



Silhouettes

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The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick



**CELEBRATING THE
WOMEN
OF NEW BRUNSWICK**

Silhouettes

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ELIZA TAYLOR

BELLE OF LOCH LOMOND

In February of this year, Canada Post released a commemorative stamp for the community of Willow Grove, located east of the City of Saint John. The community forms the core of what was the “African Settlement” set aside by the New Brunswick colonial government for Black refugees fleeing the United States during the War of 1812.

For more than twenty-five years, the new settlers fought to get permanent grants to that tract of land near Loch Lomond. It was not until 1837, when 74 refugees finally received their 55-acre lots, which they had been “temporarily” occupying by a special license. Many of these settlers struggled to subsist and often found it necessary to migrate to the city to survive.¹

Eliza Taylor was one of those original Black refugees. What we know of Eliza is revealed principally in her death notice carried in the *Saint John Evening Gazette* for July 2nd, 1889.² Although she seems to have had a long residency at Willow Grove, her later years from the 1870s were spent as a widow, living with her son, John D. Taylor, in South End, Saint John.³

Born Eliza Fisher in Richmond, Virginia, in 1783, she was a slave on the plantation of Royal Dobbins, reputed to be master of 200–300 slaves or more commonly called “chattels”. At around four years of age, she, along with nearly 400 other slaves were carried by a British man-of-war destined for Halifax. However, due to the lateness of the winter season, the ship was diverted to Bermuda until the spring. By then the captain was ordered to Saint John as their official destination, and upon arrival, Eliza became attached to the James Peters household in Gagetown as a servant for the next fifteen years. Around the year 1800, she fled the estate, met James Taylor of French Village, and they were married by Parson Willis of Saint John. Within a few years, they joined other free Blacks who were granted lands by the Crown in the Loch Lomond area.

COVER PHOTO: *Carte de visite of Eliza Taylor by James Notman, ca. 1872.*

(P256 – Saint John Public Library Collection.)

¹ W.A. Spray, *Blacks in New Brunswick*, Fredericton, 1972, pp. 42-51.

² *Saint John Evening Gazette* 2 July 1889.

³ *McAlpine's Business Directory*, 1872, 1875, 1881. In 1872, she lived at 9 Leinster Street but by 1882 had moved to 224 Sydney Street which put her very close to King Square.



Stamps issued by Canada Post for Black History Month of Willow Grove, New Brunswick and Amber Valley, Alberta, February 2021. The Willow Grove stamp features two former residents of the community, Alexander Diggs and Eliza Taylor, who were forced to relocate to Saint John due to poor farming conditions and lack of assistance.

During their residency at Willow Grove, they had at least one son, who may have been John Daniel Taylor, a.k.a. Daniel. Sometime prior to the 1870s, they moved into the city, as she is included in *McAlpine's Business Directory* in 1872.⁴ At the time of her death, she was survived by him and one grandson, Henry Thompson, along with five great grandchildren. In 1889, she died at the Alms House in Saint John at an estimated age of over 105 years.⁵ She was remembered by Saint John residents for her peddler stand on the corner of Sydney Street and King Square near her home where she bargained over “a few brush brooms, a pair of chickens or a pail of berries...”⁶

Eliza's most outstanding feature known to the public was her appearance in long flowing dresses with many colourful skirts accompanied by a parasol. Often the dress was matched with a straw hat decorated with ribbons and flowers. This fashion style was popularly known as “Dolly Varden”, named after a character found in the 1839 Charles Dickens novel, *Barnaby Rudge*, and worn fashionably between 1869–75. A song written by Alfred Lee, an American, in 1872, captures the flavour of the costume:

*Have you seen my little girl? She doesn't wear a bonnet.
She's got a monstrous flip-flop hat with cherry ribbons on it.
She dresses in bed furniture just like a flower garden
A blowin' and a growin' and they call it Dolly Varden*⁷

As late as 1904, the local city promotional magazine, *The Gripsack*, carried an article and a picture of Eliza, who was affectionately referred to as the “Belle of Loch Lomond” under its header of *Old Time Local Celebrities*.⁸ The recently identified photo taken by George F. Simonson matches the date of her appearance on the streets of Saint John in 1872. Simonson had a studio and gallery at 71 Prince William Street near the old Bank of New Brunswick.⁹

An anonymous author at the time penned a poem in honour of her photo being taken by Simonson, called “The Colored Dolly Varden”, encompassing eight verses.¹⁰ During the course of her ride through the city to have her photo taken by Simonson, she was chaperoned by Robert “Bob” Bustin, well-known teamster and horse trainer. The report indicated that a large

⁴ They appear in the 1851 census for Simonds Parish.

⁵ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Vital Statistics, Death Certificates.

⁶ *Saint John Evening Gazette* 2 July 1889.

⁷ Wikipedia, Dolly Varden (costume).

⁸ “Old-Time Local Celebrities: Liza Taylor, The Belle of Loch Lomond, in Her ‘Dolly Varden’ Suit”, *The Gripsack*, July, 1904, p.5.

⁹ *McAlpine's Business Directory*, 1872–73.

¹⁰ “Liz Taylor, the Belle of Loch Lomond, in Her ‘Dolly Varden’ Suit”, *The Gripsack*, July, 1904.

gathering of citizens accompanied her carriage from her home at Leinster Street north of King Square around the Square and down King Street to Prince William St. She exhibited her fashionably flowered dress with a polonaise overskirt made from chintz or cotton.

THE COLORED DOLLY VARDEN.

The morning sun was shining fast,
As through Prince William Street there
passed
A colored maid, in Varden drest,
With this device upon her crest—
“Dolly Varden!”

Her teeth were set, her eyes were knit—
Her nose shone like a cherry-pit;
On, on, she sped, and by her side
There walked a youth who blandly cried—
“Dolly Varden!”

The zephyrs, mild, danced with her trail,
Her back hair gleamed like camel's tail;
A smile lit up her auburn cheek,
Then muttered she with faint-like squeak—
“Dolly Varden!”

“Oh! Liza, darling, stay and rest
Your ebony face upon this breast;
Come rest your head upon my ear;
But “Liza” answered with a sneer—
“Dolly Varden!”

The evening cloud came down like thunder,
And still there trudged this darksome
wonder;
She cared not for bystanders' leers,
Nor uncouth crowds' unpleasant jeers —
“Dolly Varden!”

Her long robes fluttered in the wind,
And bustle huge, stuck out behind;
Her gaudy sunshade, poised on high,
Seemed like a rainbow in the sky —
“Dolly Varden!”

To Simonson's she next repaired,
And at the apparatus stared;
Her lips took well — Likewise her snoot,
And 'neath her dress there peeped her boot —
“Dolly Varden!”

At last towards home her steps were bent,
Quickly she flew with sole intent
Of getting home before the night,
And hid from mortal eyes the sight
Of “Dolly Varden!”



A colorized photo of Eliza Taylor
by George F. Simonson, 1872.
(Courtesy of the New Brunswick Museum.)

In addition to Simonson's photo of August 1872, a photo of Taylor was taken by James Notman, brother of William Notman of Montreal fame, and is part of P256 – Saint John Public Library Collection, PANB. Remarkably, the photos of Eliza Taylor are the some of the earliest known photographs taken in New Brunswick of a Black person. Her photo was used earlier this year by Canada Post to commemorate the establishment of the community of Willow Grove. However, she is not named in any of the historical overviews for the release of the stamp. Taylor's story stands out at a time when racialized women faced enormous challenges, especially as an older woman who in her later years worked hard to earn a living in New Brunswick's Port City. ■

ROGER P. NASON

THE GREYLINGS: FREDERICTON'S FIRST WOMEN'S ORGANIZED HOCKEY TEAM 1903-1904

Efforts by women to bring equality into sporting activities in the Maritimes in the 1890s met with mixed results. None was more noticeable than in the emergence of ladies' hockey in Fredericton by the turn of the century.

Sheldon Gillis at Saint Mary's University surveyed the state of hockey within women's sporting activities in his Master's thesis in 1994 but almost entirely from sources focussing on Nova Scotia and particularly university settings. By 1900, many colleges and universities were being pressed for inclusion of hockey in women's competitive sports. Although prevailing attitudes among administrators still reinforced a stereotype of the frail Victorian woman, progress was being made on campuses at University of Toronto, Mount Allison, Dalhousie and Acadia.¹

However, progress to form community-based ladies hockey clubs was stalled until 1904-5. Ten years earlier, women in Saint John played exhibition games against men but they were restricted to the “right”

SKATES! SKATES!

Ladies' Beauty:
Nickel plated brass top, with nickel plated blades, - \$2.25 per pair
Other Ladies' Hockey Skates from - \$1.25 to \$2.25

Improved Club:
All qualities, plain and nickel plated. Prices from 50c. to \$2 per pair

Imperial Hockey:
Heavily nickel plated and handsomely burnished, - \$2.75 per pair
Other Hockey Skates from - \$1.00 to \$3.00

Long Reach:
High perforated blade, - \$3.25 per pair
Boys' Long Reach, - \$1.25 per pair

T. McAVITY & SONS, 13 King St.

Advertisement for ladies' skates, Saint John Daily Telegraph, December 11th, 1901.

social class. Often games were not open to the public and were looked upon as light entertainment for a select few.² Although friendly games were held with Fredericton and Moncton, *The Saint John Daily Sun* reported in March 1895 “that some of the women hockey players are very swift skaters and can dodge with the puck to equal some of the best of the gentleman players.”³ By the next season, the newspaper cited the formation of a Ladies' Hockey League in the city and plans for its first practice at the Singer Rink.⁴

Fredericton was not far behind in the forming of their own hockey club and made arrangements to use the rink on George Street.⁵ Certainly the social acceptability of ladies' hockey was prevalent if you judge by the number of advertisements promoting the sale of ladies' hockey sticks before 1901.⁶ However, the emergence of an organized team in Fredericton seemed to stall until the winter season of 1903. A report in the *Daily Gleaner* for November spoke in optimistic terms for a ladies' initiative. “In other cities”, it proclaimed, “the young ladies have organized hockey teams and play the game with a snap and skill which would open

¹ Sheldon Gillis, “Putting It on Ice: A Social History of Hockey in the Maritimes, 1880-1914 (Unpublished M.A. Thesis, Saint Mary's University, 1994) pp. 99-102.

² *Saint John Daily Telegraph*, 5 February 1895.

³ Mentioned in Brian Flood, *Saint John: A Sporting Tradition, 1785-1985*. Neptune Publishing, 1985, p. 85.

⁴ *Saint John Daily Telegraph*, 16 December 1895.

⁵ *Daily Gleaner*, 22 December 1896.

⁶ *Moncton Daily Times*, 27 December 1897; *Daily Gleaner*, 22 November 1898; *Saint John Daily Telegraph*, 11 December 1901.

the eyes of the boys.”⁷ Should Fredericton develop a team like Mount Allison and Acadia, the newspaper predicted that University of New Brunswick ladies would draw on their example and form a team.

It is difficult to pinpoint who inspired the Fredericton girls to form an organized team but news reports suggest one catalyst was Hazel Palmer, a young lady attending Mount Allison. Born in Fredericton in 1884, the daughter of John and Carrie (nee Kilburn) Palmer, Hazel graduated from the Fredericton Model School on Queen Street and began attending Mount Allison Ladies’ College by 1902. Although eventually a graduate of the Conservatory of Music where she excelled in violin, Hazel seems to have had a hidden passion for hockey. By her second year she was named Captain of their hockey team and frequent games were arranged between the Ladies’ College and a team of ladies from the town of Sackville.⁸

During the winter season of 1903, Hazel took the initiative. Possibly through her parents, owners of the prominent shoe tannery John Palmer Company, she convinced their neighbour and competitor — Hartt Boot and Shoe Factory — to form a ladies’ hockey team. The *Gleaner* announced that a ladies’ company team “caused quite some talk in this city.” Having just finished a new factory on York Street in 1899, Odber Hartt may have seen the move as a marketing strategy to promote the sale of ladies’ boots, shoes, and eventually skates. It also seems plausible that if Hazel could not convince her father to sponsor a ladies’ team, then her uncle, John Kilburn, who was a major shareholder in both companies, was more receptive. Moreover, John Palmer was immersed in local politics in 1903–04 when he was Mayor of Fredericton and not inclined to be involved in Hazel’s sporting pursuits.⁹ Incidentally, John Palmer was also the President and one of the organizers of the men’s Fredericton Hockey League in 1902.¹⁰



Advertisement for ladies’ hockey skates, The Daily Gleaner, November 22nd, 1898.



Advertisement for ladies’ hockey skates at Tweeddale & Co in Fredericton, The Daily Gleaner, November 10th, 1902.



Mount Allison Ladies’ Hockey Team 1902–3, Hazel Palmer, center, and Faye Camber, second from right.

(Courtesy of Mount Allison University Archives.)

In December 1903, it was rumoured that the Hartt Shoe ladies’ team was practicing to challenge the Fredericton Trojans, the men’s league leader. Sarcasically, the *Gleaner* reporter noted: “The young lady players were out last night spinning off fast miles at the Arctic Rink in an endeavor to reduce their weight and get into a good condition generally for a gruelling contest.”¹¹ While this team may have been formed just for the season, other ladies’ teams had sprouted up in Saint John, as well as Halifax, Windsor, Truro, Amherst, Lunenburg, Annapolis and Springhill, Nova Scotia.¹²

Other college classmates of Hazel’s who certainly would have encouraged the initiative were the Payson girls from Fredericton, Jennie and Beatrice. Graduates of the Fredericton Model School, Hazel and Jennie were close friends and pursued musical interests at college. Beatrice, although four years younger, eventually attended the college and became a member of the hockey team.¹³

Beatrice Payson called upon classmates of the Model School and enthusiasts of skating events Myrtle Lottimer, Trixie Love, Agnes Flanagan, Stella McCatherine, Minnie Parker, and Eva Staples to consider an organized team in November 1903. The editor of the

Daily Gleaner felt certain that “many of the young ladies in this city are speedy and strong skaters and with a little practice would make fine hockey players. It is a noble game and should be participated in by both sexes.”¹⁴ He went on to suggest that Marysville might offer a separate ladies’ team and that play could be undertaken at the Arctic Rink owned by A.E. Hanson. It took another season of organization and practice to get ready for an inaugural game.

By February 1905, posters were going up across the city to announce the first ladies’ game of the Fredericton Greylings hockey team against a team of ladies coming from Saint John. It is conceivable the Greylings were a reincarnation of the Hartt team from the previous season. On the 22nd, the game kicked off to an enthusiastic crowd of 1,000 at the Arctic Rink on Carleton Street. Minnie Parker took up goalkeeper,

⁷ *Daily Gleaner*, 30 November 1903.

⁸ Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, hereafter PANB, Vital Statistics; *Daily Gleaner*, 5 December 1904 and 25 August 1905.

⁹ *Daily Gleaner*, 5 December 1904 and 13 July 1915. W. Austin Squires, *History of Fredericton: The Last 200 Years*. Centennial Print & Litho, 1980, p. 87.

¹⁰ *Daily Gleaner*, 17 December 1902.

¹¹ *Daily Gleaner*, 16 December 1903.

¹² *Daily Gleaner*, 30 November 1903 and 5 December 1904; *Saint John Daily Telegraph*, 29 February 1904.

¹³ *Daily Gleaner*, 15 December 1897; 22 December 1899; 10 January 1906; PANB, Vital Statistics; Ancestry.com, New Brunswick Census 1901–1921.

¹⁴ *Daily Gleaner*, 30 November 1903.



The interior of the Arctic Rink, Carleton St., Fredericton, opened in 1902. (P194-706)

Annie Wilson on point, Agnes Flanagan played cover point, Eva Staples as rover, Stella McCatherine at centre, Myrtle Lottimer, right wing, and Beatrice Payson at left wing. Although the more experienced and physically larger Saint John team was expected to win, the audience was surprised by the close score of one to zero, “but the local girls surprised everybody including their manager, Miss Lillian Massie”.¹⁵

The reporter took special note of the game being the first inter-city hockey match to be played in Eastern Canada composed of female players. While “the spectators who attended were induced to go to the rink more on account of the novelty of the affair than with the expectation of seeing fast hockey. They had an amusing novelty served them and besides that they saw really fast hockey.”¹⁶ Within a week, another game was scheduled for February 28th in Saint John at the Queen’s Rink.

The Greylings came attired in their official uniform of grey skirts, grey sweaters with the letter “F” on the front, along with a red sash and wearing grey toques with red trimmings. For their first out-of-town game, they were managed by Albert Edgar Hanson, manager of the Arctic Rink, and chaperoned by his wife and Mrs. E.J. Payson, wife of the Fredericton Daily Gleaner editor and parent of player Beatrice Payson.

The Saint John team wore dark skirts, white sweaters, and blue and white sashes. The final score was tied at one to one.¹⁷

Energized by their first out-of-town game, the Greylings were anxious to play another ladies’ team. In November 1903, it was rumoured that Marysville might form a team but that did not materialize. With news that Woodstock had recruited a team, Greylings captain, Beatrice Payson arranged with her old classmate from Mount Allison, Faye Camber, now the Woodstock captain, to play at the Arctic Rink on March 10th, 1905. The Greylings came away with a narrow 1–0 victory with the addition of Trixie Love from Marysville at centre to replace Agnes Flanagan.¹⁸

On March 10th, the Century Rink in Woodstock was overflowing with a crowd of 700, the largest turnout ever held in the arena. The two teams went at it “hammer and tongs without being successful in the scoring.” The *Daily Gleaner* reported that the game was “far superior to what had been expected here and the exhibi-

¹⁵ *Daily Gleaner*, 23 February 1905.

¹⁶ Ibid.

¹⁷ *Saint John Daily Telegraph*, 1 March 1905.

¹⁸ *Daily Gleaner*, 7 March and 10 March 1905.



Mount Allison Ladies Hockey Team, 1907–8, Beatrice Payson, third from left. (Courtesy of Mount Allison University Archives.)

tion of stick handling by the visitors was a revelation.” Officials even added a five-minute overtime in hopes of a tie breaker.¹⁹

Their success over Woodstock and tie with a more experienced team from Saint John must have boosted their confidence. In a summary of the season, the *Gleaner* editor noted that “the Greylings proved themselves the equal of any ladies’ team in Eastern Canada.” However, men’s teams were not taking them seriously as a permanent part of the community. When a challenge went out by the UNB Collegians to hold a benefit game, the ladies knew it would be a farce. UNB turned up wearing skirts with their left hands tied behind their backs. Although the Greylings scored five goals to two for UNB, it did not diminish the event as a laughable affair for spectators.²⁰

With the end of the 1905 season, many of the young ladies had turned their attentions back to school and college studies. Rekindling interest in the ladies’ hockey team the next fall was not fruitful. Perhaps the lack

of support to get recognized by the male-dominated New Brunswick Hockey Association was too big an obstacle. While college teams might be permitted but not officially sanctioned as varsity status, they could survive. Community clubs would be at the mercy of support from family, neighbours and local business; not to mention the struggle to get ice time for practice and games at the Arctic Rink.

The newspapers appear to be silent on any mention of ladies’ participation in hockey until the emergence locally of the U.N.B. ladies’ team in the 1912–13 season.²¹ Not until the end of the decade did other women step up to replace those first activists to recognize the role and need for an organized community hockey team for women. ■

ROGER P. NASON

¹⁹ *Daily Gleaner*, 11 March 1905.

²⁰ *Daily Gleaner*, 27 March 1905.

²¹ *Daily Gleaner*, 11 March 1913.

PAINTING & PATRONAGE FOR WOMEN ARTISTS IN SAINT JOHN: MRS. HALL & MRS. HANFORD

In researching the lives and careers of early Saint John artists, two female painters, a Mrs. M. (Mary) G. Hall and Mrs. Charles Hanford, stand out in a male dominated sphere. Even though both were well-travelled artists who were active around 1834 and 1835 and briefly ran art schools in Saint John, they remain fairly mysterious figures to us. We know next to nothing about their early lives, families, or even their full names. However, by searching contemporary newspapers, including the *New Brunswick Courier* and the *City Gazette* I was able to nail down some details of their careers as artists and teachers in Saint John. The *New Brunswick Courier* seems to have been a favorite newspaper of the two artists, as most of the evidence I found for them came from advertisements placed within.

Mrs. Chas. Hanford (or “Mrs. H” as she was referred to in the ads) returned to Saint John in 1835 from England. She had experienced “liberal patronage” for thirteen years in Saint John and looked forward to returning to the city. After having taken time to improve her artistic abilities in England, Mrs. Hanford planned to use these skills to open an academy for the arts. On the 24th of September 1836, she ran ads for this school in both the *New Brunswick Courier* and the *British Colonist*, in which she outlined private lessons to young ladies, and a separate class for young gentlemen, in addition to her regular hours at her Music, Drawing and Painting Academy on Germain Street.¹ It’s unclear from the advertisement whether her regular classes were intended only for young women, but it seems likely.

Mrs. Hanford was very familiar with print coloring using various materials as canvases. This included painting on surfaces like satin, wood, glass, pottery, and marble, as well as Grecian painting (hand coloring engravings) and figure and landscape drawing.

¹ “Music Drawing and Painting Academy”, *British Colonist Mechanics and Traders Advocate*, August 2nd, 1836.

Music, Drawing, and Painting Academy.
In the House recently occupied by Alderman Harding.

MRS. CHAS. HANFORD, having recently returned from England, where she availed herself of the best opportunities for obtaining instruction in the Fine Arts, returns thanks to her friends and the public of Saint John, for the liberal patronage bestowed upon her during the last thirteen years, and begs to inform them that she has opened her Academy, where Drawing in all its various branches will be taught on the most approved system. The styles of Drawing and Painting embrace Landscape, both in Oil and Water Colours; Figure, Flowers, and Miniature Painting.

Mrs. H. will also give lessons in the splendid new style of ENAMEL PAINTING, which is easily acquired, and executed in a most rapid and novel manner, and produces a brilliancy of colouring rarely attainable by any other means.

Mrs. H. likewise gives instruction in the new and singularly beautiful style of GRECIAN PAINTING, which enables the pupil to produce, in a few lessons, Pictures in Oil, equal in merit to the works of first-rate artists.— This art, hitherto little known in this country, is at present practised very extensively in France.— Also, the Piano Forte, Spanish Guitar, Singing, Drawing, Enamel Painting, Grecian Painting, Marble Painting, Painting on Glass, mezzatinto Drawing, Berkley’s style of Painting on Satin, Painting on Wood, Landscapes in Oil, Marbling in Glass, Chinese Jappauning, Crystalizing and Wax Fruit, Shell Work, The art of Copying, Flowers from Nature, Oriental Painting, Bronzing & Gilding.

Mrs. H. will be happy to give private instruction to such young Ladies as may not find it convenient to attend her Academy during the regular hours.

Specimens of the Drawings to be seen at the Academy, Germain Street. And further particulars known on application.

N. B.—A Class for young Gentlemen, in the Mornings, from 6 to 8.

SAINT JOHN, June 7, 1836.

Ad for Mrs. Charles Hanford’s Academy in the British Colonist Mechanics and Traders Advocate, August 2nd, 1836.



“Partridge Island and the harbour of St. John, N.B.”, lithograph by Mrs. M.G. Hall from her book *Views of British North America*. (P305-2)

She also taught some music-related skills, including singing, piano, and guitar. She invited the public to view examples of her artwork at Mr. McMillan’s Book Store, the Circulating Library, and at her house on the lower end of Prince William Street. There is some evidence, based on Mrs. Charles Hanford’s death notice in the *Liverpool Mercury* in 1840 that she was born Margaret Pye and was the daughter of John Bridge Pye, a Liverpool music-seller.² According to a Liverpool marriage register, Margaret Pye married Isaac Charles Hanford, a mariner in 1813; they eventually settled in Saint John.³

At PANB there are reproductions of six lithographs in P305 – *Mayer Collection*, executed by an ‘M.G. Hall’, thought to be a Mary G. Hall. They depict images of Saint John, N.B., and the Maritimes, ranging from Partridge Island to Digby, Nova Scotia, and are seen as important additions to New Brunswick’s visual

On the 1st of January last, at Carlton-house, St. John’s, N.B., deeply regretted by her family and friends, Mrs. Charles Hanford, relict of Captain Hanford, and daughter of the late John Bridge Pye, music-seller, of this town.

Death Notice of Mrs. Charles Hanford, Liverpool Mercury, April 3rd 1840.

² “Death Notice”, *Liverpool Mercury*, April 3rd, 1840.

³ Liverpool, UK Anglican marriages for 1813, Isaac Charles Hanford to Margaret Pye, line 180.

history. Her book of lithographs of *Views of British America* (as she titled the series of prints in her ads) marked an important moment in publishing history for Saint John. Pendleton’s of Boston managed the printing and tinting, while binding the folio with a slipcase was done locally in Saint John, likely by Henry Chubb or John Hooper.

Mrs. Hall was more open with details of her activities and artistic endeavors, both publishing in newspapers more frequently, and relaying more personal information

in these advertisements than Mrs. Hanford. She first returns to Saint John in March from the Niagara region of Ontario in 1834, and quickly reaches out to collaborate with local artist Thomas H. Wentworth.

A CARD.

THE SUBSCRIBER makes known that the different PORTRAIT LIKENESSES, taken by him in St. John, will be at his Room during the coming week, where they may be examined on any day after 9 o’clock, A. M.

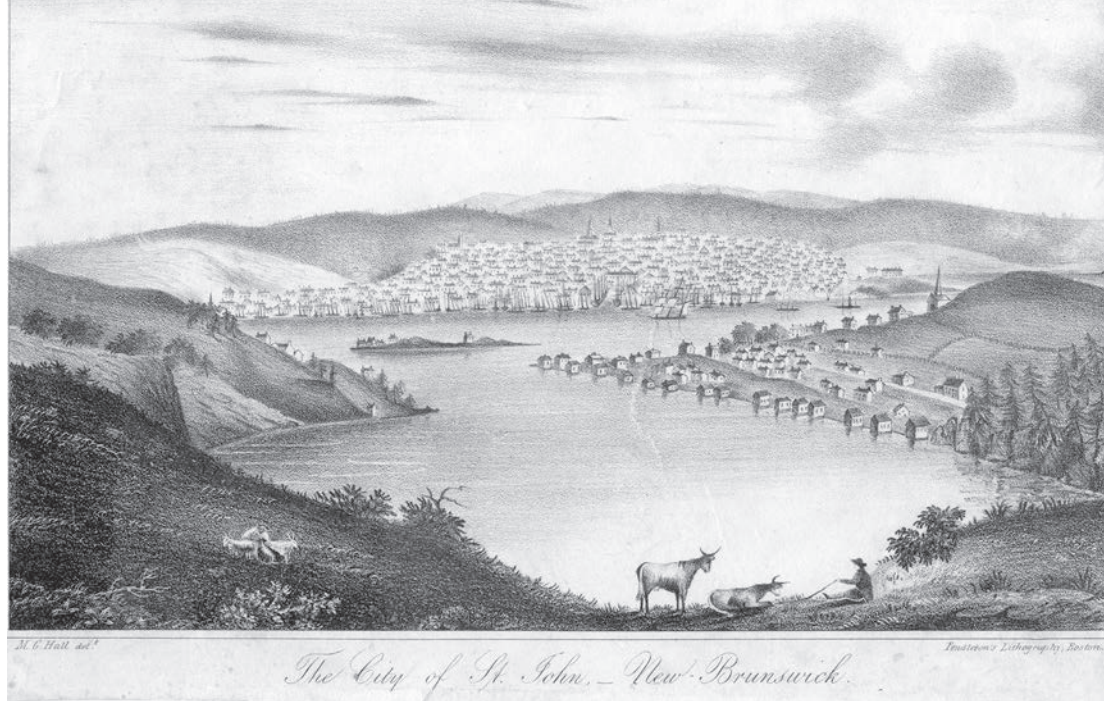
This Exhibition of his Paintings is without charge, in order to gratify many who have lately taken an apparent interest in works of the kind, and the Public are respectfully invited to call and indulge the curiosity this Notice may excite. It will be an increased inducement to say that he has as a particular favor, obtained permission of Mrs. Hall to place in his Room specimens of her paintings of Landscape in Water Colors, and of her penciling:—the great excellence of this Lady’s work and the superior talent displayed in the specimens, cannot fail to attract the attention of all who see them and call forth admiration however competent the beholder may be to criticise.

THO. H. WENTWORTH.
March 2th, 1834.

Ad by Saint John artist Thomas H. Wentworth, praising the work of Mrs. Hall, Saint John City Gazette, March 1834.

A regular advertiser in the *City Gazette*, Wentworth specialized in portraits and was keen to attract viewers. He saw the opportunity to further market himself by displaying Mrs. Hall's watercolour landscapes and penciling alongside his own works, showering praises on her abilities.⁴

In 1834, Mrs. Hall spent the summer in Saint John at the "solicitations of a few friends,"⁵ living at a cottage in Queen's Square. Here she began to offer art lessons for varying styles, including for oil and fresco painting, penciling, painting on glass and velvet, and other styles. She displayed examples of her art at her house and invited potential students to come and examine her works. She fell sick sometime during this period, but following her recovery, she posted in mid-November an advertisement for the re-opening of her school. She had moved from the cottage in Queen's Square to the house of Mr. T. Reed at Reed's Point.



"The City of St. John - New Brunswick", lithograph by Mrs. M. G. Hall from her book *Views of British North America*. (P305-1)

By this point, Mrs. Hall had built up a base of interested subscribers, communicating first in February and then April of 1835 the progress of her *Views of British America* prints. In February, she invited the public to visit Mr. McMillan's Book Store, where there would be the opportunity to view the lithographs and subscribe to obtain their own copies. By March she had sent the lithographs off to Boston for reproduction, and received her subscribers' copies in late April, after which she began to distribute them.

In 1834 there were at least five art schools in New Brunswick and a sixth to follow in 1835.⁶ Given the tenuous and peripatetic nature of such work in that era it is not surprising we know little about Hall, Hanford and the others. Thankfully, the advertisements in Saint John newspapers provide a brief glimpse into the lives of these women and their contribution to the rich visual history of New Brunswick. ■

GABRIEL VIANA

⁴ "A card", *Saint John City Gazette*, March 1834.

⁵ "Removal - Drawing Academy", *New Brunswick Courier*, June 28th, 1834.

⁶ George MacBeath, "Artists in New Brunswick's Past: in Arts in New Brunswick eds. Tweedie Cogswell, MacNutt.

INFLUENCING A COMMUNITY OF ARTISTS: PEGI NICOL MACLEOD AND THE UNB ART CENTRE

Among the most prominent Canadian Artists of the 20th century, Pegi Nicol MacLeod left a significant impression on the Fredericton art community which has continued long after her passing

in 1949. Letters from Pegi Nicol MacLeod contained within The Hazel (Parks) MacLeod fonds (MC3962) and the Madge Smith fonds (MC168) shed light on the close relationship between MacLeod and Fredericton's emerging and established artists in the period surrounding the Second World War.

Pegi Nicol MacLeod was born Margaret Kathleen Nichol in Listowel, Ontario in 1904. She spent her formative years in Ottawa and Toronto and studied at the Art Association of Ottawa School.¹ At the age of 19 she enrolled in the École des Beaux Arts de Montreal.² In 1936 MacLeod joined the Canadian Society of Painters in watercolour, and the following year became a member of the prestigious Canadian Group of Painters.³

In 1936, she married Norman MacLeod, and the pair moved to New York City. In 1940, MacLeod and her husband visited Fredericton for the first time, as Norman MacLeod was looking to settle there permanently. The Second World War would prevent this from happening, however,

Pegi Nicol MacLeod painting outdoors beside the Old Arts Building, University of New Brunswick, ca. 1940s. (P120-23-1 Madge Smith Collection)

¹ Harper, J. Russell. "Pegi Nicol MacLeod: A Maritime Artist." *The Dalhousie Review* (1963).

² Brandon, Laura. *Pegi by herself: the life of Pegi Nicol MacLeod*, Canadian artist. McGill-Queen's Press-MQUP, 2005.

³ Harper, J. Russell. "Pegi Nicol MacLeod: A Maritime Artist." *The Dalhousie Review* (1963).



REMOVAL.

Drawing Academy.

MR. HALL begs to acquaint the citizens of St. John, that she has been induced, at the solicitations of a few friends, to remain in this City during the summer, and has taken the Cottage in Queen's Square, opposite the residence of John R. Partelow, Esq. where she will teach the following Branches:—

Landscape and Figure, Oil and Fresco Painting; Ditto do. Pencilling; Mezzitanto, Oriental Tinting, Transferring, Painting on Glass, Velvet, imitation of Ivory, Ebony, &c.

Specimens of Mrs. HALL's Drawings may be seen, and terms made known, by applying at her House. **May 10, 1834.**

Ad for Mrs. Hall in the New Brunswick Courier, June 28th, 1834.

the couple would return to the city every year.⁴ Her first visit to Fredericton left a deep impression on MacLeod, and she believed the city to be the perfect location for the establishment of an experimental art training scheme. She and Margaret Mackenzie, the wife of UNB president Norman McKenzie, came across the disused Brydone Jack Observatory, located on the UNB Campus, and sought to transform the building into a space for a program that would be the first of its kind in the country.

Permission and support were soon obtained from the University, and MacLeod and Mackenzie immediately began to refurbish the observatory as a space for exhibitions and lectures. A month after the opening of the centre, MacLeod returned to New York after her husband had been unable to secure permanent employment in Fredericton.

Pegi Nicol MacLeod developed a close circle of friends in Fredericton, including local photographer and artist Madge Smith. Although MacLeod is mainly noted for her vibrant portraits and landscapes, and her work as a war artist, she also produced several hooked rugs, which Madge Smith sold in her downtown Fredericton store. Smith and MacLeod would remain in close correspondence until MacLeod's death, and Smith provided MacLeod with personal and professional advice as her career began to flourish.

Included in the Madge Smith fonds are over 250 pages of letters exchanged between MacLeod and Smith beginning in early 1940s and continuing until January 1949, less than a month before MacLeod's passing. The final letter is addressed from a hospital in New York City, in which MacLeod expresses optimism for an upcoming exhibition in Ottawa as well as her hope to return to the UNB Art Centre in the Summer.⁵

The University of New Brunswick Art Centre remains in operation and recently celebrated its 75th anniversary. The foundation laid by MacLeod at the centre would attract several prominent Canadian artists over



The Brydone Jack Observatory, ca. 1940s. With the help of UNB President Norman Mackenzie and his wife Margaret, Pegi Nicol MacLeod helped refurbish the disused observatory as a space for exhibitions and lectures. (P120-23-12 Madge Smith Collection)

the years including Bruno Bobak, Molly Lamb Bobak and Marjory Donaldson.

Pegi Nicol MacLeod passed away from cancer at the age of 45. ■

HOLDEN O'DONNELL

⁴ Morley, P. "Daffodils in Winter—The Life and Letters of Macleod, Pegi, Nicol-Murray, J." (1986): 155–156.

⁵ Pegi Nicol MacLeod to Madge Smith, January 10, 1949. PANB MC168 Madge Smith Fonds.

“THERE IS AN URGENT NEED OF WOMEN”:

NEW BRUNSWICK FEMALE CONTRIBUTIONS, EMOTIONAL LABOUR, AND RESILIENCY IN THE 1918 SPANISH INFLUENZA OUTBREAK

Both at home in New Brunswick and around the globe, the 2020 coronavirus pandemic has proven to be a tremendous source of anxiety and uncertainty. For many, it was like nothing they had experienced. However, New Brunswick did undergo a previous public health crisis that temporarily shut down the province and plagued citizens with fear: the Spanish influenza of 1918. The province experienced the worst wave of the pandemic during the fall of 1918. By its end, New Brunswick suffered over 35,000 cases and lost approximately 1400 citizens.¹ Within PANB's collections, namely *MC3682 Eileen Pettigrew fonds* and *RS136 Records of the Deputy Minister of Health*, we can piece together how the pandemic impacted New Brunswick citizens through their own words. In particular, records held at PANB help to trace women's experiences and contributions during the pandemic. Often neglected in the pandemic's historical record, women nursed New Brunswickers back to health while often shouldering their families' emotional labour, enabling the province to persevere through a major traumatic event.

Nursing was one avenue of employment in the public sphere wherein New Brunswick women served their province. Although many middle- and upper-class women's labour remained in the domestic sphere, approximately fifteen per cent of girls and women aged ten and older were in the workforce by 1918.² With men fighting overseas, an increased number of women worked in factories or on farms to assist both local and national economies.³ Employment opportunities were also available to women within the field of medicine.

Around the time of the Spanish influenza, a select few female doctors practiced in New Brunswick. For example, between 1917 and 1935, Dr. Mabel Louise Hannington was the Medical Director of Schools in Saint John as well as Dr. Mary Elizabeth MacLeod of Carsonville, Kings County, and Dr. Maria Juanita de Olloqui, who based most of her career in Northumberland County.⁴ Despite these exceptions, nursing remained the main career opportunity for women interested in medicine.

According to historian Shawna M. Quinn, many New Brunswickers considered nursing an acceptable pursuit for women as it was a natural progression from the caretaking roles young women were encouraged to undertake.⁵ A 23 October 1918 article in Fredericton's *Daily Gleaner* documented how the female propensity to nurture was ingrained in girls at a young age. When her family fell ill with influenza, a nine-year-old in Fredericton had to chop wood and manage her house-

¹ Jane E. Jenkins, "Baptism of Fire: New Brunswick's Public Health Movement and the 1918 Influenza Epidemic," *Canadian Bulletin of Medical History* 24 (2007): 317; 336.

² Elspeth Tulloch, *We, the Undersigned: A Historical Overview of New Brunswick Women's Political and Legal Status 1784–1984* (Moncton, NB: New Brunswick Advisory Council on the Status of Women, 1985): xvii.

³ Shawna M. Quinn, *Agnes Warner and the Nursing Sisters of the Great War* (Fredericton, NB: Goose Lane, 2010): 7.

⁴ W. Brenton Stewart, *Medicine in New Brunswick: A History of the Practice of Medicine in the Province of New Brunswick* (Fredericton, NB: The New Brunswick Medical Society, 1974): 87–9.

⁵ Quinn, *Agnes Warner and the Nursing Sisters of the Great War*, 15.



Isaac Erb Collection. PANB. (P11-50-2)

hold until relieved by neighbours who intervened and lent assistance.⁶ Although the article served as a warning of how influenza could lead to community breakdown, the young girl successfully abided by cultural codes and assumed the role of caregiver. Likewise, Saint John citizen Christine Fewings recalled witnessing a grandmother battling illness to prepare food for her grandson when his parents contracted, and eventually died from, influenza.⁷ As such, the societal expectation for women to put the needs of others above their own prevailed throughout a woman's entire life.

By upholding traditional female roles in public, nurses enjoyed the financial independence, mobility, and sense of fulfillment that came with professional employment. In the nineteenth century, Canada increasingly established nursing schools, including one at the Saint John General Hospital in 1888.⁸ When influenza broke out in October 1918, New Brunswick nurses restored patients back to health and provided comfort during final moments. Their work proved vital but dangerous; in many cases, nurses contracted influenza themselves. In October 1918, the Victoria Hospital in Fredericton temporarily shut down when all its nursing staff fell ill.⁹ In Saint John, the influenza incapacitated seven of the military hospital's nurses.¹⁰ Staff shortages, coupled with the volume of influenza patients, required volunteer nurses, such as the wartime Voluntary Aid Detachment (V.A.D.), to assist professionals.¹¹ An undated summary of the pandemic in New Brunswick, found in PANB's Records of the Deputy Minister of Health fonds, confirms the V.A.D.s' importance by declaring: "the absolutely invaluable services of women's organizations ["the V.A.D. nursing sisters, Women's

Institutes, Sisters of Charity..."] were able to effect most important results, in many badly stricken localities."¹² When influenza eventually overwhelmed V.A.D. nurses, a 23 October 1918 *Daily Gleaner* article appealed to the public for assistance. Although the article called on all New Brunswickers, it singled women out:

There is an urgent need of women. All who have taken first aid and

*all who have taken home nursing courses, are especially needed at this time. Others who have not had home training, but have had some practical experience in caring for the sick can lend a helping hand. Those willing to prepare diets, and take care of children etc., can be of great service.*¹³

Two Saint John women who answered the call for nurses were Edna Pattison and M. Riecker. Both volunteered to lend their services and assist the sick, while insisting the threat of influenza did not scare them.¹⁴ Whether professional or amateur, female nurses helped New Brunswick through one of its worst public health crises. As PANB's archival records have demonstrated, New Brunswick women's medi-

⁶ "Shamed the Neighbours," *The Daily Gleaner* [Fredericton], 23 October 1918. MC1474: *The Daily Gleaner* Provincial Archives of New Brunswick (PANB), Fredericton.

⁷ Christine A. Fewings, letter to Eileen Pettigrew, 9 April 1982. MC3682: Eileen Pettigrew fonds, PANB, Fredericton.

⁸ Quinn, *Agnes Warner and the Nursing Sisters of the Great War*, 16; Tulloch, *We, the Undersigned*, xvii.

⁹ Jenkins, "Baptism of Fire," 332.

¹⁰ "Hospitals and Nurses: New Brunswick," *The Canadian Nurses: A Monthly Journal for the Nursing Profession in Canada* 14, no. 11 (1918): 1429.

¹¹ Quinn, *Agnes Warner and the Nursing Sisters of the Great War*, 35.

¹² "The Epidemic in New Brunswick," RS136: Records of the Deputy Minister of Health, 2. PANB, Fredericton.

¹³ "Desperate Need of Assistance Among the Sick Families," *Daily Gleaner*, 23 October 1918. MC1474: *The Daily Gleaner* fonds: [1889–2008], F02946, PANB, Fredericton.

¹⁴ Edna Pattison, letter to Dr. William F. Roberts & M. Riecker, letter to Dr. William F. Roberts, RS136-L5d6: Records of the Deputy Minister of Health. PANB, Fredericton.

DESPERATE NEED OF ASSISTANCE AMONG THE SICK FAMILIES

Urgent Appeals for Help Are Being Received From All Sections.

OPPORTUNITY NOW TO HELP YOUR NEIGHBOR

Men, Women and Boys Are Asked to Lend Helping Hand.

From all parts of the city come appeals for help in the epidemic prevailing here. The situation in many homes is desperate, and many are suffering because there is no one to render any aid. It is now put up to the well and strong to come forth and help their fellow beings in their sickness. Many are looking to the V. A. D.'s, but their ranks are badly shot up and the individuals are quite powerless to fill the requirements.

Mrs. John Black, Commander of Division No. 31, St. John Ambulance Brigade, Overseas, has received orders from headquarters, at Toronto, to help in every possible way to strengthen the hands of the Provincial and local Boards of Health in the epidemic of Spanish influenza. As far as available help in the Division is concerned there is not much chance. Six of the members are overseas, ten are employed at daily work, four are away from town at work, five are out of the city, and five are obliged to stay at home to attend to sick inmates. Owing to these conditions, the Commander has no one to order out to service.

The Commander makes an urgent appeal for all well enough to come to the help of many suffering men and women. Men as well as women are wanted to nurse the sick, and perform many duties which they can better do. Boy scouts who will go to houses, carry in wood, attend to furnaces and run errands can perform a most noble duty in the present crisis. There is urgent need of women. All who have taken first aid and all who have taken home nursing courses, are especially needed at this time. Others who have not had home training, but have had some practical experience in caring for the sick can lend a helping hand. Those willing to prepare diets, and take care of children etc., can be of great service.

Full time service is preferable, but part time most gratefully accepted. Many not in a position to render full time, might, in their spare hours, do some relief work during the evening, and make the sick and needy ones more comfortable for the night time. If an ammunition worker, whose hours are from 6 a. m. to 6 p. m., can find time, after the day's labor, to make several house to house calls carrying diets to her friends, surely there are others "just dying to do Red Cross work," who could put on the uniform, or cotton frock required when nursing in the sick room, and do her bit, if blessed with health and strength herself. In this time of desperate need of some display of Christianity among our fellow creatures.

The situation is desperate, the need is great. Appeals for assistance are being made to Mrs. Black. Notify her of your willingness to help and you will quickly be placed where your presence and aid will prove a blessing.

19. 11. 1918
Little Rocher
Albert Co.
N.B.
Nov. 19, 1918

Dr. Melvin.
Dear Sir:-

Am going to write to you to find out a little that nobody seems to know of course you don't know me but as you Dr. here you know what kind of a place it is very unhealthy they open the school yesterday

and I keep my children at home I have four of them three to go to school and this morning the trustee advised me that I could be fined and I want you to tell me in this case I am very miserable and am awful scared of the influenza. yours Truly.

Mrs. Elmer Tingley

Records of the Deputy Minister of Health.
PANB. (RS136-L5d3)

cal expertise, courage, and compassion were essential to the province's recovery.

Outside of the public sector, New Brunswick women managed the pandemic through everyday activities. Most family homes contained mothers, wives, sisters, and daughters who performed unpaid, domestic labour each day. Although the pandemic and public closures interfered with many routines, life had to continue and women kept mouths fed and houses clean. Households became completely disrupted when mothers fell ill. Often, in those situations, families required outside assistance. Two popular expressions of community spirit exercised by women were caring for children

and preparing food. New Brunswicker Verna Robinson Prosser remembered her grandmother in Upper Windsor perpetually had soup warming up on the stove during the pandemic to feed her neighbours.¹⁵ Meanwhile, mothers had to cultivate a false sense of normalcy amidst the unprecedented, traumatic times. A letter written by Gertrude J. (née Griffin) Tingley, from Little Rocher, Albert County offers insight into the emotional labour New Brunswick women assumed within their families. Tingley wrote to Chief Medical Officer George Melvin on 19 November 1918, the day after schools reopened across the province. Concerned about her school-aged children contracting influenza, Griffin wished to keep them home but did not want to pay fines mandated by the local board of trustees. Her desperation was palpable, stating: "I am very miserable and am awful scared of the influenza."¹⁶ Moreover, her writing to the province's head doctor suggests she exhausted all her resources and, at a loss for how to proceed, was frantic for any assistance.

Within both public and private spheres, the women of New Brunswick served their communities during a

¹⁵ Eileen Pettigrew, *The Silent Enemy: Canada and the Deadly Flu of 1918* (Saskatoon, SK: Western Producer Prairie Books, 1983): 93.

¹⁶ Mrs. Elmer Tingley, letter to Dr. George Melvin, 19 November 1918, RS136-L5d3: Records of the Deputy Minister of Health. PANB, Fredericton.

time of great uncertainty. Inside makeshift hospitals and during home visits, professional and volunteer nurses risked their lives to tend to others and provide comfort. Perhaps less recognized due to their quiet nature, and tendency to be taken for granted, were the everyday efforts commonly undertaken by women. However, PANB's collections contain proof of New Brunswick women's presence and resiliency. Correspondence, newspaper articles, photographs, and government records remind us these women existed, cared for those around them, and survived one of modern history's worst pandemics. ■

This article would not have been possible without Margaret Hamilton's generous support. Over the course of summer 2021, this funding granted me the ability to explore PANB's collections, across both Private and Government records, and bring these women's stories to life. Through the position of Assistant Archivist, I enjoyed a wealth of opportunities to nurture my research skills and share my findings with

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others. For instance, this article only touches on one facet of a Spanish influenza exhibit that I prepared for the PANB website. Moreover, I appeared in a CBC Shift interview in July 2021 where I discussed case studies explored in this article. These opportunities not only deepened my appreciation for New Brunswick history but also elevated local women's voices and rendered their stories more accessible to the public.

KATE MACEWEN
2021 Margaret Hamilton Summer Student

Kate MacEwen is the 2021 recipient of the Margaret Hamilton bursary, which enables PANB to hire students to complete traditional (non-digital) archival work. She recently graduated from St. Thomas University with a Bachelor of Arts, honouring in History and English. Kate will continue her studies by pursuing a Master of Arts in History at Queen's University. There, she hopes to uncover more instances of female resiliency in Canadian history.

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NEW AT THE ARCHIVES

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

RS9 Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records. 2000–2001. (3.2m)

RS15 Provincial Secretary: Motor Vehicle Administration Records. Publication: Motor Vehicle Law and Regulations Passed April 13, 1911 and Amended April 1, 1912. (0.01m)

RS43 Court of Appeal Records. 2012 (19.2m)

RS78 Department of Justice: Administration Branch Records. Various publications including: Instructional Guide for Sherriff's Offices, 1973; A Study Relating to the Reorganization of the Courts of NB and Recommendations on the Merger of the Courts, 1978. (0.02m)

RS116 Research and Development Branch Records. Publication: Social and Architectural Aspects of the Acadians in New Brunswick, 1971. (0.01m)

RS178 New Brunswick Liquor Corporation Records. Annual Report, 2020–2021. (0.01m)

RS244 Kings Landing Corporation Records. Publication: A Study of Christmas Traditions in Southern New Brunswick by Darrel Butler, ca. 1985. (0.01m)

RS617 Department of Tourism: Promotions and Marketing Branch Records. Various publications and reports including: Our Action Plan to be Self-Sufficient in NB, n.d.; Tourism Climate Action Plan, 2008; NB Action Plan for China, 2007; Promotional Booklets: NB Lighthouses, NB Covered Bridges, A View of NB, Promoting NB, 2000. (0.6m)

RS732 Sussex Municipal Records. Open session town council minutes, 2006–2007. (0.1m)

RS741 Records of the Office of Protocol. Includes Royal Visits by Princess Anne, Prince Edward, Prince Charles as well as Queen Elizabeth II's Silver Jubilee 1977, the installation of various Lieutenants Governor, diplomatic visits and Order of NB events (for photos, see P229 Office of Protocol photographs). 1969–2012. (3.7m)

RS743 Fredericton Judicial District Probate Court Records. 2006. (0.6m)

RS746 Moncton Judicial District Probate Court Records. 2005–2006. (1.9m)

RS750 Edmundston Judicial District Probate Court Records. 2006. (0.3m)

RS759 Edmundston Judicial District Criminal Appeal Records. 2006. (0.15m)

RS851 Department of Agriculture and Rural Development: Administrative Services Records. Various reports including: Biological Control of Selected Weeds in Pastures in NB During 1992; Progress Report on Control of Ragwort in NB, 1972; Cranberry Insect Pest Monitoring in NB, 1996. (0.1m)

RS1147 Cannabis NB. Annual Report, 2020–2021. (0.01m)

PRIVATE RECORDS

MC4354 Roger Nason collection. Grand Manan First World War veteran and family research files.

MC4395 Donald Dennison fonds. 1969–2016. Textual (3m), Digital (12 CDs, 1 floppy disk). Records from the life of Donald Dennison's work in Federal and Provincial Government, including files related to Meech Lake and the Nature Conservancy and Nature Trust.

MC4400 Falls Brook Centre fonds. 1993–2016. 81 cm of textual and photographic material & digital records. Material includes research papers, reports, publications correspondence and information on workshops. A large percentage of the collection is reference material from other environmental groups. Subject matter ranges widely but focuses on conservation and environmental issues.

MC4118 New Brunswick Environmental Network fonds. 1991–2001. 40 cm. textual records. 14 VHS tapes, 12 audio cassettes, 2 CDs. The fonds contains administrative records such as meeting agendas, minutes and annual reports, as well as financial statements. Documents pertaining to the working groups of the NBEN include the Youth Action Group, Environmental Impact Assessment Working Group, Atlantic Oceans Caucus, and the Harmonization Working Group.

MC4406 Douglas Young fonds. 1940–2020. 94cm textual and photographic material. Records from the personal and political life of Douglas Young, Leader of the New Brunswick Liberal Party in 1982. He was subsequently named a cabinet minister in the government of Premier Frank McKenna. In 1988 he was elected to the House of Commons as an MP for Acadie-Bathurst. While in the opposition he served as a critic for finance, for financial institutions and the Treasury Board. Re-elected in 1993 Mr. Young served in four portfolios as Minister of Transport, Minister of Human Resources Development, Minister of National Defence and Minister of Veterans Affairs.

MC4405 John Leslie Davies fonds. 1925–1995. 0.615m of textual records. This fonds sheds light on the interests, work, and accomplishments of geologist J.L. Davies, throughout his career ranging from the 1950's–1990's. Material covers relations between workers at the Department of Natural Resources, as well as members of the Canadian geological community.

MC3122 Glorana Fownes fonds. Before 1947. 1cm typed manuscript. Transcription of diary, book of newspaper clippings and published book of the diary (2019).

MC4412 Father Creamer collection. 1923–2019. 10 publications, 2cm of textual records. Father Leon Creamer (b. July 8, 1934) is an ordained priest at Sts. Peter & Paul Church in Bartibogue Bridge, NB, just outside of Miramichi. Always fond of writing, Father Creamer eventually published two books: one a memoir, the other a recollection of his great friend, Father Benedict Murdoch. Father Benedict J. Murdoch was a fellow

priest and friend of Creamer's whom he admired dearly, who wrote 8 books that are held in this collection.

MC4416 Association for Preservation and Development of the Saint John River. 1960–1968. 68 cm textual material. Records from the creation and subsequent activities of the association which formed following the announcement of the building of a hydro dam on the St John river at Mactaquac.

MC3053 Clyde Hynes fonds. c. 1920–c. 1950. 5cm textual records. A history of Claude (Clyde) Henry Hynes and typed manuscripts of his works including annotations by Rev. Broderick providing contextual and local knowledge. Works largely relate to life on and near the Restigouche River, fishing, hunting and lumber industries, including reference to places, individuals, and events in the area.

MC4274 Religieuses Hospitalières de Saint-Joseph. Textual and digital records. 102 boxes of records related to the operations of the RHSJ in New Brunswick, with particular emphasis on operations in the regions of Edmundston; Grand Falls, St. Quentin; Perth Andover; Yarmouth, Nova Scotia; Sorel, Quebec; Bathurst; Caraquet; Lameque and Brantville.

MC4421 Barbara Baird fonds. 1990–1999. 1cm graphic material. 5 campaign posters of Brenda Samson Johnston and Bernard Lord.

MC2436 New Brunswick Filmmakers' Co-Operative fonds. 2019–2021 addition. 2cm textual records, 1 digital file. Administrative and event programming records including minutes, Post Silverwave Report, Annual General Meeting reports and a Silverwave 2020 programme.

PHOTOGRAPHS

P455 Lauchlan Fulton fonds. Copies and a few originals of photographs related to Fulton family of Chipman and a few Chipman area photos.

P682 Will McKay fonds. Around 350 glass negatives taken by professional photographer, D. Will McKay, of the St. Stephen and St. Andrews areas.



The Algonquin Hotel, St. Andrews ca. 1915. (P682-4-29 Will McKay fonds)

P952 New Brunswick Community College photographs. 50+ graduate composite photographs from 1976–2010.

P956 Elaine Shea fonds. Pearle Martina Meagher photos of teachers and staff at the Fredericton Normal School 1935–1936.

P957 Darren McCabe collection. Professional negatives c. 1920–1940 showing St. Stephen area and portraiture.

AUDIO-VIDEO RECORDS

MC1827 Oral History of the Disabled collection. An interview by Ross Cleghorn with Wilfred Crandlemire, the former Executive Director of the Canadian Rehabilitation Council for the disabled.

MC3129 Confederation of Regions (CoR) Party of New Brunswick fonds. Recently processed VHS tapes containing the nomination convention (May 1991) and CoR Party election training sessions.

MC3140 NB Sports Hall of Fame. Interviews with Carolyn Gammon CBC, 1980–1982

MC4047 Beaverbrook Art Gallery fonds. Audio recordings of meetings and interviews.

MC4244 Stanton Friedman fonds. 37 visual records relating to ufology recently processed.

MC4368 CBC Radio Shift-NB with Vanessa Vander Valk "Tales from Provincial Archives". 8 new interviews on various topics related to New Brunswick History by Provincial Archives staff.

MC4396 Maggie Paul fonds. Audio and visual records containing Indigenous songs, stories and ceremonies, 16 records processed.

RS1151 Legislative Assembly: Audio-Visual Records. Recently acquired taped recordings on Betacam cassettes, VHS and DVD of proceedings at the N. B. Legislative Assembly, ca. 1987–2009. ■



Shamrocks Junior Basketball Team, St. Andrews, 1909.

(P682-4-265 Will McKay fonds)