



Silhouettes

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LETTERS
FROM
FRANCE

Silhouettes

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LETTERS FROM FRANCE

In September 2022, a woman named Laurence contacted the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick from France inquiring about a young soldier from Stickney, Carleton County:

“My family lived in Normandy during WWII and were at the forefront of the D-Day events. Their village, Banville, was liberated by the Canadians who landed there. They cared for the graves of Canadian soldiers in the Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery, and in particular, those of Neville Vincent and Sgt. Midgley.”¹

My mother, Solange, corresponded with Mrs. Hubert A. Vincent from Stickney from 1947 to at least late 1950. I am in possession of eight letters written by Neville Vincent’s mother.”²

Upon reading Laurence’s email, I searched for ‘Neville Vincent’ in PANB’s collections database. His name appeared in the finding aids of MC2509 Dawn Bell Logan fonds and P871 Dawn Bell Logan photographs.

1924. Stickney, New Brunswick.

Ninety-nine years ago, on June 13, 1924,³ Neville Erlon Vincent was born to Hubert A. and Gladys Clara Vincent.⁴ He had two brothers: Arleigh and Erlon.⁵ The family lived in the small village of Stickney, New Brunswick, where Hubert worked in a sawmill run by Gladys’s father Erlon Bell, and later her brother Samuel.⁶

COVER PHOTO: *Neville Vincent, official war time photograph. Inscription reads: “Brother Neville.”* (P871-73)

¹ Eric George Midgley – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial – Veterans Affairs Canada, <https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/2059767>

² Laurence Siberry, email correspondence to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, September 8, 2022.

³ RS141/A5/1924 Index to Provincial Registrations of Births.

⁴ Hubert A. Vincent b. 1897 in Fort Fairfield, Maine, d. 1963 in Stickney; Gladys Clara Vincent (née Bell) b. 1896 in Bristol, NB, d. 1982 in Stickney.

⁵ Arleigh Burton Vincent b. 1921, d. 2011 in Ottawa; Erlon Webster Vincent b. 1926, d. 1991 in Keswick.

⁶ MC2509 Dawn Bell Logan fonds.



Memorial service in the Stickney Baptist Church for Neville Vincent, 1944. (P871-72)

By the early 1940s, Hubert—a veteran of World War I—and his two eldest sons, Arleigh and Neville, were enlisted in World War II. Arleigh was in the Airforce while Neville was a Trooper with the 6th Armoured Regiment (1st Hussars) based in London, Ontario.⁷

1944. Normandy, France.

On June 11, 1944, shortly after the Normandy landings (D-Day) and only two days before his twentieth birthday, Neville Vincent was killed northwest of Caen, France, in the Battle of Le Mesnil-Patry. News of his death reached New Brunswick at the end of July, with announcements in *The Daily Gleaner*, the *Evening Times Globe*, and *The Moncton Daily Times*:

“OTTAWA, July 29 – Following are the New Brunswick names included in the latest casualty lists of Canadian Active Army: Warrant Officers, N. C. O.’s and Men, Killed in Action. From the Canadian Armored Corps: Vincent, Neville Earlon, Tpr., Mrs. Gladys Vincent (mother), Stickney.”

Of the thirty-one Stickney men enlisted in WWII, Neville was the only casualty.⁸ Neville was buried at the Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery in France.

At home in Stickney, a memorial service was held.

1947. Between Stickney and Banville.

Following the end of WWII, fifteen-year-old Solange from the nearby town of Banville, along with her mother, tended to the graves of Canadian soldiers at Bény-sur-Mer. Back in Stickney, Arleigh Vincent, who had also been in Normandy on D-Day,⁹ studied in Forestry at the University of New Brunswick.¹⁰ The Vincents wrote to the Mayor of Courseulles-sur-Mer¹¹ in an effort to obtain more information about

⁷ Neville Earlon [sic] Vincent – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial – Veterans Affairs Canada, <https://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/2060432?Neville%20Earlon%20Vincent>

⁸ P871 Dawn Bell Logan photographs.

⁹ Ron Nicholas, “Arleigh Vincent 1921-2011” in *The Forestry Chronicle*, January/February 2012, Vol. 88, No. 1, <https://pubs.cif-ifc.org/doi/10.5558/tfc2012-013>

¹⁰ MC4520 Gladys Clara (Bell) Vincent fonds.

¹¹ MC4520/MS2/1 Correspondence between Hubert A. Vincent, Stickney, NB, and Mayor Louis Mériel, Courseulles-sur-Mer, in Calvados, France regarding information about Neville Erlon Vincent’s grave at the Bény-sur-Mer Canadian War Cemetery, January 25, 1947.

Neville's grave:

"Dear Sir:

In a recent issue of "The Legionary" we saw a notice to the effect that French families are anxious to adopt graves of Canadian boys who were killed in that area during World War II. We would like to receive some information about this matter, as we have a son buried there. He was killed at Le Mesnil-Patry on June 11th 1944 and is now buried in Bény-sur-Mer Cemetery.

[...] My wife and I are very anxious to get in touch with some one who can tell us something of his grave.

Yours truly, Hubert A. Vincent"

Although not for certain, it was most likely the mayor who put the Vincents in touch with Solange. Later that year, Gladys penned her a letter:

"Dear Miss Chirot,

I should have written to you long ago but hope you will forgive the delay. The Christmas season always turns our thoughts to the ones who will not be coming home. We cannot see our son's grave but are thankful to know that some one is caring for it. We received a picture of it from our government not long ago.

Our winter is just starting here now. We have about two inches of snow so the weather is quite good.

We are wondering how your family is making out for food, as we understand food is very short in Europe. If you would wish us to, we would send you a box of food. I think it goes duty free. We have lots of everything here now.

Can you read English? We cannot read French but our son can so he will read your letters for us. We hope that you and your family will have a very happy Christmas and a Joyful New Year.

Sincerely, Mrs. Hubert A. Vincent"¹²

¹² MC4520/MS1/1 Letter from Gladys Vincent to Solange Chirot, December 10, 1947. Gladys and Hubert could not read French, so Arleigh translated Solange's letters for them and transcribed Gladys's letters from English to French before they were sent to Solange.

MC4520-MS1-1

Stickney, N.B.
Dec 10/47

Dear Miss Chirot.
I should have written to you long ago, but hope you will forgive the delay.

The Christmas season always turns our thoughts to the ones who will not be coming home. We cannot see our son's grave but are thankful to know that some one is caring for it. We received a picture

2

of it from our Government not long ago.

Our winter is just starting here now. We have about two inches of snow so the weather is quite cool.

We are wondering how your family is making out for food, as we understand food is very short in Europe.

If you would wish us to, we would send you a box of food. I think it goes duty free.

We have lots of every-

3

thing here now. Can you read English? We cannot read French but our son can, so he will read your letters for us. We hope that you and your family will all have a very happy Christmas and a Joyful New Year.
Sincerely
Mrs. Hubert A. Vincent

They exchanged letters and photographs, with Gladys sending Solange gifts for her birthday and at Christmas time,¹³ and maintained their correspondence for at least three years.

2022. Fredericton, New Brunswick.

Through closer inspection and research, I learned that Dawn Bell Logan, who is originally from Stickney, is Neville's first cousin.¹⁴

With this discovery, I compiled some research notes and sent them to Laurence, whose initial reason for inquiring was to obtain information about Neville and his family. When I wrote to Dawn about the letters from France and offered (with Laurence's permission) to put her in touch with Laurence, she was keen.

Involving Dawn resulted not only in knowledge sharing, but also the receipt of further donations of photographs of the Bell and Vincent families, including ones of Dawn's uncle Hubert, her favourite aunt Gladys, and her cousins.

This renewed personal contact between France and New Brunswick was, in Laurence's words, "like a message in a bottle which has been floating for decades and finally reached [New Brunswick's] shore." She donated to PANB copies of Gladys's eight letters with the enclosed photographs.¹⁵

What was seemingly a simple inquiry turned into a fascinating opportunity to learn more about Canada's involvement in the Normandy landings; acquire new records; rekindle a relationship with a past donor; and foster new connections. These important components of archival work augment the descriptions that ensure the discoverability and accessibility to the kinds of records that enhance our understanding of a family's story. In turn, we remember Neville Vincent not only as one of the many soldiers who lost their lives in the Normandy landings, but also as a son, brother, and cousin.

Said Laurence: "I trust that someone will be interested in this correspondence, as it is very touching, and [is] evidence of what ordinary families went through in both countries."¹⁶ ■

MONICA SMART

Number 55



Hubert A. Vincent and his son, Neville Vincent, standing in front of their house in WWII uniform. April 26, 1942.

(MC4520/MS3/4)

¹³ Ibid.

¹⁴ Dawn Bell Logan is the daughter of Samuel Bell and Eva Bell (née Drake). Samuel and Gladys Vincent (née Bell) were siblings.

¹⁵ The scans of these letters form part of MC4520 Gladys Clara (Bell) Vincent fonds. Laurence also donated copies to the Juno Beach Centre in Courseulles-sur-Mer, France.

¹⁶ Laurence Siberry, email correspondence to the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, September 8, 2022.

THE KINGSCLEAR NEW BRUNSWICK VESESMOKS “STARS”:

WERE THEY CANADA’S FIRST ORGANIZED INDIGENOUS HOCKEY TEAM IN 1904?

In the course of researching the emergence of both the first Black and women’s hockey teams in New Brunswick, I was not surprised to encounter efforts to form an organized Indigenous hockey team.¹ Although there may have been many informal community teams formed in the Maritimes and across the rest of Canada in the post-Confederation era, nothing representing organized hockey in the Indigenous community, prior to 1904, has previously come to light.

Perhaps the Kingsclear (Bilijik) community just up-river from Fredericton was spurred on by the support given to white and black men’s hockey teams in the 1890s and the availability of more indoor ice surfaces. In 1902, it was announced by Albert E. Hanson and investors that the company was building a new skating rink for Fredericton on Carleton Street, very close to the wooden bridge and nearby steamer wharves.²

The first hint of an Indigenous hockey team came with the announcement in the *Daily Gleaner* in February, 1904, that the “Indians at French Village have a fine open air skating rink on the river in front of the village”, situated in Kingsclear Parish, north of Fredericton. It was reported that they “have a strong hockey team”. Within days, news spread across the city that the French Village team would be playing a Fredericton team at the new Arctic Rink. Headlines in the *Daily Gleaner* shouted, “The Indians Are Coming” as it was learning the champions of the Fredericton Amateur Athletic Association, the Trojans, would go up against the Vesesmoks (a Wolastoqiyik term meaning “Stars”).³

Some members of the Indigenous team decided to observe the capabilities of the Trojans in a game they played against the Saint John Thistles on the 25th of February at the Arctic Rink. Their spokesman concluded “that they thought their team could give the Trojans a big hustle to win”. March 10th was set as a benefit game between the Trojans and Vesesmoks and hailed as a “red and whites benefit night”.⁴ As a newcomer, the Vesesmoks recognized the need for professional management to have any chance at making a good showing. They turned to Hedley Fletcher Staples, a former hotel keeper, insurance agent, and owner of the Golden Barrel, a grocer/butcher shop at the corner of King and Northumberland streets. More importantly, Staples was widely respected as the manager of the Fredericton Tartars baseball team and supporter of the local Y.M.C.A.⁵

Hedley’s support of the Indigenous hockey team was

¹ Tracing these events, can be found in: Roger P. Nason, “Early Black Baseball Teams in Fredericton: A Sign of Community Identity 1889–1906”, www.activehistory.ca, Feb. 2021, and, “The Fredericton Greyhounds: Fredericton’s First Organized Women’s Hockey Team, 1903–1904”, www.activehistory.ca, May, 2021.

² Not to be outdone by Maryville which already had an enclosed rink, the promoters of the new Fredericton Skating Rink Company, Ltd., included many of the leading lawyers, industrialists and retail operators in the city. They included Hanson, as well as, T. Carleton Allen, John Kilburn, R.S. Ranney Murray, Edward Moore, E. Byron Winslow, A. J. Gregory, and John Palmer.

³ *Daily Gleaner*, 25 August, 1902, and, 18 and 22 Feb. 1904.

⁴ *Daily Gleaner*, 26 Feb. 1904.

⁵ *Daily Gleaner*, 5 June 1891; 2 August 1895; 14 July 1896; 20 March 1897; 4 Sept. 1901; 27 Feb. 1902; PANB, Vital Statistics, Marriages, 1892.



Community schoolboy hockey league at Fredericton’s Arctic Rink, 1937. (P194-1409 PANB Assorted Photos #6.)

not universally accepted by other white players. Frank Staples, a cousin, and popular player with the Trojans was approached by Hedley to possibly play for the Vesesmoks in an exhibition game in Saint John as a spare man. However, Frank’s prejudice came through vividly when he was quoted in the press that he would not “get on the war paint for the Indians”. Moreover, the reporter chose not to repeat his exact words but told Hedley “that he did not mind being a spare man for the Trojans but when it come down to being a spare man on an Indian team it was one too many for him...”.⁶

The roster for the Vesesmoks was not known until the night of the game. In goal was Sapiel Sapiier (Sappier), son of Thomas and Alice (Paul) Sappier, age 18; later to die in 1924 as a young man with a heart condition.⁷ Gabe or Gabriel Solomon, aged 33, son of Solomon and Louise (Sappier) Solomon, took the point position.⁸ Peter Andrew Paul, 25, played cover point while his brother, Joseph, 17, took right wing.⁹ They were sons of Chief Andrew and Clara (Ketchum) Paul. Peter later became the Chief after moving to Old Town, Maine.¹⁰

Jack Solomon took up the centre position and Frank Sappier completed the team as a rover. Jack Solomon, brother of Gabe, was the oldest player at 44 and also served as a Chief at Kingsclear. Frank N. Sappier, 27, was the son of Noel and Sarah (Paul) Sappier.¹¹ The rover position, making a complement of seven players,

was initially allowed in hockey until after the First World War when the NHL and regional hockey associations eliminated the position.¹²

The newspaper predicted that the opening game on March 10th between the Trojans and Vesesmoks would turn out the biggest crowd of the season. Entertainment was provided by the Fredericton Brass Band which would play “ten first class, up-to-date numbers” for the game and public skating after the game. In anticipation of a large turnout, a special “suburban” train would be scheduled to transport fans across the river to and from Marysville.¹³ The press conjured up a slurry of racist slogans about the Indigenous team to draw public attention. Phrases such as “to capture the hockey scalps of the Trojans”; “Ugh! Vesesmoks!”; “The Indians are Coming”; and, “the Indians will have

⁶ *Daily Gleaner*, 29 Feb. 1904.

⁷ The lineup for the two teams is summarized in the *Daily Gleaner* on 11 March 1904. Family and genealogical details are gleaned from PANB, Vital Statistics.

⁸ PANB, Vital Statistics; Ancestry.com.

⁹ PANB, Vital Statistics; Ancestry.com; *Daily Gleaner* 12 Dec. 1929.

¹⁰ PANB, Vital Statistics; Ancestry.com.

¹¹ PANB, Vital Statistics; Ancestry.com; *Daily Gleaner* 28 Oct. 1905; 29 May 1919.

¹² Wikipedia.

¹³ *Daily Gleaner* 5 March, 7 March and 9 March 1904.

on their war paint and be out for scalps”; were frequently cited.¹⁴

The rival Fredericton newspaper, *The Daily Herald*, was more complimentary. They called the Indian hockey team “crack-of-jacks every one of them, and a hot game may be looked for.” Game night was described as “unique and interesting” and they “were heartily applauded on taking the ice. They put up good hockey, considering that the team was only recently organized, and proved themselves very swift on skates. With a little more practice, and a better knowledge of the rules of the game, they might be able to defeat either the Trojans or Crescents.”¹⁵

One reporter, however, referred to the hockey team from French Village as the “famous” Vesesmoks, which “amused the onlookers” who were an estimated 900 people. At the game start at eight o’clock, Manager Hedley Staples sent his team on the ice wearing “their fancy costumes and feathers”. It was said the referee gave the Vesesmoks “considerable leniency so

far as offsides went”, because they were not acquainted with the rules set by the New Brunswick Hockey League. In the first half of the game, neither side had scored and the reporter credited this to the swift skating of Gabe Solomon who wore “long skates” and his ability to get out front of the puck. Supported by “little Gabe Polchies”, they were able to dominate with strong rushes against the Trojans. Although the “Kingsclear Stars” scored first in the second half, the Trojans went on to win 5–2.¹⁶

Public opinion seemed to suggest that the Trojans may have been over confident when it came to defeating the Vesesmoks. Later that week they had a “grand victory” against the Marysville Crescents and perhaps “playing the Indians may have had a wholesome effect” on the

¹⁴ *Daily Gleaner* 5 March, 7 March, 9 March and 10 March 1904.

¹⁵ *The Daily Herald* 9 and 11 March 1904.

¹⁶ *Daily Gleaner* 11 March 1904.



Interior of Arctic Rink, located on Carleton Street. It opened in 1902 and was lit with incandescent lighting. (P194-706 PANB Assorted Photos #6.)



Carleton Street, the Arctic Rink is visible on the right side, ca. 1900. (P58-53 Lillas Reid, History of Norton collection.)

Trojans since their game was more “up to their proper form”. Challengers to the Kingsclear team came forward very quickly. By March 16th, they had played the Saint John Neptunes at the Queen’s Rink in the port city to a final score of 7–4 for the Neptunes.¹⁷

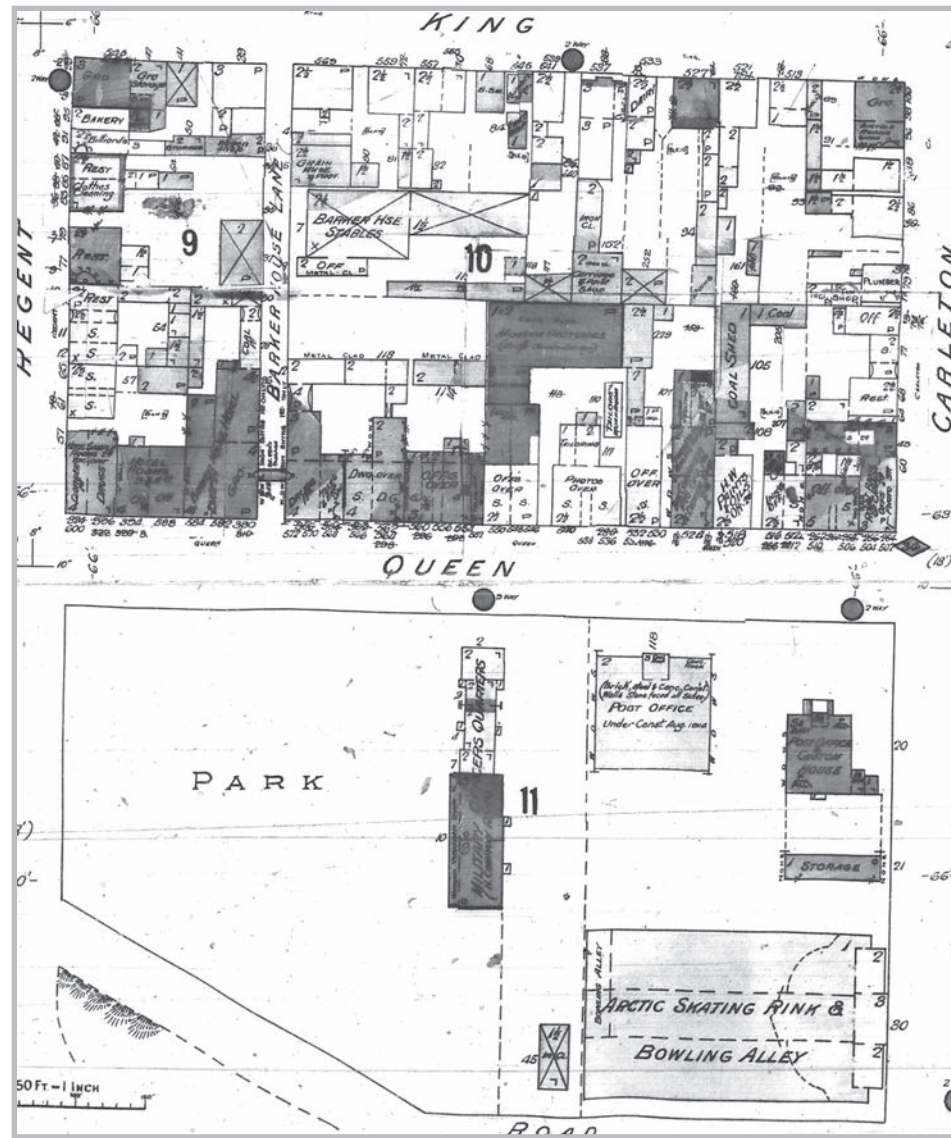
But the reputation of the Vesesmoks for drawing a crowd was capitalized on by Hedley Staples. They went on the road by first playing Moncton on the 18th where that city’s team won by only 3–1. The next day they challenged Sackville and moved on to Amherst. Although defeated 4–1 by the Sackville’s team, they proved popular by the crowds and Staples reported cynically “that they are being used ‘white’ wherever they played” and succeeding financially enough so that “we won’t have to walk home anyhow”. Although the plan was to tour more of Nova Scotia, the team returned to Kingsclear two days later.¹⁸

¹⁷ *Daily Gleaner* 12 and 17 March 1904.

¹⁸ *Daily Gleaner* 19 and 22 March 1904.

Nothing is mentioned of the team for the rest of the season. However, by the new year and hockey season in 1905, the Trojans announced their annual benefit night at the Arctic Rink. The Vesesmoks had agreed to play Fredericton on January 24th in their first appearance of the season. The reporter suggested that after their tour of New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in 1904, “they showed that they know a whole lot about playing hockey”. The only other mention of the Vesesmoks playing calendar came with an announcement from Woodstock on Feb 1st that their local team might compete with Kingsclear in the near future.¹⁹ Nothing further hints at the continued presence of the team until December when the newspaper confirmed that two members of the Vesesmoks—Gabe Polchies and Peter Paul, along with William Polchies—accidentally went through the river ice at Lunt’s Ferry when delivering toboggans to the city.²⁰

No follow-up on the progress of the team appears in later issues. However, we know that Hedley Staples was called upon to manage another Indigenous hockey team. Not to be outdone by Kingsclear, the Devon Reserve (St. Mary’s) brought together a team by Feb. 1905 to challenge local Fredericton, Marysville and other provincial league players. The “All-American Milecite Indian Hockey Team” or “All-American Milecites”, as it was commonly referred to, was composed of three Old Town, Maine, residents: one Montreal player and three St. Mary’s men.²¹ Unfortunately, no team photo of the Vesesmoks or the Milecites was ever discovered during the course of



Arctic Skating Rink and Bowling Alley, located on Carleton Street by the bridge, Fredericton Fire Insurance Plan, Fredericton, 1911.

(MC1238 Fire insurance atlas collection.)

this research. Anyone having access or knowledge of a team or individual player photos would be much appreciated.²² ■

ROGER NASON

¹⁹ *Daily Gleaner* 24 Jan. and 1 Feb. 1905.

²⁰ *Daily Gleaner* 24 Jan. and 2 Dec. 1905.

²¹ *Daily Gleaner* 11 and 14 Feb. 1905. The name “Milecite” was used by the papers during this time period as opposed to “Malecite”.

²² More will be explored about team members and playing record in a future article.

TRACADIE LAZARETTO: A WINDOW INTO CONTAGION

Leprosy, or Hansen’s Disease, while well known, is a disease that is shrouded in myth and sensationalism. The cause of contagion has been widely debated by physicians, and theories surrounding transmission have evolved over time. In New Brunswick, leprosy was first identified in the 1800s in Northeastern New Brunswick.¹ Consulting documents from the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, it is possible to have a window into how leprosy was viewed coming into the 20th century. In 1844, those suffering with leprosy were quarantined on Sheldrake Island in the Miramichi; however, in 1868 the Lazaretto² was established in Tracadie by the Religious Hospitallers of Saint Joseph. *MC4484 Dr. Alfred C. Smith fonds* reveals letters, reports, and statistics on the Lazaretto and information on its patients. Through MC4484, we can see that in the late 1800s, into the 1900s, there was a shift in the prevailing theory of contagion towards contact and living conditions. Dr. Smith does make reference to other theories within the medical profession; however, he disputes these with his theories of contagion. In analyzing the documents which date from the early 1900s, it is clear there was still linger-

ing fear and a lack of understanding of the disease even though it had been present in the province for decades and the Lazaretto had been established to isolate patients and provide treatments.

Dr. Alfred Smith was appointed the Inspecting physician and medical advisor for the Tracadie Lazaretto in 1880 and was later appointed “Inspector of Leprosy for the Dominion” by the government of Canada.³ Dr. Smith performed many duties at the Lazaretto including medical procedures, setting diet and hygiene guidelines, preparing annual reports on leprosy, and tracking leprosy within the province. He believed that segregation was essential to contain leprosy and kept

¹ Laurie C. Stanley, “The Mysterious Stranger and the Acadian Good Samaritan: Leprosy Folklore in 19th-Century New Brunswick.” *Acadiensis* 22, no. 2 (1993), 27

² Term meaning quarantine station.

³ Laurie C. Stanley, “SMITH, ALFRED CORBETT,” in *Dictionary of Canadian Biography*, vol. 13, University of Toronto/Université Laval, 2003–, accessed January 13, 2023, http://www.biographi.ca/en/bio/smith_alfred_corbett_13E.html.



Sketch of the Lazaretto Hotel Dieu, Tracadie, c. 1870s. (P4-5-73 Caraquet and Shippegan Photos.)

track of any instances of the disease in the province.⁴ He also consulted other provinces and provided research to other institutions.

Leprosy was often associated with venereal disease and low moral character. There was also a view that those with leprosy were ‘cursed’ or had been afflicted by an act of God.⁵ As shown in the documents, there was a prevailing view in the 1900s that there was contagion through contact; however, Dr. Smith still attributed the disease to lower classes or those with the “lowest scale of intelligence.”⁶ Although it is now understood that leprosy is not highly transmissible, and there are a variety of cures and treatments, there was no clear understanding of transmission at the time and doctors believed that patients must be isolated immediately to counteract transmission of the disease. This is reflected in Dr. Smith’s reports.

In 1894, Dr. Smith published “Report of the Lazaretto, Tracadie, NB” in *Quarantine and Public Health*.⁷ In 1894, there were twenty-one patients at the Lazaretto, twelve males and nine females, ranging in age from eight to eighty-one. He outlines that he follows international medical news and that there is no cure, stating that it is only possible to offer palliative care.⁸ He wrote that there was a hopeful treatment out of Japan, but it was tested in a leprosy settlement in Hawaii with negative results.⁹ Dr. Smith then elaborates on his theories of how the disease was spread. He wrote that “The consensus of opinion is now against the theory of hereditary transmission.”¹⁰ Hereditary transmission was the leading theory for years with many genealogies being produced of families with leprosy to confirm this suspicion. With an emerging theory of contagion Dr. Smith stated that “The disease here, as elsewhere, attaches most to the people lowest in the scale of intelligence, and the comforts of life, and who live under conditions which favor contagion.”¹¹ He went on to state that as hygienic conditions were improving, so too were rates of the disease. As seen with the topic of intelligence, there was still a view of the disease being linked to lower class and hereditary but that was shifting slightly in favor of hygiene and contagion.

In Dr. Smith’s report in 1897, he expands on the conditions of contagion. He stated, “Poor and unsanitary

conditions are factors of importance in the etiology of the disease; they favour the fecundation and development of the leprous poison.”¹² He expands on this by stating that leprosy is not a disease of ‘modern civilization’.¹³ Although the ideas surrounding contagion were expanding, leprosy remained a disease that inspired fear within communities. Dr. Smith related that there was no need for a law enforcing segregation of those with leprosy. He stated that when a person afflicted with leprosy was diagnosed, they were immediately shunned, unable to find employment and often turned away from their families due to fear of the disease, forcing them to turn to the Lazaretto for care.¹⁴ Into the twentieth century, Dr. Smith did work to legislate isolation for those afflicted with leprosy, as he believed it was a contributing factor to the transmission. Dr. Smith stated that with proper care, diet, and medicine, that those afflicted with leprosy could live longer and better lives. He believed that the Lazaretto in Tracadie was at the forefront of this treatment.

Although Dr. Smith declared that the Lazaretto was the top treatment center, that opinion was not universal. R. Young writing to the Religious Hospitallers of Saint Joseph stated Pierre Plourde’s son, Germain Plourde, a patient at the Lazaretto, had complained to his father about the care they received.¹⁵

⁴ Stanley, “SMITH, ALFRED CORBETT”

⁵ Stanley, “The Mysterious Stranger and the Acadian Good Samaritan: Leprosy Folklore in 19th-Century New Brunswick,” 28

⁶ “Report of the Lazaretto, Tracadie, NB,” 1894, MC4484 MS8 7, Dr. Alfred C. Smith fonds, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 31

⁷ *Ibid.*

⁸ *Ibid.*

⁹ *Ibid.*

¹⁰ *Ibid.*

¹¹ “Report of the Lazaretto, Tracadie, NB,” 1894, MC4484 MS8 7, 31

¹² “Report of the Lazaretto, Tracadie, NB,” 1897, MC4484 MS8 10, Dr. Alfred C. Smith fonds, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick, 66

¹³ *Ibid.*

¹⁴ *Ibid.*

¹⁵ “Letter from R. Young to Sisters in Charge,” MC4484 MS7, Dr. Alfred C. Smith fonds, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick



Tracadie Lazaretto established by the Religious Hospitallers of Saint Joseph in 1968. (P4-5-76 Caraquet and Shippegan Photos.)

In 1906, J. Fagan, the secretary for the Provincial Board of Health in Victoria, British Columbia visited the Lazaretto and sent a letter back to the Attorney General of British Columbia detailing his visit and tour from Dr. Smith.¹⁶ In 1906, there were seventeen cases of leprosy at the Lazaretto: eleven males and six females. The patients ranged in age from eleven to sixty-five. These patients were not solely from New Brunswick, but also from Selkirk, Manitoba, and Moosomin, Saskatchewan. The letter shows the debates over contagion were ongoing among medical professionals.¹⁷ He pointed to a pamphlet published by Dr. Jonathan Hutchinson in London which stated that leprosy is not contagious, but rather caused “by eating tainted and decomposed fish.”¹⁸ He wrote that the consensus is against Dr. Hutchinson’s theory and that the medical professionals at the Lazaretto believed isolation imperative. However, they had begun using chaulmoogra oil as a treatment, with Dr. Smith noting the results so positive that one patient was able to return home. This points to an emerging idea that the contagion could be mitigated through treatment. As seen in the above, Dr. Smith was writing of contagion in 1894, but his theories were cemented firmly in contact and living conditions as the source of transmission of the disease moving into the twentieth century. He sought to prove this by relating to Fagan a case of a family where the father and daughter had leprosy. Their servant who did not have leprosy married a man and the couple moved in with her husband’s brother

and family. Her brother’s five children subsequently caught the disease.¹⁹ Regarding the case, Dr. Smith stated, “Had the disease been as promptly segregated then as is being done today, the parents would have been spared the distress of seeing five of their offspring leaving them, one by one, to die of a loathsome malady, away from their house.”²⁰

Leprosy is still a disease that requires breaking down myths and misinformation. Although this is a brief view into ideas of leprosy moving into the 20th century, there is still research to be done into the social conditions of those with leprosy, as well as the role of fear in the treatment of leprosy within the province. While there are many more examples within the collection, MC4484 provides a brief window into ideas of leprosy in late nineteenth and early twentieth century New Brunswick. ■

AMANDA GREENE

¹⁶ “Copy of a letter from secretary for the Provincial Board of Health in Victory, British Columbia, J. Fagan,” MC4484 MS6 45, Dr. Alfred C. Smith fonds, Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, Fredericton, New Brunswick

¹⁷ “Copy of a letter from secretary for the Provincial Board of Health in Victory, British Columbia, J. Fagan,” MC4484 MS6 45, 2

¹⁸ *Ibid.*

¹⁹ “Copy of a letter from secretary for the Provincial Board of Health in Victory, British Columbia, J. Fagan,” MC4484 MS6 45, 3

²⁰ *Ibid.*

PHOTOGRAPHIC ART IN THE ARCHIVES

Last fall, the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick collaborated with the Beaverbrook Art Gallery to present an array of documentary art found at the Archives. Since time and space were factors in the types of artistic records chosen, photographic records were not considered for display. Nonetheless, I was curious about the decision and its connection to the longstanding debate about the classification of photography as an art form versus a kind of science.

The Library and Archives of Canada defines documentary art as “drawings, paintings, prints, medals, seals, heraldic devices, posters, reproductions or caricatures that document Canadian history, government and social development. Documentary art records also include objects considered as ephemera, such as trading cards, postcards, greeting cards, flyers, buttons and lapel pins. Visual documents may not only depict objects, scenes, historical events and people, but they may also reflect public opinion and attitudes, and, at times, they can become cultural symbols, as often seen in government promotional campaigns.”¹ How does photojournalism fit into the definition of documentary art and what kinds of photographic art does the PANB have in their holdings?

By 1852, photography had already been used in so many applications that one observer concluded that “photography is at the same time a science, an art, and an industry.”² However, many artists and art critics in the mid-century did not view photography as a medium open to imagination or subjective response. It was instead regarded as a true representation of reality and as an objective way of documenting. An 1860 issue of the *Art Journal* contended that “the photograph cannot deceive; in nothing can it extenuate; there is no power in this marvellous machine either to add or to take from: we know what we see must be true.”³ In 1859, photographer Frances Frith (1822-1898) wrote that photography was “too truthful. It insisted upon

giving us ‘the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth.’ Now, we want, in Art, the first and the last of these conditions, but we can dispense very well with the middle term.” While many painters across Europe and America commissioned, collected and used photographs, they insisted that photography was merely a means of record-keeping, and the camera just a record-keeping instrument.⁴ However, we must consider the different ways in which photographic images are staged and manipulated.

At its most basic level, each camera has characteristics that influence the image. The type of lens on the camera, the emulsion on the material recording the light, and the mode of development and printing all combine to modify the final result. Further, the photographer interferes with the image both directly and indirectly. In staged photography, the photographer creates the scene purposefully with lighting, backdrop, poses, props, collage, and photomontage. Conversely, “straight photography” refers to photography that isn’t intentionally manipulated but attempts to sharply depict a scene or subject in detail. Regardless of photographic style, there is always a conscious choice by the photographer in determining the subject and timing worthy for their photograph. The subject of the photograph is always inflected by elements of composition; the angle, the visual information given in the frame, the amount of detail used to render parts of the picture, and the manipulation of light, texture, and colour. Within the style of photojournalism, photo editors shape the outcome of the pictures through suggestions

¹ “Managing Documentary Art and Records.” Library and Archives Canada, Government of Canada, 2019.

² Marien, Mary Warner. *Photography: A Cultural History*. 5th ed., Laurence King Publishing, 2021, 28.

³ Marien, 240.

⁴ Marien, 256.

before a shoot and in the selection process after the fact. When images are shown in newspapers or galleries, the makers, writers and curators create different effect with the placement, lighting, sequencing and accompanying text. Photography does indeed make the existing being visible; the photograph is always an image of something which exists. However, the one taking the photograph always has agency in what comes out of a photograph, whether it be what they decide to have in range of the frame to their very presence affecting the sitters in the frame.

“It is important to remember that the absence of style—stylelessness—is a style in its own right.”—Mary Warner Marien⁵

Perceived objectivity in photography was harmful to racialized groups in Canada. European photographers often presented skewed visions of untouched depictions of land and falsified representations of Black, Indigenous and immigrant lives, as those being photographed often do not have influence in their representation. Ethnographic photography froze Indigenous people in an immobile past state in order to keep Indigenous bodies in a certain temporal realm separate from that of the ethnographer, anthropologist or European observer more broadly. Photographers would often remove any markers of contact with Europeans to preserve a skewed sense of “authenticity” of the supposed vanishing Indigenous race. The employment of primitizing tactics that temporally distanced Indigenous people pictorially had a large impact on public perception of the historical understanding of culture and influenced federal law and customs. These depictions were used to justify harmful policies and practices, such as forced assimilation and removal of Indigenous children from their families, which have had lasting impacts on Indigenous communities.⁶



Photo of ‘Isle, St. John River,’ 1807, painting by George Heriot. (P1119)



Indigenous girl in traditional Mi'kmaq dress, holding doll wearing similar dress. (P3791)

The reproduction of art objects was a key development in the use of photography. It began as an effort to educate, and as early as 1851, photography critic Francis Wey (1812–1882) suggested that the Louvre create a gallery of photographs of paintings by French artists not represented in French

⁵ Marien, Mary Warner. *Photography: A Cultural History*. 5th ed., Laurence King Publishing, 2021, 33.

⁶ Wanhalla, Angela. “4. State-Sponsored Photography and Assimilation Policy in Canada and New Zealand”. Within and Without the Nation: Canadian History as Transnational History, edited by Karen Dubinsky, Adele Perry and Henry Yu, Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 2015, pp. 91-114.

galleries. Soon after, photographers formed firms devoted largely to art reproduction. Having art accessible to the general public led to a profound effect on the visual culture of society, changing its perception and knowledge of art.⁷

*“The old selfish aristocratic days of hoarding are gone for ever. Rare Titians, kept in cases to be gloated over at a miserly moment, will be seized and photographed ... Great and true Art is republican, and is for all men, needing no education to appreciate it—no more than we need education when we fall in love.”*⁸



Flowers and Ceramics. (P120/25 Madge Smith collection)

The rise in popularity of photographic still lifes is seen as an early effort to elevate the public perception of photography by emulating the conventional subjects of painting.⁹ It reflected a search for ways to fit a mechanical medium into the traditional expressive artistic forms. New Brunswick photographer Madge Smith (1898–1974) has some early still life shots in her collection, P120, housed at PANB. She is known for her commercial business on Queen Street in Fredericton and for her photographs of life around the city, documenting many important events of the 1930s.¹⁰

George Taylor (1838–1913) was the first New Brunswick photographer to display and sell photographs as artwork rather than commercial photography. He was the first photographer in the Maritimes and one of the earliest photographers in Canada to go out into the bush.¹¹

The technique of printing more than one negative to create a single print became known as combination printing or photomontage. This technique challenged the notion that photography was an unadulterated transcription of optical reality.¹² Photographer Oscar Gustave Rejlander (1813–1875) was the first expert at photomontage and argued that the labour involved using this technique was similar to the labour of painting.¹³ George Taylor’s photograph titled “Salmon trying to leap up Sevogle Falls” is an example of a composite as the fish depicted would not have been able to hold its pose for the requisite amount of seconds needed for a clear photograph at the time. Taylor painted in the fish after taking a photograph of the falls. Another

⁷ Marien, Mary Warner. *Photography: A Cultural History*. 5th ed., Laurence King Publishing, 2021, 251.

⁸ “Fine Arts: New Publications” [review of the exhibition “Gems of Art Treasures”], *Athenaeum*, 1549 (July 4, 1857), p. 856.

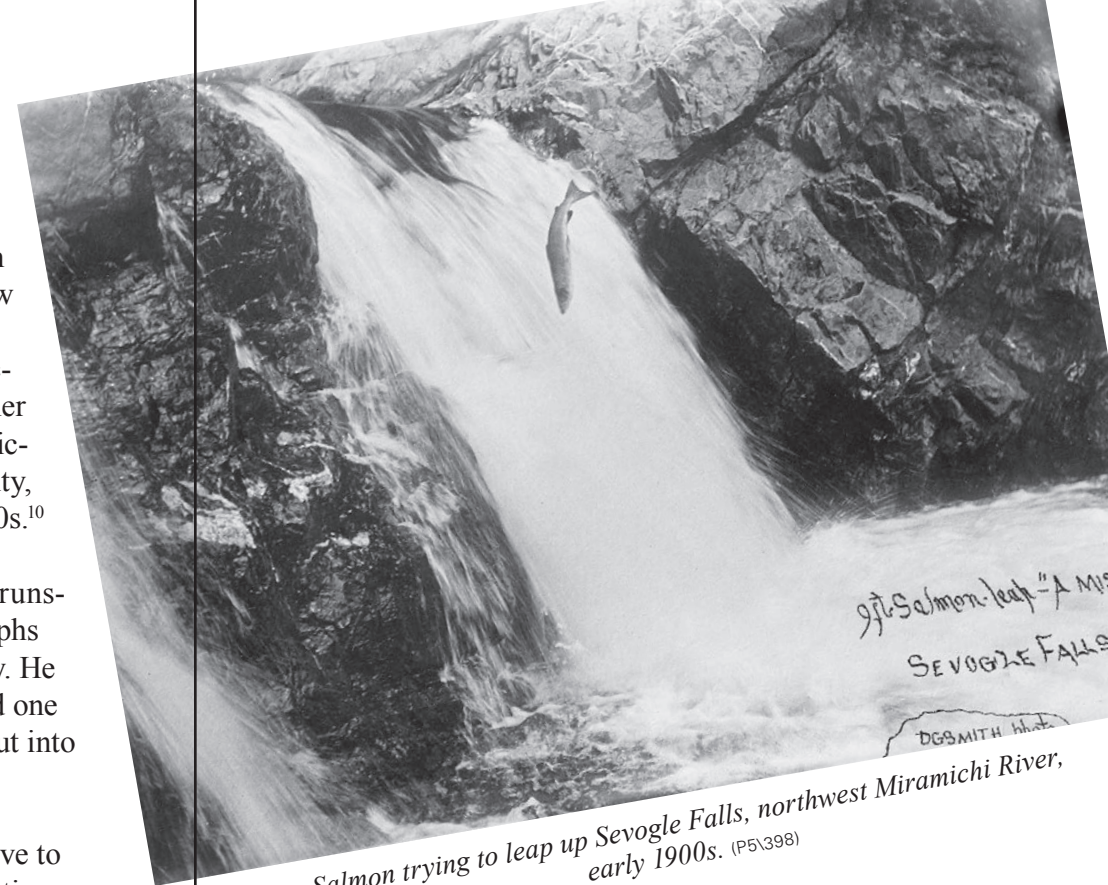
⁹ Marien, Mary Warner. *Photography: A Cultural History*. 5th ed., Laurence King Publishing, 2021, 275.

¹⁰ “Artist: Madge Smith.” *Canadian Women Artists History Initiative*, Concordia University.

¹¹ “Camera in a Canoe: The Photographer Preserving New Brunswick’s Indigenous Culture.” *CBC News*, CBC/Radio Canada, 17 June 2019.

¹² Marien, Mary Warner. *Photography: A Cultural History*. 5th ed., Laurence King Publishing, 2021, 258.

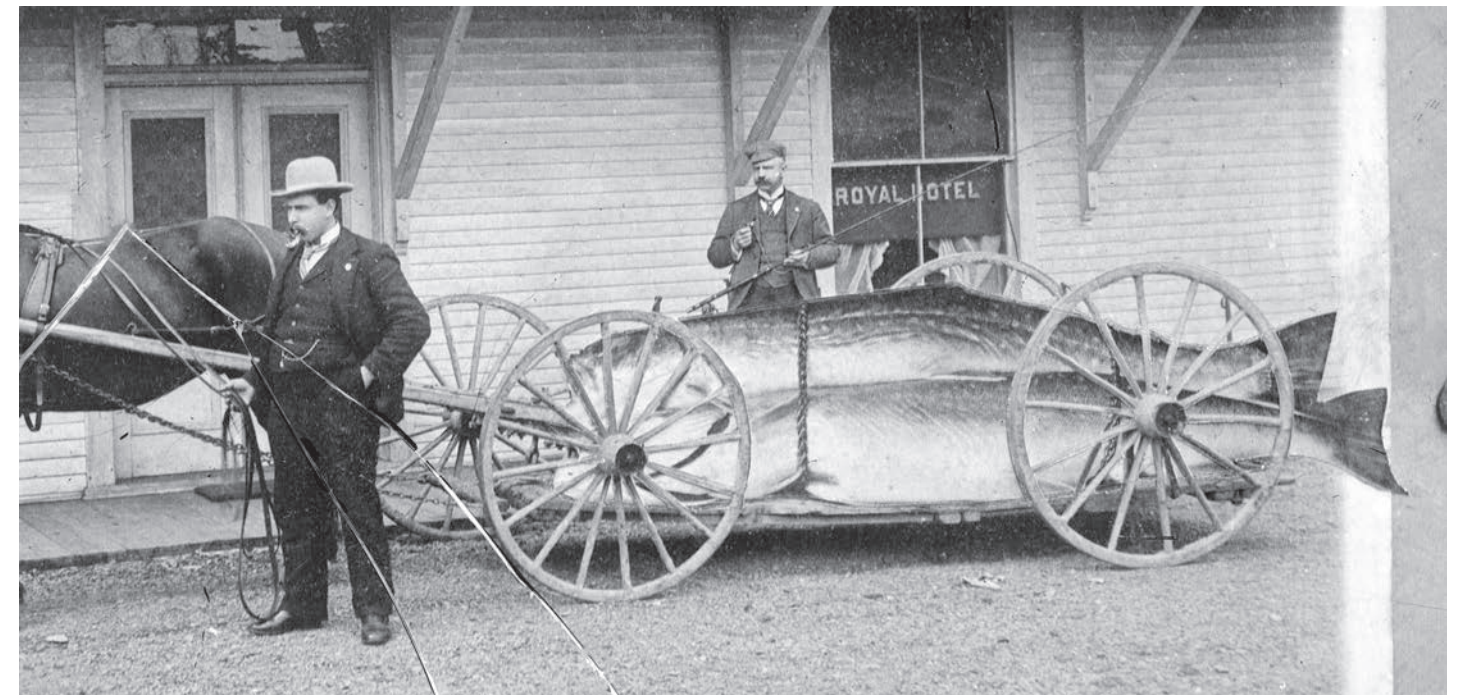
¹³ Marien, 270



Salmon trying to leap up Sevogle Falls, northwest Miramichi River, early 1900s. (P5\398)



Log Jam at Grand Falls, 1880. (P5\185)



“Boone’s Fish”, ca. 1890s. (P843\29)

example of a composite image is the photograph titled “Boone’s Fish” which depicts two men with a wagon carrying two enormous fish. An image of fish was superimposed onto the original image in order to cre-

ate the appearance of oversized fish on a wagon. The negative is a photo of a print as we can note that the edges of the fish tails are protruding off the print’s edge, and possible pushpins are visible to the right.

D J P U R D Y : PART OF OUR PROVINCIAL AND POLITICAL HISTORY



THE TOWN OF BATHURST, NEW BRUNSWICK,—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY E. J. RUSSELL, OF BATHURST.

The town of Bathurst, NB, from a photograph by E. J. Russell. (MC2946\MS1\E1)

E. J. Russell (1832–1906) was another early photographer in New Brunswick and was active in the medium from 1857 to 1867. By 1871 he gave up photography for the more lucrative work of painting ships. While none of his photographs seem to have survived, some of them had been used as the basis for engravings and lithographs in publications such as the Illustrated London News.

In the 1840s, shortly after its advent, photography became a topic in newspapers, magazines and other areas of public debate where it was regularly termed an “art-science.” By the 1850s, photography was deeply at odds with itself and subject to deep societal and philosophical debate. 170 years later, some of these old debates are still being disputed. The classification of

photography as either an art or science is complex, but it is clear that the elements of creativity, subjectivity, and manipulation are inherently present in photography to varying degrees.

“The camera’s objectivity continues to be both beloved and berated by photographers and the general public.”—Mary Warner Marien¹⁴ ■

NADIA MARIYAN SMITH

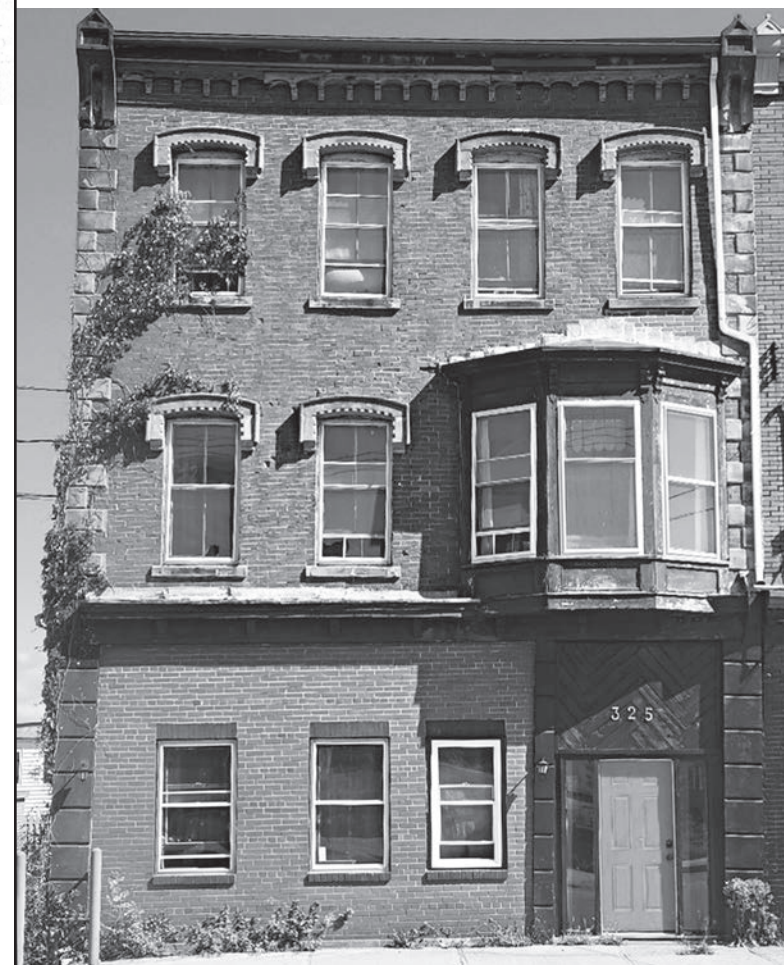
**See AR(T)CHIVES:
Visual Treasures from the
Provincial Archives of New Brunswick
at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery
until May 28, 2023.**

¹⁴ Marien, 29.

As a proud Saint Johner, I am interested in the history of the North End, known as Portland until it amalgamated with the City of Saint John in 1889. News articles in the past decade have solely focused on the shockingly low price of property and the socio-economic challenges in the area, rarely noting the beauty or historical relevance. Spending time going through various archives, I developed an appreciation and manic love for the history of the North End. At the turn of the last century there were mills, boats, commerce, beautiful homes made by famed architects, and Portland was a vibrant, thriving

community. Even after the devastating fire of 1899, which claimed two lives, and depending on the news reports, between 150–200 buildings. Even against strong opposition from members of the Legislative Assembly, then MLA Daniel Jarvis Purdy was successful in securing funds from the Saint John Fire Fund to benefit the sufferers of this fire.

I often walk by 325 Main St. North, which has a lovely bay window on the left-hand side, some remaining stained glass, and is covered in Virginia Creeper that turns red in autumn. I have wondered about its history.



The D.J. Purdy Home, 325 Main St. North, Saint John’s North End.

(Photos submitted by the author)

It recently went up for sale and through my research I have learned that this house has a long history. It was the home and business of Daniel Jarvis Purdy – grocer, politician, and entrepreneur of both local and provincial importance.

Daniel Jarvis (also referred to in historical documents as Daniel J. and DJ) Purdy was born around 1840.¹

Daniel was born to Jotham (also called Jonathan, Jacob, and Frederick J, 1807–1865) and Ann (McGregor Purdy) (married in 1830, died 1879) in Jemseg. While the Purdy family had been established as farmers in Queens County, Daniel and his family had moved into Portland around 1863, where he spent the rest of his life.

Purdy started working for James Watson around 1865, the year before his first marriage, in Watson's grocery business on Main St. Watson sold his business to Purdy in 1866. Watson remained in the area and later moved around the corner to 14 Douglas Ave, a home which no longer stands. Local directories note Daniel Purdy working as a grocer on Main and living on Douglas Road starting in the 1860s. In the 1890s directories, Purdy's home is noted as 197 Main and his business at 195 Main. However, in 1902 we see Purdy noted as a grocer living and working at 325 Main.²

Purdy's first wife was Diadema Farris,³ who he married in 1866. Sadly, Diadema died the same year she married, as did her sister and sister-in-law, Catherine. Newspaper reports indicate Diadema died of consumption. Catherine, interestingly, had been married to Daniel's brother Archelaus. On 15 Jun 1871, Purdy remarried, this time to Susan Amelia Cowan also of Portland, at the home of her parents on Main Street. Amelia was the daughter of John and Susan Cowan, a well-known Portland merchant.

In total, Daniel and Amelia had nine children. Sadly, they lost more of their children in infancy than those who survived into adulthood, first losing a son (perhaps named Harry) in 1876, Myrtle in 1880, Walter in 1883, Minnie Gertrude in 1885, and Emma in 1889. To this union four children survived: Jarvis Carey (1877–1936), Willard G. (1866–1966), Annie May (1874–1956), and Mable (1879–1964).



Daniel Jarvis Purdy, M.L.A., photo taken from a composite of Members of the House of Assembly, 1903. (P37-145 PANB)

In the 1890s, Purdy turned to politics. Purdy served on the Portland Town Council⁴, as well as a City Alderman, after Portland amalgamated with Saint John. He was elected to the Provincial Legislature in 1899 and re-elected in 1903 but was defeated in 1908 the same year his wife Amelia died.

Beyond political contributions, Purdy had many commercial interests. He was well known for his grocery store, steamship line, and investments in schooners, a lime burner, and riverboats. Purdy also served as director on many company boards including the Portland Rolling Mills, Maritime Nail Co., Thompson Manufacturing Co., and the Dominion Antimony Mines of Nova Scotia, to name a few. Purdy and George

Green partnered in a lime business in the North End. Purdy played a key role in New Brunswick's maritime history and is most recognized as the founder of

¹ In some published sources the birth date is noted as 24 May 1841 and others (including his tombstone) as 22 May 1840 and primary sources suggest 1840 is the accurate year.

² Sometimes the address is listed as 327 and 323 Main St. Provincial property records for the building start in 1966 not when the building was actually constructed.

³ Often both given and last names were misspelled in official records and Farris was often referred to as Ferris. At times the first name was indicated as Diadaney.

⁴ Many thanks to the helpful Legislative Library Staff for their support in researching D.J. Purdy's political career.



D.J. Purdy Steamboat, taken ca. 1930–1940 by Madge Smith.⁵ (P120-20-34 PANB)

Crystal Stream Steamship Company in 1905. This is the aspect of Purdy's life that I find most interesting. A senior resident of the area told me that due to the boat traffic on the river and commerce in the North End, the homes along the river were built to be accessed via the water. Steamboats or riverboats made their way along the River Valley to and from Fredericton and to Portland as well as throughout the Kingston Peninsula, from 1816 until the mid-1940s. Purdy's most notable vessels were the D.J. Purdy and Majestic. In fact, DJ Purdy's Lounge in the Delta Hotel in Fredericton is a local watering hole where people can enjoy a cocktail and is named after the steamboat.

In his leisure time, Purdy was an active member of the Main Street Baptist Church, which stands today.

Purdy died on the 29 Sep 1924 at his home at 325 Main St. His surviving daughters lived minutes away

— Mabel Jordan lived at 80 Main, and Annie Purdy at 39 Douglas Ave. Purdy's sons Jarvis and Willard lived with him at 325 Main. Jarvis later died at 325 Main St. Willard died down the street at 80 Main, the home of his deceased sister, in 1966.

Like many other notable Saint Johners, Purdy is buried in beautiful, parklike Fernhill Cemetery with his second wife and some of their children. It is interesting to uncover the homes of people who have made such an impact and a legacy both for our city and for our province. ■

CARRIE STEVENSON

⁵ There were two D.J. Purdy riverboats. The first, 1912–1923, was a sidewheeler steamboat built from the remains of the Sincennes. The second was a diesel-engine motorship, 1924–1946.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

RS82 Parks Administration Records. Various publications including: *A Guide to the Natural History of NB*, 1970; *Mactaquac Dam brochures* 1980. (0.02m)

RS672 Saint John Judicial District Causes. 2006–2007. (13.5m)

RS734 Riverview Municipal Records. Council minutes, 1966–2007; supporting documents, 1989–2007. (8.8m)

RS743 Fredericton Judicial District Probate Court Records. 2008. (0.6m)

RS765 Department of Health: Administration and Finance Branch Records. Various publications including: *Setting a*

New Direction for Planning the NB Physician Workforce, 2003; *Human Resources Supply and Demand Analysis*, 2002; *Standards for Ambulance Services*, 1992; *Student Drug Use Survey*, 1996; *Physician Compensation Study*, 1995; *Building on Our Strengths: A Framework for Region Hospital Corporation Accountability*, 2000; *Status of Foods Available in NB Schools*, 1999; *Prevalence of Substance Use and Gambling Among NB Adults 55+*, 2002; *Cancer in NB*, 2001. (0.4m)

RS780 Fredericton Judicial District Matters. 2006–2007. (5.2m)

RS1099 New Brunswick Investment Management Corporation Records. Annual Report 2005–2006. (0.01m)

PRIVATE RECORDS

MC793 Brenan's Funeral Home Service. 1972–1982. 0.8m. Records relating to funerals and burials by Brenan's Funeral Home in Saint John.

MC1409 Fitzpatrick Funeral Home. 1872–1986. 1m. Records for Fitzpatrick's Funeral home which was in operation from 1864–2018 in Saint John. Early years record furniture construction.

MC3326 PANB New Brunswick Maps Collection. 6 maps. C. 1773–1845. Showing boundaries of New Brunswick, Quebec and Maine, including a map of the "Original Reserve at Dalhousie" (1845) and a map featuring lots of land along the Restigouche River (1845).

MC4056 John R. W. Disher, Disher & Steen Knorr Architecture Incorporated fonds. 2006–2007. 67.5cm. Project files, drawings and specs for projects completed between 2006–2007 from Steen Knorr Architecture Ltd. as well as one box of records from the Disher Steen Partnership.

MC4177 Provincial Archives of New Brunswick Recipe Book Collection. 1948–2009. 7 books. Various cookbooks produced by organisations around New Brunswick: *The Village Cook Book* (Florenceville); *Bicentennial Cook Book*, Golden Age Senior Citizens Club (Harvey Station); *The Cook Book*, Nashwaaksis Junior High School Drama Club; *Cooking Favorites of McAdam*, Ladies Auxiliary Royal Canadian Legion; *Ladies Curling Club Cook Book* (McAdam); *The Cooking Guide of Charlotte County*, Passamaquoddy Division of the Canadian Girl Guides; *Brownies*, *Girl Guides*, *Sea Rangers*, *Land Rangers York Sunbury Division Cook Book* (Fredericton & area).

MC4291 Marjory Donaldson and Rogers Family fonds. 1940s–1970s. 20 cm. Marjory Donaldson was born in Woodstock in 1926. After graduating from Mount Allison University's Fine Art program in the 1950s, she had a career working as a curator and later director of the UNB Art Centre in Fredericton. A recent donation contained material produced and collected by Donaldson during her career at the UNB Art Centre, including photographs, art exhibition brochures/catalogues and her 1942 diary.

MC4516 James Waddell family fonds c. 1850–1940. 60 cm. Various materials relating to the Waddell Family of the Kingston Peninsula including photographs and a diary belonging to settler James Waddell and a copy of the Roe Brothers' Atlas of the Maritime Provinces of the Dominion of Canada, 1878.

MC4533 La collection Alice Allain. 1971–2010s. 18cm. Contains research notes and genealogy of the Allain Family of Néguaac and 1971 yearbook from École Régionale de Néguaac.

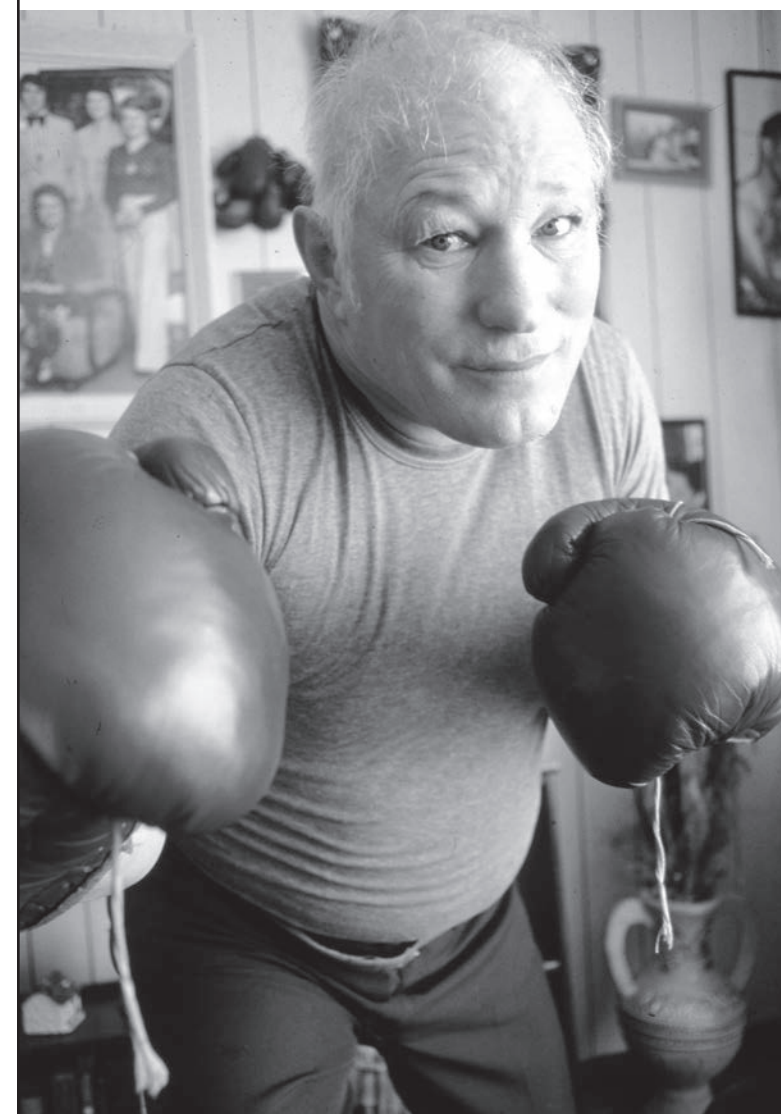
MC3407 Masonic Lodge fonds. 1800s–2000s. 1m. Textual and photographic material containing meeting minutes, returns, registers and charters as well as ephemera relating to various lodges from across New Brunswick.

MC4557 1st Battalion Kings County Militia fonds. 1835–1850. 4cm. Material consists of returns of the parade state and field returns. They include the names of the companies, the names of commanding officers and the number of each, and remarks concerning absences and illnesses.



Jay Tompkins' Garage, East Florenceville, ca. 1935.

(P986-341 - Amy Gladys Tompkins fonds)



Yvon Durelle portrait by Stephen Homer, ca. 1990–1999.

(P985-MS2-17.14 - Stephen Homer fonds)

PHOTOGRAPHS

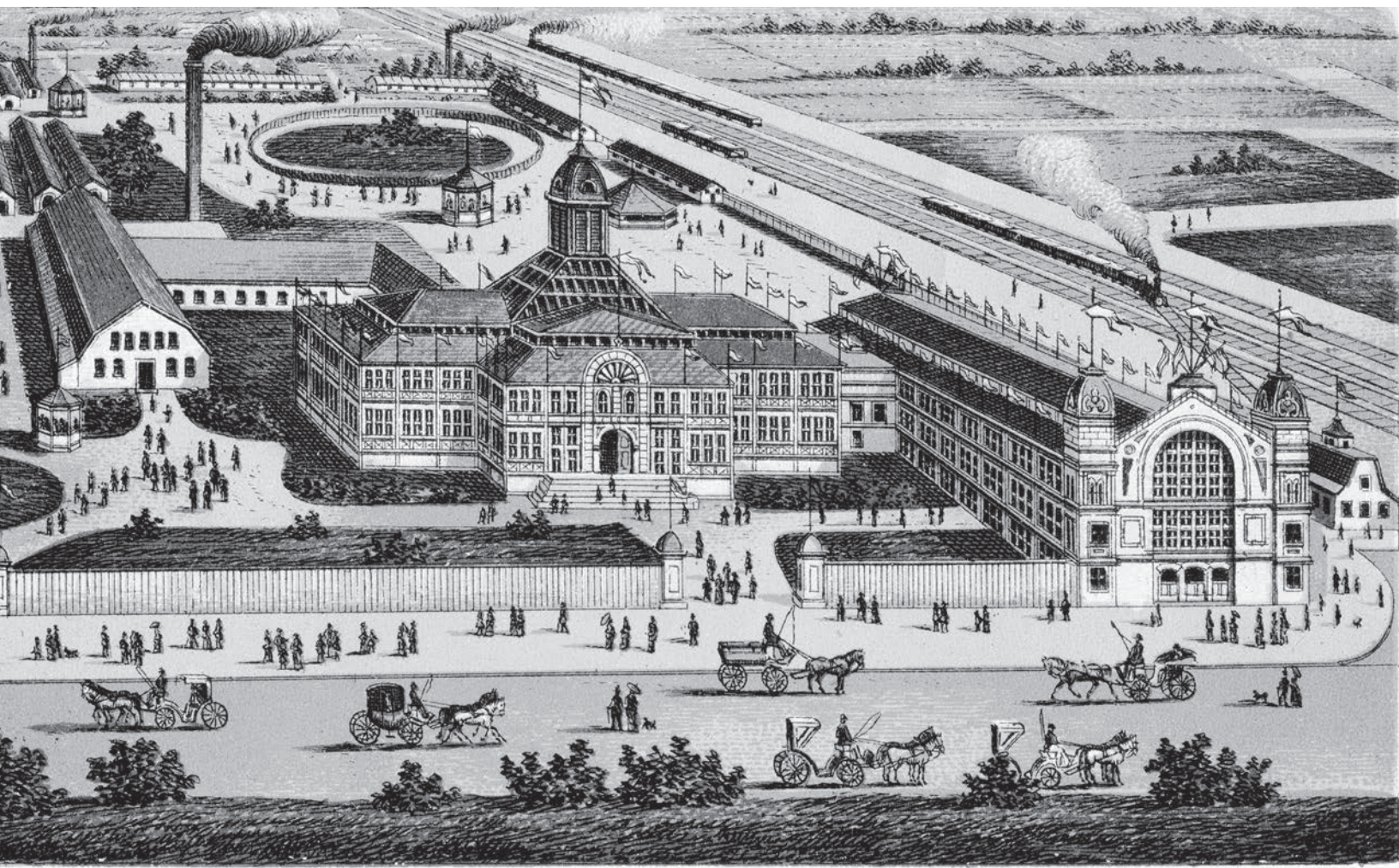
P982 Environmental Protection Records photographs. Photos of chemical spraying, cleanup operations, and dumps, c. late 1980s – early 2000s.

P985 Stephen Homer fonds. 4,000+ photos of New Brunswick scenery and Upper Woodstock environmental portraiture, c. 1970s–1990s.

P986 Amy Gladys Tompkins fonds. Photos of Florenceville, Springville, Nelson.

P987 Saint John N.B. album. Rare lithographs of prominent Saint John buildings, c. 1890s.

P989 Raymond Halle fonds. Thousands of aerial photographs of New Brunswick communities, c. 1980s–2000s.



EXHIBITION BUILDINGS.

Lithograph of Saint John exhibition buildings and grounds, ca. 1890s.

(P987-4 – Saint John N.B. album.)

AUDIO-VIDEO RECORDS

MC4143 Harold Lingley film collection. 1950s–1960s. Sixteen 16mm film reels. Hunting and Fishing films from around New Brunswick.

MC1418 Jason and Jessalyn Wright collection. 1950. Three 8mm film reels. Rover Week (Scouts Canada) at New River Beach prior to the creation of the Provincial Park.

MC4558 Shirley Sloat film collection. 1960s. Two 8mm film reels. Family films and footage of Sloat Apple Farms in the Fredericton/Woodstock area.

MC4366 New Brunswick Community History Project fonds. 2023. Interview with Tom Vickers, retired RCMP helicopter pilot from Fredericton.

MC3376 Mullen Heritage Archives Collection. 1950s–2001. 60cm. Recordings of religious services conducted at the Beulah Camp.

MC4448 T. S. Simms & Co. Limited fonds. 1980s. VHS Tape. Promotional documentary about T. S. Simms' brush factory, "T.S. Simms Keeping our Promises" (running time 11:09).

RS632 Records of the Minister of Education. 1988–2004. Video records including Television Ads created by the Department of Education on parent involvement.

MC492 New Brunswick Women's Institute fonds. 1970s–1980s. Various educational videos and audio tapes including panel discussions. ■