



# Silhouettes

Autumn 2022  
Number 54

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick



THE LUNAR  
ROGUE  
NB'S MOST ELUSIVE CRIMINAL

## 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

**THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS of The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick** are members of the public who volunteer to support the activities of the Provincial Archives.

The Directors are:

President, Bernard-Marie Thériault  
Cyril Donahue  
Fred Farrell  
Gail Campbell  
Gwendolyn Davies  
Joan K. Pearce  
John Thompson  
Joseph Day  
Marion Beyea  
Nancy F. Vogan  
Philip Christie

*IF YOU WISH to become an Associate, please complete the enclosed form or visit The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick website for more information. Contributions are welcome and tax receipts will be provided.*



**THE ASSOCIATES OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK**

P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1  
Phone: (506) 453-2122  
Email: archivesNB@gnb.ca  
Website:  
<http://archives.gnb.ca/Associates/>

Coordination: Meredith J. Batt  
Edited by Monica Smart  
Design: Jeannie Lauzon  
Printed by Rocket

# THE LUNAR ROGUE: NEW BRUNSWICK'S MOST ELUSIVE CRIMINAL

When we think about the individuals who represent New Brunswick's history, we often highlight those who have made major contributions to the province's development. We think of its famous founders, politicians, and progressive citizens; those who have improved the wellbeing of the population today. Less commonly discussed are the figures who have provided intrigue, mystery, and entertainment to past generations. One such shadowy individual is Henry More Smith: con man, horse thief, burglar, and escape artist of the nineteenth century. Just as areas of his story are blurry today, in the nineteenth century mystery shrouded this elusive man wherever he went. Even his name was a question mark: Henry Frederick Moon, Frederick Henry More, William Newman, Henry Hopkins, and Henry J. Moon were among his many aliases. He seemed to prefer being known as Henry Moon, and when asked where he came from, he would simply point to the moon. This earned him the famous nickname "The Lunar Rogue" from author Barbara Grantmyre in 1963. Contrary to his connection to the moon, it's believed Smith was actually born in England.<sup>1</sup>

Who was this mysterious man? Unsurprisingly, Smith kept all the details of his life incredibly secret. We do know that he spent time in Rawdon, Windsor, and Halifax, Nova Scotia; as well as in Saint John, New Brunswick, committing various thefts between 1812 and 1814. He stole horses, silverware, clothing, watches, and anything else of value, evading capture until he reached Saint John.<sup>2</sup>

The first recording of Smith was in 1812 in Windsor, NS, when he was looking for employment under the name Frederick Henry More. He was hired by a farmer named John Bond from Rawdon, NS, who recalled Smith favourably, characterizing him as gentle, honest, useful, and religious.<sup>3</sup> Despite this positive review, the Bond family had reservations

**COVER PHOTO:** *A sketch of Henry More Smith.*

(Provincial Archives of New Brunswick: P350-563 Fred Philips Photographs.)

<sup>1</sup> Dean Jobb, "Henry More Smith: Canada's forgotten confidence man and escape artist," Crime Reads Website, January 6, 2021. <https://crimereads.com/henry-more-smith-canadas-forgotten-confidence-man-and-escape-artist/>

<sup>2</sup> Walter Bates, Esquire, *Henry More Smith: The Mysterious Stranger*. Centennial Print & Litho Ltd., Non-Entity Press, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 1979, 10.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.*, p.10.

when Smith attracted the attention of his employer's daughter, Elizabeth Bond, and the couple swiftly married in 1813. Smith and his new wife moved to Windsor where Smith began working as a tailor (and allegedly quite a good one), giving him the opportunity to travel frequently to Halifax. Strangely enough, a string of crimes suddenly arose in the city that correlated with Smith's visits.<sup>4</sup>

Plates, watches, and other wares from silversmiths' shops were among the frequent thefts in Halifax, and strangely, the mysterious disappearance of three volumes of Acts in Parliament relating to the Court of Admiralty. Chief Justice Strange offered a reward for the missing Acts, and Smith conveniently recovered the volumes, claiming to have bought them from a stranger. Arguably Smith's biggest mistake, this marked the beginning of suspicions against him. Investigators eventually connected the dots and pursued a warrant for Smith's arrest when a local man was discovered wearing a recently stolen coat. The wearer claimed to have bought it off Smith, and thus Smith's life on the run began.<sup>5</sup>

Smith was subsequently recognized in Saint John, where his next string of thefts involved stealing horses. The first horse belonged to the officers of the 99<sup>th</sup> Regiment, and Smith's brilliant plan was to trick the Colonel into paying him fifteen pounds for his

"help" in recovering the horse. This success sparked inspiration for a larger scheme where Smith would repeatedly steal and re-sell horses from unsuspecting targets. This backfired quickly when a victim of a theft engaged him in a four-day and 273-kilometre chase all the way from the Parish of Norton, NB, to Pictou, NS. Smith was captured by authorities when they reached Pictou on the 24<sup>th</sup> of July, 1814.<sup>6</sup>

Upon his capture, Smith was imprisoned in the Kings County gaol in Kingston, NB, under the name Henry More Smith. Walter Bates was the sheriff of Kings County and became well acquainted with Smith during his time there. He later went on to publish a book about the life of Smith, titled *The Mysterious Stranger* (1817).

Smith made several attempts to escape jail, many of which were rather creative and impressive. His first attempt involved faking an illness. His acting skills were so good that when authorities were preparing for his death, he fled and was on the loose for two months. Authorities trailed him closely, following a series of house robberies he committed, but they always arrived

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.*, p.11-12.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 9; 12-13.

<sup>6</sup> *Ibid.*, p. 14-16.

5. Elizabeth Pammeletta, bapt. 22 Sept. 1793; d. 12 Feb. 1884; bur. Upper Rawdon Cem.; another source gives her death as 8 May 1882; marr. (1) 12 March 1813 at Windsor, NS to Henry More Smith, alias Henry Moon; he was later known as the "Lunar Rogue" (see separate entry under Henry More Smith); Elizabeth marr. (2) 20 Dec. 1821 William Custance (1794-28 Apr. 1860); after her marriage to Custance the other children adopted the surname Custance.  
Children (1st marr.) (surname Smith): (1) Eleanor Charlotte (1814-12 Feb. 1884) marr. Asa Parker, (2 Aug. 1810-12 Feb. 1870) son of William Parker and Tryphena Dimock, (2) Winkworth Smith, b. 16 Apr. 1817, bapt. 26 Aug. 1821; marr. Experience Dewell (c1844-19 Mar. 1891) - their dau. Elizabeth Alice marr. 29 Sept. 1840 James Tulloch (MG 100, v. 34, #13), (3) Josiah Smith, b. 2 Jan. 1820, bapt. 26 Aug. 1821; Josiah inherited under the will of William Custance.  
Children (2nd marr.) (surname Custance): (4) William, b. 1823; d. 11 Nov. 1903; m. Elizabeth Whitear, (5) Frances, b. 1825; d. 1837; (6) Mary (1829-1914); m. Joseph Wood (1823-Aug. 1862), (7) Sarah, (1832-1832), (8) Elizabeth (1832-1848), (9) Sarah (1839-1925); m. Henry Hines (1835-1907), (10) Hannah (1841-1848).

*Biography of Elizabeth Pammeletta Bond from Rawdon and Douglas: Two Loyalist Townships in Nova Scotia by John Victor Duncanson, which notes that she and Smith had 3 children.*

a day too late to catch him. When Smith was finally captured, he escaped the same night and returned to Fredericton, stole a pony, and broke into the Attorney General's home during a dinner party. He swiftly made off with the guests' coats and was found a few days later in a barn. After the third capture, Smith's jailers chained him to the floor of his cell. He managed to cut the chain and nearly escaped but didn't make it out of the jail quickly enough. His chain was upgraded to an iron collar, leg fetters, and handcuffs, and his sentence was promoted to hanging. Desperate now, Smith decided to feign insanity. This involved fashioning a marionette show in his cell, complete with ten characters made from straw and clothing strips. He then whistled a tune and commanded them to dance.<sup>7</sup>

Despite his relentless jailbreaks and strings of theft, Smith was eventually pardoned by the court on the terms that he leave New Brunswick and never return. He was then accompanied by boat to Windsor, NS. Once on board, he dropped his insanity act. Although little is known of his life afterwards, it is believed that he eventually fled to the United States, where he unsurprisingly created as much mischief as he did in the Maritimes.<sup>8</sup> He made various appearances in Portland, Boston, and New York before ending up in New Haven, Connecticut, where he was convicted again after robbing a hotel. After his release he had further sightings in Boston, Maryland, and some Southern states. The final record of his whereabouts was in a jail in Toronto around 20 years after his original pardon, where his trail goes cold.<sup>9</sup>

The Lunar Rogue pub in Fredericton commemorates Smith today; named after Barbara Grantmyre's 1963 biography on him, the entire pub was fashioned in a Loyalist-Colonial style reminiscent of Smith's time period. On the pub's website, readers can find a story detailing how the Lunar Rogue came to be and why Smith was chosen as inspiration. This story is comprised of thirty-two chapters, diving deep into Smith's history. The Kings County Museum and Old County

Rawdon, May 26, 1815

My Dear Husband,

*I received your letter, dated Oct. 23rd, on the 24th May. You say you have wrote several letters to me; if you have, I have never received them.*

*You wish me to come and see you, which I would have done, had I got the letter in time, but did not know whether you was at Kingston or not.*

*My dear, do not think it hard that I do not come to see you; if you write back I shall come immediately if my child is so that I can leave home; she is very sick, and I am not in a good state of health myself.*

*My dear, as soon as you receive this letter pray send me your answer that I may know what to do.*

*So no more at present; but I remain your loving and affectionate wife, until death,*

Elizabeth P. M. S.

*P.S. — I enclose this letter to Mr. Levi Lockhart, and have requested him to give it to you yourself. You can give your answer to him, and I shall get it safe.*

*A letter sent to Smith from his wife Elizabeth during his imprisonment, from The Lunar Rogue by Barbara Grantmyre (1963).*

Gaol in Hampton, where Smith was held in 1814, also commemorates him, and can be visited year-round. While such efforts have been made to capture Smith's story, many details may never be fully recovered, such as his true name, how he fashioned so many escapes, and where his story truly ended. Ultimately, Henry More Smith remains forever shrouded in the mystery he exerted much effort into maintaining. ■

MIRANDA HUYBERS

<sup>7</sup> Jobb, "Henry More Smith: Canada's forgotten confidence man and escape artist," Crime Reads Website, January 6, 2021. <https://crimereads.com/henry-more-smith-canadas-forgottenconfidence-man-and-escape-artist/>

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.*

<sup>9</sup> Bates, *Henry More Smith: The Mysterious Stranger*, 127-163.

## LOOKING FOR LIGHT AMONGST THE DARKNESS — THE STORY OF WILLIAM HAROLD SMITH

“Well I would give anything to get back to F'ton now. Everybody just wants to look after themselves in this country, so that is what I am going to do,” wrote William Harold Smith to his mother on April 22, 1916. Newly twenty-three, he had been in France for only two months as a part of the 36<sup>th</sup> Canadian Field Battery when he wrote to his mother, Beatrice, of his desire to return home. This letter was one of many that Smith sent to his family and friends in Fredericton, detailing his wartime experience in varying degrees of detail. In writing to his sisters and mother, he tried to maintain a sense of bravery and comradery, discussing the food, downtime, and sights he saw while travelling with the other soldiers. He desired to return home but worked to stay positive in an unimaginable situation. Yet, when writing to those outside the family, like his employers Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bebbington, Smith alluded to the solemnity that came with trench warfare.

William Harold Smith was born to Edward and Beatrice Smith in Iden, Sussex, England in 1893. The family immigrated to Canada in the early 1900s and Smith grew up on Fredericton's Carleton Street with his parents and seven siblings (four brothers and three sisters). One sister, Marjory “Madge” Smith, became a recognized art dealer and photographer in Fredericton, and it is through Madge's collection at PANB (MC168), that William's letters and photos are now accessible. At the time of his enlistment on November 22, 1915, Smith was working as a chauffeur and managed a local skating rink. Smith's service record shows that he was tall,



Smith aboard the S.S. Missanabie, 1916. (MC168-MS14-5 Madge Smith fonds.)

standing at 5'11"; had blue eyes and brown hair; and was unmarried. As a volunteer firefighter with the Fredericton Fire Brigade, it is evident that Smith was eager to contribute to his community, a quality further exemplified through his enlistment.



*William Smith and some other men enjoying a laugh during their training. (MC168-MS14-1 Madge Smith fonds.)*



*Photo taken by William Smith of three unidentified men sitting in a flowered field. (MC168-MS14-3 Madge Smith fonds.)*



*Smith (centre) holding flowers, and two unidentified men standing for a portrait. (MC168-MS14-6 Madge Smith fonds.)*

Aboard the S.S. Missanabie, Smith left Canada for England on February 26, 1916, disembarking two weeks later to begin two months of training. With him, he took a Kodak pocket camera which he used to take photos of himself and his fellow soldiers during their training in England, documenting jovial moments and capturing the sense of comradeship that was built. Somehow, Smith managed to capture moments of light amongst the darkness of warfare.

In May, he was transferred from the 11th Howitzer Brigade to the 9th and prepared for the Somme Offensive. On July 13th, the 9th Brigade disembarked England and headed towards the Somme. Considered the largest battle on the Western Front, the Somme Offensive began on July 1st and continued until November 18, 1916, resulting in the death of approximately 125,000 allied forces, including 25,000 Canadians and Newfoundlanders. Before he and his fellow soldiers arrived, they faced enemy artillery in Ypres, where Smith experienced a gas attack. In a letter dated January 1, 1917, he described the event to Mr. and Mrs. Jack Bebbington from his hospital bed in England:

***“ I was sleeping in the gun pit at the time. It was about 12 PM [sic]. I was awakened by some funny little rats running over us. I could smell something then that I didn’t like, so I woke the other fellows. I started to cough and choke. Then one of the other boys came running in with his gas mask on. Then we put ours on right away. It was some night. We kept them on until day-break. So after that I never used to sleep very much at nights, thinking of the old gas. ”***

Feeling depleted after the gas attack, Smith and his fellow soldiers were allowed three weeks of rest at a farm in France, though they were soon expected to

return to duty, for the war was still calling. Embarking on a journey with an unknown destination, the 9th Brigade would move in the direction they were sent, with “the boys [doing] a lot of guessing” as to what place they were going to. The Brigade was constantly on the move, with locals of the small French towns offering them blackberries, milk, and hot coffee for their journey. It was hard work, walking all day long, and having to tend to 140 horses before getting to rest at night, but Smith tried to find the beauty in it. He recalled seeing a group of French school children singing the patriotic anthem of the time, “The Maple Leaf Forever,” for the passing soldiers, which would have brought memories of home. While these offerings of sustenance and song were welcome, they were also rare, with many of the towns having been destroyed and townspeople forced to relocate.

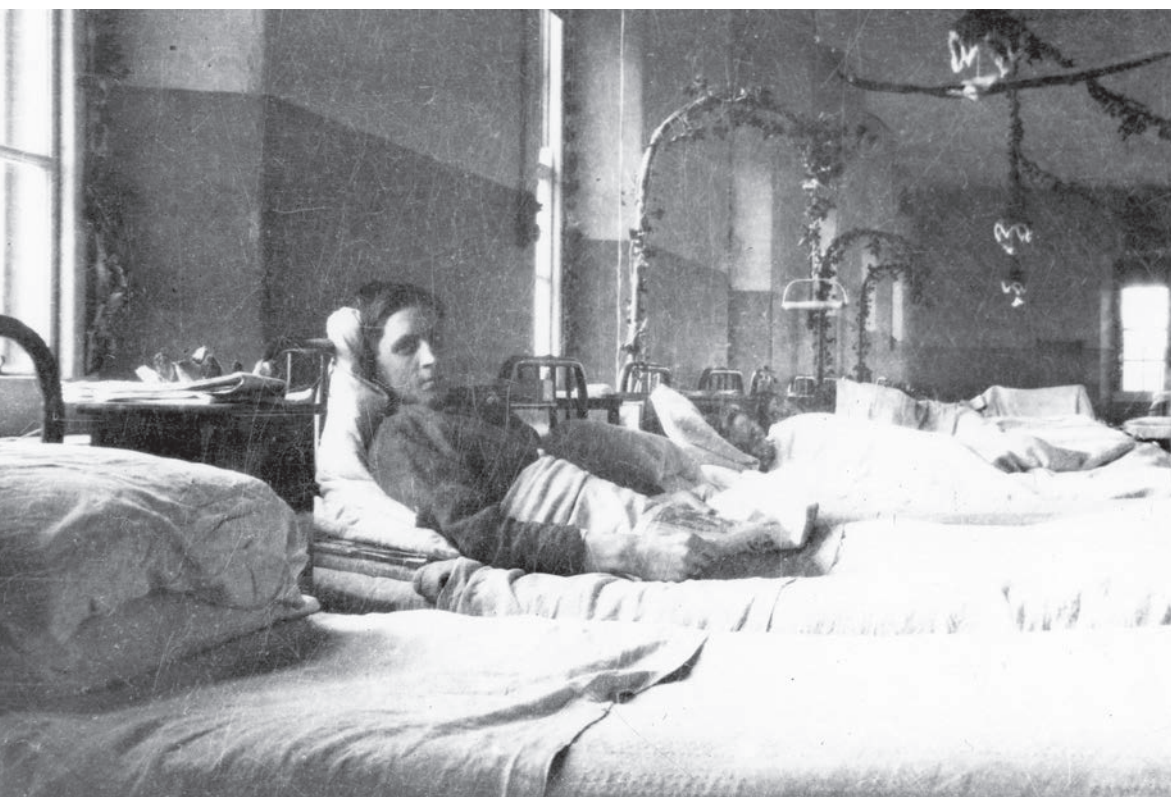
After the gas attack, and due to the days and weeks of trudging through mud and carrying heavy equipment, Smith started to feel quite unwell. In his own words, “now comes the sad part.” Having been ordered to dig in new gun pits, Smith and his fellow men found themselves sleeping in dugouts that were constantly leaking and blankets that were constantly wet, with nothing but a small fire to keep them warm. Around November 10, Smith spoke to a Major who suggested that he retreat to the horse lines for a few days to find reprieve from the wet conditions. A week later, he was instructed to visit the doctor who sent him to a base hospital at Rouen, France. Unable to recover, Smith was “marked up for Blighty [England]... [and] sent away the next morning in a hospital train for Le Havre.”

From the train, he boarded a hospital ship destined for England. It was determined that Smith had albuminuria, a “cold in his kidneys,” as he called it, which soon led to his contraction of tuberculosis. Smith had hoped that he would get better and return home: “I will be better when the warm weather comes. They are going to send me to a Canadian hospital, then they are going to send me back to Canada for a while. The British cannot discharge a Canadian soldier. It will be good to get back and see the people of F’ton again.”

Smith took many photos during his time at the hospital, documenting the attempts to lift the spirits of the injured soldiers. He also wrote letters to his family,



William Smith, second from the left, in his hospital bed in England around Christmas time. (MC168-MS1-278-1 Madge Smith fonds.)



William Smith in his hospital bed. Other injured men can be seen in the beds behind him, with Christmas decorations still hanging from the rafters. (MC168-MS14-7 Madge Smith fonds.)

reassuring them that he would be better by the time he arrived home: “I will be able to skate next year,” he wrote hopefully. In his own terrible state, he still wished for the health and safety of his family, asking his sister Madge to “tell Mama not to work too hard.”

On March 28, 1917, Smith arrived back in Fredericton, with the hopes that the fresh air of his own nation would do well to heal his lungs. On August 6, 1917, *The Daily Gleaner* reported in his obituary that “he was able to walk downtown [on March 28] and was warmly greeted by his friends, and they were [in] legion, for ‘Billie’ Smith was one of the most popular boys in town.” The article explained that subsequently, Smith was too ill to leave his parents’ property. He lived most of his remaining months in a tent that had been set up in the backyard so that he might get every bit of fresh air possible. On the evening of August 5th, 1917, William Harold Smith died, at twenty-four years old, a “victim of German gas.” ■

TAYLOR LYNN CHALKER

Taylor Chalker is the 2022 recipient of the Margaret Hamilton bursary, which enables PANB to hire students to complete traditional (non-digital) archival work. She is entering her final year at UNB, working towards a Bachelor of Arts and honouring in English and History. Taylor aims to pursue a Master of Arts in English so that she may explore the relationship between literature and nineteenth century English nationalism.



William Harold Smith. Caption reads: “Gunner Wm. H. Smith. 36<sup>th</sup> Battery CFA. War 1914–18. Died from being gassed at Ypres, France. Died in Fredericton Aug 5, 1917.

(MC168-MS1-278-2 Madge Smith fonds.)

# WARREN M. SHARP'S DENTAL INVENTIONS

Early photographs can reveal an immense amount about the past, and the photographs in collection P33 – Leonard Allison Photographs are no exception. Leonard Allison (1855–1903) was a professor of classics at Mt. Allison University who later became a lawyer, practicing in Sussex. In addition to his many hobbies, Allison was an avid amateur photographer and captured scenes of Sussex and the surrounding area in the 1880s and 1890s.

As I worked on this collection during my internship at PANB, items 267 and 268 stood out to me. These images in particular reveal interesting information

regarding a former resident of Sussex, forgotten with the passing of time.

At first glance, P33-268 shows a young man posing next to tanks of oxygen and hydrogen. A chalkboard behind him reads: “Sussex, NB. May 13th/90. Making Oxy. and Hyd. gas. Photographed by W.M. Sharpe[sic].” The other photo, P33-267, shows what appears to be a workspace with tanks of hydrogen and oxygen. Behind a small stove is a jeweler’s bench with saws and tools, and above the desk, a row of dental trays. Upon closer inspection, the white orb on the workbench appears to be a plaster cast of teeth.



Warren M. Sharp posing in his Sussex studio, May 13 1890. (P33-268)



Warren M. Sharp's studio in Sussex with large, black tanks of oxygen and hydrogen being used to produce limelight for a projector. (P33-267)

The chalkboard in this photo lists materials such as feldspar, kaolin, quartz, and sponge platinum under the headings “Body” and “Enamel.” With these clues I began to research this man and what he was up to in this studio.

Warren Milton Sharp was born on June 5<sup>th</sup>, 1863, to Joseph S. Sharp and Margaret E. (Johnson) Sharp in Sussex, New Brunswick. His father was a miller and held several local public offices.<sup>1</sup> Warren Sharp had two brothers, George and Beverly, and two sisters, Augusta and Ada.

In his youth, Sharp worked as a clerk at J.S. Trites’ General Store on Sussex’s Main St. and moved to Philadelphia to study dentistry around the age of 23 (ca. 1886). It seems that not long after, he left his schooling due to illness. *The Daily Telegraph* in Saint John published on January 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1887, that “The sad news has reached here that Warren Sharp, formerly a clerk in Mr. Trites’ store [in Sussex], but now studying dentistry in Philadelphia, is very ill.” Nearly a year later, on December 30<sup>th</sup>, the *Kings County Record* in Sussex announced that Sharp would travel to Balti-

more to continue his schooling. A few months later, on March 3<sup>rd</sup>, 1888, *The Daily Telegraph* announced: “W.M. Sharp has returned from Baltimore and re-opened his dental course which he has pursued in the best colleges in the United States.” An entry for W.M. Sharp in the *Biographical Review* states that he practiced dentistry in Sussex for two years before returning to Baltimore Dental College in the fall of 1890. He returned to Sussex by April 1891, as announced by an issue of the *Kings County Record* from April 24<sup>th</sup>, 1891. A horse-drawn carriage in front of the Intercolonial Hotel in Sussex, along with what appears to be a plaque for “W.M. Sharp, Dentist”, can be seen between a hotel sign and Dr. Johnson’s Drug Store in the photo P33-228.<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Biographical Review, The Leading Citizens of Broome County, New York, Part 2*, (Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1894), p.563, 564.

<sup>2</sup> Warren Sharp’s brother Beverly purchased his drug store from a Dr. Johnson in 1897. Records of Beverly’s shop list it as being in the Depot Hotel before moving to its current location at the corner of Broad St. in Sussex. It is possible that this photo shows the business that eventually became the Sharp Drug Store.



Intercolonial Hotel in Sussex, the site of W.M. Sharp's dental practice in 1888–1890. (P33-228 & detail)

The photo of Sharp's workspace was taken during his gap in schooling (the chalkboard in the background is dated May 13<sup>th</sup>, 1890<sup>3</sup>). The device sitting on a stool in this photo appears to be a stereopticon: a dual lens slide projector which worked by using the intense illumination created by limelight to cast projections. The creation of limelight requires both hydrogen and oxygen. It is unclear whether Sharp was demonstrating the use of this projector<sup>4</sup> or if he was testing the combination of these gases for dental-related purposes.

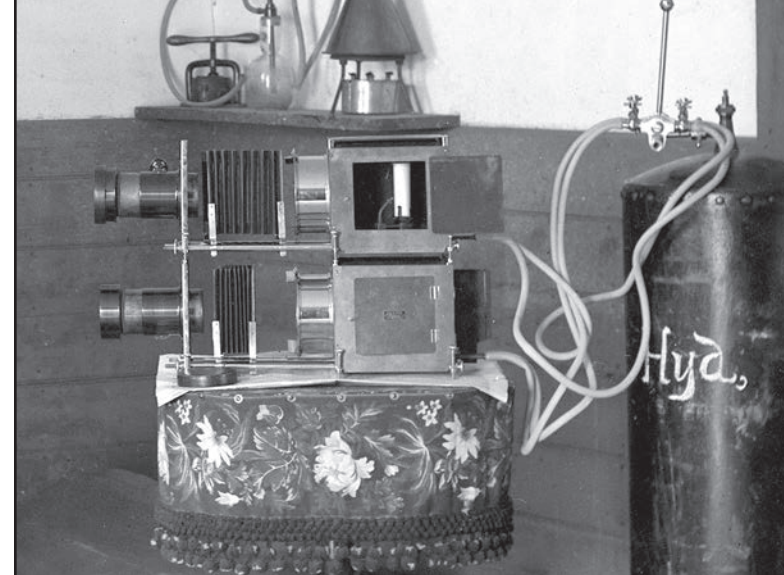
Naturalization records show that W.M. Sharp moved to the United States on June 23<sup>rd</sup>, 1891, via Boston and census records show that he lived at 151 Chapin Street in Binghamton, N.Y. for the rest of his life. He married Francis (Leighton) Sharp around 1899 and they had two sons, Edward and Warren. Sharp and his family visited Sussex regularly, according to various New Brunswick newspapers announcing his social engagements.

After W.M. Sharp moved to Binghamton he established the W.M. Sharp Co. An issue of *The Saint John Globe* from January 24<sup>th</sup>, 1895, announced that Sharp had formed a professional partnership with Dr. Pugsley, formerly of Penobscus, N.B. Between roughly 1895 and 1917, Sharp applied for numerous patents, primarily ones for dental tools. In 1895 he patented a dental mirror which resembles the ones used today. A cursory internet search for "W.M. Sharp" will return images of the W.M. Sharp Co. dental shell crown press. This device was used to cast temporary dental crowns. One of these presses can be found in each of the images of Sharp's workshop described above. This is particularly interesting, as the photos of Sharp's workshop were presumably taken in May of 1890, several years before the W.M. Sharp Co. was founded.

According to the website of the University of Melbourne Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry, and Health

<sup>3</sup> This chalkboard displays the name "W.M. Sharpe" but every newspaper and census record found uses the spelling "Sharp."

<sup>4</sup> In my research, I did not find any records that Sharp was a photographer. However, there are two photographs in the Leonard Allison collection that could have been taken by Sharp. P33-283 and P33-287 show families standing in front of their houses. In each photo a large placard on the ground has the initials "W.S."



A stereopticon (dual lens projector) attached to a hydrogen tank. (P33-268 detail)

Sciences' Museums Collection, W.M. Sharp Co. closed circa 1905.<sup>5</sup> In the 1910 United States federal census, Sharp is listed as a self-employed dentist. Ten years later, in the 1920 federal census, Sharp's occupation is listed as "capitalist." Later, it appears that Sharp expanded his patent developments beyond dentistry. Patents can be found under his name for inventions such as the 1910 "W.M. Sharp Ash-Receiving Device," and the later improved "Rotary Ash and Garbage Receptacle" patented in 1917. These devices facilitated the collection of ashes from stoves and furnaces. Alongside Leslie E. Hooker in 1904, Sharp also patented the "L.E. Hooker & W.M. Sharp Corpse Adjuster," a device designed to raise and lower bodies into coffins. It seems that Sharp was an investor, too, as an August 1921 newspaper clipping from *The Record*, Johnson City, N.Y. listed Warren M. Sharp as a stockholder in the Binghamton Silver Fox Fur Company.

Warren M. Sharp died on December 20<sup>th</sup>, 1921, in Binghamton New York. Upon his death, his obituary was printed in the *New York Tribune*. The paper stated that Sharp had been the originator of seventeen different dental appliances on which he held patents. ■

ANNA GRAVES

<sup>5</sup> University of Melbourne, Faculty of Medicine, Dentistry, and Health Sciences Museum Collection, 23/03/2022, <https://collections.mdhs.unimelb.edu.au/persons/1678/the-w-m-sharp-co>.



An early version of the W. M. Sharp Co. dental shell crown press (left) which was eventually patented in 1901. (P33-268 detail)

## Records Consulted

*Biographical Review, The Leading Citizens of Broome County, New York, Part 2*. Boston: Biographical Review Publishing Company, 1894.

*The Daily Telegraph*, Saint John, N.B., January 3, 1887.

*Kings County Record*, Sussex, N.B., December 30, 1887.

*The Daily Telegraph*, Saint John, N.B., March 3, 1888.

*Kings County Record*, Sussex, N.B., April 24, 1891.

*The Saint John Globe*, Saint John, N.B., January 24, 1895.

*The Record*, Johnson City, N.Y., August 13, 1921.

*New York Tribune*. New York City, N.Y., Dec 21, 1921.

Department of Commerce and Labour, *Naturalization Service, United States of America Petition for Naturalization for Warren Milton Sharp*, 1913.

United States federal census records for 1910 and 1920

Patent sheets accessed via Google Patents

# DUNCAN MacDOUGALL: TEACHER – PHOTOGRAPHER – FARMER

An enticing clue in May 1890 gave evidence of a new photography studio in Moncton. It simply read: “increasing business renders it necessary to enlarge my studio[...].” Signed only as “MacDougall Photo, Robinson Street,” it did not reveal much about its owner;<sup>1</sup> however, a search through land registry records for Westmorland County gave a clearer picture of the operator, Duncan MacDougall. At that time, many photographers lacked the capital to purchase a property for their business, so in November 1889, MacDougall chose to rent a building from George B. Lutz on Robinson Street near Main Street in Moncton. Still, in order to cement the five-year lease, he called upon his sister Mary, a dressmaker, to loan him two hundred and fifty dollars. In addition to covering the annual rent of sixty dollars, the funds would be used to renovate and expand the studio.<sup>2</sup>

MacDougall or MacDougall’s Settlement was named after John Coll MacDougall, the first English-speaking resident of that community. He was born in Oban, Argyll and Bute, Scotland in 1797 and came to New Brunswick in the early 1820s. He married Ann Chapman of Cocagne, NB, and together they settled in what was to become MacDougall’s Settlement, a small farming community north of Moncton

near the Kent County boundary.<sup>3</sup> It was there, in Westmorland County’s Shediac Parish, that Duncan MacDougall was born on September 5, 1844.

375

[Schedule B] MARRIAGE 00267

Registration Division of Saint John City and County.

**Bridegroom.**  
 His Name and Age, Duncan MacDougall 47  
 Residence, Moncton N.B.  
 Place of Birth, Shediac - N.B.  
 Bachelor or Widower, Widower  
 Occupation, Photographer  
 Religious Denomination, Presbyterian  
 Name of Parents, John and Ann MacDougall

**Bride.**  
 Her Name and Age, Julia Ferguson 24  
 Residence, Moncton  
 Place of Birth, Glasgow Scotland  
 Spinster or Widow, Spinster  
 Religious Denomination, Presbyterian  
 Name of Parents, Duncan & Agnes Cameron

Names and Residences of Witnesses, Mr Harry Ellis  
Mr J. W. Beads

Date of Marriage, October 28<sup>th</sup> 1891

By whom Married, L. J. MacNeill

By License or Banns, License

Signature and P. O. Address of Clergyman, L. J. MacNeill  
St John N.B.

Marriage record of Duncan MacDougall and Julia Ferguson, October 28<sup>th</sup>, 1891 in Saint John. (RS141 New Brunswick Vital Statistics)

<sup>1</sup> *Moncton Daily Times*, May 23, 1890

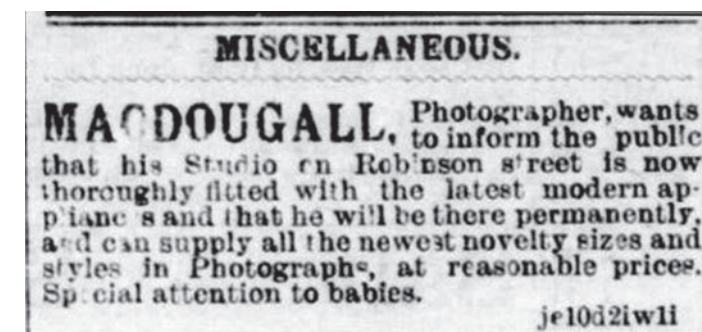
<sup>2</sup> RS97 Westmorland County Registry Office Records, Book P-5, p.343. At the time, it would have been fairly uncommon for a woman to have been able to assist her brother in starting his photo studio; however, documentation from 1889 shows that Mary had the means to do so. Mary MacDougall’s death certificate from 1920 states that she was employed as a dressmaker in Moncton from 1859–1909.

<sup>3</sup> *Moncton Transcript*, August 20, 1928; Ancestry.com

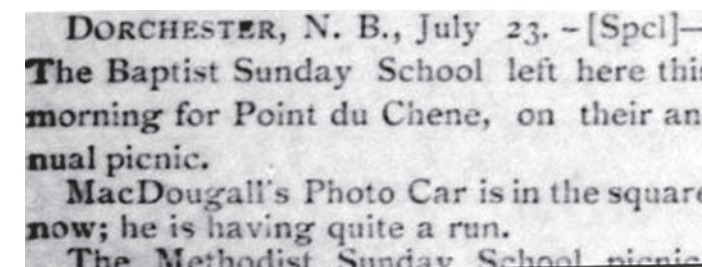
According to the 1891 census, Duncan lived and worked at the Robinson Street address in Moncton. It also revealed that he was a widower, and living with him were his two children, Alberta and Duncan, along with his sister Mary. Lastly, the household also included a lodger working as a “domestic.” By October of that year, Duncan married a second time to 26-year-old Julia Ferguson, a native of Glasgow, Scotland, who was living in Moncton at that time. Over the next five years, Duncan and Julia added four more children to their household.<sup>4</sup>

Where Duncan MacDougall gained his knowledge of photography remains a mystery. In 1871, when he was 25, the census listed his occupation as a teacher. By 1892, then 48, he was confidently advertising his “latest modern appliances” in photography and drawing special attention to photos of babies.<sup>5</sup> Little publicity was seen about the studio over the next four years until a notice was published that Duncan MacDougall had established a railroad photo car near the main square in Dorchester to accommodate customers.<sup>6</sup>

Whether the market was too competitive by this time; photography experienced considerable turnover; he lacked sufficient capital to survive in the business; or



Advertisement for MacDougall’s Studio. *Moncton Daily Times*, June 10, 1892.



Newspaper clipping noting MacDougall’s Photo Car in Dorchester. *Moncton Daily Transcript*, July 23, 1896.

his interests changed, by 1901 MacDougall and his family had moved north of Moncton to nearby Cherryfield and took up farming.<sup>7</sup> When Duncan died in MacDougall Settlement on 23 May 1927 at age 82, his obituary did not mention a career in photography but placed emphasis on his work with the railway in later life. The newspaper may have confused him with his brother, Coll, who worked for the Inter Colonial Railway.<sup>8</sup> Regardless, when his wife, Julia, died two years later, her notice referenced his time in Moncton as a photographer. Likewise, their daughter’s birth certificate from 1906 indicated MacDougall’s two occupations: farming and photography.<sup>9</sup>

MacDougall’s short time—less than twenty years—in the business world of photography may be due to competition from Clarence E. Northrup’s well-established framing and photography studio on Main Street, which began around 1877. The 1890s saw the expansion of numerous shops across the province, promoting the popularity and low cost associated with portraiture. Northrup acted as agent for Hamilton C. Martin of Saint John, who could transform enlarged photos into portraits of living or deceased family members, to which his artists could add crayon or watercolour.<sup>10</sup> Unfortunately, nothing is known about what may have become of MacDougall’s photos or negatives; it is possible that they were sold to an existing photography shop. Nevertheless, information gleaned on MacDougall’s life informs us of the burgeoning trade of photography in southeastern New Brunswick and the range of occupations a photographer could have. ■

ROGER P. NASON  
Former Archivist at PANB

<sup>4</sup> RS141 New Brunswick Vital Statistics

<sup>5</sup> *Moncton Daily Times*, June 11, 1892

<sup>6</sup> *Moncton Daily Transcript*, July 23, 1896

<sup>7</sup> 1901 Census

<sup>8</sup> *Moncton Transcript*, June 16, 1909

<sup>9</sup> *Moncton Transcript*, May 26, 1927 & March 19, 1929; RS141 New Brunswick Vital Statistics, Lorna Grace Juliet MacDougall Birth Certificate, PANB, 1906

<sup>10</sup> *Moncton Daily Times*, April 9, 1883 & May 19, 1888



# MEMORIES OF NEW BRUNSWICK:

## MAYOR OF CURTIS PARK, CHATHAM, MARCH 1957 W/O YVON (BUTCH) BOUCHER, RCAF

**D**id your family live in Chatham in the 1950s? Do you remember the Royal Canadian Air Force (RCAF) Base? Or maybe a relative of yours had their wedding reception at the Miramichi Inn?

In 1957, my father who was a Warrant Officer in the RCAF became the Mayor of Curtis Park, Northumberland County's smallest township. You may think Butch would have been busy being mayor and all, but

In the 1950s, my family lived in Curtis Park, a small community of the married quarters housing development for the RCAF Base, Chatham. Curtis Park, named for the base's former chief of air staff, Air Marshall A. W. Curtis, eventually became part of the Town of Chatham which is now part of the City of Miramichi. What a beautiful family life we had – my mother Kae, my father Yvon (Butch), and my brothers Nick and Robert. The base was the home of the acrobatic Golden Hawks, and we kids had a quality of life that included attending D. L. MacLaren School and Our Lady of Fatima Church; Scouts; Air Force Day; movies every Saturday afternoon; playgrounds; cutting our Christmas tree from a nearby forest; and forming friendships that would last a lifetime. It was incredible!



*The author's cousin Donald Rice (Bathurst), Patricia Bergie (neighbour RCAF), Cathy Boucher, and Cynthia Rice.*

**DO YOU HAVE A SPECIAL MEMORY OF A PLACE IN NEW BRUNSWICK?**

**Write to us at [Associates-Associates@gnb.ca](mailto:Associates-Associates@gnb.ca)**

**Criteria: Must be about a New Brunswick place or memory.**

**We accept submissions of no more than 500 words and include 1–2 photos.**

no way! He and Kae opened the Miramichi Inn, complete with a restaurant and cabins, for two summers. Charlie Scott from Fredericton owned the property and he handed over the keys to my father without even a signature, just a handshake. They made it a success and famous guests like Montreal Canadians star Maurice "Rocket" Richard stopped by! Among many happy memories of the inn, I remember my birthday parties there, as well as Dad making French Fries for the Cubs...using a lotta New Brunswick potatoes!

In the 1950s, Chatham had a nice pharmacy with air conditioning, Café Germaine, Hachey's variety store, a Chrysler dealership where my father bought our car, and a new Canadian Tire. I have special memories of family friends: Frank Young, who was the Heinz food representative, as well as Father Henry McGrath, registrar at St. Thomas College. Even after my parents left New Brunswick in 1960 and eventually settled in Ottawa, Father McGrath wrote notes to Butch and Kae over the years inviting them to stay with him in the Miramichi. We did just that on our way to see my mother's family in Halifax. I can still see Father McGrath sitting in front of the open fridge door asking what we wanted to eat. He loved lobster sandwiches and visits to the Miramichi Inn.

Even though our family wasn't from the Miramichi, it holds a special place in our hearts and our memories of people and places run deep. ■

CATHY BOUCHER-ENRIGHT



House of Commons  
Canada

Ottawa, Mar. 25, 1957.

W/O J.A.Y. Boucher,  
Mayor, Curtis Park,  
R.C.A.F. Station,  
CHATHAM, N.B.

Dear Worship,

Please accept my congratulations on your election as Mayor of the smallest, but most aggressive township in Northumberland County.

Kindly convey my best wishes to the Members of your Council towards a year of accomplishments and sound administration.

The good people of Northumberland-Miramichi are proud of the R.C.A.F. personnel stationed within the County. Your Commanding Officer, Group Captain M.E. Pollard, his Officers, Warrant Officers and other ranks have built up a splendid public relations which is worthy of every praise and which is appreciated.

May Curtis Park continue to flourish,

Sincerely,

G. Roy McWilliam, M.P.,  
Northumberland-Miramichi.

*Letter from G. Roy McWilliam, Member of Parliament for Northumberland-Miramichi, to Mayor Yvon Boucher congratulating him on winning the municipal election, March 1957. (From the private collection of Cathy Boucher-Enright.)*

## GOVERNMENT RECORDS

**RS3 Published Statutes and Regulations of New Brunswick.** Publication: Revised Statutes of New Brunswick 1903 (Volume II). 1903 (0.01m)

**RS11 Royal Canadian Mounted Police 'J' Division Records.** Publication: Annual Report, 2017. (0.01m)

**RS43 Court of Appeal Records.** Reasons for Judgments, 2009–2010. (0.4m)

**RS53 Court of Queen's Bench Bankruptcy Records.** 2003–2004. (13.4m)

**RS58 Court of Divorce Records.** 2006. (12.9m)

**RS404 New Brunswick Community College Records.** Publications: Annual Reports, 2016–2017 and 2017–2018. (0.01m)

**RS427 Saint John Municipal Records.** Publication: City Hall Reports to the People (record of a broadcast series on CHSJ), 1950. (0.01m)

**RS671 Fredericton Judicial District Causes.** 2007. (5.8m)

**RS674 Newcastle Judicial District Causes.** 2005. (1.1m)

**RS712 Department of Natural Resources and Energy: Printed Records.** Various publications including: List of Licensed Fur Buyers in NB, 1932; List of Licensed Hide Dealers, 1932; Instructions to Vendors Regarding Sale of Game Licenses, 1934. (0.02m)

**RS731 Department of Tourism Planning and Development Branch Records.** Various publications including: Aboriginal Tourism Planning Toolkit, 2006; NB Tourism Development Guidelines, 2010; A Resource Guide for Sustainable Tourism in Down East Maine & Southwest NB, 2007; Impacts of Sea-Level Change on the Coastal Zone of Southeastern NB, 2006; Tourism & Parks Regional Market Study, 2006. (1.0m)

**RS788 Woodstock Judicial District Matters.** 2006–2007. (1.8m)

**RS1052 Department of Public Safety: Administration Records.** Various publications including: Historical Listing of Sheriff Appointments by County, n.d.; What Does a Sheriff Do?, 2006; Operation High Tide: Testing Roles in Response to a Threat of a Flu Pandemic, 2007. (0.05m)

## PRIVATE RECORDS

**MC1600 Connors General Store fonds. 1873–1999. 1m Textual records.** Fonds contains the records of Connors General Store and Post Office, including registered mail log (1893–1957), postal circulars and correspondence pertaining to directives on Winter mail service to MacKenzie River (1924); "Missendings" (1910); Reduction in parcel post rates to Jamaica and other West India Islands (1909); Coupons (1936) and Postal Stores depot establishment in Moncton (1936). General store records include indexes, daybooks and account ledgers (1886–1925) and records of inventory shipped to the store. Accounts include lumber camp accounts documenting supplies purchased for the operation of these camps and accounts for the construction of the local mill from 1872–1873. The fonds also contains a shingle mill account book (n.d.) and a visitor log for the General Store from the summer of 1999, when it was a museum.

**MC4448 T.S. Simms & Co. Limited fonds. 1882–1996. 30+ cm of textual records and graphic material.** This fonds contains business records including customer accounts, records of shareholders, expenses, sales, shipments, equipment, contracts and agreements, constitution and by-laws, sales conventions and employee related publications, agreements and benefits

information. Graphic material includes group photos of employees (3), photos and sketches of the Simms factory, and portraits of T.S. Simms, Lewis Simms, T.S. Simms II, and T.S. Simms III, as well as 18 sepia and black and white photographs with captions relating to a sink hole that opened-up in Saint John, on the night of 24 January 1949, between Lancaster Avenue and the St. John River. There are also several histories of the Simms company and its founder, and a VHS tape entitled, "T.S. Simms Keeping our Promises".

**MC4480 Dr. Ella Duff Good fonds. [ca. 1860]–[ca. 1940]. 82 photographs (approx. 20 cm).** Fonds consists of cabinet cards and mounted prints mostly from the late 19th century showing portraits mainly of Ella Duff Good's family members on her mother Isabel Stuart McIntosh's side. Families named in this fonds are the McIntosh, Duff, Bailey, Sutherland, Russell, McLean, Brewer, Coleman, and Marsh families, who lived in New Brunswick and the United States. The portraits, which range from baby portraits to family portraits, were taken by photographers in Saint John, Moncton, Fredericton, and St. Stephen, NB; Wolfville, NS; Toronto, ON; California; Salt Lake City, Utah; Minneapolis, Minnesota; Boston and Allston, Massa-



*A banquet celebrating the defeat of Nazi Germany in May 1945, Sussex area. (P976-4-90 Maguire Family fonds.)*

chusetts; Pittsfield, Presque Isle, and Caribou, Maine; and Houghton, Michigan.

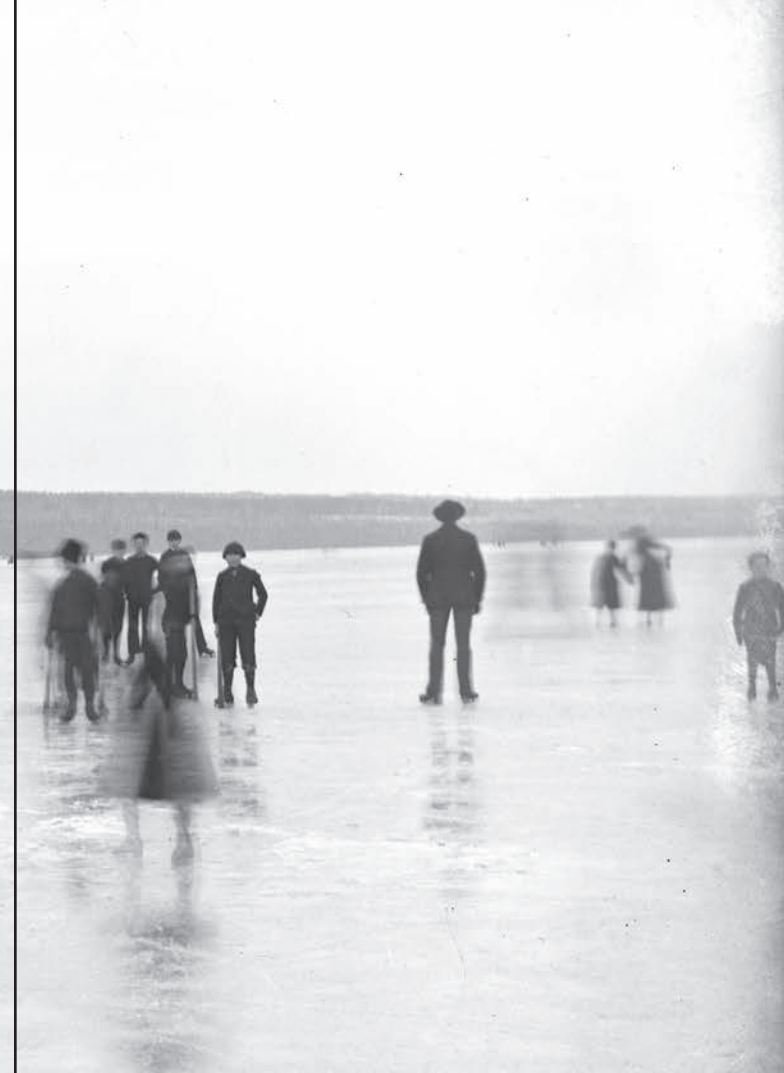
**MC4484 Dr. Alfred Corbett Smith fonds. 1850–1910. 126 textual items.** This fonds documents Smith's work with the Tracadie Lazaretto between 1865 and 1908, predominantly between 1880 and 1908. Includes reports to the federal Department of Agriculture, professional correspondence, lists of patients, notes on cases, histories of the lazaretto and the discovery of leprosy in New Brunswick, information on treatments, and notebooks containing information on Smith's travels to investigate suspected leprosy cases. A very few records relating to Dr. Smith's wife, Helen Smith; his brother-in-law, J. Raymond Young, and to the Sisters of Les Religieuses Hospitalières de Saint-Joseph à Tracadie are included.

**MC4485 Fredericton Arts Alliance. 2001–2022. Approx. 3.4 m textual records, < 2 GB digital records.** Contains documents related to the Artists in Residence Program, Art in the Schools Program, and various activities put on by the Fredericton Arts Alliance. Also includes financial documents, correspondence, board meeting minutes, grant applications, and digital copies of "ArtsNEWS" (2001–2005; 2008–2022).

**MC4494 Patricia "Pat" Allen fonds. 1907, 1931–1937, 1969–2014. 32 cm textual records.** Collection includes publications on archaeological sites in New Brunswick both written and collected by Patricia "Pat" Allen, including those created by the Province of New Brunswick and archaeologists and academics on various archaeological sites within New Brunswick and the Maritime region, primarily from 1970–1990. Collection also includes research material and academic papers which cover



*Skaters around an icebound ship, Miramichi River, c. 1900. (P980-4-24 Karl Wade collection.)*



*Man 'fighting' with tame bear, Miramichi area, c. 1900. (P980-4-21 Karl Wade collection.)*

## PHOTOGRAPHS

**P976 Maguire Family fonds.** 13 albums of Sussex, Elmsville, Skiff Lake, and nursing photos.

**P977 Theda Burnett fonds.** 3 albums of Fredericton Junction area scenes and family, mostly 1930s.

**P978 Ben Guadet fonds.** 300+ photographs and reproductions of photographs of Campbellton from around the 1890s to later 20th century.

**P979 Ruby Cusack fonds.** 1,058 photos of Cusack and Floyd families, includes images of Saint John and Kings County.

**P980 Karl Wade collection.** 1,000+ photographs by Brian Richard of Miramichi events, smaller collections by Guy Aubie, John Bethel, and an unidentified Miramichi glass negative photographer (in the circle of John Miller).

topics in the field of archaeology primarily in New Brunswick, and also the wider Maritime region and Maine. Significantly, it includes information and publications on archaeological history and digs within Indigenous communities across New Brunswick.

**MC4499 Jacqui Good collection. 1973–1977. 2cm textual records.** This collection consists of textual records pertaining to International Women's Year in New Brunswick (1975) and the feminist movement in New Brunswick as a whole, such as a letter written by Jacqui Good to the IWY Secretariat regarding pamphlets in May 1975; newspaper clippings including an extensive interview in the feminist newspaper 'Equal Times' about the scope of Jacqui's mandate and many clippings about a large "Women and the Arts" festival that Jacqui organized along with many small community get-togethers; a poster advertising said arts festival; a copy of "Women and the Law in NB" and resource material lists; and a book and pamphlets relating to feminism and the Women's Liberation Movement in New Brunswick in the 1970s.

**MC4500 Katherine Marion (McArthur) Bragdon fonds. ca. 1940–2022. Textual and photographic records.** Material

relating to the McArthur/Nicholson Family includes diaries, correspondence, poetry, genealogy, and photos.

**MC4507 Zebulon Jones family fonds. 1809–1891. 5cm textual records.** The fonds consists primarily of land records acquired through the Jones family, including deeds, leases and other legal bonds between the Richards, Peters, Brittain, Connor, Reid, Robinson, and Jones families, who were interconnected through marriage in the Greenwich Parish, Kings County area of New Brunswick.

**MC4509 Independent Order of Foresters, Connors. 1917–1933. 1 cm textual records.** Fonds contains a single Treasurer's book recording members names and dues received from 1917–1933. Front matter records fur quantities harvested from fisher, martins, weasels, fox, mink, and lynx.

**MC4510 St. George's Society of Saint John. 1885–2010. 1.6m textual and photographic records.** Fonds contains administrative, governance and operational records, including minutes, correspondence, reports, and records related to events, finances, and annual general meetings.





*Crossing a branch of the Miramichi River, c. 1900. (P980-4-23 Karl Wade collection.)*

## AUDIO-VIDEO RECORDS

**MC760 Smokey Mokes Minstrel Show fonds.** 25 records (cassettes, CDs, audio reels, and one vinyl) have been processed and made available for the public.

**MC2342 Jon Pedersen fonds.** Donation of work as a filmmaker as well as some of his wife, Jane Pedersen's sketches and photos of her jewelry.

**MC2436 New Brunswick Filmmakers' Co-operative fonds.** Previous donation was in 1995. Donation of all the negative film masters of all projects shot on film, approximately 1052 items (sound, video and film).

**MC3935 Fonds Yvon Godin.** 22 audio records processed of House of Commons speeches given by Yvon Godin and news stories that occurred in in the Acadie-Bathurst federal riding.

**MC4244 Stanton Friedman fonds.** 600 audio records have been digitized.

**MC4498 Lesley D. Evans fonds.** Interview with grandmother, Mrs. W.R. Evans (1892–1977), conducted in 1976 as part of an application to the Canada Council Grant. Contains her recount of the 1936 Flood in Fredericton.

**RS262 Chief Coroner's Office.** 204 interviews for inquest cases processed. ■