" in the holdings of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. These images are likely the earliest extant work identified as taken by a female photog-

grapher in New Brunswick. To understand the work of two of NB's earliest female photographers, however, it is important to first outline in broad strokes the history of the medium in the province and of the relationship between women and photography in its earliest era in Canada and elsewhere.

The first practical photographic process, the daguerreotype, was introduced to the world in January 1839 by Louis-Jacques-Mandé Daguerre at the French Académie des Sciences in Paris.

¹Lilly Koltun. 1984. "Art Ascendant/1900-1914" in 'Private Realms of Light: Amateur Photography in Canada, 1839-1940', Lilly Koltun (ed). Fitzhenry & Whiteside: Markham, ON, pg. 46

*Above: Unidentified women.
Photographs taken by Jane Wilson, c. 1865*

MC1055-MS25-E1-3 | MC1055-MS25-E1-2 | MC1055-MS25-E1-4

Photography spread throughout the world very rapidly from its French epicentre over the following three years. Its expansion was no doubt spurred by the numerous improvements to the process made in that first period, which dramatically reduced exposure times from the unbearable 20-30 minute range to times well into the range of seconds. This finally made portraiture feasible, albeit still challenging under anything less than ideal conditions. Even within the year immediately following the daguerreotype announcement, a few daguerreotypists took photos in Canada: John Hannavy has noted that the earliest known daguerreotype work anywhere in Canada was undertaken in 1840 by a visiting Englishman who took a view of Niagara Falls and, the same year, two Americans practiced in Montreal for a brief period.² Hannavy also writes that, in 1841, an anonymous French man practiced briefly in Quebec City, and, very significantly, he discusses briefly a Mrs. Fletcher who was in Quebec City and Montreal in 1841, making her one of the earliest daguerreotypists in the country, male or female; she was a "professor and teacher of photogenic art".³

Even in this initial period before nothing other than a hint of a photographic "industry" could be said to have begun anywhere in Canada, Saint John, New Brunswick soon became host to practitioners of the art. Hannavy again notes that Hodgkinson and Butters, two itinerant American daguerreotypists "...advertised their skills as daguerreotypists in Saint John, New Brunswick in 1841"⁴ where they may have taught William Valentine, who advertised his services in Saint John in 1841: Valentine and the team of Hodgkinson and Butters were likely the first working photographers in New Brunswick. The American duo "...also taught the daguerreotype process to others such as John Clow and Thomas Hanford Wentworth both of whom later opened portrait studios in the same city".⁵ From that time onward in Saint John, and then later throughout the rest of the province, photography only increased in popularity.

A.B. Vining was another early NB photographer, active in Chatham, Fredericton, and Saint John in the late 1840s, and it was his wife who could be credited as the first woman working in the photographic trade in New Brunswick, although she does not appear to have been a photographer herself. To clarify, as Graham W. Garrett notes, "Vining was also active in Fredericton in June 1847 with his wife, an artist who gave lessons in making wax flowers and apparently coloured daguerreotypes. The editor for the "New Brunswick Reporter" remarked that Vining was not only producing fine

Mr. & Mrs. Vining were now patronized by several of the foremost families in Fredericton.⁶

Hand colouring or tinting of photographs is a practice that has been around probably from the beginning of photography and it remained popular right up until the dominance of colour photography in the mid-to-late portion of the 20th century. In Fredericton, as likely elsewhere, many of these colourisation artists were women. One of New Brunswick's best-known 20th century photographers, Madge Smith of Fredericton, for instance, sold hand-coloured photographs throughout much of her professional career and likely worked as a colourist at Harvey Studios before she opened her own shop. Smith's collection of 1,275 negatives is held by the Provincial Archives of NB where it is entitled P120 Madge Smith photographs. However, between the days of Mrs. Vining's early colourisations and Madge Smith's prolific work beginning in the 1930s, we now know of a small handful of pioneering female photographers in the province. The earliest female photographer for whom there are extant examples of her work is likely Jane Wilson.

Born Jane Flett of Nelson, NB, she married William Wilson in 1855 in Miramichi, and the two lived between Washington, Minnesota, and New Brunswick over the ensuing decades. In 1860 Jane was listed in the Minnesota census as living at Lakeland with no occupation noted, where William was listed as a bookkeeper. By 1865, however, she advertised her services as a photographer in the Chatham, NB, directory, and took out ads in "The Chatham Gleaner" from at least 22 February 1865 to April of the same year, including the following ad, which read:

"Photographs! Photographs. Mrs. J. Wilson, late of the United States, begs leave to announce to the Ladies and Gentle-men of Miramichi that she has taken rooms above the store of Mr Arthur Wright, in Chatham, where she is prepared to take Photographs, Perreotypes, and Melaneotypes, in the very latest style of the art. The price will be moderate, and no pictures charged for, unless satisfactory to the owner."

2,3,4,5 - pg. 261, 6 - pg. 327 Hannavy, John (ed.). 2008. "Canada" in "Encyclopedia of Nineteenth Century Photography". Routledge: New York.

Wilson's "perreotypes" is possibly a misprint of "ferreotypes" (sometimes a.k.a. ferrotypes), likely an archaic trade name for what have become known more commonly as tintypes in North America. Similarly, her "melaneotypes" are today known as ambrotypes (positive images on glass, often presented in a folding case).

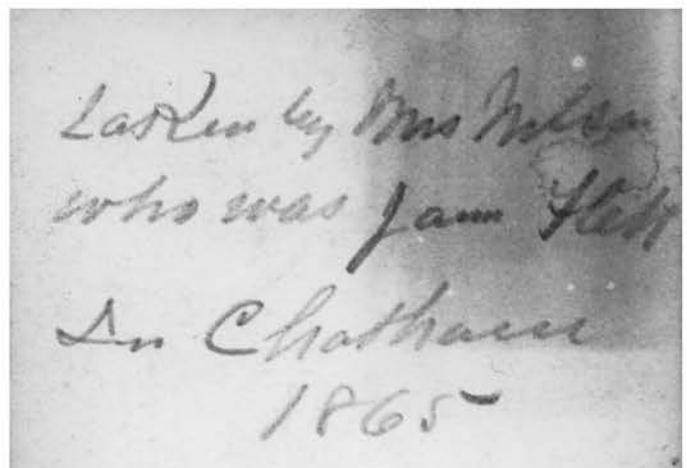
By the 1870 census William Wilson was living in Hudson City, Wisconsin. The same year, Jane Wilson, then aged 38, was also living in Hudson City, Wisconsin, and still listed her occupation as photographer. Interestingly, in that census, a young Canadian-born woman named Jenette (whose surname is unfortunately difficult to discern), aged 22, was listed as a neighbour of Jane Wilson, and Jenette also listed her trade as a photographer. Perhaps Jane taught Jenette the art of photography. One of the final traces of Jane is her appearance in the 1880 census with her husband, William, (she was then 50, he was 51) in Lakeland Village, Minnesota, where he is listed as a clerk and she is listed as "keeping house". It seems likely that Jane practiced photography perhaps as early as late 1864 and at least into the 1870s, though we do not know yet the length of her initial tenure here. The trail for Jane and William Wilson seems to go cold after the 1880 Minnesota census, but three of their children were in Crookston, Minnesota in 1885.

Although it is not known where or how Jane Wilson herself learned photography, it seems possible, if not probable, that she learned it in Chatham or Newcastle from a man named Aaron Sproul who had been advertising a bit in the Chatham Gleaner and elsewhere. This suspicion comes from an ad placed in that paper on 19 August 1864, about six months before Wilson's career in Chatham began. In his ad, Sproul, giving his address as Newcastle, notified the public of his leaving the photographic trade in this way: "A Great Bargain: The Subscriber will Sell his SALOON and Fit Out for Photographing and Ambrotyping, and Stock enough to take Thirty Pounds worth of Pictures, and instructions in the Art if required for Fifty Pounds. Any person wishing to purchase, will do well to call at the Saloon, and satisfy themselves that it is a good investment". Wilson may well have taken up Sproul's stock, trade, and perhaps his offer of "instructions in the Art".

Although more of her work may yet materialize now that Wilson is "on the radar" of a few archivists and others, for the time being, the only known examples of her photos are four well-executed carte-de-visite portraits of young ladies present in the Doak family collection, MC1055.

The subjects of the photos are unidentified, and the only link to Wilson is that each bears pencil inscriptions on the back which explain that they were taken by "Mrs. Wilson" in Chatham. They are in the older style of carte-de-visite portraiture in that they are full-body portraits and, at least one of them features slight tinting of the cheeks of one of the ladies. They are not strictly conventional, however, in at least one regard: the photograph of one young girl shows her holding a badminton racket and birdie. Posing with sporting equipment that might have been a favourite pastime of this young girl provides a possible bit of insight into her life; the "prop" at least adds a bit of interesting character to this otherwise straightforward portrait style that was typical of the era.

Although Jane Wilson was certainly one of NB's first working female photographers, she was by no means the first in Canada. Aside from the aforementioned Mrs. Fletcher in Quebec in 1841, there were other notable early Canadian women photographers. Between 1858 and 1862, Hannah Maynard learned photography, probably in Bowmanville, ON, and by 1862 she opened her first photographic studio, Mrs. R. Maynard's Photographic Gallery. By 1864, Maynard taught her husband the principles of photography; she went on to become noted for her portraiture and experimental/trick photography, her husband, Richard, principally for his landscapes. That said, throughout the 19th century, female photographers were rare and were in the extreme minority compared with their male counterparts. For instance, Laura Jones, a researcher on the role of women in the history of photogra-



Back of photograph taken by Jane Wilson of unidentified woman, c. 1865

MC1055-MS25-E1-3-BACK

a talk that “in the peak period of the Daguerreotype (1841-1855) there were 1,750 Daguerreotype studios in England of which only twenty-two were operated by women”.⁷

Significantly, however, photography was envisioned from the very beginning as an activity that was at least “open to” (or acceptable for) women: even Daguerre in his announcement of his invention in 1839 stated that, “The leisured class will find it a most attractive occupation, and although the result is obtained by chemical means, the little work it entails will greatly please the ladies”.⁸ Some women did take up photography almost immediately: as Helmut and Alison Gernsheim have written of Mme Giroux (born Zoé Colin, the wife of the Alphonse Giroux, manufacturer and vendor of Daguerre’s first commercial daguerreotype apparatus), who “took many of the specimen pictures which were sold with the apparatus, and deserves to be remembered as the first woman photographer”.⁹

Returning to New Brunswick’s first women photographers, along with Chatham’s Jane Wilson in 1865, Miss Emma J. Whitlock seems to have been one of NB’s other earliest female photographers. Born about 1843, she was the daughter of St. Andrews attorney, Samuel H. Whitlock, and Margaret Whitlock. Emma Jane Whitlock was 18 years old in the 1861 census with no employment listed. The same year, the 1861 Provincial Exhibition was held at Sussex Vale 1st-5th October. At that exhibition, Emma was awarded the 2nd prize for watercolour drawings, suggesting an early aptitude for art. In the 1865 Hutchinson directory, she was listed as a teacher on William and Water Streets in St. Andrews. However, in the 1867 Hutchinson directory she advertised a photography studio on William Street in St. Andrews.

In the 1871 census Emma was still at home with her parents in St. Andrews, 27 years of age, and her profession is listed as artist. In the Provincial Exhibition of 1878, Emma exhibited an oil portrait and crayon drawings. In the 1881 census she is enumerated with the same situation



Unidentified girl. Photograph taken by Jane Wilson, c. 1865

and status. Emma died at the age of 46 in 1890. The 13 February 1890 “St. Andrews Beacon” death announcement reproduced here is one of several similar announcements carried in various NB papers: “It is with regret we chronicle the death of Miss Emma Whitlock, the Christian Scientist, who died of pneumonia on Wednesday eve. at her brother's residence on Water street.”

⁷ - Jones, Laura. Photography history lecture summary available here: <http://phsc.ca/Laura-Jones.html>

⁸ - pg. 81, 9 - pg. 172 Gernsheim, Helmut and Alison. 1968. LJM Daguerre: the history of the drama and the daguerreotype. Dover Publications: New York.

MC1055-MS25-E1-1

Interestingly, Whitlock was remembered in death announcements not for her art or photography, but for her association with "Christian Science". To clarify, Emma practiced a kind of faith healing which she referred to as Christian Science (associated with the still extant Church of Christ, Scientist). She came to wider public attention in the 1880s when she was taken to police court in Fredericton for practicing medicine without a license. In her own words, as part of her testimony in that trial, Emma reported that she had then "...been in Fredericton since New Year's Eve. I resided with my brother in St. Stephen, previous to coming here. I have been an invalid since childhood. I was in Boston three years and a half, under the treatment of physicians. I came home four or five years ago last fall. I commenced the study of this Science in April last." She learned it from a Miss Tyler in Calais, she purchased Mrs. Eddy's book (Mary Baker Eddy was the founder of the Church of Christ, Scientist) from her and took a three week course from a Christian Scientist in Calais. Emma claimed to have cured her ill brothers through this science. Although it was very unusual at the time, many Fredericton ladies turned out to support Emma in police court, including some who testified as witnesses of her curative powers. Some of her sympathizers even "manifested their hearty approval" of her willingness to have her method put to the test by "loud demonstrations of applause".¹⁰

PHOTOGRAPHS! PHOTOGRAPHS.

Mrs J. WILSON, late of the United States, begs leave to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen of Miramichi that she has taken rooms above the store of Mr Arthur Wright, in Chatham, where she is prepared to take

PHOTOGRAPHS, PERREOTYPES, AND MELANEOYPES,

in the very latest style of the art. The prices will be moderate, and no pictures charged for, unless satisfactory to the owner.

Chatham, February 22.

Advertisement from Chatham Gleaner, April 1, 1865

For the time being, the only sample of Whitlock's photographic work known to this author is an ambrotype of an old brewery in St. Andrews, c. 1855-1865, that is attributed to Emma Whitlock (New Brunswick Museum, reference number 15389). If this photo was taken any time in the 1860s, it would make it among the earliest outdoor scenes in New Brunswick, and one of only a handful of known extant outdoor ambrotype views of the province.

It is also worth noting that this Whitlock-attributed photo is doubly unusual: early Canadian female photographers were rarely noted for their outdoor photographs. For instance, the aforementioned Mrs. Hannah Maynard of BC, as prolific and experimental as she was, was mainly noted for her studio work. It was her husband, Richard Maynard, who became known for his outdoor work. This was typical even much later, at least in the world of amateur photography. As Lilly Koltun explains, many early amateurs in the period immediately after 1900 "...reverted to family scenes and favourite topics... Not surprisingly, this was the most common subject matter for women in this period".¹¹ Even following the turn of the century up until the onset of the First World War, female photographers were evidently in the extreme minority throughout Canada. Koltun writes, "of the approximately 825 amateur photographers discovered for this period [1900-1914], only about sixty, around seven per cent, were women".¹² Koltun finds this number suspiciously low, however, and speculates that this minute percentage may reflect "...the sources searched - periodicals, camera club documents and other 'public' records. Women may well have approached photography privately".¹³ However, as the pioneering work of women like Wilson, Whitlock, and others listed in later NB censuses indicates, some were ready and willing to approach their art publicly and as professionals in an era in which it was still unusual, if not a bit taboo, to do so. ■

JOSH GREEN

^{11, 12, 13} - pg. 55 Lilly Koltun. 1984. "Art Ascendant/1900-1914" in *Private Realms of Light: Amateur Photography in Canada, 1839-1940*, Lilly Koltun (ed). Fitzhenry & Whiteside:Markham, ON

¹⁰ - *The Christian Science Journal*, Volume 5

THE 50TH ANNIVERSARY OF PANB

The Provincial Archives will mark its 50th anniversary in 2018 with a number of special events and activities. We hope they will interest and involve many members of the Archives' Associates and many New Brunswickers.

The Provincial Archives will present a major exhibit of treasures from the Archives. They will be in the various formats held by the archives – maps, documents, personal papers, photographs, video footage, etc. and will highlight records from each of New Brunswick's 15 counties. The launch in May 2018 will take place on the anniversary of the official opening of the Provincial Archives in 1968.

Another primary event will be an Anniversary Jamboree (slated for Autumn 2018) celebrating New Brunswick performers from the past whose music is preserved at the Provincial Archives. Hosted by Ivan and Vivian Hicks, renowned New Brunswick musicians, the concert of predominately country music will feature selected NB musicians in narrative and song, as well as some of the Hicks' own music. We also hope to prepare a digitized version for presentation in other New Brunswick communities following the concert.

Other activities in the planning include a radio series, "Ask the Archivist", that will feature experts from the staff of PANB who will answer questions on various archival topics such as preservation of records, genealogy, etc. Also being investigated is a history of New Brunswick with chapters by established scholars who have worked on specific periods or themes. The work would provide an update of Stewart MacNutt's history that covers developments to 1867 and was published in 1967. Since that date, volumes of records unavailable to MacNutt have been acquired and organized by the Provincial Archives. They have been mined by many users including scholars who have made use of them to take a new look at our province's history or to extend its examination into the 21st century.

Other possible programs include partnering with a performing arts group to host an artist-in-residence at PANB in 2018 with the group or artist using archival material as 'inspiration' for creative pieces of dance, art, or theatre. The heightened involvement of PANB in the school heritage fairs is another possibility.

As appropriate, these activities will be digitized for presentation on the PANB web. Watch that site for announcements on dates and venues for anniversary events.

NEW AT THE ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

RS27 Legislative Assembly: Engrossed Statutes. Royal Assent Bills/Acts, 2014-2016. (.3m)

RS28 Legislative Assembly: Clerks Office Records. 1786-1822 General index to the documents of the House of Assembly made pursuant to a resolution of the House passed on February 14, 1822. (.05m)

RS58 Records Of The Court Of Divorce. Year 2000. (14.1m)

RS100 Legislative Services Records. Original Filed Regulations, 2010. (.6m)

RS168 Provincial Archives Records. Two guest books from exhibits put on by the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick for the Golden Jubilee visit of Queen Elizabeth II and Prince Philip in 2002. Exhibits were at Old Government House and at the Sheraton hotel (now the Delta) in Fredericton. (.05m)

RS186 Records of the New Brunswick Development Office, London. Appointment, correspondence, articles and press releases, 1911-1975. (.05m)

RS256 Elections Branch Records. 3 Elections Reports - District Education Council Elections May 9, 2016, Regional Health Authority Elections May 9, 2016, Quadrennial Municipal Elections and Other Local Electoral Events May 9, 2016 and November 14, 2016. (.05m)

RS268 Provincial Buildings Branch Records. Publication "Story of a Structure - L'Histoire d'un Edifice", Centennial Building, Fredericton. Includes references to the works of artists John Hooper, Ross, Bobak, and Roussel that are located in the building. Also references the official opening of the building, 1967. (.01m)

RS750 Edmundston Judicial District Probate Court Records, 2001-2002. (.6m)

RS902 Department of Natural Resources Administration Records. Private Woodlots; Woodlot Management Development; Forest Marketing Boards and Agency; Private Land Silviculture; Committees Management; Committees, Boards and Councils, 1984-2000. (1.2m)

RS1006 Department of Intergovernmental Affairs: Administration Records. Intergovernmental Conferences, 1988-2001. (3.3m)

PUBLICATIONS:

RS1 Published Journals of the Proceedings of the Legislative Assembly of New Brunswick:

- a) House of Assembly 3rd Session, January 20-March 16, 1836.
- b) House of Assembly 4th Session, December 20, 1836-March 1, 1837.

RS113 Records of the Board of Education. Manual of the Common Schools Acts, 1871 and 1873 - Regulations of the Board of Education.

RS122 New Brunswick Post Office. *Annual Report of the Post Office Department*, 1864.

RS398 Department of Public Works. Annual Report of the Chief Commissioner of Public Works, 1874.

RS617 Department of Tourism: Promotions and Marketing Branch Records: a) *Gun and Rod in New Brunswick, 1899.*
b) *New Brunswick: Canada's Unspoiled Province by the Sea Sportsmen's Map, 1933.*

RS823 Department of Agriculture and Rural Development: Annual Reports. 1865.

PRIVATE RECORDS

MC75 Victoria Public Hospital collection - M2017.50: Annual report, Victoria Public Hospital, 1905.

MC400 New Brunswick Teachers' Association fonds M2017.33: 33 boxes of textual records; 2 boxes of microfiche.

MC437 Oscar E. Morehouse fonds - M2017.29: 1 envelope only addressed to Dr. O. E. Morehouse, Upper Keswick, New Brunswick, Canada from his university friend, H. N. McDonald, M.D., of Minneapolis, Minn., and bearing postal stamp of [1907?].

MC1186 Robert Wood family fonds - M2017.48: Personal and business records related to Robert Woods and his family (Marcia Wetmore Wood is Robert's mother). Family originally came from NY and set up a shop in NY. (He was married to a Hay. When she died he married a Fowler). Robert Wood's father was a farmer and school board trustee.

MC1909 Fredericton Business and Professional Women's Club fonds - M2017.22: Minutes, circulars, memberships, some correspondence of the Fredericton Business and Professional Women's Club.

MC2107 Sir Samuel Leonard Tilley family fonds - M2017.63: Records relating primarily to the life and political career of Samuel Leonard Tilley, Father of Confederation. The records fall into several categories -- correspondence, customs and immigration, government financial records, temperance, Confederation of BNA, and railways.

MC3140 Wendell Fulton fonds - M2017.77: Material largely pertaining to the political career of Wendell Fulton., including textual, photographic and audio records.

MC3659 James Marriner collection - M2017.20: DVD of film footage from 1920 or 1930s of the Barney family / Nictau Fish

and Game Club. Original footage from Louise Morris, a descendant of one of the wealthy New England families who had hunting/fishing camps in the area.

M3964 Carl Stymiest Genealogy collection - M2017.57: 10 binders of Stymiest genealogy.

MC4036 Dr. Angus Murray fonds - M2017.46: Two bound day books containing notes on weather, the author's daily activities, family events and travels, the health of the author and events in the community particularly pertaining to births and deaths.

MC4046 Obed Calkin diary - M2017.78: 1 letter from Willman & Company to Fredericton Board of Trade, offering services. Affixed with a Hong Kong stamp in English and Chinese characters memorializing Winston Churchill (1874-1965) and 1 notice from Canada Post explaining the letter's survival of a plane crash in Tokyo.

MC4048 Richard Tingley fonds - M2017.26: Family films of Richard Tingley.

MC4052 James Harvie recipe book - M2017.32: The fonds consists of a book of handwritten recipes interfiled with pages of a January 1846 issue of the *British American Cultivator* and pages of the 1880 *Barker's Almanac*. Handwritten recipes include ginger bread, potato bread, fried mush, Indian pudding, cakes, and a variety of cornmeal-based recipes. There are also formulas for simple medicines (quinine bitters, a wash for the "arasypulus") and household tips such as how to preserve butter, make candles, and dress skins.

MC4053 Alfred August Stockton fonds - M2017.28: records related to Dr. Alfred Augustus Stockton and Humphrey Pickard, Stockton's father in law, as well as correspondence between the extended Stockton family.

MC4055 New Brunswick Monthly Meeting of the Religious Society of Friends (Quaker) fonds - M2017.47: Various topics the society was interested in, often written up in their newsletter. The actual operational records of the Society are not present. These are sent to Pickering College, Newmarket, Ontario.

MC4056 John R. W. Disher and Disher & Steen architect fonds - M2017.53: Architectural drawings and associated material from Doug Steen, architect. John R. W. Disher material included; Steen partnered and later acquired the firm from Disher.

M4057 Michael Branscombe collection - M2017.54: A bundle of receipts and price lists detailing the costs of different sizes/formats of photos from William Bruckhof's picture framing businesses at 52 and 58 King Street, Saint John, 1884-1885; 2 photographs.

MC4058 W.W. Ellis fonds - M2017.56: W.W. Ellis business and financial records regarding ordering supplies and estate inventories; issue of *The Forum of New Brunswick Education* Vol V #7, March 1945; scribbles of handwriting containing transcriptions of religious and other tracts; small ledgers of accounts; small scribbler of geometry drawings with rules/theorems and building sketches, James Smith Bathurst 1843. Also drawings of desks, tables and clocks - includes sketch of house exterior and Front St., Windsor, NS.

MC4059 Tom Johnson fonds - M2017.62: Architectural plans consisting mainly of projects in the Saint John Area, including: Centrebeam Place; pulp and paper mills; Poley Mountain; Gillis Winery; various buildings at Rothesay Netherwood School; Rothesay and Quispamsis town halls; Ducks Unlimited buildings; Fundy Waste Commission buildings; Salmon Conservation Centre buildings; etc.

MC4060 Marian Perkins fonds - M2017.64 / M2017.45: Records related to Marian Perkins' life and activities in community groups including AL-ANON, Amana House, letters to the editor concerning social issues.

MC4054 Danish Canadian Society of Saint John fonds. - M2017.64 / M2017.45: Minutes, newspaper clippings and brochures.

MC4064 Fredericton Chamber of Commerce - M2017.66: Scrapbook containing newspaper clippings and radio broadcast transcripts relating to the Fredericton Chamber of Commerce, as well as general business-related matters in Fredericton. Three historical sketches outline the history of the Fredericton Chamber of Commerce up to 2016, and its predecessor, the Fredericton Board of Trade.

MC4065 Dr. Harold H. Sharp family fonds - M2017.67: Personal records as well as medical registration certificate (1923) as well as a few records pertaining to his service in the Canadian Army Medical Corps during World War II. Also a few records from Mary Ellen Sharp including 4 letters written to her by her husband, Harold Sharp, while he was serving overseas, in England, 20 April 1945 to 1 May 1945. These letters discuss his work in the hospital, social activities, and meetings with anesthetists.

MC4066 Clement, Swett, Coombes family fonds - M2017.65: Fonds consists of Hannah Nina Florence Swett Clement correspondence (arranged chronologically 1938-1973), journals and diaries (1936-1957), and clippings; Alleyne Fisher Coombes Swett Correspondence (incoming arranged by sender, and outgoing to Kirby Coombes), wedding cards (1940s), diaries (1929-1932, 1934-1935), Autograph books (1928, [1933]), Nina Swett death records, Sympathy card for death of her son Clifford Coombes, Marriage invitations and clippings for family members, genealogy records; Wilfred Kirby Coombes note regarding marriage to Alleyne, cadet / signallers records and newspaper clippings; Cathy Coombes correspondence (incoming) and a

clippings ; Cathy Coombes correspondence (incoming) and a story written in elementary school ; and Arthur William Coombes newspaper clipping, family records (marriage certificate for David Coombes and Maria Carter 1873), and photograph. Finally the fonds contains family photographs, many of which are related to Alleyne and her children, as well as Florence Ada Young and Claremont farm in Douglas, N.B.

MC4071 Speed Skating [Lily Lake] Championship collection - M2017.76: Official programs for World's Amateur Speed Skating Championships, Lily Lake, Saint John. - 26, 27, 28, January 1926.

MC4077 List of Voters - 1889 [Newcastle] - M2017.84: The list contains alphabetical names and the location of the individual's property or residence.

MC4083 Beverly Robinson Diary [1857-1864] - M2017.87: Digital files only. Diary appears to have been created by Beverly A. Robinson (b. c. 1818). Consists of 1 diary written by Beverly Robinson, a farmer in Nashwaaksis. He lists daily weather conditions, farming and hunting activities, and some personal remarks. Diary also contains some accounts for employees (farm labourers), as well as mention of hunting activities, including hunting duck and caribou.

MC4084 Wilmot J. Carson fonds - M2017.88: 18 letters and 2 receipts pertaining to the sale and shipment of New Brunswick potatoes to Ontario.

MC4088 E. Boyd fonds. - M2017.91: Letter from E. Boyd (Blackheath Hill, UK) to his father I. Boyd (Windsor, NS). Discusses prospects for E. Boyd's military career, his royal patronage by the Duke of Kent and kindness received from Reverend Dr. William Bengo Collyer, as well as the health of King George IV.

MC4091 Miscellaneous Digitized Maps - M2017.82: large mounted map of "of the hunting and fishing grounds in Central New Brunswick" drawn by Frank Whitehead of Fredericton, N.B.

PHOTOGRAPHS

P194 - M2017.27: Albumen cabinet card outdoor portrait of lepers at Tracadie taken by GA Burkhardt, Fredericton, NB.

P194 - M2017.36: Cabinet card (possibly collodion POP) portrait of the Bristol, NB, baseball team with their baseball equipment, c. 1898.

P194 - M2017.94: c. 1860s or early 1870s photo albumen print of massed troops.

P210 Isaac Erb fonds - M2017.58: 5 mounted black and white silver gelatin prints DOP by Isaac Erb & Son (some

give the address 13 Charlotte Street, "St John") showing military groups at a distance and close up at Camp Sussex, some showing in-ground bread ovens. Principally related to CASC (Canadian Army Service Corps).

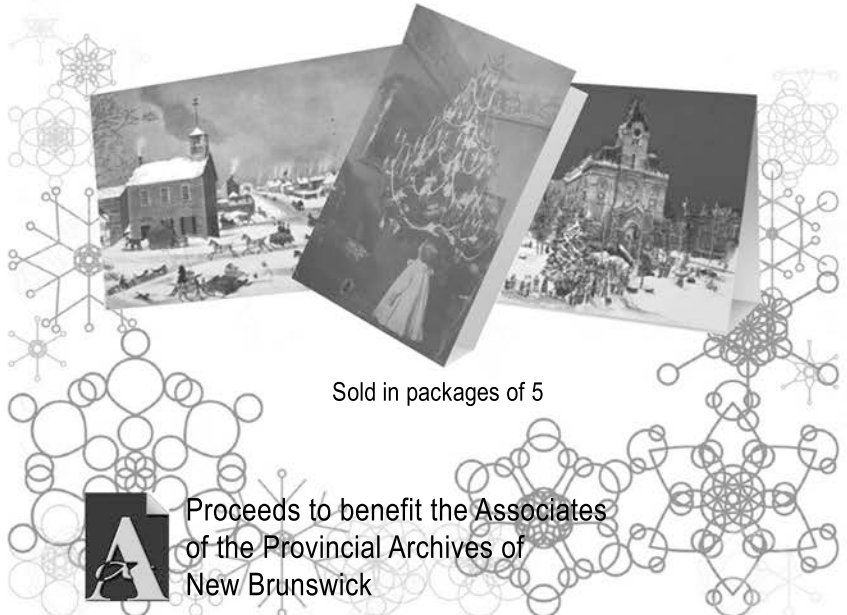
P744 George Peacock fonds - M2017.38: Black and white photos, mostly aerials of Fredericton in the early 1950s, particularly the Smythe Street hill and Sunshine Gardens areas.

P870 Unknown Milltown Photographer fonds - M2017.34: 54 silver gelatin dry plate glass negatives taken by an unknown photographer of people, homes, and scenes in the Milltown area, 1898-1900.

P880 Scouting collection - M2017.49: 12 pictures from St. George's Troop, Scout Camp, Hammond River, 1954.



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