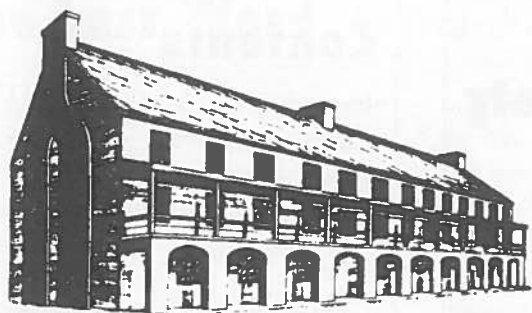


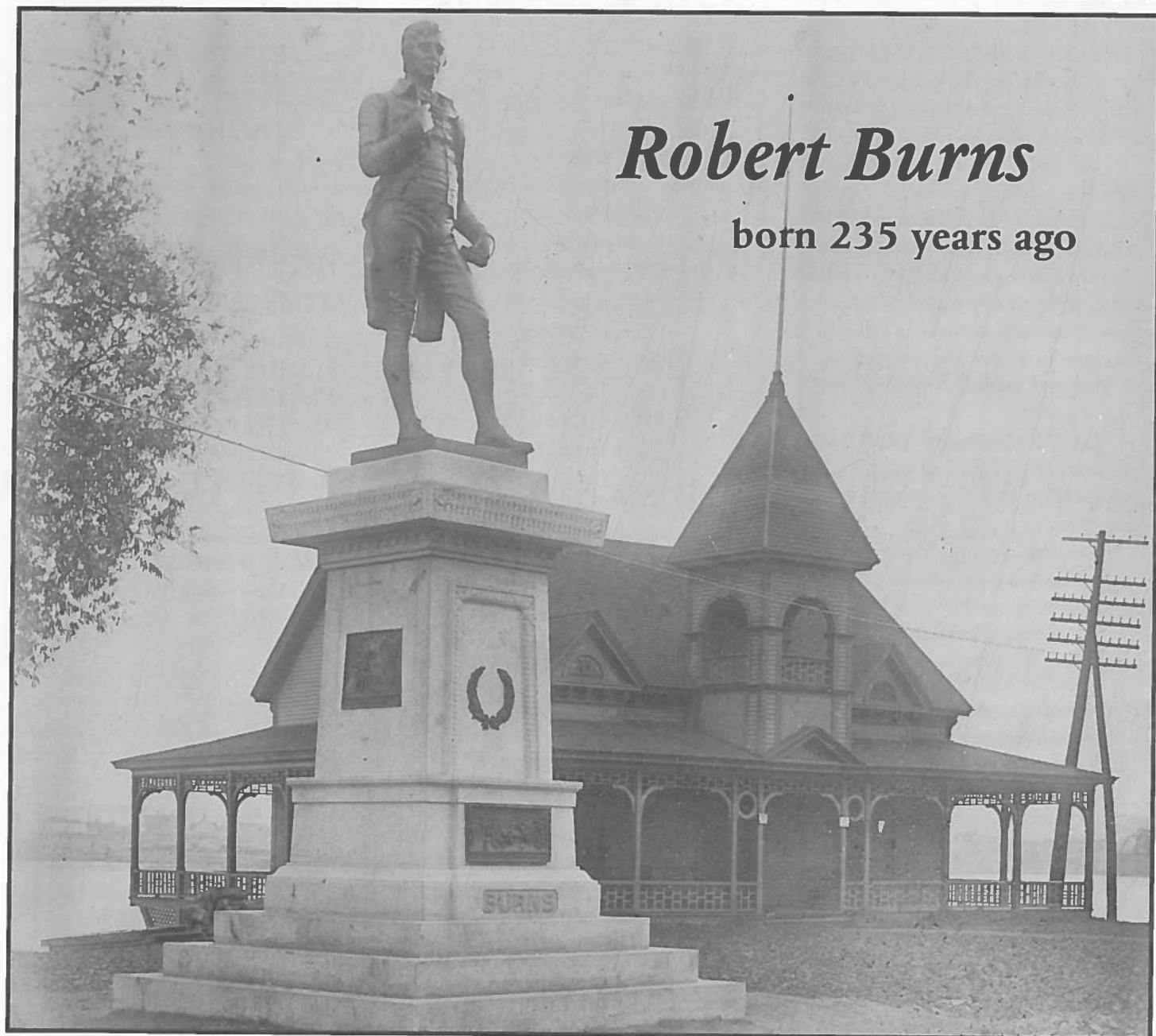


The Officers' Quarterly

A PUBLICATION OF THE YORK-SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

Volume 10, Number 1

Winter 1994



Robert Burns

born 235 years ago



The Officers' Quarterly

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Winter, 1994

This is the official publication of the York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc., Officers' Square, Queen Street, P.O. Box 1312, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, E3B 5C8. Telephone: (506) 455-6041.

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The York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc. is a non-profit organization founded in 1932, and incorporated in 1934, with the aim "to gather and preserve objects and traditions of historical interest in the region of central New Brunswick and particularly in the counties of York and Sunbury, and to read and publish papers dealing with the same."

Individual memberships are \$20 per year and \$35 for two years. A life membership is \$200. Annual subscription rate is \$20.

Corporations, individuals, and organizations may also become sustaining members.

Editor: Ted Jones

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Monday, Wednesday & Friday
11:00 a.m. - 3:00 p.m.
or by appointment.



**DEADLINE FOR SUBMISSIONS
FOR SPRING ISSUE IS MARCH 15!**

York-Sunbury Historical Society

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

On 20 January 1994 the York-Sunbury Historical Society gave its annual toast to Robert Burns.

This was followed by the induction of the new Officers and Directors for the year 1994.

- **President** Fred White
- **1st Vice-President** Vacant
- **2nd Vice-President** Ruth Scott
- **Secretary** Pat Flemming
- **Treasurer** Paul Chalifour
- **Past President** Tanya Davis

Directors:

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Velma Kelly
Ted Jones
Donna Wallace
Elizabeth Earl
Douglas Wright
Paul O'Connell
Helen Hutchinson

Museum Curator and Administrator

Kelly McKay

Front Cover:

This photograph was taken on Thanksgiving Day, 18 October 1906, the day the Robert Burns' monument was unveiled in front of the Fredericton Boat Club on the Green. The statue was done in Scotland; it weighs 3500 pounds; it is 10 and one-half feet tall. (from the Jacob Young Mersereau Collection, PANB)

There are more statues of Scottish poet Robert Burns in Canada than of any other literary figure.

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- A tribute to Society Member Keith Ingersoll
- Profile of Society Member Ruth Scott, in relation to her book *Nashwaaksis / A History*
- Book Review: *The Moffitts of Harvey Settlement*
- Profile of Society Member Mary Hashey, in relation to her book *Fascinating Houses & Beautiful Doorways of Saint Andrews, New Brunswick*
- Homecoming: McAdam High School looks back over 70 years
- The History of Forest Hill Cemetery
- Book Review: *Of Mines and Men* by Minto author Marjorie Morell
- Profile of Society Member Velma Kelly of Stanley, in relation to her book *The Village in the Valley*
- Update: The community heritage societies of York & Sunbury
- York County and the American Civil War

Letter from the Editor... *Ted Jones*

With this issue, *The Officers' Quarterly* introduces a new approach, although many familiar features remain.

Since 1985, there have been 17 issues under the capable editorship of Paul O'Connell, Chris Turnbull, Peter Malmberg, and Fred White. As your new editor, I feel challenged by my predecessors, each one being "a hard act to follow!" However, with the assistance of the membership, I accept the challenge to keep *The Quarterly* alive and well.

From the 1930s to the 1970s, the Society spasmodically produced short mimeographed newsletters. Many of these are currently housed in the Provincial Archives (York-Sunbury Collection) and they provide an interesting read for a rainy afternoon. Hopefully, someone will eventually study these early records and write an article about them.

In the meantime, I would like to flash back and present excerpts in upcoming issues.

Most of the business minutes from 1932 onward are also preserved in the Provincial Archives (York-Sunbury Collection), and they, too, provide an informative look at the Society. Elsewhere in this issue, under a new column entitled "Garrison Ghosts," I have echoed the proceedings from the Annual General Meeting of 60 years ago. The names and events should be of interest to all of us in 1994.

Although historical societies are involved with the process of looking back, we must also keep our eye on the future and, in my particular situation, the next issue of *The Quarterly*. We need contributions, no matter how small, from all of you. Please refer to my notice in the December mailout and leave any submissions

at the Museum Office (455-6041) or contact me at my home (454-4817). It is not necessary to be a member in order to write for *The Quarterly*, so feel free to guide researchers, authors, poets, reviewers, and artists in our direction.

In time, especially for the summer issue, we would like to go beyond the Society and place *The Officers' Quarterly* in provincial information bureaus and craft shops so that tourists will be able to purchase a unique souvenir to take home. With this goal in mind, I am looking forward to a successful year in publishing. As the man on our cover would say:

"A chiel's amang ye takin' notes,
An', faith, he'll prent it." ❧



*Letters to Editor
Welcomed*

Curator's Corner *by Kelly McKay*

One of the most enjoyable aspects of this job (and there are many) is the creation and installation of new exhibits. Our newest exhibit, "Silver and Pewter," contains many beautiful and interesting artifacts from the Society's sizeable collection.

One such artifact is a silver commemorative medal, 7.5 cm in diameter. The obverse side features a portrait of Queen Victoria and bears the inscription "Victoria D: G: Britt: Reg: F: D:". The reverse is illustrated with a group of women who represent Great Britain, Agriculture, Forest, Mining and Manufacturing. The inscription encircling the women reads "Canada Instaurata 1867-Juventas et Patrius Vigor."

Artifact documentation indicates that in 1867, identical medals were made by engraver J.S. Wyon of the Royal Mint in London, England. The medals were presented to the Lieutenant-Governors of the original provinces to be held in trust dur-

ing the process of Confederation.

During the 1967 Centennial Celebrations, duplicates of the medals were made and presented to each Canadian Lieutenant-Governor. The Royal Canadian Mint made the copies using dies purchased from England.

Our medal, one of the originals, was generously donated to the York-Sunbury Historical Society in January of 1962, a gift of J.J. Fraser Winslow.

Another charming artifact in this exhibit is a silver bracelet which was made by the Narragansett Indians of Oakland, Rhode Island. The bracelet was presented to Miss Eva Dedham (Princess Firefly) during a celebration in July of 1936, while she was in Rhode Island, acting as the representative of the York-Sunbury Historical Society and the province of New Brunswick. There, at the invitation of Princess Red Wing, Miss Dedham gave a speech advocating the establishment of a trade branch in the Department of In-

dian Affairs in both Washington and Ottawa. The trade branch was proposed to better the living conditions of Indians and to perpetuate the Indian Acts by making a fair market for natives wares and thereby creating an incentive to make the goods.

The bracelet, a simple circlet measuring 5.6cm x 4.4cm x 1.3cm, is decorated with seven hieroglyphs: butterfly-everlasting life; crossed arrows in a circle-protection always; mountains-plenty or abundance; thunderbird-sacred bearer of happiness unlimited; crossed arrows-friendship; rain-good prospects; four ages-infancy, youth, middle and old age; and the morning star-guidance. The bracelet was added to the artifact collection in 1936, a gift of Miss E. Dedham.

Members and guests are invited to visit "Silver and Pewter" to see these and other fascinating artifacts from the collection. This exhibition will close on Thursday, March 31st, 1994.

Also on Exhibit until 25 February 1994: "Remarkable Women of New Brunswick." ❧

Books from the Barracks *Review by Ian Graham*

PROVINCIAL CURRENCY EXPLORED

Coins of New Brunswick, by Richard Bird. Fredericton: New Ireland Press, 1993. 190 pages, illustrations, cloth, \$39.95

The coins of New Brunswick is the theme of a new reference book recently written by Richard Bird of Fredericton, New Brunswick.

The superbly illustrated hard cover book provides a detailed account of New Brunswick's monetary system. The research takes us back to 1768 when Spanish Dollars, English Guineas, and French Crowns were the accepted currencies of the day, and how their relative values were determined.

Bird reviews the various provincial legislation and correspondence relating to

official and unofficial public and private token issues and the seemingly unknown political rumblings associated with them.

An obvious seasoned numismatist (collector of coins), his book provides history on the development of the copper tokens of 1843 and copper currency of 1854. He has done an impressive job of detailing the dozens of varieties in design that exist within these issues, and provides an illustrative step-by-step method to identify same.

A chapter is dedicated to the issuance of New Brunswick's decimal coinage of 1/2, 1, 5, 10, and 20-cent pieces of 1861, 1862, 1864, an issue few New Brunswickers realized existed.

The book is full of magnificent photographs of New Brunswick and related

coinage. You will be amazed at what the currency looked like a century ago.

Whether you are a student of numismatics, a New Brunswick history buff, an economist, or just simply fascinated with the coins of New Brunswick, then this book will be a must read. Richard Bird has combined his interest in coins and talent for researching to produce this definitive work.

It is available at book stores in the region or from the publisher. ❧

(Ian Graham is President of the Fredericton Coin Club and Past President of the Atlantic Provinces Numismatic Association. He collects Atlantic Provinces historical medals and tokens.)

Poetry Pavilion *(The original Officers' Quarters was called the Pavilion)*

The poems for this issue are courtesy of Dr. Alfred G. Bailey, a valuable and long-standing member of the Society. Dr. Bailey is a Professor Emeritus of UNB and an Officer of the Order of Canada. The first poem was originally published in his 1930 Ryerson Chap-Book entitled *Tao*; the second poem was published in his 1981 collection *Miramichi Lightning*:

WHEN DAFFODILS ARE DEAD

WHEN daffodils are dead,
And through the garden walks the sunlight falls
Across a hedge of cedar, long and low,
And bathes the world in red,
Intangible as moon-shafts in the halls
Of winter's lone abodes in silent snow;

Dead with the faded bloom
Of younger times when first warm winds breathed low
Over the rolling plains of summers far,
And gave the barques sea-room
In dim sea mists where wild things scud and blow,
Abandoned on the furrows 'cross the bar;

When daffodils are dead,
Then love recalls the never-again-to-be,
The fragrance of an old-time golden day
Before the soul-thing bled
Upon the sites of castles by the sea
Where hopes and memories were cast away.

The Winter Mill

The winter mill will not return this
often
a granary for months of ill at
ease.
Nor will the thaw engage to round and
soften
the burden of its coffin; from the
knee.
to thigh and upwards cold as any fish
hook
will it look to sweep a mist from sunken
eyes,
nor gather to its heart its cherished
april.
Of it with book and pen record these
cries.
The winter ambit has us with its
finger,
and muscle hardens when it seems to
break
like tooth once bitten and forever
ache.
And there's no stoic tethers soul to
eye
with batting of this scene that only
waits.

Passing Through

Remembering the 43d *by Linda Squiers Hansen*

While other areas of late eighteenth and early nineteenth-century New Brunswick depended upon lumbering and agriculture as an economic base, Fredericton developed as a service community. It was first a centre of government and quickly became a market town. When it was garrisoned by British troops, that transient military population affected not only the local economy, but had a marked impact on the inhabitants of the capital.

Arriving in December of 1835 aboard the steamer *St. George*, the 1st Division of the 43d Regiment, proved to be no exception. Commanded by Lt. Colonel Henry Booth, the members of the Regiment quickly settled into the ebb and flow of garrison duty in Fredericton. They stayed some two years and, in the course of that time, their activities were closely observed and commented on by the local inhabitants and the local press.

The 43d received high praise for their performance of secondary duties, frequently turning out as fireman and fighting blazes, whether they occurred on military property or not. Their prompt and efficient service was characterized as "beyond all praise . . . seldom equalled - never exceeded." Their impact on local society was equally impressive. Celebrations such as St. Patrick's Day were deemed incomplete without the presence of the Band of the 43d. For the more adventurous, the officers organized theatre excursions to Saint John and such events as the Garrison Ball, to which all "the rank, the beauty and fashion of the neighborhood was invited" to trip the "light fantastic toe" from nine in the evening to three the next morning.

Romances sprang up. The officers, often younger sons of Britain's families, had an uncanny ability to turn the heads of the local ladies, an ability occasionally resented by local bachelors. James Robb rather caustically (or perhaps, enviously)

noted that "the officers turn all (the ladies') heads right side left, inside out, or face backwards or any way you like in which you can conceive the easiest exit offered for common sense." He may have had a point, for *The Royal Gazette* recorded a number of marriages between the members of the 43d and local belles. Among them: Captain the Honorable Augustus Almeric Spencer and Helen Maria Campbell, daughter of the Lt. Governor Major General Sir Archibald Campbell; Captain George Talbot and Fanny, eldest daughter of Lt. Colonel West, late of the 33d Regiment; and Anne McLeod and Sergeant Major Edward Dwen.

The 43d suffered losses in the province as well. Lt. and Adjutant Priestly and Color Sergeant Robert Ellis suffered through the deaths of children. Portions of the Regiment were detached to

The officers, often younger sons of Britain's finest families, had an uncanny ability to turn the heads of the local ladies

Woodstock and in November 1836, Ensign James William Hoste, aged nineteen years, succumbed to typhus fever. His remains were interred in Fredericton with military honours.

In fact, the members of the 43d had become so much a part of the Fredericton community that, when they were called to military duty in late 1837, to quell the "rebellions in the Canadas," their imminent departure caused much consternation. On hearing the news, the High Sheriff called a meeting of the clergy, magistrates and inhabitants of Fredericton to be held in Province Hall (the precursor to the present-day Legislative Building). With Judge Carter in the chair and George F.S. Berton acting as secretary, several resolutions were passed, recording the "great regret" of the townspeople at losing the "urbanity and good will always

exhibited by the Officers toward all classes of the Community . . ." Those present - "a numerous body of all classes" - then proceeded up Queen Street "to the Barrack Square, where the Regiment was drawn up, forming three sides of a Square, the Officers in the centre." On a call from the Hon. Mr. Baillie, the "assembled multitude testified their good will by hurrahs loud and long continued." The Regiment responded with three cheers for Fredericton.

The warmth of such an exhibition may well have been fondly remembered by the men of the 43d on the dangerous journey they then undertook. That march became known as the Portage of the Madawaska, pronounced in the nineteenth century to be "one of the most remarkable movements on record." It began 11 December 1837 with the 1st Division (Captain Mundy's Company) leaving Barrack Square at 8:30 am with the temperature at a mere 0°F. Eighteen days later, stopping only the 23rd and 24th of December to allow the 2nd Division to catch up, the 43d had reached Point Levi near St. Michel, Quebec, a distance of some 370 miles. This feat was accomplished with only a single casualty, a private who took sick and was left at Madawaska. When the report of the march reached the Duke of Wellington, he remarked that "it was one of the greatest feats ever performed, and the only military achievement by a British officer that he really envied."

The 43d Regiment is perpetuated within the present-day British Army as The Royal Green Jackets. ❀

(We welcome *Linda Squiers Hansen*, a librarian by profession and a local historian by avocation, as one of our regular columnists.)

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Minto Students Visit World War II Site in York County *by Haley Albert*

On 14 October 1993, Mr. Ed Caissie's class of ten students went to the site of the Fredericton Internment Camp off Highway #10.

When we arrived, we walked to the water tower location, the bottom of which is the only part of the internment camp that is visible from the highway. We followed a small path to an area near the

For lunch, we cooked hot dogs on buddy burners that were made before we left school.

After lunch, Eugene Gallant and Jason Hopkins started digging in other places and found a few pieces of an old boot and a piece of wet asbestos which were buried about thirty centimeters deep. We also found piping from the camp. Be-



Mr. Ed Caissie, kneeling in back at left, and three of his students proceed with their "dig" at the site of the Fredericton Internment Camp.

kitchen and started to dig. During the dig we found a number of interesting things that Mr. Caissie explained. We found talcum powder (or toothpaste) cans, bottles that were rusted but whose covers were still shiny, pieces of china plates, and saw blades. Melissa Crawford found a large meat hook. We also found a watering can, pails, tobacco cans, a Javex bottle, bowls, a piece of chain, a piece of metal around a door handle, and many cans that had marks in them.

Mr. Caissie told us these marks were made so that people in the surrounding area could not come and take them because the merchants in the area would lose money. Brad Thibodeau found a piece of metal which turned out to be a name plate off a bed.

fore we left, we went for a walk around the site and Mr. Caissie showed us some things like an old sewage area and a small bridge-type structure over a swamp. We had lots of fun and were all tired when we left.

On November 10th, Ted Jones came to talk to us about his books *Both Sides of the Wire* (Volumes One & Two) which deal with the Fredericton Internment Camp. He discussed when things were built, what happened, riots and a stabbing! He answered our questions and showed us some of the things he had found at the site. We really enjoyed his presentation. ❧

(Haley Albert is a grade nine student at Minto Junior High School.)

Annual Authors' Recognition Night

The following Society members were presented awards at the 1993 Christmas Party:

- Fred Hubbard for his article "The Saint John River/A Brief History," *The Officers' Quarterly*, Fall, 1993
- Louise Hill for her book *The Old Burying Ground, Fredericton, N.B.* Volume Three, published by Fredericton Heritage Trust
- Brent Wilson for his article "The Artifact Collection of the York-Sunbury Historical Society Museum," *The Officers' Quarterly*, Fall, 1993
- Ruth Scott for her book *Nashwaaksis/A History/1765-1973* (Third Printing), published by the Nashwaaksis Women's Institute
- Dr. Murray Young for his article "Mr. John Bebbington, Sr., The Gardener at Old Government House," *The Officers' Quarterly*, Fall, 1993
- Keith Ingersoll for his article "MD for the Islands: Dr. John Francis Macaulay," published in *The Grand Manan Historian* #25 (1993)
- Marguerite MacAlpine for her article "Sketching & Painting in New Brunswick," *The Officers' Quarterly*, Fall, 1993
- Richard Bird for his book *Coins of New Brunswick*, published by New Ireland Press
- Fred White for his article "Albert E. Eardley, Family Grocer, 1896-1956," *The Officers' Quarterly*, Fall, 1993
- Pat Flemming for her continual local news reporting in *The Daily Gleaner*, such as "Historical Society Salutes Authors," 9 December 1993. ❧

Congratulations!
to KERRI ODELL, York-Sunbury
Museum Publicity Officer, for being
nominated for a
1993 ABOVE & BEYOND AWARD
for giving service "above and
beyond" the call of duty!

Book Launching: *The Other Side of the Coin*

Book launchings tend to be intimidating affairs for the general public, but not this one! Before we even got to the purchasing and the autographing, we were treated to an informal, yet informative, lecture by the author himself—Richard Bird.

As a past president of the York-Sunbury Society, Mr. Bird was no stranger to those present, the evidence being shown in his relaxed manner, his knowledge of the topic, his rapport with the audience when it came time to answer questions. In return, the antiquated ambience of the Museum's "Military Room" was filled with numismatists and history buffs who were not disappointed. Neither was I.

My only regret was probably a selfish one: I wanted the author to continue and give us more, showing more illustrations, passing around more coins. I was not alone in my thoughts; when it comes to money, we just can't get enough of it. And that is what Richard Bird's new book is all about—MONEY.

Did you know that there was a tiny elephant placed under the bust of the King on the British guinea, that local merchants decided to make their own coinage, that the lieutenant governor selected the die for New Brunswick's one-penny token, that early New Brunswick schoolteachers were paid with tokens, that there once was a Bank of New Brunswick?

These are just a few of the facts, with an interesting story supporting each, that can be gleaned from the first chapter. But that is where the author stopped, catching us off guard, leaving us with the hope that he would delve into the next section of his book. It was a clever ploy that whetted our appetites for more background of early New Brunswick coinage.

However, if you would like further details, there is an in-depth review of the book elsewhere in this issue.

The evening came to a close after tempting refreshments and lively conversation in the Museum's "Pioneer Kitchen."

Part of the Society's monthly lecture series, Mr. Bird was introduced by president Fred White and thanked by program chairperson Elizabeth Earl.

-The Editor

York-Sunbury Historical Society proudly presents

An Evening with Richard Bird,
Author of
"COINS OF NEW BRUNSWICK"
on Friday, November 19th
7:30 p.m.

a book launching, autograph session
and presentation by Richard Bird
Free Admission
Members, guests & visitors welcome

at the York-Sunbury Museum
located next to Officers' Square,
downtown Queen Street

For more Information, Call

455-6041

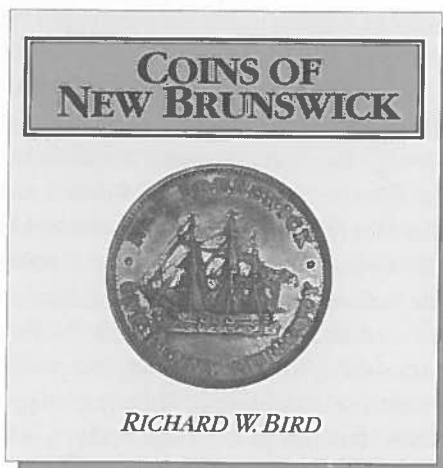
Here is a tentative list of the 1994 lecture series for the York-Sunbury Historical Society:

- January 20th (Thursday Evening)
Annual General Meeting and Toast to Robert Burns. Special Guests: Dr. Wallace Brown & Dr. Jock Lees
- February 17th (Thursday Evening)
FAMILY TREASURES SERIES: Victorian Valentines. Speaker: Dawn Bremner
- March 24th (Thursday Evening)
Herbs. Speaker: Ruth Cleghorn
- April 21st (Thursday Evening)
Preparing for Summer Auctions
Speaker to be announced
- May 19th (Thursday Evening)
Klondike Kate. Speaker: Anne Brennan
- June 19th (Sunday Afternoon)
Official Summer Opening
Presentation of the Martha J. Harvey Award for 1994
- JULY AND AUGUST HAVE NO MONTHLY LECTURES
- September 22nd (Thursday Evening)
Candlelight Tour of Military Compound
Refreshments at the Officers' Quarters
- October 20th (Thursday Evening)
Native Legends of New Brunswick
Speaker to be announced
- November 17th (Thursday Evening)
FAMILY TREASURES FEATURE: Furniture. Speaker: Alistair Fox
- December 8th (Thursday Evening)
Christmas Party at the Officers' Quarters. Annual Authors' Recognition Night

Survival vs Demolition

The Society has been following the controversy surrounding the Marysville General Store, once owned by Alexander "Boss" Gibson. In relation to this heritage situation, *The Quarterly* recommends: The Letter to the Editor in *The Daily Gleaner* (4 January 1994) by former Society member William Thorpe; "Slabtown," *The Quarterly* (Spring 1988), by Society member Dr. D. Murray Young.

Mrs. Ruby Bunting of Fredericton and Mr. Bernard Bick of New Jersey have donated to the Museum their World War II memorabilia in relation to the Fredericton Internment Camp. There will be more on these items, plus a review of last summer's popular exhibit on the Camp, in a future issue.



FEATURE ARTICLE: Three Brief Candles *by Ted Jones*

The year was 1930. The month was April. The city was Fredericton. And Theodore Goodridge Roberts had just introduced the first issue of his new Atlantic magazine called *Acadie*. Supported only by a sparse subscription campaign and even fewer advertisements, Roberts himself handled all areas of the publication, including the search for fresh material, the editing of the manuscripts, the final proof-reading, and the marketing across Canada. It was a one-man, monumental task; it was his third attempt with a popular periodical; it was to be his last and best shot. But, would it go the way of his two previous publications: *The Newfoundland Magazine* and *The Kit-Bag*?

At a time when publishing all over North America is struggling for its survival, it is fitting to recall a literary pioneer and the three bright lights that he contributed to magazine publishing in Eastern Canada.

George Edward Theodore (Goodridge) Roberts (nicknamed Thede) was born at 734 George Street in Fredericton on 7 July 1877, the youngest child of a family that was already achieving literary success. At age 17, after an irregular education at the Collegiate Grammar School and courses at the University of New Brunswick, he turned to farming and poetry, having a number of his verses published in a New York magazine called (appropriately) *The Independent*. His cousin Bliss Carman just happened to be the associate editor of *The Independent* and, in 1897, this same magazine offered Roberts a sub-editor's post which he accepted. His older brothers, Charles and William, were already assistant editors at *The Illustrated American* magazine and so the three boarded together at East 58th Street. Unfortunately, this favourable set-up was not to last. When *The Independent* sent the younger Roberts off to the Spanish-American War as a special correspondent in 1898, he became one of the many victims of "Cuban fever," returning home to Fredericton for a lengthy convalescence, hoping that

his next adventure would soon get under way.

And it did! In 1899 he was off to Newfoundland where he founded and edited *The Newfoundland Magazine*, the first monthly issue rolling off the press in July of 1900, the last being in November of the same year. Ninety-four years later, an original copy of numbers one, three, four, and five can be seen in the Provincial Reference & Resource Library at the St. John's Arts & Culture Centre for Newfoundland Studies at Memorial University. Apparently, there are no surviving originals for issue number two.



Canadian Author & Bookman

Theodore Goodridge Roberts

Measuring 9 3/4" by 6 3/4", *The Newfoundland Magazine* was an ambitious project, concentrating specifically on Newfoundland. Why it folded, no one seems to know and there are no surviving records to offer explanations. However, a clue might be with the readership. Issues one, two, and three cost 20 cents per copy but, by issue #4, the price was reduced to 10 cents. And it was worth it, the 80-page issues containing prose, poetry, illustrations, and advertisements, each subsequent issue being numbered consecutively for future binding purposes. The editor was well represented, signing his own selections with Theodore

Roberts, and so were his sister, Elizabeth Roberts MacDonald, and his brother Charles G.D. Roberts. But it was not a New Brunswick family affair. Nova Scotians, such as William Lawson Grant (historian & educationist), Alban Bertram DeMille (journalist & poet), and Percie William Hart (novelist & short story writer) are listed in the tables of contents along with an impressive number of Newfoundlanders.

According to Patrick O'Flaherty, in his book *The Rock Observed*, "Newfoundland in 1900 had a literary intelligentsia, composed principally of St. John's residents with ties to the business and governing elite." It was up to Roberts to publish their work and he did, with entries ranging from Sir Patrick Thomas McGrath on "Newfoundland's Chief Town" and "Lonely Labrador," to the Rev. Moses Harvey on "Sea Devils in Newfoundland Waters," Dr. Daniel Woodley Prowse on "An Island, with Some of Its Humours" and "Grouse Shooting in Newfoundland," the Hon. P. Smith, Q.C., telling "How I Became Member for Muddy Hole," Henry William LeMessurier on "Newfoundland's Past Trade with Spain," and Altes Haus: "A Newfoundlander in Germany." There was also "A Visit to Snook's Arm" by R.E. Holloway, and "The French Shore Question" by the Hon. E.P. Morris, Q.C.

The Newfoundland Magazine was continued by *The Newfoundland Quarterly*, which is still being published after nine decades, the first number having appeared in July of 1901, one reviewer making this comment: "Up to the start of *The Newfoundland Quarterly* there was no medium for high class local literature, but that journal fills the bill completely." Roberts was there for the transition period, remaining in Newfoundland until 1902, absorbing the atmosphere of the island colony to be used later in several of his 35 novels. Meanwhile, his short stories and poems continued to appear in American magazines, but the prolific Mr. Roberts still wanted a periodical of his own. Thus,

when he returned to Fredericton, *The Kit-Bag*, "a little review of dignified appearance and lively content, was launched on a brief career." Roberts' nephew Goodridge MacDonald: "While Thede himself, his brothers and sister and two or three similarly-inclined friends, provided the bulk of the material, under a variety of names, *The Kit-Bag* started more than one critical controversy in which several of the U.S. literary lights of the day participated."

In the first issue of *The Kit-Bag*, 26 November 1902, Roberts stated that he was the editor, that the magazine was published in the ancient and loyal city of Fredericton by Messrs. Bodkin, Winslow and Roberts, that it was printed in the same town, that it could be had from all newsdealers for 10 cents a copy or from the publishers for \$1 a year. Unfortunately, no royalties were paid to the writers, only complimentary copies. The first issue, measuring nine inches by seven inches and containing approximately 30 pages, also echoed these sentiments from the editor: "*The Kit-Bag* is a Chap-Book in which a few literary ladies and romantic gentlemen strive to entertain a polite and charitable public. Don't read *The Kit-Bag* unless you want quality, rather than quantity. We publish 12 times a year for scholars and for people with imagination."

(During the 18th and early 19th centuries, curious little chap-books formed the major portion of the reading of farmers and their class throughout England, taking their name from a peddler, or chapman, who, carrying them with other goods, wandered from village to village, from farmhouse to farmhouse, an ever-welcome guest.)

The second issue of *The Kit-Bag* was entitled "Christmas Number," 24 December 1902, and the final issue was not released until 4 February 1903. A fourth number was in the works and, although the price was to have increased to 15 cents, it never appeared. Originals of the three copies can be found today in Fredericton at the UNB Library Archives and at the Legislative Library. Between the brown brittle covers, it was definitely

a family affair with selections by Bliss Carman and his sister (Jean Ganong), Theodore Roberts and his sister (Elizabeth MacDonald), and brother William Carman Roberts. Other Atlantic Coast writers who wrote for *The Kit-Bag* included Charles MacKay, Owen Carey, Emery Pottle, Edith Nares, Tom Beverley, Bertrem North, J. Dyneley Prince, and Elinor Livingston Brice.

Once *The Kit-Bag* folded, it was to be almost three decades before *Acadie* would appear, Roberts in the meantime turning out an annual novel for the next

in infancy. Roberts had already started a military career in 1906 when he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Princess Louise New Brunswick Hussars, maintaining a horse and wearing a sword. In 1914 he was in uniform again as a captain in the 12th Battalion, eventually going to France as an A.D.C. to Sir Arthur Currie and then to England where he wrote official accounts of the battles for Sir Max Aitken.

When Roberts finally settled in New Brunswick in the late 1920s, it was time to start *Acadie*, "a semi-monthly magazine reflecting the life, thought and achievements of the Maritime Provinces, and of their people within and without the provincial boundaries." According to historian James Clarence Webster, in a Saint John letter to historian William Francis Ganong, 2 March 1929, "Theo Roberts is now installed in the office of *The Telegraph-Journal* working on the new magazine." He called it "my own little Acadie," a title derived from the Indian word Cadie (home), to which the French prefixed their article, usage giving the more euphonious Acadie from LaCadie. Professionally printed on bright yellow stationery, the name projected a magic that supported the following motto on the letterhead: "The Periodical Literary Voice of the Maritime Provinces and People." An attached subscription form indicated the rate of \$2 per year (eventually reduced to \$1) for 24 numbers, the 1000 copies of each issue being sold mostly by subscription, directly from the Acadie Publishing Company which moved to Fredericton in 1930, renting a downtown office for \$10 a month. Individual copies of the 20-page publication, measuring eight inches by twelve inches, were fifteen cents.

Being the sole editor and publisher, Roberts found himself busy addressing subscription envelopes, reading proofs, soliciting advertisements, and sending announcements to Maritimers all over Canada. Eventually, he acquired a stenographer/bookkeeper, and an assistant editor, the latter being his daughter "Ted." He wanted to incorporate the magazine

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Vol. I.	JULY, 1900.	No. 1.
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E. P. MORRIS, Q.C., MEMBER NEWFOUNDLAND COUNCIL 69		
ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.		
THE NEWFOUNDLAND MAGAZINE, 10 CTS. a copy. Newfoundland subscriptions, \$1.00 a year. Foreign subscriptions, \$1.50 a year.		
NOTE.—Owing to the importance of The Hon. E. P. Morris's article on the French Shore Question, an article on Morris, by FRED. LESLIE, M.A., has been added by C. G. D. Roberts, F. R. S., etc., and our English Letter has been held over.—Ed.		

30 years plus an enormous amount of short magazine fiction and poetry, always trying to emerge from the shadow of his brother Charles and his cousin Bliss Carman, a challenge at which he never succeeded. He married Frances Allen of Fredericton and the couple travelled extensively in North America and abroad. They had four children: Goodridge, who was born in Barbados in 1904 and who became a prominent artist; Dorothy, who was born in Fredericton in 1906 and who became a well-known poet; Theodora, who was born in England in 1909; Loveday, who was born in Fredericton prior to the First Great War but who died

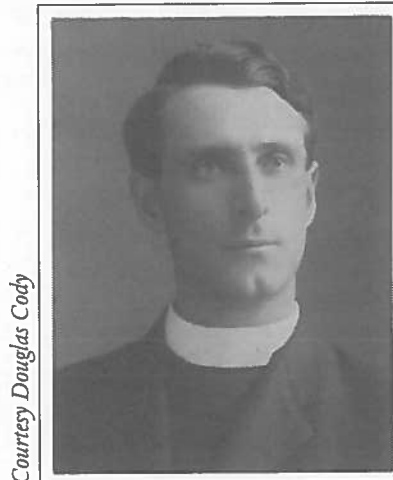
and find a business manager, and, at one point, he even thought he might sell enough interest in *Halifax* to make it worth his while to move the magazine there. But he never did. After just seven splendid issues (15 April, 1 May, 15 May, June, July, August and September), he was forced to suspend publication owing to a lack of capital and business. On 12 November 1930, a letter was sent to each subscriber stating "the magazine was a literary success but the financial times and tides were against it." Fortunately, he gave the galley proofs for the eighth number to his friend Gerald Wade with this inscription: "Here is a minor Canadian literary curiosity for you -- the one and only set of proofs of 13 galleys of what would have been under happier circumstances the October (No.8) issue of the departed *Acadie*."

In time, Mr. Wade, a prominent Canadian bibliophile, presented his entire *Acadie* collection to the UNB Library Archives and, along with the *Acadie* collection in the New Brunswick Legislative Library, interested readers and scholars can study the well-preserved copies and admire the writers of 64 years ago who contributed their prose and poetry without any remuneration. In fact, the tables of contents read like a veritable who's who of the Maritimes: Lieutenant Governor James Troy of Nova Scotia, Lieutenant Governor Frank Heartz of Prince Edward Island, Mount Allison President George Trueman, Premier J.B.M. Baxter, Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, Postmaster General P.J. Veniot (the last four being from New Brunswick), and Lucy Maud Montgomery, the internationally-acclaimed Canadian who needs no introduction in the 1990s.

Dorothy Livesay was only 21 when *Acadie* published her beautiful little poem "Pastoral: Prince Edward Island." She went on to win the Governor-General's award for the most distinguished books of verse in Canada in 1944 and again in 1947. In the sixties she was writer-in-residence at the University of New Brunswick and today, at 85, probably the only surviving contributor to *Acadie*, she writes

the following from her home in Victoria, British Columbia: "My father, mother, and sister spent one summer month on Prince Edward Island and I wrote several poems there. Both parents knew Roberts well, my mother as a fellow member of the Canadian Authors' Association, my father through his position as a newspaperman."

Nova Scotia was well represented in *Acadie*, the November 1930 issue to have a unique Nova Scotia theme with a spe-



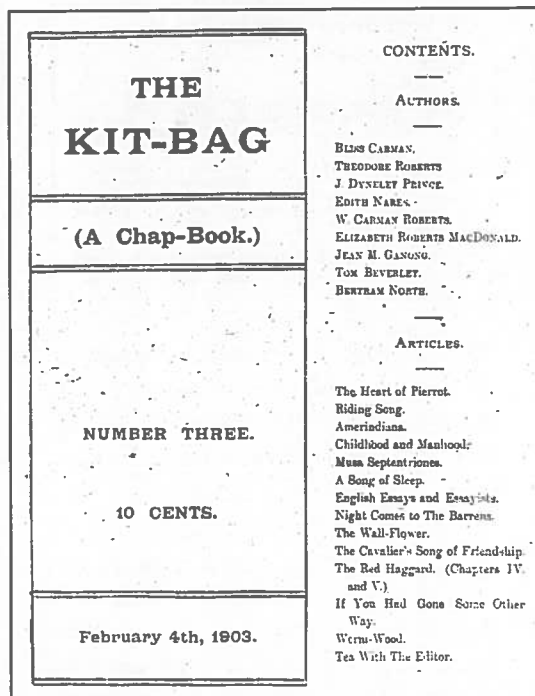
Courtesy Douglas Cody

Hiram Alfred Cody

Elizabeth Styring Nutt, Claire MacIntosh, Rosamond Archibald, and Charles Bruce, the last being a reporter (*The Halifax Morning Chronicle*) who won the Governor-General's award for poetry in 1951. Other Nova Scotians submitted highly informative essays, had them accepted and subsequently published: Dr. W.C. Milner ("Old Time Journalism"), Dr. W.S. Blair ("History of Apple Growing in the Annapolis Valley"), Prof. V.B. Rhodenizer ("Bliss Carman's Last Visit to Wolfville").

New Brunswick had two special issues: the opening number was dedicated to Bliss Carman, because he was born on April 15th; the September number was devoted to the province's rivers, their romance and their practicality. Woodstock historian George Frederick Clarke praised the Saint John River through prose, and popular Canadian author and clergyman H.A. Cody created five poems with titles like "Glasier's Men," "The Montrose," "The Last Old Timer," "Little Belt," and "The Bells of Saint John." A conversation with W. Harry Allen, guide and naturalist on the Penniac Stream and the Cains River, was accompanied by four photographs, and H.H. Ritchie, provincial game warden at the time, gave the results of a fish-tagging experiment on the Miramichi. Mrs. W. Garland Foster retold "Ancient Tales of the Saint John River."

Before Newfoundland poet E.J. Pratt won the Governor-General's award in 1937 and again in 1940, he had two of his best poems published in *Acadie*: "The Sea Cathedral" and "Tatterhead." Several Newfoundland folksong lyrics were also printed and there was even a Newfoundland yarn by the editor himself. But Newfoundlanders were not the only outsiders who appeared in the little Atlantic magazine. Nathaniel A. Benson (poet) and Rufus H. Hatheway (bibliographer) were from Toronto; E. Bruce McKennon was from Manitoba; A.M. Pound and R.R. Napier were from British Columbia. The American poet Frederick Edwards, who had his summer home on Passamaquoddy Bay, sent one of his poems to *Acadie* and, when it was published,



cial drama by Ethel Laurence Hemmeon. There were poems by Robert Leslie, Marian Anderson, Noel Howard Wilcox, K.A. Baird, Vera Harrison, Ethel Butler, Norma Ethel Smith, Alan Creighton,

Roberts wrote a flattering advertisement for *The Natural Years*, a series of 12 volumes of poetry that Edwards was writing at the time. However, advertisements were rare, with the exception of those for Maritime universities, various government departments, some banks and a few stock-brokers. The Ganong Candy Factory in St. Stephen remained faithful throughout the venture, placing an ad in every issue for their one-dollar box of Delecto Chocolates. Marven's Biscuits Limited of Moncton lent their support as well.

From start to finish, Theodore Goodridge Roberts wrote extensively for *Acadie*, his articles, short stories, and poems appearing in every issue, four chapters of his novel *Prize Money* filling out the October number. Drawing so much attention to himself, it was obvious why he used an assortment of pen names: John Gostwick, Victor North, Kay Pendragon, Ross MacKim, Simon Toogood. But he graciously shared the limelight with writers like Grace Award Tomkinson, Aileen Ward, Ewyn Bruce MacKinnon, W.J. Carew, Helen Margaret Cooke, Mary Larrabee, Stuart McCawley, Genevieve Frazer, Elizabeth FitzHugh, Ernest Fewester, Rina Chandler, and, in particular, other members of the Roberts clan, including his brother Charles and his sister Elizabeth. Special attention was given to the next generation, such as nephews Lloyd Roberts and Goodridge MacDonald. He showed great support for his daughter Dorothy and her husband August Robert Leisner, who were living in Connecticut at the time. They corresponded extensively about the magazine, and 15 of these letters have survived and are preserved in the UNB Library Archives. In one of the letters, Roberts confided that he was always so rushed with *Acadie* that he did not know what he was doing next, but that he hoped someday to make money from it. The daughter sent poems for every issue and her husband provided detailed critiques of Bliss Carman's work; the editor kept promising his "younger most highly valued contributors" a forthcoming royalty but it never materialized. (Dorothy Roberts-Leisner

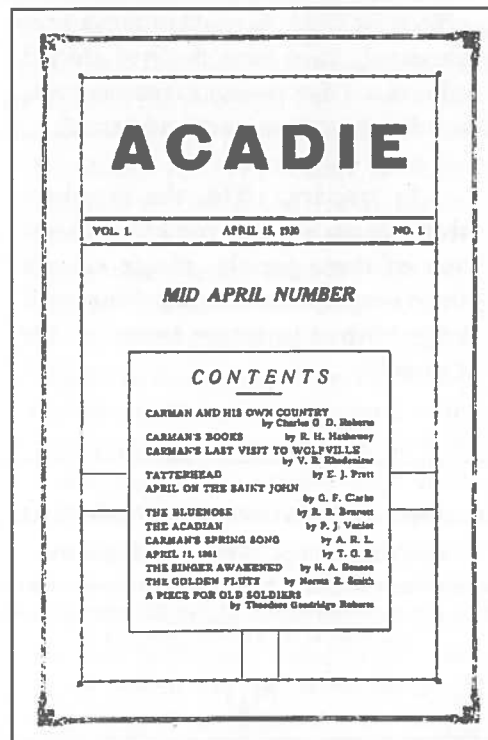
passed away in 1993 and was returned to Fredericton for burial in the Roberts family plot at Forest Hill Cemetery.)

Praise for *Acadie* and its editor came from all parts of Canada, including a university president, a Lieutenant Governor, an Honourable Justice in the Court of King's Bench, the editor of *The Canadian Magazine*, and a prominent Ottawa jour-



University of Guelph Library

Lucy Maud Montgomery



nalist. Future issues were already in the planning stages to contain works by (Margaret) Marshall Saunders (author of the celebrated novel *Beautiful Joe*),

Archibald MacMechan (Professor of English at Dalhousie University), Dr. Robert Norwood (popular clergyman/poet in New York City), Professor Chester Martin, Dr. H.F. Munro, and the Rev. Stanley MacDonald. But the demise of the little magazine was inevitable, its founder accepting the fate and returning to his freelance labours to write off his printer's bills. He continued to churn out romantic prose and verse (inspired by the four Atlantic provinces), to work for newspapers in Saint John and Halifax, to attempt new literary ventures, leaving a tremendous body of regional work that still has to be justly evaluated.

In 1930, Theodore Goodridge Roberts received an honorary degree from the University of New Brunswick; in 1934 he was named a fellow of the Royal Society of Canada. (He thought it looked unusual, but he requested to have his correspondence addressed as CAPTAIN THEODORE GOODRIDGE ROBERTS, D. LITT.) In the late 1940s he and his wife moved to Digby, Nova Scotia, where he spent his last years in an apartment overlooking the harbour. He died there 24 February 1953 and was returned to Fredericton for burial in the family plot at Forest Hill Cemetery. Leaving behind a literary legacy that definitely needs to be rekindled over the years, Roberts accomplished much during his long and eventful life. Considering his three brave attempts at establishing new Atlantic magazines, he was ahead of his time, a pioneer who would have enjoyed the challenge in today's world of word-processors, computers, and desk-top publishing. ❀

(The author gratefully acknowledges the assistance of Archivist Mary Flagg of the UNB Harriet Irving Library and Archivist Bert Riggs of the Centre for Newfoundland Studies in the preparation of this article. Future issues of *The Quarterly* will present other members of the Roberts and Carman families, the stately Fredericton homes where they lived, and the *Poet's Corner of Canada*.)

Garrison Ghosts

This regular feature will flash back to various events and proceedings of the Society over the years, including the membership since the founding in 1932. This issue takes us back 60 years:

Second Annual Meeting of the York and Sunbury Historical Society. Held at Provincial Normal School, 17 January 1934.

The meeting was called to order at 8 o'clock. President Mayor W.G. Clark in the chair.

The minutes of the previous meeting as also of the preceding executive meeting were read and adopted.

Mrs. Whitman A. Haines of Devon read a very interesting and instructive paper dealing with the History of Devon from the days of the Indian and Acadian period under Villebon down through the years when it was called St. Marys and Gibson on to the present. She dealt with the fires of 1893, with the incorporation of the town and other features. A vote of thanks was passed to the speaker.

The death of Mrs. John Harvey [the evening before], a director and one of the founders of our Society, was referred to and appropriate remarks were made by different members present. Mrs. J.B. Maxwell and the Recording Secretary were appointed a Committee to draw up the same to the family of the late Mrs. Harvey and to have a copy of the same inscribed on the minutes of the Society.

The Resolution presented was as follows. . .

The retiring Treasurer, Mrs. A.E. Mathewson, presented her report, showing a balance on hand of \$1.13.

The Corresponding Secretary read communications regarding our rooms, read from Mr. W.W. Allingham, Supt. of Federal Government Buildings. The President reported the conversation he held with Mr. Allingham regarding room No. 3 which we shall have to vacate on April 1st to make room for the Forestry Dept.

Mayor Clark also referred to old Government House, saying there was a strong feeling for its restoration and the Society went on record as favoring its being used for the purpose for which it was erected.

The Recording Secretary read her annual report covering our various activities during 1933. The report was adopted and placed on file.

The nominating committee made the following nominations for the different officers for 1934. As no other names were presented, these were declared elected officers and directors for the ensuing year as follows. . . [see letterhead below]

In January, 1934, the membership was up to 40; if you know about any of these people, please submit short biographical notes and they will be published in future issues of *The Quarterly*:

Mrs. J. Brown Maxwell
C. Walter Clark
Mayor and Mrs. W.G. Clark (\$2)
Miss Margaret Jaffrey
Mrs. Louise Bailey
Mr. and Mrs. James L. Neville (\$2)
Mrs. Annie E. Mathewson
Major and Mrs. F.A. Good (\$2)
Mr. and Mrs. W.W. Hubbard (\$2)
Rev. Dr. F. A. Wightman
Miss Barbara Nolan
Lt. Col. H.H. Ritchie
Dr. and Mrs. A.W.G. Good (\$2)
George Burns, Port McNicol, Ont.
W.M. Burns
Mrs. Charles F. Parker
Mrs. Wm. M. Todd
Dr. H.H. Hagerman
Dyson Wallace
Major I. B. Rouse
F.E. McDiarmid
Dr. G. Clowes VanWart
Samuel S. Miller and Mrs. Miller (\$2)
Capt. Howard F.G. Woodbridge
Mrs. Wm. Goodine
Rev. Dr. Geo. E. Ross
Mrs. Timothy Lynch
Mrs. Nathan C. Squires
Mrs. Dennis J. Shea
Lt. Governor H.H. McLean (\$5)
Mrs. Charles Cremin
Mrs. M.I.F. Carvell
Mrs. Agnes R. Fraser
Mrs. D.W. Burpee

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The Officers' Bookcase *Review by Anita Jones*

A LESSON IN UNDERSTANDING

A Different Kind of Christmas,

by Alex Haley: New York: Doubleday, 1988, 101 pages.

Alex Haley, who died in February of 1992 at age 70, became a household name during the 1970s and 1980s with the publication of his well-researched, genealogical *Roots* and its presentation in millions of homes as a popular television series of the same name. The 1990s brought us the continuation of this personal story in the book *Queen* and its televised version.

Another aspect of Alex Haley's skill in storytelling is revealed in a slim volume of fiction entitled *A Different Kind of Christmas*. Despite its name, this book is one which can be a pleasure to read at any time of the year. It will appeal especially to those interested in history and in civil rights and fair treatment of people regardless of race, religion, and social or financial standing.

The story is set in the United States (Princeton, New Jersey, and North Carolina) in 1855, a few years prior to the American Civil War. The central character is 19-year-old Fletcher Randall, the only child of a prominent Southern family. Accustomed to slave labour as an integral part of the operation of his home and his father's estate, Fletcher was not warmly received by many Northerners in his college dormitory. Escalating conflicts

because of opposing views on slavery finally drove Fletcher to request a transfer to another dormitory, and this move was to change his life dramatically.

Fletcher's new accommodations brought him into contact with three Quaker brothers—Andrew, Paul, and Noah Ellis—who, as Friends, were against slavery. They presented their philosophy in a manner which intrigued Fletcher, and he was welcomed as a visitor in the Ellis home. The young Southerner was shocked to have to shake hands, as an equal, with a black businessman who was a friend of the Ellises, and to hear the stories told at anti-slavery meetings in Philadelphia by slaves who had escaped from cruel and abusive masters.

Fletcher found himself in great moral turmoil, remembering his parents' firm belief in having slaves, yet wanting to learn more about Quakers and about slavery. He confronted these issues from the intellectual point of view of a student and also on a personal level, and finally decided on a course of action which he believed he had to take, regardless of the consequences.

Fletcher learned about laws concerning the slave trade, slave smuggling (made profitable by restrictive laws), and penalties for helping slaves escape (the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850). He discovered that not only escaped slaves such as

Harriet Tubman but also many white people wanted to help slaves. Fletcher became involved in the Underground Railway (UGRR) and a detailed plan to bring several slaves to freedom from the area of his family's home, an action which he increasingly felt was the "right" thing to do. The climax came on Christmas Eve, with events which would change his life beyond measure.

Alex Haley relates this story in an easy-to-read style which makes the changes in Fletcher's thoughts and actions reasonable and believable. The reader can sympathize with Fletcher's internal conflict and his thirst to learn more. The reader learns willingly as Haley educates us, gradually and tactfully, about the situation of slaves in the United States of the 1850s. The book also includes many interesting details about society and daily life in this era.

A Different Kind of Christmas holds appeal for readers from teenagers to seniors. Perhaps it will inspire greater understanding among people with varying attitudes, beliefs, and circumstances. Nevertheless, this book provides an enjoyable read for those who like good fiction with sustained interest. ❧

(Anita Jones is a schoolteacher and freelance writer/editor living in Fredericton.)



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Recipes from the Pioneer Kitchen *by Pat Flemming*

York-Sunbury Style

Soon after the men folk of pioneer days had laid in their winter supply of firewood, they set out on some serious hunting. Now that winter was here, abundant stores of meat had to be frozen against the time when the woods would be laden with snow and impassable. With enough food, including cubes of portable soup to sustain them for three to four days, the hunters would set out on snow-shoes in quest of moose, deer, caribou, bear, beaver and rabbits.

Animals were usually killed in winter when freezing would serve as the 'keeping' method. Meat was difficult to keep in summer. It had to be salted, smoked or pickled. An important focal point on every farm was the smokehouse, where hams and sides of bacon were hung over a fire.

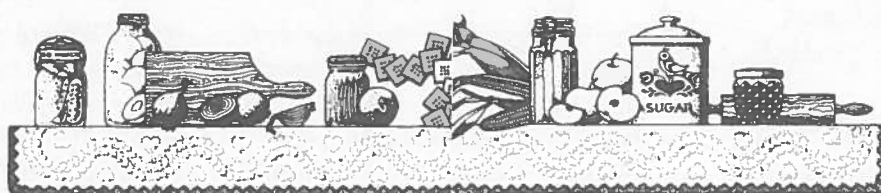
No part of an animal was ever wasted, and early kitchens hummed with the activities of rendering lard and making sausage meat puddings and head-cheese. Every farmhouse kept a barrel of salt pork in the cellar to be cooked in various ways when nothing else was available.

Meats, game and poultry were not baked until the arrival of the cook stove. Instead, they were roasted before the hearth fire. The piece of beef, turkey or goose would be suspended on an iron spit which could be made to revolve for even cooking. Behind the roast was a tin shield which reflected the heat underneath. A large pan caught the dripping gravy with which the meat was frequently basted.

Here is an old-fashioned recipe. It mellows nicely at the back of a wood stove. Today it could be cooked in a slow cooker (crock pot).

SWEET AND SOUR DEER STEW

2 tbsp. butter
2-3 lbs. deer stew meat
2 medium onions



2 garlic cloves
water
1 28-oz. can tomatoes
1/2 to 1 cup brown sugar
2 tbsp. lemon juice
salt and pepper to taste

Melt butter in a large Dutch oven. Brown meat over medium high heat. Coarsely chop onions, mince garlic, and add deer meat. Continue browning a few more minutes. Add can of tomatoes, including liquid, and 1/4 cup of water. Bring to a boil. Cover and simmer for 2 to 4 hours until meat is fork tender. Add more water if necessary to prevent sticking. Stir in the smaller amounts of sugar and lemon juice, salt and pepper. Add more until reaching the balance of sweet and sour flavour preferred. Serve with mashed potatoes and cooked greens. 4-6 servings.

RABBIT BAKED WITH ONIONS AND MUSHROOMS

This dish will make plenty of wonderful gravy. Serve with heaps of mashed potatoes.

2 young rabbits
2 tbsp. salt
4 slices bacon
4 garlic cloves, minced
1 medium onion, chopped
1/2 lb. fresh mushrooms, sliced
1/4 cup butter
1 cup hot chicken stock or hot water
1 tbsp. minced fresh thyme or
1/2 tsp. dried thyme
2 tbsp. white flour
salt and pepper to taste

Clean rabbits and cut each one into 9 pieces. Place rabbit pieces and salt in a

large bowl. Cover with cold water and refrigerate a few hours or overnight. Remove from water and pat dry. Cover and bake in a 350° F oven for one hour or until meat is tender.

Add more liquid if necessary.

Rub 2 tbsp. butter into flour to form a paste. Move rabbit to side of pan. Blend flour into juices to thicken them. Add salt and pepper to taste. 4-6 servings.

Scots throughout the world celebrate the birthday of the immortal Scottish poet Robbie Burns on January 25 each year. With this in mind, it seems only fitting we should add an old favourite Scottish recipe to this column, along with one of the bard's short poems. During Burns' short lifetime he wrote hundreds of poems and songs.

*Fair fa' your honest sonsie face,
Great chieftain o' the puddin'-race
Aboon them a' ye tak your place,
Painch, tripe, or thairm
Weel are ye worthy o' a grace
As lang's my airm.*

SCOTCH CAKES

1 cup butter (unsalted)
4 tbsps. brown sugar
2 cups all-purpose flour

Cream butter until very light. Add the brown sugar and blend together until fully dissolved. Add the flour gradually. Toss on a very lightly floured board and knead, adding only enough additional flour until the dough shows cracks as you knead it. Pat gently to 1/2 inch thickness and cut into shapes. Place on lightly floured cookie sheet and bake in a 325°F oven for 20 - 25 minutes, or until very delicately browned. Cool on racks. ❧

(Society member *Pat Flemming* is a freelance writer and journalist. She welcomes "pioneer" recipes for this column.)

The Last Word *by Fred White*

This column is set aside for guest editorials, hopefully from volunteers within the membership of the Society or beyond. For this issue, the last word is left for Mr. Fred White, the President of the York-Sunbury Society and an Employee Relations Officer with the Provincial Government's Department of Finance.

The Historical Society is active and flourishing because of the ongoing volunteer efforts of its members and the support provided by the one full-time and several part-time staff members. The volunteers, from fellow Board Members to weekly and one-event workers, report that they get satisfaction and a sense of achievement from their efforts. This is partly because of our operation's manageable size and the fact they are able to immediately see tangible results.

A variety of one-time and on-going tasks appropriate for volunteers has been identified. If you can spare 3-4 hours on a one-time basis, or 2-3 hours once a week or month over the next 3-4 months,

call the Museum Administrator or me and we can discuss what tasks are available that would suit your interests.

Members could also provide assistance by encouraging others to join the Historical Society. Our numbers have diminished slightly over the past several years. This is not enough to be of great concern, but if we do not have that continual new interest and enthusiasm that comes from new members, we could become lethargic and overly complacent as an organization. Therefore, if you know of someone who you think might be interested in joining the Society, encourage them to join-then call the Museum at 455-6041 with their name. We will mail them an application form and a free copy of our latest publication of *The Officers' Quarterly*. Also, we will put them on our mailing list for the next two program notices.

A future issue of *The Quarterly* will commemorate L. Keith Ingersoll, who

recently passed away. It will be entitled "Remembering L. Keith Ingersoll" and we are requesting 100-200 word articles from all those who wish to record their contact with him. We are not requesting a biography, just a glimpse of how you remember him or the one major contact with him that affected you the most. Articles should be completed and dropped off at the Museum or call the Museum and we will pick them up.

Congratulations to Tanya Davis, Past-President of the Society, on the birth of a daughter, Jessica Margaret Denise, on Sunday, January 9, 1994, a sister for Jacob. Tanya has served in most roles available with the Society: as a paid student, a volunteer student, a Committee Member, a Board Member, President, and a Past-President. But her husband James reports that she performs her role as a mother the best. On behalf of the Society, I wish her well. ❀

York-Sunbury Historical Society Presidents:

Since its inception, the Society has had 29 presidents:

1932	W.G. Clark	1953	Mrs. A.E. Mathewson	1974	Robert Fellows
1933	W.G. Clark	1954	Mrs. A.E. Mathewson	1975	Roger Nason
1934	W.W. Hubbard	1955	Fred L. Corcoran	1976	Stuart Smith
1935	W.W. Hubbard	1956	F.S. Mundle	1977	Stuart Smith
1936	W.W. Hubbard	1957	F.S. Mundle	1978	Richard Bird
1937	Dr. F. A. Wightman	1958	F.S. Mundle	1979	Richard Phillips
1938	Major F. A. Good	1959	F.S. Mundle	1980	Darrell Butler
1939	Major F. A. Good	1960	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1981	Elizabeth McGahan
1940	W.M. Burns	1961	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1982	Elizabeth McGahan
1941	R.B. Wallace	1962	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1983	Elizabeth McGahan
1942	Dr. A.G. Bailey	1963	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1984	Elizabeth McGahan
1943	R. B. Wallace	1964	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1985	H.F. Quinlan
1944	R. B. Wallace	1965	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1986	H.F. Quinlan
1945	R. B. Wallace	1966	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1987	H.F. Quinlan
1946	R. B. Wallace	1967	Lt. Gen. E.W. Sansom	1988	Gideon Mersereau
1947	Dr. D.J. MacLeod	1968	Richard Wilbur	1989	Paul O'Connell
1948	Dr. D.J. MacLeod	1969	Stuart Smith	1990	Donna E. Wallace
1949	Major C.W. Anderson	1970	Stuart Smith	1991	Donna E. Wallace
1950	Lt. Col. C.A. Williams	1971	Stuart Smith	1992	Tanya Davis
1951	Dr. I.H. Crowell	1972	Stuart Smith	1993	A. Fred White
1952	Dr. D.J. MacLeod	1973	Stuart Smith	1994	A. Fred White



How many Fredericton landmarks can you identify in these two winter scenes from the Madge Smith Collection, PANB?



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