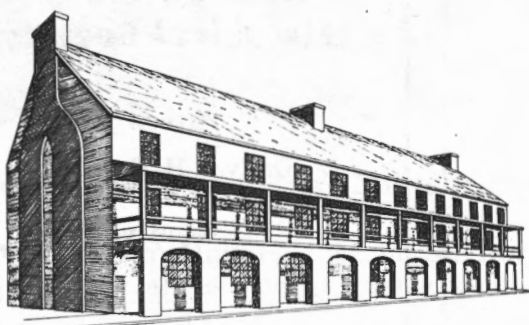




The Officers' Quarterly

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

Volume 15 Number 1 and 2

SPRING and SUMMER, 1999



In This Issue:

- History of UNB
 - Pioneer Recipes
 - The Trent Affair of 1861
 - Church Stealing Methodists ?

The Officers' Quarterly

Volume 15, Number 1 and 2

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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Individual memberships are \$30 per year and \$50 for two years (which includes The Officers' Quarterly). Student membership is \$10. A life membership is \$250. Corporations, individuals, and organizations may also become sustaining members.

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 Monday to Saturday
 10:00 - 5:00
 Sunday
 12:00 - 5:00

FRONT COVER

The York - Sunbury Historical Society is fortunate to have in its collection paintings by George T. Taylor (1838 - 1913), Fredericton's famous photographer and painter. His work has been important as a historical record of people and places in New Brunswick. This year this painting and others in our collection will be part of our summer exhibit "Treasures from the Attic".

The Birth of Fredericton's Military Presence

The British Military post in St. Ann's (now Fredericton) was built with protection in mind, as many Loyalists were arriving in New Brunswick after the end of the American Revolution. Military construction began here in the summer of 1784, but things moved slowly, with the officers' and soldiers' barracks only reaching completion by October of 1786.

Thomas Carleton was the chief champion of the enlargement of the Fredericton military establishment. However, the choice to select Fredericton for the location of the military establishment was largely debated.

Decay and Disrepair in the Compound

By 1807, the military compound was well established. However, decay soon began to set in. It was thought that the buildings were constructed of low quality material, built by unskilled hands. Whatever the cause, the buildings were deteriorating quickly. A letter written at this time described its conditions. From the letter, we read, for example, that the Barrack Yard became filled with water or mud every spring and fall because the ground is so flat and low. As well, it was constantly littered with wood chips from chopped firewood over the long winters, "...and the bad state of the necessaries (human waste) altogether render the Barrack Yard an intolerable nuisance." The conditions of life in the Military compound at this time are indicative of the continuing problems that plagued the establishment for years to come.

One of the first serious incidents was a fire. On May 1st, 1815, flames were discovered at the Officers' Quarters building of the military compound. An hour

and a half later, the building was in ashes, the building completely destroyed. The proposed plan for the reconstruction of the Officers' Quarters allowed accommodation for 18 officers. The second building would be built on the solid brick foundation of the destroyed building, and when built, was made seven feet narrower than the original.

With all the attention focused on rebuilding the Officers' Quarters, it is easy to see how, by 1818, the Soldiers' Barracks had progressively deteriorated, unchecked. It had deteriorated to the point where, in 1823, the thought of repairing the building was considered a useless waste of money. So, by late August of 1824, money had been collected for the construction of a Barracks "...for 240 men and Officers and a hospital, at Fredericton." By November 1827, the Soldiers' Barracks was completed. Meanwhile, the original Soldiers' Barracks remained. It was decided that it would be auctioned off to the public, but that did not work because no bidders would come forward. By June of 1830, the building was still standing, in horrible condition. The military had to keep using it, though, because of overcrowding; and thus it was only in 1844 when a Board of Ordinance order assured the final disposal of the building.

Another fire struck the Officers' Quarters and destroyed the east wing on April 16th, 1834. It damaged the Mess Establishment, "consisting of officers Mess Room, Mess Kitchen, wine cellar, Larder, Pantry & Mess waiters room, and one officers Quarter & Kitchen attached; thus leaving available one F. Officers Quarters & Kitchen, with 14 Officers Quarters and 7 Kitchens." It basically destroyed the few comforts provided in the barracks. By the late 1830's, the Officers' Barracks were in the worst condition of all the buildings of the compound;

Carleton's arguments for basing the Military establishment in Fredericton:

1. Fredericton, from its remote inland location, would be harder for an enemy to access.
2. It was necessary to protect and assist the loyalists in the Upper Settlements, in terms of maintaining a communications route with Canada.
3. The surrounding countryside was "clear, healthy and plentiful."

The opposition argued for St. John instead, saying:

1. "...a Military Depot in New Brunswick should not be calculated merely for the defense of the province, but for the defense of any other adjacent province or other parts of His Majesty's Dominions."
2. St. John would be strategically placed for offensive operations against the U.S. in case they were to ever become Britain's enemy.
3. St. John and St. Andrew's were considered to be likely targets for attack, and in the case of such attack, troops from Fredericton would be slow to arrive; in fact, troops from Halifax and Annapolis in N.S. could get there much faster.

they had hardly been altered since the 1816 rebuilding. A report in 1838 stated:

"The present Barracks are of wood, and were erected in the year 1816 of unseasoned Timber; they were run up in a hurry to suit the Chimnies which remained after the Barracks had been burnt down in 1815. The rooms are inconveniently small (12 x 10 feet) and from the wood work having shrunk are very miserable and cold in winter..."

Therefore, construction of a new Officers' Barracks was begun in 1840, and didn't end completely until 1853. Accommodations were in short supply during the 1850's and 1860's, so the overcrowding of the available facilities aided in the deterioration of sanitary conditions in the military compound. Hospital facilities were also lacking. In 1862, it was stated in a letter that since no suitable buildings had been built for hospital accommodation, wooden huts had been erected to accommodate the amount of people going in.

Accommodation had to come in the shape of civil buildings as well. In the spring of 1862, "both the Temperance hall and Fredericton's two Market Houses were pressed into Military service." The Exhibition building was also put to use. Troops living there, however, had very poor living conditions due to lack of upkeep, and constantly threatened drastic measures. Things were especially severe in the winter of 1866 - 67, which was an extremely cold winter. Due to a money dispute between the citizens operating the building and the military, there was no move made to improve their conditions. This angered the troops, resulting in continued threats to burn down the Exhibition building before spring. When in fact the Exhibition building was burnt down by an arsonist, many suspicions were cast on the troops, but nothing was ever proven. Needless to say, "the Town - Military relationship was not ensweetened by the incident."

By late 1869, the problem of overcrowding in the Compound had vanished. Since British North America had become a united Dominion, British overseas commitments were tightly reined in, and like many others, the troops living in the Military Compound were called home.

Now, the Royal Engineers were faced with the disposal of the buildings. The magazine and store house were handed over to the Dominion Government, by order from Montreal. The Soldiers' stone Barracks were leased to the Provincial Government of New Brunswick. The Officers' Quarters were occupied by the Deputy Adjutant General of Militia. Some civilians gained possession of parts of the compound. This was all accomplished by the end of 1869.

Social History

It is safe to say that the Military Compound was an important part of Fredericton life. "Society revolved around the Governor and the military. Governor Carleton was fond of surrounding himself with military pomp and kept the larger part of two regiments at Fredericton..." The many young men in the military

were very popular with the ladies of Fredericton. However, some of the troop's behavior was of great concern to the community. The licensed Tavern of Patrick Kelly was filled every night by troops, who always left quite drunk, and many citizens complained.

Another area of conflict was over the firing of the evening gun. "Procedure demanded the firing of an evening gun at British military establishments, and when this practice occurred in populated areas, the practice was not entirely popular with local residents." The residents were also upset that the garrison did not aid Fredericton Firefighters in 1867, since their aid would have been very useful.

All in all, "the relationship existing between the town and the military at Fredericton... appears to have been one of reluctant mutual dependence. The town relied on the military for defense, for commercial stimulus, for heightened social activity, for certain aspects of law enforcement, and sometimes, for aid in fire prevention. The military relied on the town for provision of auxiliary accommodation facilities, for provision of stores, and under certain circumstances, labour resources and for relaxation facilities."

Important Compound Information

1. In 1825, the whole compound burned down. It was recreated in 1828 to how it looks today.

2. The orderly Room was the location of the Officers' and their paper work.

3. The Guard Room was used to shelter the Main Guard. The Main Guard consisted of twelve men; they were not allowed to sleep while on duty. However, they were permitted to rest in full kit. The Guard House and Orderly Room are as they were in 1866.

4. The Solitary Cells were used to house Regimental prisoners. The original cell did not have windows, just holes in the outer wall for ventilation. The black hole under cell number 3 was a reminder to inmates not to repeat their crimes. The Cell Block shows conditions as they were in 1848.

5. The flat ground between the Guard House and the Justice Building was the area where men were flogged. They were lashed to a set of halberds and flogged with a whip known as a cat -o- nine tails. In the early 1800's up to 2000 lashes were still being administered by the British Army.

6. Each Soldiers Barrack Room housed 19 soldiers; the entire building housed 218 soldiers. The soldiers were not allowed out after dusk without passes. They slept on straw mattresses, and the straw was changed every 60 days. Families were allowed to live with the soldiers in the Barracks, but this did not work out due to lack of privacy.

7. The British left in 1869.

8. The first regiment to occupy the Compound in 1929 was the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade.

Julia May Walker...

Ruth Scott

Julia May Walker died in Fredericton in May 1998. Julia had been a resident of Fredericton for over 50 years and leaves behind her a legacy of an absorbing interest in the history and heritage of the Province of New Brunswick.

She was a member of the York - Sunbury Historical Society, Queen's Historical Society, an honorary member of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society, Capital Branch. Julia was a founding member of the Fredericton branch of the United Empire Loyalist Association of Canada. (in her memory a donation was made to the National Presidential Trust Fund and her name will be inscribed in the National Book of Remembrance of the Association.) In 1977, as a result of her interest and activity in these associations, she was presented with the Canadian Silver Jubilee medal struck to commemorate Queen Elizabeth II's ascension to the throne (1952 - 1977).

A member of St Mary's Anglican Church, Julia Walker is survived by two sons, James T. Walker of Fredericton, Ronald F. Walker of Halifax, and her granddaughter Jennifer Walker of Fredericton.

Julia Redmore Walker was born at Whitehead on the Kingston peninsula of Loyalist ancestry. Early education completed in the local school, she decided to make teaching her profession and spent 10 years teaching in southern New Brunswick. But when World War II began, Julia made a change in her lifestyle. First she met Earl Walker, the man who was to be her husband. But Earl went off to war, so Julia thought it was only right to do something for the war effort too.

During these war years, Julia was a clerk - typist with the Civil Service in Ottawa. In retrospect Julia remembers those years as wonderful years even with a war going on. Ottawa was teeming with important people from all over

the world. One of them was Princess Juliana of the Netherlands who, with her little family had fled her country just one step ahead of the German invaders. U.S. President Franklin D. Roosevelt made at least one state visit. Julia was usually among the crowd of onlookers when these interesting personages appeared in public.

Soon after Earl came home from overseas, he and Julia were married. In 1947, the young couple came to Fredericton so that Earl could be close to his work at the Forest Ranger School. They were blessed with two sons and Julia went back to work when the younger boy was six. Her first job was with Forest Extension Services followed by clerical positions with the federal and provincial governments as Julia moved up the Employment ladder. An especially satisfying job was book - keeper at King's Landing in its early construction period.

When she finally retired from the working world, Julia did not have to go far to find things to do. Interested in New Brunswick's historical places and family genealogy, she had already started to do volunteer work at the Provincial Archives. Now she was able to devote a lot more time to this satisfying job especially genealogical research. But Julia did a lot more: she and a fellow genealogist working together prepared documents that would turn out to be important tools for researchers in family history. The 1851 Census of Kings County in two volumes; The Census of Kingston Parish, 1851, 1861, 1871, and the Census of Kingston Parish 1881, were printed and presented to The Archives of New Brunswick.

With the passing of the years, ill health slowed down Julia Walker physically, but never her interest in people and places. Julia was modest about her achievements, but it is through people like her that New Brunswick heritage is being preserved.

Museum News...

Our Society is grateful to the Elm City Quilters Guild for the beautiful queen - size quilt top which it donated to us as a fund - raiser. We thank all Guild members who gave fabric, time, and talent. We are deeply indebted also to those members of St. Paul's United Church Quilters who came faithfully to the museum on Wednesday afternoons to help speed the project along. Because of their interest, it was moved (frames and all) to their quilt show where they finished the major part of their quilting. Thank you, each and everyone. It was finished in time for the draw on October 30th due to the final border - quilting and hand - sewn hem by Elaine Crawford who set it up at her home. A very warm thank you to everyone who gave time and energy to this project and to all who sold tickets. Over \$800. was raised and the winner was Winston Hunter of Fredericton.



The Society has noted the observance of the 150th anniversary of the Consecration of Holy Trinity Anglican Church, Lower St. Mary's and extend best wishes to the volunteers who are responsible for marking this occasion and for their interest in preserving this historic place of worship.

Congratulations are extended to Andrew Gunter and Joan Burchill on their recent marriage.

Good wishes also to:

Ted and Marjorie Atkinson on their Fiftieth Wedding Anniversary.

And to Louis and Roberta George on their Twenty-fifth Wedding Anniversary.

Silver Plated Epergne Donated

George E. Fenety (see back cover) became mayor in 1877, during the planning phase for Fredericton's city hall clocks, and again in 1884. Upon his re-election he circulated a pamphlet outlining the costs for the clocks and proposed

that he not collect his salary of \$200. until they all had been paid for. The epergne was presented to Mayor Fenety in celebration of his being named mayor in 1877.

We are grateful to the Fenety family for the gift of this unique article of historic interest. It is presently on display at the Museum.



Mayor Fenety's photo is featured on the back cover.

When the Methodists Stole the Church... Dr. Murray Young

Travellers from Fredericton on their way to the Miramichi in 1819 crossed the Tay River at a ford about a quarter of a mile upstream from its mouth. The road then led up the hill where they would see a new meeting house on the lefthand side, just before they reached the inn on the other side where they could stop for bodily refreshment.

The meeting house or chapel stood on that site for twenty-three years. In November 1841 it was moved down the hill to the riverbank beside the new Nashwaak road. It stayed there at the end of the bridge over the Tay for at least another seventy-seven years. First it served as a house of worship, then as a temperance hall, and finally as a schoolhouse.

My father often spoke of the old church that had been turned into a schoolhouse. It was the only school he ever attended. From listening to him and his boyhood friends talk about it, I thought that I had heard everything that his generation remembered about the old building. But two or three days ago, twenty years after my father died, I heard something new and interesting. An old Nashwaaker repeated to me words he had heard as a boy: "The Methodists stole the church."

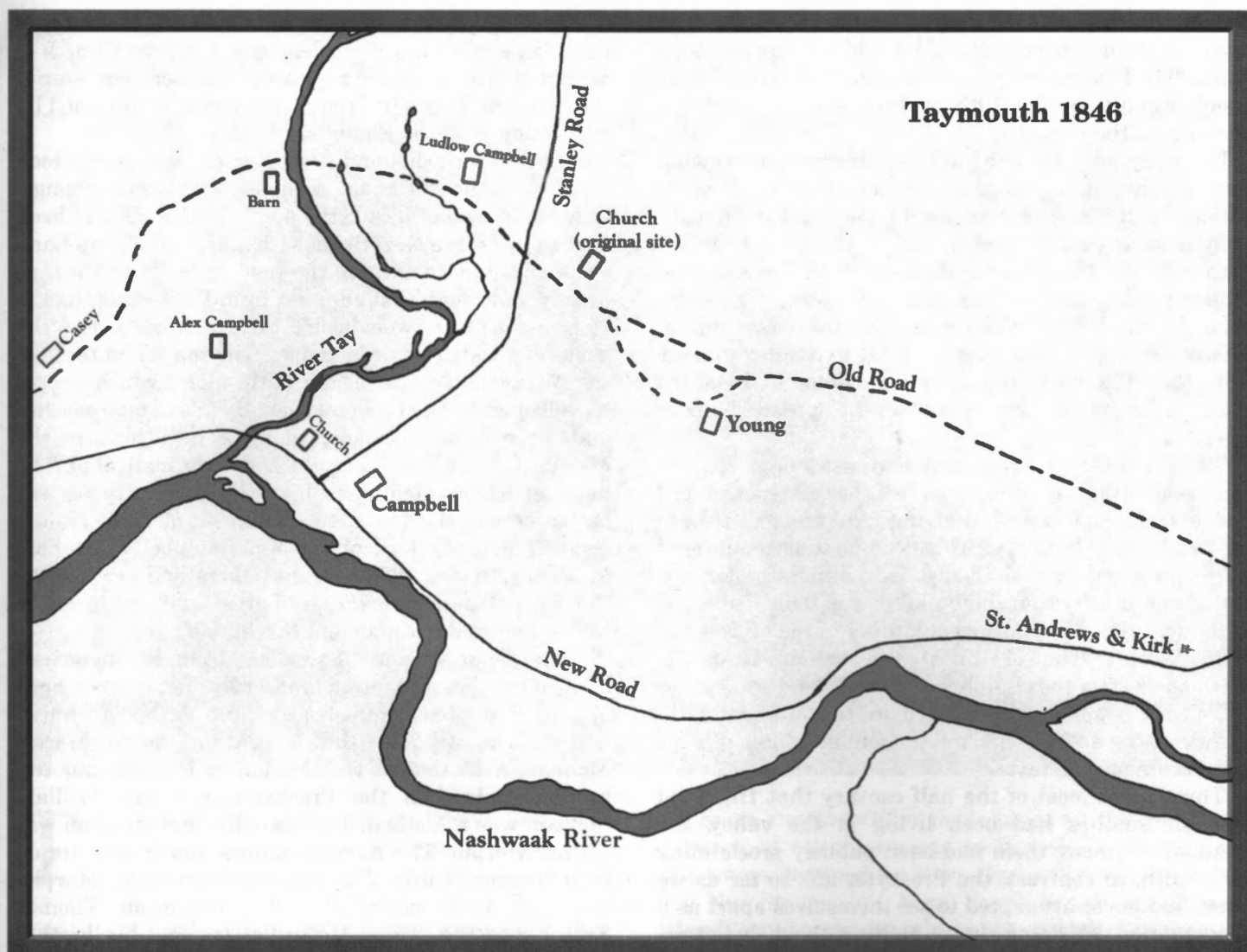
It had been built as a community enterprise, he said, for the use of all denominations. The Methodists stole it, moved it down the hill and refused to allow the Presbyterians to hold services there. Nashwaak families have long memories. They may occasionally forget their blessings, but a few of them nurse and keep alive their grievances.

In a purely legal sense the Methodists certainly did not steal the church. They held the deed to the property. James Stewart's name appears first on the list of trustees who received title to a half acre of land on the

hillside where the building was first erected. He was the recognized leader of "a few aged Highlanders" who had kept Methodism on the Nashwaak alive between the visits of missionaries in the 1790s and a religious revival inspired by William Burt, a vigorous young missionary who stirred the local community in 1818. The other trustees named in the deed were Angus McBean, John Clayton, Thomas Fraser and Thomas Fraser junior. The deed stipulated "that they shall erect and build or cause to be erected and built a house or place of worship for the use of the British Methodist Conference...."

Though the deed was specific in its wording, Nashwaakers may have had grounds for believing that other denominations had a right to use the meeting house. William Burt, the Methodist missionary, was not narrowly denominational in his approach to teaching the gospel. A former apprentice shipbuilder and a practical man, he went into the woods and helped cut the trees and hew the frame for the building. In a sermon "preached in the new chapel at Taymouth 3 January 1819", he declared that the Church of Christ was not confined to any particular form or mode of worship or any particular sentiment or opinion, "but by this church we understand a company of faithful men who have the form and seek the power of Godliness".

In the early years there was such a hunger for religious instruction that any willing preacher travelling between Fredericton and the Miramichi could almost be assured of an invitation to stop and offer a sermon or two. Anglican clergymen were welcomed, though they seldom preached in the chapel after the church at Durham was opened in 1830. Baptist preachers also stopped occasionally but not often, for the Baptists had their own meeting house at Penniac. One of the visiting



preachers was a woman, a Mrs. Susanna McCurdy, who held a service at "Boobair's" (Bubar's) near the mouth of the Dunbar Stream in October 1827. She stopped later at Youngs on her return from preaching.

The Methodists endeavoured to hold a service every Sunday, as well as welcoming meetings on other days of the week. In the early years lay preachers often delivered the sermons. There was also an active "Nashwaak class" attached to the Methodist church in Fredericton. It met regularly at the homes of members for prayer and instruction in the faith. In the 1830s most of the class members were women, with about a third of them being members of the Campbell family.

The Campbells gave the land and took a proprietary interest in the meeting house. They called it "the chapel". Visiting preachers were expected to dine with the family and many also stayed overnight. The widow Campbell's eldest daughter, Jacobina was a devout Methodist and a woman of activity and determination. She was tireless in her efforts to ensure that the community was served by schools and provided with the means of spiritual grace. After meetings in the chapel, it was her usual practice to accompany the preacher to a second meeting at Thomas and Mary Frasier's at what is now Nashwaak Bridge. When she could, she also went

along to meetings held down river.

A copy of Jacobina Campbell's diary is preserved in the York-Sunbury Society's papers at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. From her brief calendar of day-to-day events it is possible to trace the outline of a revitalization of Methodism in Taymouth that began late in 1840. Winter arrived early that year, with deep snow on the 13th of November and the Nashwaak frozen over on the 21st. The weather was cold but the spirit was warm. Several services and a singing school were held in the ten days before Christmas and interest was sustained throughout the next twelve months with preachers from Fredericton, Miramichi and other parts of New Brunswick converging on the valley to preach and hold teaching sessions. During that year the Nashwaak class of the Fredericton Methodist church changed dramatically in character and numbers. By the end of 1841 there were three times as many. A small separate class was instituted at Nashwaak Village and at Taymouth twenty-seven new members were admitted "on trial". Among them were several young men who were soon to assume positions of responsibility.

On the 10th of November, 1841, Jacobina wrote in her diary: "Began to move the chapel". Rebuilding and refurbishing apparently went on all through the winter.

During those months meetings were being held at other places in the neighborhood. On the 14th of May Jacobina noted: "Mr. T(hompson) preaches. Love feast in the afternoon". Finally on the 19th of June she attended the opening of "the new chapel".

The diary provides two pieces of information showing that the formal organization of a Presbyterian congregation on the Nashwaak came in the months immediately following the alleged stealing of the chapel. On the 18th of June 1843 Jacobina noted, "Old Presbyterian minister here" and on the 3rd of October, "The Kirk opened". Its official name was "St. Andrews Church, Nashwalk" and it was located about two miles upriver from the Methodist church; the cemetery at Pleasant Valley lay a little farther up and on the opposite bank of the river.

The visit of the old Presbyterian minister occurred just six weeks after Jacobina Campbell, her sister Ann and her brothers signed a deed giving local trustees title to the new site of the chapel. This document used a form of words prepared for a Methodist church in Saint John. It stated specifically that the building was to be dedicated to the teaching of the gospel according to the precepts of John Wesley. The origin of the legend that the Methodists stole the church probably lies in the contrast between the tolerance practiced by the Methodists in earlier years and the narrow denominationalism that this document portrays.

Throughout most of the half century that Highland Scottish families had been living in the valley, the Methodists among them had been publicly proclaiming their faith. In contrast, the Presbyterians so far as we know had never attempted to set themselves apart as a congregation. We know almost nothing about their spiritual lives in those years. Rev. James MacGregor, who visited the settlers in 1805, reported that "A few of them had turned Baptists and Methodists; but the best and worst of them had continued Presbyterians, but could do little to maintain the gospel."

Some of the travelling preachers who visited the valley may have been Presbyterians, but none of those mentioned in the diary is recognizable as an ordained minister. Other sources tell us that Rev. Daniel McCurdy, of the Presbyterian Church of Nova Scotia, preached regularly on the Nashwaak in 1834, 1835 and 1836. According to one historian, he laid the foundation of a congregation. It is likely that he confined his attention to Stanley and the upper end of the Highland settlement at what became Nashwaak Bridge.

There certainly seems to have been a direct link between the outburst of Methodist enthusiasm and the decision of the Presbyterians to rouse themselves after dozing for fifty years, but historical events are never the result of a single cause. Echoes from far away Scotland may have touched some households. In 1843 the church

of Scotland split into two contending denominations: the Established Church of Scotland and the Free Church of Scotland. The Taymouth church received ministerial help from St. Paul's in Fredericton which maintained its connection with the Established Church.

Both the Methodist and Presbyterian awakenings took place at a time of rapid economic and social change. Over the previous decade the upper Nashwaak had been opened up by the New Brunswick and Nova Scotia Land Company. As late as 1830 the road to Taymouth was so muddy and rough that supplies from Fredericton had to be brought up in two-wheeled oxcarts or carried on the backs of packhorses or in canoes. The road from there to the Miramichi was a bridle path, along which people travelled on foot or on horseback. By 1841 stage coaches and wagons were moving along a new road to the Miramichi and a mail service had been instituted. The new generation coming to maturity in the 1840s was better educated than their mothers and fathers had been. Thanks to efforts of Jacobina Campbell and others in the 1820s and 1830s, Nashwaakers had been to the forefront in taking advantage of provincial grants and in hiring reasonably competent teachers.

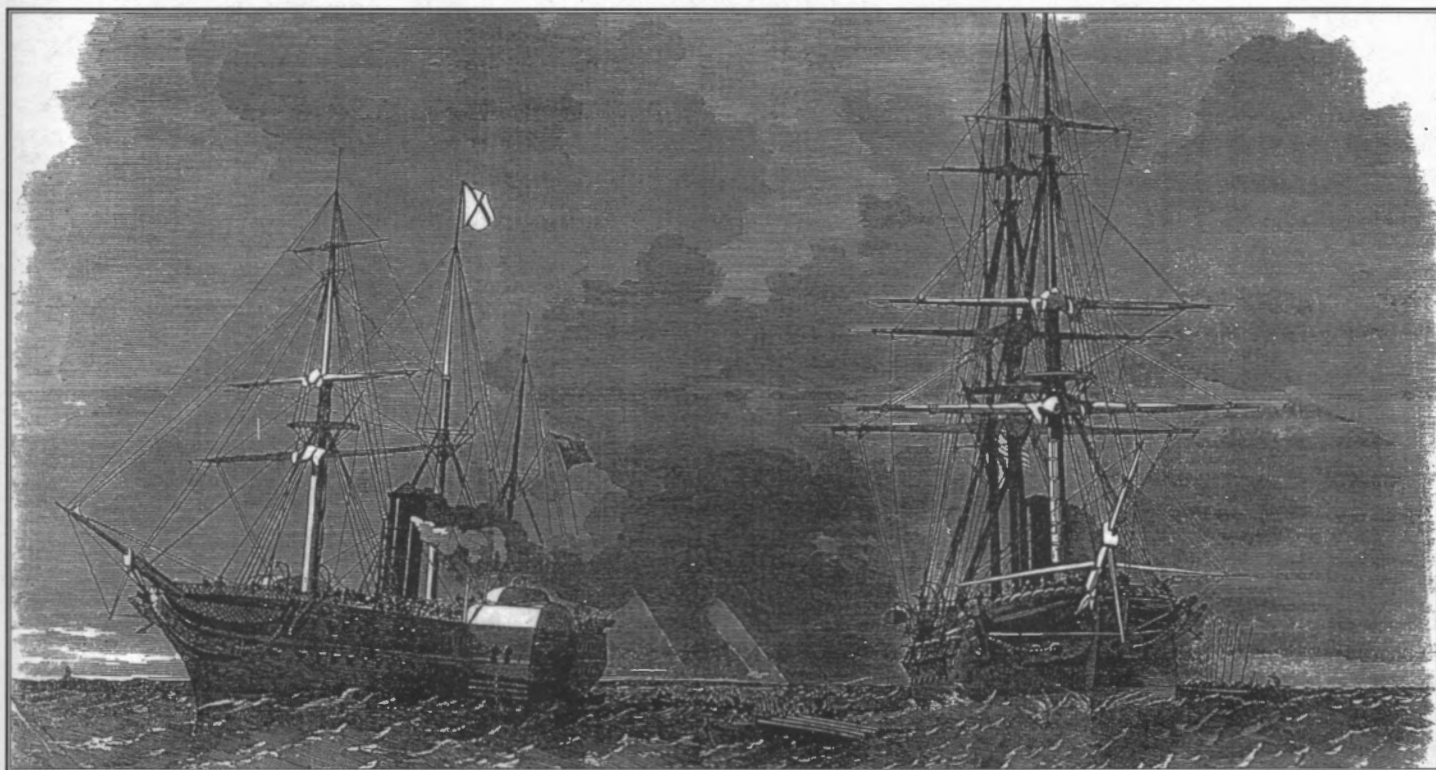
The separation of Methodists from Presbyterians divided families and pitted brother against brother. Four of the five trustees on the board of the Methodist church had close relatives on the St. Andrews board. Martin McBean, a Methodist trustee, had a brother and two brothers-in-law on the Presbyterian board. William McLean was a Methodist trustee; his brother John was a Presbyterian. The name of James Young appears on both boards; "Curly Jim" was a Methodist, "Murphy Jim", his first cousin, was a Presbyterian. Thomas Fraser was the senior Methodist trustee; his brother William, a member of the St. Andrews board, gave the land for the Presbyterian Kirk. We can leave it to the political historians to tell us whether there were parallels between church membership and voting patterns for parties in provincial politics.

In 1918, one hundred years after James Stewart, William Burt and the men of the Nashwaak went into the woods to cut framing timber, the old meeting house was still standing. It was gone by 1925 when the Methodists and Presbyterians came together to form the Taymouth United Church. The 175th anniversary of William Burt's sermon dedicating the old meeting house as a house of worship fell on January 3, 1993. The stealing of the church has now passed from folk memory into history. The spirit which inspired William Burt lives on.

Given as a talk to the Nashwaak Bicentennial Assoc..

DR. YOUNG is a Professor Emeritus of History, U.N.B., and long-time member of our Society.

New Brunswick and the Trent Affair of 1861... Gary Campbell



The years of 1861 and 1862 must have been both exciting and yet worrisome ones for Frederictonians. In the spring of 1861, the anticipated civil war broke out in the United States. While the residents of Fredericton were not directly involved, they were undoubtedly following the development of the war as states seceded, armies and navies mobilized and battles were fought. Not far away, just across the border, the state of Maine became an armed camp as successive regiments were formed and marched south to the war. The official policy of Britain, and of British North America, was neutrality although there was probably more sympathy for the Southern cause than that of the North. The only military response during this period was to reinforce the garrisons in Canada (modern day Ontario and Quebec) during the summer of 1861.

British North America lost its spectator status on 8 November 1861. The USS SAN JACINTO stopped the British mail steamer TRENT in the Bermuda Passage and forcibly removed two Confederate Commissioners, Messieurs Mason and Slidell, who were enroute to Britain and France. This sparked the Trent Affair which brought Britain and the United States to the brink of war! Once the news of this seizure reached England in late November, both the British Government and the people were enraged by this violation of the laws of the sea and British neutrality. Their anger was further inflamed by the obvious American glee in having twisted the Lion's tail! While demands for the release of the Commissioners were made and the dying Prince Consort, Albert, tried to achieve a peaceful solution to

the crisis, the War Office made plans for the immediate dispatch of reinforcements to British North America. The troops destined for Nova Scotia Command (present day New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island) could come directly by sea. However, the majority of the force was to go to Canada and this presented the greatest problem. The shipping season in the Saint Lawrence had closed in late November as had the light-houses and other aides to navigation. It was hoped that ships could get as far up river as Riviere du Loup, which was the Eastern Terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, or Bic which is about 54 miles below Riviere du Loup. If this was not possible, the ships were to divert to Halifax. The troops would then proceed to Saint John and then go overland to Riviere du Loup where they would take the train to Quebec City, Montreal and points as far west as London, CW. The first troops sailed within ten days of the news reaching London. Although it was a quickly planned deployment, it was not poorly planned! The War Office had learned the lessons from the Crimean War and the disastrous winter of 1854 / 55. Officers with experience in Canada were extensively consulted as was Florence Nightengale who gave valuable advice on the health and sanitation of the troops during a winter march. A retired Commissariat officer, who had made the arrangements for the march of the 43rd, 85th and 34th Regiments during the winter of 1837 / 38, made many suggestions that were incorporated into the final plan.

Hectic preparations took place in the United Kingdom as troops were warned for duty, ships were chartered

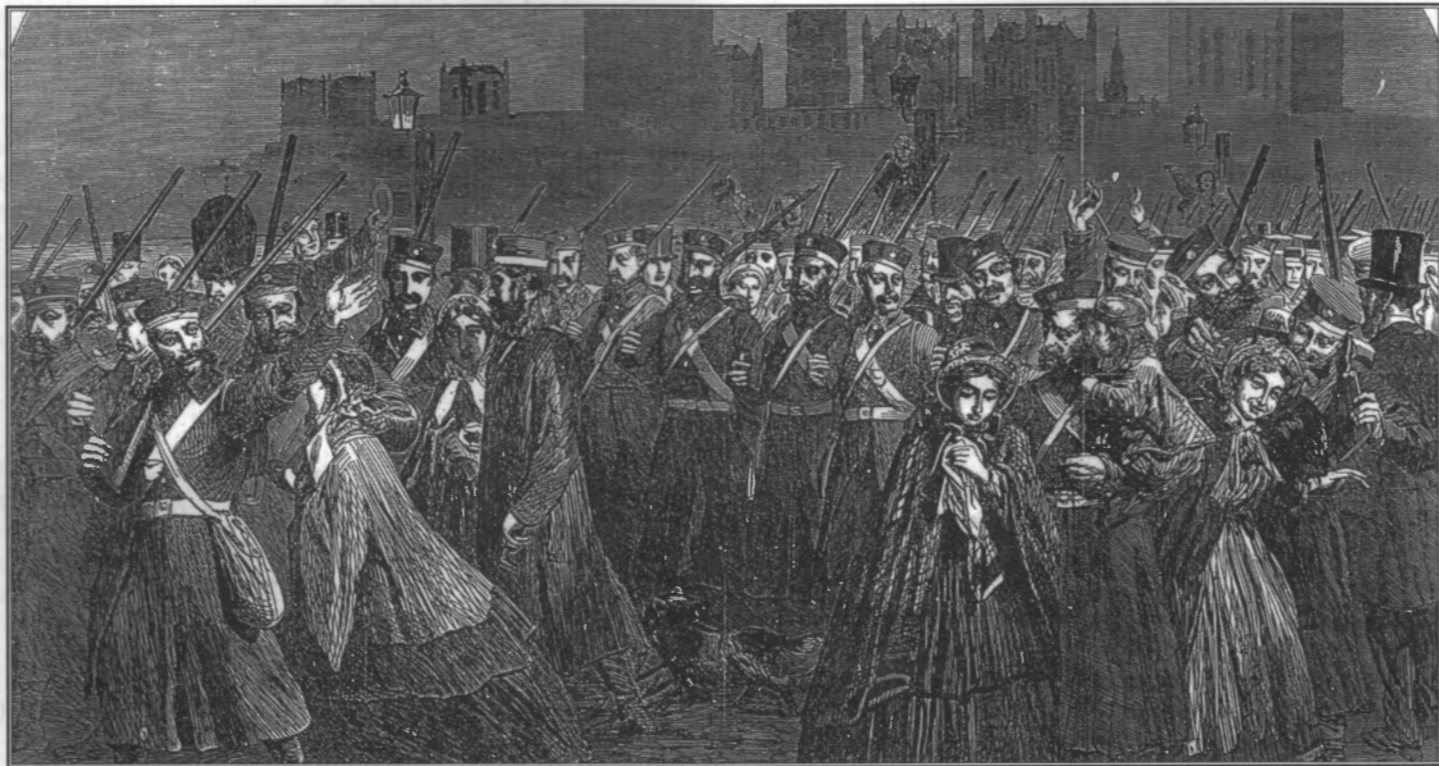
and supplies of warlike stores such as weapons, ammunition, camp stores and uniforms for both the British troops and the militia of British North America were readied for shipment. The winter voyage across the storm tossed North Atlantic was fraught with danger. Troop ships and their escorts were separated by the bad weather. Most of the ships chartered were side-paddle steamers which limited their ability to navigate the ice which they would encounter in the approaches to the Saint Lawrence River and their engines were prone to storm damage. The newspapers of the day reported the *PARANA*, with a thousand troops on board, overdue and feared lost but fortunately this was not true. Besides having a slow passage, she had run aground on a sand-bank during a snow squall, subsequently floated free on the next tide and eventually reached Halifax. Only one ship, the *PERSIA*, actually made it up the Saint Lawrence as far as Bic. As the men of the 1st Battalion of the 16th Regiment were being discharged, a rush of ice came down river and she quickly had to put to sea. A company of infantry were left on board and a portion of the crew was left on shore! The soldiers helped to man the ship until she could reach Halifax.

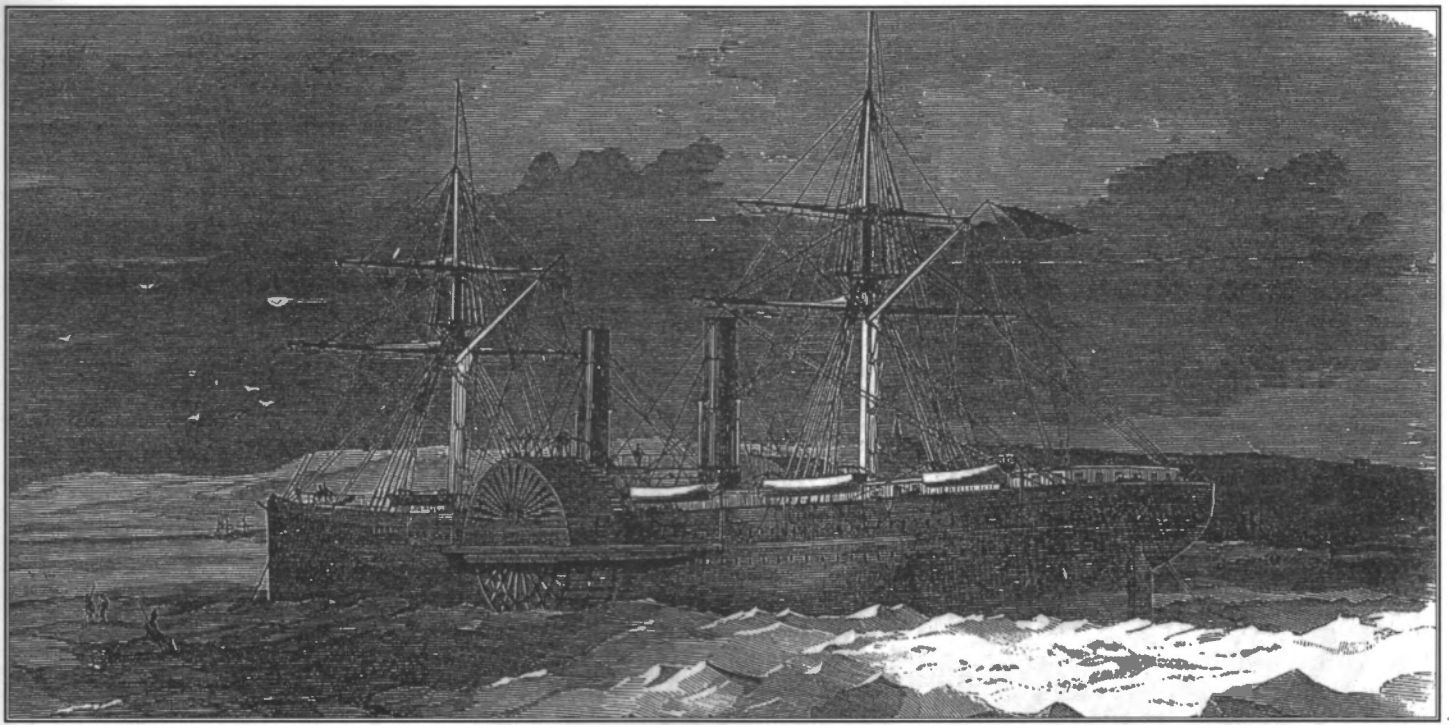
By the end of December 1861, the harbour of Halifax was filling up with troop ships. The next problem was the onwards movement of those destined for Canada. At Halifax, the military staff under the Commander, Major General Sir Hastings Doyle, had been working on this. The normal winter route to Canada was by the railway from Maine to Montreal. Given the pending war, this was not an acceptable option. The basic plan was that the troops would be conveyed to Saint John from where there were two options for their onward movement. The first choice was the tried and true one up the Saint John River to present day Edmundston and then overland to

Riviere du Loup. An alternate route, which used the rail link from Saint John to Shediac and then went by road to Campbellton and overland to Metis on the Saint Lawrence, was investigated but discarded. So while the troops were crossing the Atlantic, the military staff was busy arranging for transportation, lodgings and food along the Saint John River route.

The desire to use modern methods of transportation was quite evident. A portion of the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railway had been built from Saint Andrews to Canterbury and it was initially thought that this would be the best way to move the troops as far as Woodstock. However, this did not work out as the railway proved to be unequal to the task due to the cold weather and the quantity of snow on the tracks. The route, as finally used, ran overland from Saint John to Fredericton, then along the west bank to Grand Falls where it crossed over the suspension bridge to the east bank, and onwards to Little Falls (Edmunston) before going North to Fort Ingall and then over the "Grand Portage" to Riviere du Loup. Baring weather delays, it took ten days to complete the journey by sleigh. Nine overnight stops were arranged and these were manned by detachments of medical, supply and transportation personnel. Food was purchased locally although the Commissary set up bakeries at Grand Falls and Fort Ingall. An advanced headquarters was established at Saint John to control the movement of the troops.

The troops travelled in groups of about 160 men. The two-horsed sleighs provided by the contractors carried eight men each although the Guards, being larger men, could only put six in each one. The soldiers were provided with special cold winter clothing before leaving England which consisted of: furcaps with ear lappets, woolen comforters, chamois waistcoats, a flannel shirt





and drawers, warm gloves, a pair of long boots and thick woolen stockings. The men of the Military Train were also issued a pea jacket. In addition to this, the men were issued moccasins at Saint John and the contractors provided straw and buffalo robes for use in the sleighs. Each sleigh also had a small repair kit and snow shovels. Many of the drivers and their horses were normally employed in the lumber trade or were local farmers and so they were familiar with the winter conditions that would be encountered.

Where possible the troops were billeted in existing buildings such as houses, hotels, warehouses or barns. They were fortunate to be able to use the barracks in Saint John and Fredericton and the abandoned post at Fort Ingall was refurbished. It was only at Petersville and St. Francis that temporary long, low log buildings called "cabanos" had to be built for shelter. The officers stayed in nearby hotels or private homes. During the march of the 104th Regiment in the winter of 1813, a company had been storm delayed in the area between Fort Ingall and Riviere du Loup, and so reserve stores of food were made to guard against this possibility. All told, the force had a much easier trip than the 104th had in 1813 when they had to march on foot pulling toboggans!

Troops began leaving Halifax for Saint John on 1 January 1862. The first of these was the 62nd Regiment which was headquartered in Halifax with detachments in Fredericton, Saint John and St. John's. They, along with an ad hoc battery of field artillery and a third of the 1st Battalion of the Military Train, sailed from Saint John to Saint Andrews where they went by train to Canterbury and then by sleigh to Woodstock and onwards. Their role was to secure the route from any possible American interference, particularly by units of the Northern Army at Houlton, Maine and to garrison the stopping places if required. Had it been necessary,

they would have been supported by the 1st Battalion of the Rifle Brigade. Fortunately this was not necessary as the crisis had subsided by the end of December and the Confederate Commissioners were released on January 1862. The troops who were already en route continued but any new departures from Britain were halted.

By mid-January, the Saint Andrews option had been abandoned and the troops were leaving directly from Saint John. The movement of the troops was regulated by the use of telegraph. This necessitated the speedy establishment of telegraph offices at any of the nightly stops that did not already have one. The officers in charge of the groups of troops would report in every evening. Based on this information, their travel could be controlled and delayed if preceding groups were held up by storms as did occasionally happen. Further control

ROUTE OF THE OVERLAND MARCH			
Day	Distance	Location	Remarks
0	0 (0)	Saint John	Controlling Headquarters. Major General Rumley commanding.
1	30 (30)	Petersville	
2	30 (60)	Fredericton	
3	29 (89)	Dumfries	
4	32 (121)	Woodstock	
5	23 (144)	Florenceville	
6	26 (170)	Tobique (Andover)	
7	24 (194)	Grand Falls	
8	36 (230)	Little Falls (Edmundston)	
	Mid-day stop	Mid-day stop at Degele (Degelis)	
9	37 (267)	Fort Ingall (Cabano)	Rations for 200 men for 30 days stocked here.
	Mid-day stop	St. Francis	Rations for 200 men for 5 days stocked here
10	42 (309)	Rivière du Loup	Transfer to Grand Trunk Railway.

Scale of miles



was exercised by staff officers who constantly moved up and down the route in express sleighs. By 13 March 1862, the last group of troops had cleared Riviere du Loup. In all, 274 Officers and 6544 NCOs, Rank and File passed along the route. This included the guns and equipment of the three field batteries of artillery which would obtain their horses once in Canada. The two battalions of the Military Train would also acquire their horses and wagons in Canada. There was also a quantity of Military stores transported along the route. It is recorded that the troops were received with great warmth and kindness all along their route which greatly eased their passage.

The following is a list of the regiments and other units that made the overland march to Canada during the winter of 1861 / 62:

Infantry

- 1st Battalion Grenadier Guards
- 2nd Battalion Scots Fusilier Guards
- one company 1st Battalion 16th (Bedfordshire) Regiment
- 62nd (Wiltshire) Regiment
- 63rd (West Suffolk) Regiment
- 1st Battalion The Rifle Brigade

Artillery

- E, F, and G Batteries 4th Brigade Field Artillery
- 5 and 6 Batteries 7th Brigade Garrison Artillery
- 1, 4, 5, and 6 Batteries 10th Brigade Garrison Artillery

Engineers

- 15 and 18 Companies Royal Engineers

Support Corps and Others

- 56 Cavalry Instructors for Cavalry and Volunteers
- 1st and 3rd Battalions Military Train

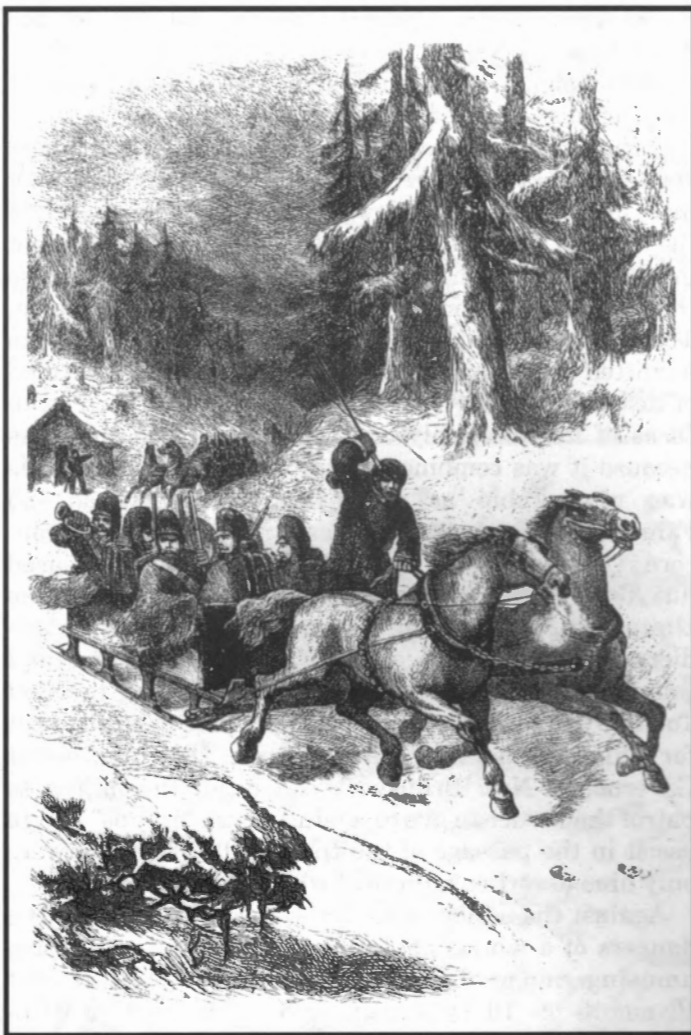
Detachments of Medical Officers and men of the Army Hospital Corps

Detachments of Commissariat Officers and men of the Commissariat Staff Corps

During the overland march, the health of the soldiers was a major concern. A medical officer travelled with most of the groups and, as well, there was one at each of the nightly stopping places. The men were given hot meals and coffee and were provided with snow shoes so they could run along side the sleighs to keep warm. These precautions paid off as no more than 70 men were admitted to hospital during the march of which two died of disease and two from excessive drink. Of the eleven cases of frostbite, only one was serious and that was because it was combined with excessive drinking. This was remarkable as temperatures as low as -25 Fahrenheit were recorded! Desertion was another concern. This had always been a problem but was increased due to the high demand for trained soldiers in the United States. The "crimps" were active, plying the soldiers with liquor and offering tempting bounties and promotion to those who would desert. The town of Tobique (present day Andover) was a particular hot spot for this. Recognizing this danger, the Lieutenant Governor of New Brunswick called out the militia to patrol the border to guard against these "crimps" and to assist in the passage of the troops. All told, there were only nine desertions, three of which were at Tobique.

Against the seriousness of the threat of war and the dangers of a winter deployment, there were still some amusing moments. The Headquarters Staff left Plymouth on 10 December 1861 on board the MELBOURNE. While the normal voyage took about 12 days, this "lame duck" ship took 29 days to reach Halifax. As the staff had to reach Montreal quickly, they covered up their military baggage labels, took the next Cunard Mail





Company Royal Engineers completed the major reinforcement of New Brunswick. Because of the easing tensions, there was an initial reduction of forces in the summer of 1862 followed by another in 1864. It was still a troubling time as the activities of the British-built Confederate commerce raiders and the raids by Confederate agents operating out of Canada East (Quebec) continued to generate tensions along the border. After the Civil War ended, the Fenian Brotherhood in the United States conceived the idea of invading British North America and holding parts of it ransom for concessions in Ireland. Their dream materialized as the Fenian Raids of 1866 and 1870. These ongoing defense concerns were one of the reasons that the colonies decided to join in Confederation in 1867.

All in all, the winter of 1861/62 must have been quite an exciting one for Frederictonians and everyone else up and down the Saint John River valley!

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Illustrated London News Various editions 1861 and 1862

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Provincial Archives of Nova Scotia. WO 17 Monthly Returns for Nova Scotia and MF 12 - Records concerning the Trent Affair. This is also held at the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick.

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Various Regimental Histories held at the Library of the Royal Military College of Canada, Kingston

Research by Mrs Carolyn Campbell, Mt RB Jamer and OCdt MA Campbell

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Steamer to Boston and then an American railway to Montreal. The United States had also offered to let the reinforcements for Canada use the American railways but the British prudently declined the offer. While spending the night at Tobique, an officer decided to try to apprehend one of the "crimps". He borrowed a rifle and cross-belts and pretended to be a sentry. Soon, he was approached by a man who engaged him in conversation and offered him a drink. Thinking that he had his man, he called the guard only to find out that he had apprehended one of the teamsters who had a bit too much to drink and was just being friendly!

The troop strength of New Brunswick was also increased during this period. Four companies of the 96th Regiment arrived in February 1862 and stayed until April. The rest of the Regiment had sailed from Ireland on the VICTORIA in January, was forced to turn back due to storms, set out again and once more encountered storms which damaged the engines and eventually forced their return to Plymouth. They were commended by the Admiralty for their efforts in saving the ship by manning the pumps. The 1st Battalion of the 15th (Yorkshire) Regiment arrived in March 1862 to garrison Fredericton and Saint John. They did not leave until 1868 and helped to defend the province against the Fenian Threat of 1866. H Battery 4th Brigade Field Artillery, A Battery 8th Brigade Field Artillery and 4



Congratulations Ruth Scott!... Ted Jones



At the official summer opening in June, it was an honour for me to present the Martha J. Harvey Award of Distinction to long-time Society member Ruth Scott. Both Mrs. Harvey and Mrs. Scott are very important women when it comes to the York-Sunbury Historical Society.

It was Martha Harvey who was the real founder of the Society. Through her persistent efforts over several years, plus a financial contribution from the Fredericton Women's Institute (of which she was president), the Society was finally established in 1932, Mrs. Harvey becoming one of

the first directors.

Ruth Scott has been a director of the Society for many years (and continues to serve on the board). She is also a member of the New Brunswick Genealogical Society and the Fredericton Heritage Trust. However, I first met Ruth through her regular book reviews and articles in *The Daily Gleaner*. As a result, I have been influenced to read many of the books she recommended. When I was editor of *The Officers' Quarterly* from 1994 to 1996, Ruth was a popular contributor who was always on time with flawless manuscripts. She was a joy to work with and, for those who would like to get to know her better, I would strongly suggest her book publications: *Nashwaaksis*, an historical study of where she was born, published in 1986; *The Unknown New Brunswicker*, a biography of her father, published in 1988; *Keeping the Home Fires Burning*, the story of Ruth and her husband (Robert) during World War II, published in 1996. The last is my favourite, especially the title

Ruth Scott is the 19th recipient of this award, established in 1981 in honour of Martha Harvey, an award presented "for outstanding contribution in the field of New Brunswick history, more particularly for its significance and applicability to central New Brunswick; for long and meritorious service or contribution to the Society."

On behalf of the York-Sunbury Historical Society, I congratulate Ruth Scott for her splendid contribution to the history of New Brunswick. May she continue to be an active member of the Society and one of our local writers for years to come.

RECIPIENTS OF THE MARTHA J. HARVEY AWARD OF DISTINCTION

Lt. Gen E.W. Sansom	1981	Fred H. Phillips	1987	Ted Jones	1993
Senator Muriel Fergusson	1984	Dr. Elizabeth Mc Gahan	1988	Dr. Murray Young	1993
Lucy McNeil	1984	Dr. Stuart Smith	1988	Donna Wallace	1994
Dr. Alfred Baily	1985	Dr. James Chapman	1989	Richard Bird	1995
Dr D.J. McLeod	1985	Alden J. Clark	1990	Fred White	1996
Louise Hill	1986	Dr. Ivan H. Crowell	1991	Ruth Scott	1998
		Velma Kelly	1992		

Book Review... Anita Jones

The Little-Known Leader of Russia
Michael and Natasha, The Life and Love of the Last Tsar of Russia

By Rosemary and Donald Crawford
Douglas & McIntyre Ltd., Vancouver, 1997
448 pages, illustrations

The names Nicholas and Alexandra are familiar worldwide, not only to historians but also to the general public. After growing unrest and dissatisfaction with the Russian imperial family, Tsar Nicholas II

was forced to abdicate in March, 1918. Four months later he, his wife Alexandra, and their five children were brutally murdered in the basement of a house in Ekaterinburg and their bodies buried in an undisclosed location. Moscow announced only the execution of Tsar Nicholas, and public reaction to the news was indifferent. Sentiments might have been very different had the Russian people known that many other members of the Romanov (royal) family, as well as some of their faithful employees, were killed as well. As the years passed, details of the deaths gradually came to light, leading to the identification by DNA testing of bones recovered from a burial pit in 1991 and eventually to the ceremonies in



July 1998 to officially inter the bodies of Nicholas II and his family in St. Peter and St. Paul Cathedral in St. Petersburg, Russia.

Since the Russian monarchy was not restored after the political revolution of 1917-1918, many people may have assumed that Nicholas' abdication made him the last Russian monarch. News reports of this past July, referring to the burial of the last Tsar, served to reinforce this notion. However the abdication papers were for Nicholas and his son Alexis. Because Alexis suffered from hemophilia, his father did not wish to subject him to further risk and, rather than choosing a Regent, Nicholas relinquished his throne in favour of the person second in line, his brother Michael Aleksandrovich, ten years his junior. Although Michael never was officially crowned, it is he who was the last Tsar of Russia.

A recently published book, *Michael and Natasha, the Life and Love of the Last Tsar of Russia*, tells in wonderful detail another aspect of the Romanov family. The reader learns about the passionate love affair between Grand Duke Michael and divorcee Nathalie Wulfert and the circumstances that drove Michael to jeopardize his position in the royal succession by marrying Nathalie in 1912. The book includes many excerpts from letters between the

two, such as this passage written by Michael while his military duty in World War I kept them apart:

"What is sad is how fast time is flying: how many years have passed since our first meeting -- it will be nine in December, just think, Natasha! My heart sinks at this thought -- why is time flying so fast, when I want us both to be always young together, as we have been so far! My Natasha, my tender one, my darling angel, my only comfort is my love for you, which still fills my entire being and besides my love I have a desperate wish never to be apart from you -- if only you knew how I suffer, yearn and melt away without you!"

Interspersed with Michael and Natasha's story are many details that reveal the thinking and actions of Tsar Nicholas and of his wife Alexandra, who had fallen under the strong influence of the notorious Rasputin. Jealousy and political intrigues revealed themselves in family relationships and the way people were treated. Readers may find they become less sympathetic to Nicholas and Alexandra and more so to Michael and Natasha. Michael was more politically enlightened; he could see the growing problems between the Tsar and the Russian people, and counselled his brother on numerous occasions to change his ways. Michael opposed autocratic rule and favoured a constitutional monarchy.

Grand Duke Michael, a tall and handsome man, was well liked by many who knew him socially or as members of the military units he commanded. He was also highly regarded by like-thinking people in political circles, and many considered him a good choice as successor to Nicholas. Due in large part to Michael's popularity and the threat, either real or imagined, of his being involved in a counter-revolution to the Bolsheviks, Michael was the first Romanov to be murdered in 1918. Under a sort of house arrest in the Ural Mountains, he was abducted from his hotel room in Motovilikha by a five-man execution squad, and was shot and buried in a small wood near the town. The Bolsheviks thought it was in their best interests not to reveal Michael's death, and an elaborate scheme of contrived news reports circulated for many months in order to keep his death secret. This indirectly allowed Natasha, her daughter Tata, and her and Michael's son George to escape from Russia, as international intrigues centred on restoring Michael as Tsar in name only.

Rosemary and Donald Crawford are to be commended on writing a fascinating and very readable book. Their research has been meticulous, with very careful footnoting for those who wish to verify facts. The text is supplemented by a detailed Romanov family tree, maps, and three sections of beautiful photographs. Despite the fact that we know how the story will end, this reviewer could not put the book down until it was finished.

Readers might like to refer to Jonathan Macfarlane's review of *Nicholas and Alexandra* in the Summer 1994 issue of *The Officers' Quarterly*.

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

Elizabeth Secord...Katherine DeWitt & Norma Alexander



Dr. Elizabeth Secord

Brunswick in 1883, thus becoming the first lady physician in the province and one of the first in Canada. Two years later she received her licence in midwifery from Dublin Lying in Hospital, Dublin Ireland.

For a short time Dr. Secord practiced in Norton, where she seems to have been well received. Her next move was back to her home community of Hoyt for a brief period, then in 1885 she relocated in Fredericton Junction. She purchased the house on Maynard Road which was later owned by the John C. Tracy family, and has since been demolished. From the office in her home, she treated patients from the village and from neighbouring communities, where again she was well accepted, an expression of the tolerance of the general population at a time when women doctors were rare and often unwelcome.

Dr. Secord was actively involved in the missionary work of her church. On one occasion, while promoting this cause, Dr. Secord walked to Three Tree Creek to visit families there. While taking a shortcut through a pasture, she met an unusual welcoming committee - one large billy goat. He took exception to her trespassing on his domain and promptly introduced her to a rock pile nearby. The result was that Dr. Secord spent a whole afternoon shouting and fending off the threatening goat with stones. Fortunately, someone from the farmstead eventually heard the commotion and rescued the doctor before nightfall. Hopefully much good was derived from Dr. Secord's gallant efforts.

Following a lengthy illness, Dr. Secord's only child, Herbert died in 1893 at the age of twenty-three. He was buried in the Smith family lot in Blissville Cemetery, Hoyt. Soon after the death of her son, Dr. Secord sold her house and left Fredericton Junction.

Eventually she resided in Farmerston, Carleton County, still practicing medicine. She remained there until her death in 1916, with interludes back to Sunbury County where she is believed to have visited relatives.

This duly qualified and first New Brunswick practicing woman physician was buried beside her son in Blissville Cemetery.

The inscription on their large granite gravestone reads:

John Secord, died May 29th A.D. 1873
Buried in Middle land, Kings Co.
Age 32 years

Dr E.C. Secord, Born October 26th, 1844
Died July 6th, 1916

Herbert J. Secord
Died September 1, A.D. 1893
Age 23

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Smith, Clarence B. *Smith Family History*. Mimeographed.

Dr Elizabeth Secord (1841 - 1916) was born Elizabeth C. Smith at the family home located in the valley of the South Branch Oromocto River which is now included in the community of Hoyt, N.B. Her father, Daniel Smith (1801 - 1861) was the son and grandson of Loyalists, his parents having been Clapman Smith and Susannah (Bailey) and his grandparents David and Ruth (Fitch) Smith, formerly of Connecticut who came in 1783 to what would become the Province of New Brunswick. Dr. Secord's mother, the former Phoebe Hartt was a daughter of Phoebe Phillips and Thomas Hartt (1773 - 1853), the latter the founder of Hartt's Mills on the North Branch Oromocto River, a settlement which evolved into the present day Village of Fredericton Junction.

Elizabeth, one of a family of nine children, grew up at the family home in Hoyt and became a teacher in the public schools of New Brunswick. While teaching in the Norton area, she met and subsequently married John Secord. To them was born a son whom they named Herbert. When Herbert was about three years old, his father died.

Left a widow at age thirty-two, Elizabeth decided to become a medical doctor, a course requiring courage and determination as well as intelligence, for at that time many of the male physicians resisted the entrance of women into the profession and the general public was often prejudiced against them.

She Graduated from the College of Kaokuk (Michigan) in 1881 and received her M.D. The following year she trained at Women's College Hospital and then registered in New

Higher Education in Fredericton... Kim Bernard

Or: Making a Mountain out of a Molehill: The History of Higher Education in Fredericton.

Many of us take for granted the beautiful campus "on the hill" and the wide variety of programs available to students. By looking at its humble beginning, and the fierce desire of early settlers to educate their children, it is amazing how our city's educational facility has grown up over the past 200 years.

As one of the provinces that remained British after the revolutionary war, New Brunswick seemed to hold sweet promise for many of the Loyalists who left the United States in 1783. Their ordeal was not an easy one. Many survived the first New Brunswick winter under the shelter of only a tent. Communication with the outside world was almost nil, save for the brave who would dare to venture out on a snowshoe hike over the frozen St. John River.

One would expect that being new settlers, the Loyalists would focus all their attention on the basics for survival. This was not entirely the case. In fact, one of their first priorities was to establish an educational institution for the children. This is not surprising since among the Loyalists were many well educated men who, before their arrival in New Brunswick, had been lawyers, clergy, and officials, to name a few.¹ In 1783, a petition to create a college was submitted. The real beginnings of any action only came about later, initiated this time by a complaint by a Mrs. Paine about the lack of educational facilities for her children.

Mrs. Paine was not the only dissatisfied and concerned parent. By 1785, Mr. Paine and other Loyalists (notably Ward Chipman and General Coffin) presented a formal petition for such a facility to the Governor - in Council, Thomas Carleton. Carleton and his advisors responded with a charter modeled on that of King's College.² Almost immediately, educational services became available in Fredericton. The first teachers, who were the sergeant schoolmasters of the British regiments, began work in a temporary facility on Sunbury Street, now University Avenue. There were initially 17 students, all over the age of nine.² At the time, the community had very few resources; they were drawing more on their faith in their future success than on actual economic and social stability. Establishing any kind of school so soon after their arrival was a feat in itself.

Initially, in 1793, only those of the Anglican denomination could attend this school. It remained the same in 1800 when the school became the College of New Brunswick. Religious restriction extended further than this, as the president of the college was required to be in the Holy Orders of the Church of England, and professors were required to be members of the Communion. Five thousand nine hundred and fifty acres of land were deeded at this time to the College, except "all white pine trees, which were recieved for the use of the Royal Navy, and excluding any gold, silver, copper or coal mines which might be found thereon."² Despite the level of support, funds were not plentiful for the College. By 1812, additional means of support were being sought. The College of New Brunswick decided to claim the exclusive right to operate a common ferry back and forth across the St. John River, charging fares to create extra revenue.²

To add to their difficulties, there were problems attracting teachers to the area. A career in New Brunswick as a teacher paled considerably next to the temptation of the neighboring states, which could offer a teacher a salary 11 or 12 times

higher. Gradually, a faculty was established at the College of New Brunswick. On February 21st, 1828 - 41 years after classes had first commenced in the temporary building on Sunbury Street - the first degrees were handed out to Daniel Hailes Smith, Samuel Denny Lee Street, and Timothy Robert Wetmore.

Later that same year on December 15, 1828, the charter for King's College, New Brunswick was created. Along with the name change, this charter allowed students of all religious denominations, except those students in Divinity, to freely and openly partake of the College without having to undergo religious tests.² The charter also opened the door for non - Anglican professorships. The curriculum under this charter was quite intense. Students would attend class for 9 or 10 hours a day, deep in the study of "approved classical authors, logic, rhetoric, mathematics, history, mental and moral philosophy, and the evidences and general principles of the Christian religion."² What we know today as the Old Arts Building was constructed under this charter; opening officially on January 1, 1829, making it among the two oldest university buildings still in use (for a primarily English University) in North America. This two - storey building was where the students and faculty lived, as well as housing a chapel, classrooms, and a library.³

The University of New Brunswick, as we know it today, was unveiled in 1859 as a provincial institution for higher learning, under a new name, new charter and new president. It remained the same singular two - storey building. One of the main reasons for this new charter was that non - Anglican denominations were unhappy that they were being taxed to support a Church of England College. With a few changes, the grounds for such dissent were eliminated. The new charter specifically stated, among its changes, that the President of the University could be a layman. It also eliminated the position of the Chair of Theology, and ended all religious testing on University students.² In 1964 a branch campus opened in Saint John, and University of New Brunswick Saint John was born. That year also witnessed the relocation of St. Thomas University to its present site next to UNB.

In the present day, UNB has over 7,100 full - time and 1,200 part - time students on the Fredericton campus alone, working with 620 full - time faculty members and 830 support staff. It is well recognized in Atlantic Canada as having many international students, from over 73 countries. UNB offers 70 undergraduate and 60 postgraduate degree programs.⁴ Despite the uncertainties of its past, it looks like UNB has secured itself a position as a highly respected quality university. Indeed, the Loyalists had done well in getting quality for their children, and planted the seeds for continuing educational opportunities for generation after generation of students in Fredericton and Saint John.

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Recipes from the pioneer Kitchen

Pat Flemming



York-Sunbury Style

Weddings 150 years ago or weddings in the early 1900's were quite different than they are today. There is nothing more beautiful than a white spring wedding or a late summer or fall wedding, however white weddings were just as popular in days past as they are today. White satin was the fabric most widely used for sewing bridal gowns.

Imagine preparing food for a wedding without a refrigerator or an electric mixer. Imagine having to sew your own wedding gown and having a house full of guests on an early September day and no electricity not even an electric fan! Think of how spoiled we are today!

My Mother, Margaret Josephine Coleman Murray married my Dad, Bradstreet Tompkins in July 1926. They were married at St. Peters Anglican Church in Springhill, N. B. Since then the church has been renamed, The Church of St. Peter, and Springhill is now part of Fredericton. Rev. A. F. Bate performed the ceremony. The reception following the ceremony took place at my Mom's home in Kingsclear and to cool off, the guests gathered to sit under the old oak tree on the lawn. In the evening, the bride and groom were honoured with a fun time charivari celebration.

The old treadle sewing machine was kept busy prior to the wedding while Mother sewed her own wedding gown, her veil and the dresses of her four sisters. Mom made her own wedding cake with the help of her sisters - Edna, Muriel, Elizabeth, Marguerite and their Mom, my Grandmother Murray. They also prepared all the food for the reception.

The following are recipes typical of the recipes used by families in days past for wedding receptions and other special events. Picnics were very popular in those days and if a nice sunny day, receptions were held-out-of-doors with guests sitting down to tables covered with dainty lace tablecloths.

TEA PARTY ROLLED SANDWICHES

To one package of white cream cheese add grated rind of one orange and one tablespoon lemon juice or orange juice to soften. Add chopped red and green cherries. Make ribbon sandwiches with three or four slices of bread, preferably two white and one or two brown slices. Spread filling on bread. Add white and brown alternately. Chill a few hours. Cut in thin slices.

Possibly Chicken Croquettes would have been served as a main dish. This recipe is from the 1916 Five Roses Cook Book.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES

1/2 pint cold chicken (cut fine)	2 tbsps. flour
1 tbsp. parsley (chopped fine)	1/4 pint milk
1 tsp. salt	pepper and salt
1/2 tsp. pepper	1 egg
1 tbsp. butter	bread crumbs

Mix the chicken with the parsley and season with salt and pepper. Make a sauce with 1 tbsp. butter, 2 tbsps. flour. Add the milk, also season to taste. Add the chicken mixture to this and form into rolls. Beat the egg and add 1 tsp. water. Roll the croquettes in the egg. Flour well and roll in the sifted bread crumbs. Shape into cutlets by flattening with a knife. Fry in hot lard.

BANANA AND ORANGE SALAD

Copied from Ogilvie's Book for a Cook published in 1902

6 oranges	1/2 cup pineapple juice
3 bananas	1/2 cup sugar
juice of 1/2 lemon	1 egg

Peel and cut into small pieces four of the oranges and the bananas. Mix the lemon juice, sugar and beaten egg with the juice of the two remaining oranges. Bring to a boil, strain and pour over the fruit. Add the pineapple juice last. Serve cold.

Chatelaine's Centennial Collection of Home Tested Recipes was published in celebration of Canada's 100th birthday in 1967. The following recipe for Parker House Rolls is from the book compiled by Chatelaine Institute.

PARKER HOUSE ROLLS

2 cups milk	2 tsp. salt
3 tsp. butter or margarine	1 yeast cake
2 tsp. sugar	1/4 cup lukewarm water
5 1/2 cups sifted all-purpose flour (approx.)	

Scald milk and add butter, sugar and salt. Let cool to lukewarm. Dissolve yeast cake in lukewarm water and add to milk mixture. Add 3 cups flour and beat thoroughly. Cover and let rise until light. Cut down, and add enough flour to knead (it will take about 2 1/2 cups).

Let rise again, toss on slightly floured board, knead, pat and roll out to 1/3 inch thickness. Shape with biscuit cutter, first dipped in flour. Dip the handle of a knife in flour, and with it make a crease through the middle of each piece. Brush with melted butter, fold and press edges together. Place in a greased pan one inch apart. Cover, let rise and bake at 400 degrees fahrenheit for 12 - 15 minutes. As rolls rise they part slightly, and if hastened in rising, they are apt to lose shape.

BRIDE'S CAKE

Copied from the Five Roses Cook Book published in 1916.
Happy is the Bride that the sun shines on!

1/2 cup butter	2 tsps. baking powder
1 1/2 cups granulated sugar	6 egg whites
1 cup milk	lemon and orange extract
3 cups flour	1 tsp. almond extract

Cream the butter, add sugar and cream again. Add milk, flour and baking powder. Fold in the egg whites and 6 drops each of lemon and orange extract, also 1 tsp. almond extract. Bake slowly in a moderate oven 45 minutes.

ALMOND ICING FOR BRIDE'S CAKE

1/2 cup butter	1/2 tsp. almond extract
the white of one egg	2 cups icing sugar

Cream butter, beat egg white until stiff. Add almond flavouring and icing sugar. Stir in gradually. If too stiff, add a little milk.

BRIDEGROOM'S CAKE

Copied from the Five Roses Cook Book published in 1916

1 cup butter	1 cup sugar
1 cup milk	3 cups flour
1 tsp. baking powder	1/2 tsp. vanilla
3 drops lemon extract	4 eggs
1/2 pound blanched almonds (shredded)	
3/4 pound citron	
1/2 pound candied cherries	
1/2 pound candied pineapple (shredded).	

Cream the butter, add sugar and cream again. Add extract, part of the flour and mix well. Add egg yolks beaten until light coloured. Now add the remainder of the flour, sift in the baking powder, then add the fruit. Add the egg whites, beaten until dry and stiff. Bake in a moderate oven for one hour. Ice the groom's cake to harmonize with the color scheme of the table decorations.

ICE CREAM AND SHERBETS

An old fashioned wedding reception would not be complete without serving homemade icecream. I have very fond memories of my Grandfather Murray making icecream. Where did the ice come from? From his ice house of course. The ice was cut into large square chunks from the St. John River and hauled by horse and wagon to an ice house filled with sawdust.

The sawdust kept the ice hard all summer. The chunk of ice was placed in an ice box to keep food fresh. When electric refrigerators came along, ice boxes became obsolete. Making homemade ice cream wasn't easy, it was tedious work but well worth the time and effort.

ORANGE ICE

4 cups water	1/2 cup lemon juice
2 cups sugar	grated rind of one orange
2 cups orange juice	grated rind of one lemon

Make a syrup of the sugar and water. Boil 15 minutes, add the orange and lemon juice, the orange peel and lemon rind. Freeze according to the following directions:

Freezing: Pour the chilled cream into the freezer pail and pack with ice nearly to the top. Sprinkle coarse salt uniformly on the ice as you pack it into the bucket. Cover and turn it slowly until it becomes difficult to turn. Open the can and remove dasher. Scrape the cream from the sides, mix until smooth, close the can and drain off the brine. Add fresh ice and salt, covering the entire can. Wrap a blanket around the freezer and let it stand two hours.

LIQUID REFRESHMENTS

I must admit that I had planned to publish a recipe for Dandelion Wine and one for Beet Wine, however I couldn't find either in any recipe books. My Mother is no longer living so I couldn't ask her for the recipes. My Grandmother and my Mother often made both of the wines and my Mother loved making her own root beer.

To this day my favourite soft drink is root beer. I acquired a taste for it at an early age.

For toasting the bride and groom, the following recipes for Raspberry Sparkler and Blueberry Wine would have been very suitable for the occasion.

RASPBERRY SPARKLER

3 envelopes low-calorie raspberry gelatin
2 cups hot water
2 cups cold water
3 tsps. lime juice

Dissolve gelatin in hot water in a pitcher. Stir in cold water and lime juice. Pour over the ice cubes. Makes four servings.

BLUEBERRY WINE

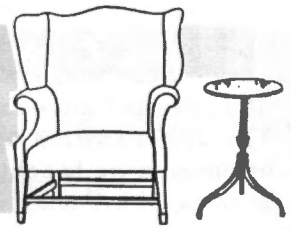
7 cups wild blueberries
3 3/4 cups sugar
15 cups hot water
1/2 ounce active yeast

Pour the water over the berries. Let stand 4 days. Crush and strain through a jelly bag and add 1 cup cold water. Measure juice and add cold water to make 20 cups. Add sugar and stir until dissolved. Add yeast and let stand 8 days. Strain and bottle.

WEDDINGS AND ENGAGEMENTS

"Men are inclined to face weddings with a sense of mild panic. This applies to both prospective grooms and fathers who have a son or daughter about to be married. Perhaps the ladies realize the general incompetence of the male under such circumstances, at any rate the ladies have to do most of the planning." These famous last words are from The Pearl Family Book which sold 100 years ago for 25 cents.

Collector's Room... Katrina A. DeWitt



Do you sometimes walk along the sea shore picking up pretty rocks and shells for their interesting shapes and colours? Or do you carefully place coloured glass bottles and whimsies so that they sparkle in the sunlight bursting through your windows? Do you value old hand tools with handles glowing warm and brown with well used and comforting patina, then, whether you know it or not, you are a collector.

Decorating with antiques or collectibles is one way of placing your stamp and your personality upon your home. Warmth, charm and a special kind of security are produced by seeing these reminders from the past. Recently, to my surprise, I found myself buying a set of glasses identical to the pressed glasses which had been tucked away in my mother's kitchen cupboards. True collectors are not motivated by value; they are compelled by beauty. They have amassed heirlooms from the past and, in a curious way, these objects speak to them as history books can never do.

Collecting for many people is a hobby that provides a great deal of enjoyment. Just part of the fun is going to new, uncharted areas and making the rounds of the antique shops. It's arriving at a country auction with your lawn chair, cooler, suntan lotion and umbrella. It's being interested and even excited when items upon which you have not bid are knocked down for a good price. It's spending the day buying or speaking with other collectors, dealers and friends. This is the camaraderie of collecting and, once it's in your blood, you're forever addicted.

Besides this enjoyment, there is the excitement of the search, the thrill of pursuit, and the unique satisfaction of the find. Collecting is comparable to the long distance runner's high. Imagine the English collector's excitement when he discovered that his lot of whiteware contained a 'Goat and Bee' jug! This piece of eighteenth century porcelain was made at the Chelsea factory and only four or five are believed to exist. The jug's bottom is incised with a triangle mark and the date '1745.' Chelsea porcelain is ranked with the great factories of Meissen and Sevres. You don't have to go far to see one such piece. The Beaverbrook Art Gallery proudly displays a Goat and Bee jug in its porcelain holdings and, dated 1743, it is believed to be the earliest existing piece of marked Chelsea.

I remember a Saint John dealer once telling me that a figurine was a genuine Chelsea because it had an incised Δ mark. What the dealer did not know was that the incised mark was an imitation. I cannot emphasize enough the importance of being familiar with authentic marks. We must remember, of course, that dealers and auctioneers - despite claims by some to the contrary - cannot know everything! Besides, most such persons

tend to specialize in certain, limited areas. Thus it is up to the buyer to heed the caveat emptor maxim. Let especially the uninitiated collector beware.

Canada's Centennial, 1967, was an important year because so many Canadians for the first time became aware of and gained a new sense of their heritage. Many began to appreciate the furniture and artifacts which had been passed down from their parents, grandparents and great grandparents. Organizations such as Heritage Trusts sprouted in many communities with mandates to preserve buildings of historical importance. That was a time when historical societies were receiving new lives or were being created to promote local history, artifact preservation, and oral culture.

Saint John and Fredericton, perhaps because they were government and learning centres, began preserving their histories at earlier dates. Loyalist heritages already had been well documented and new interest in Acadian heritages emerged. The first museum in Canada, the New Brunswick Museum, had opened its Saint John doors to a permanent home in 1931. (For more information on this subject, see Antoinette Duplessis', "The Museum in Focus," *Officers' Quarterly*, Volume 13, Number 4, and Volume 14, Number 1.)

Our own York - Sunbury Historical Society was incorporated in 1932. (See Helen Hutchison "President's Perspective", *Officers' Quarterly*, Volume 13, Number 2.)

There is a deep sense of history in each of these cities. Fredericton, with its white, wooden houses and military buildings dotted along the parallel streets, screams its past. On frosty nights, when the moon is high, some claim that they still hear a Sergeant - Major's stentorian voice yelling at the troops of Her Majesty's 22nd (Cheshire) Regiment. The imposing Old Arts Building, the Observatory, and the formidable trees indeed all echo whispers from a more leisurely and classical era. Similarly, Saint John's pleasingly odd brick buildings and steep, winding streets, speak both of its past glories and its failures. The coffee houses, the poorhouses, the jails and the old hotels each have their own stories to tell.

I recall my excursions as a child to the N.B. Museum in the 1940's. I tend to repress the fact that was over 50 years ago. What I do remember is that those afternoon visits were exciting. I was so impressed with the geological collection of rocks, including precious and semi - precious stones, that I instantly resolved to become a geologist. The huge stuffed moose looking down on me and the immense dinosaur skull convinced me to become an archeologist. That's how I spent my Saturday afternoons and, although my career was in teaching, those memories will stay with me forever. Saturday mornings, by contrast, always were devoted to the movies. The fea-

ture, Roy Rogers and popcorn, cost twenty - five cents but even these wonders never were much competition for the later and more exotic museum fare.

The 1960's saw an upsurge in collecting and many finer pieces were bought and became parts of personal collections. I have noticed that, fortunately for us, many of these collections are reappearing on the market. For the diligent collector, there are many lovely antiques and collectibles for us to acquire. But, a word of warning. Fakes and masked reproductions are out there as well. Whenever a particular and rare make of porcelain begins to command high prices, the fakes and facsimiles rush in to fill the demand.

For example, R.S. Prussia dishes were the vogue twenty years ago and they were bringing exorbitant prices. Many people were unaware that an enterprising American factory was manufacturing facsimile decals stamped - you guessed it - 'R.S. Prussia' - and these were being affixed to previously unmarked pieces of good quality, old German porcelain. Distinguishing true R.S. Prussia dishes from fakes is not difficult. The fake marks either can be washed or rubbed away. Marks underneath the glaze only can be removed by grinding and this is easy to spot. A reworked piece of R.S. Prussia probably is more difficult to detect but, as I have noted, looking at and handling the real thing is the best method for identifying authentic items.

Similarly, depression glass commanded higher prices than carnival glass only a few years ago. Now, because of mass reproduction of depression glass, the prices are much lower even with the use of old production molds. The same thing happened to milk glass. Many astute persons suspect all milk glass these days. Only the most knowledgeable collectors buy it. In the furniture field, Victorian furniture rarely is mass produced because it would be too expensive to copy and sell profitably. Knowledge certainly is one of the best defences against fakes and reproductions. Research at your local university library, public library or museum may very well pay large dividends and save you from considerable embarrassment.

Our own Fredericton Public Library has an excellent collection of source books on antiques by outstanding authors in this field. New Brunswick collections also may be found at both the Fredericton Library and the Legislative Library. The public archives and the UNB archives are other excellent sources for local information. Internet access also is an interesting new avenue for gaining information on antiques and collectibles. Someone in Ontario, New Hampshire or Nova Scotia may have information you are seeking.

Many of the 'home' magazines have sections devoted to antiques. Many specialized magazines, often American in content, deal exclusively with antiques and collectibles. Then, there are the price guides. Most readers are familiar with Kovels' publication which, in U.S. currency, lists contemporary values for antiques and collectibles.

Kovels', for example, often contacts dealers throughout the U.S. and Canada for a report on their asking prices

for specific items. Canadian prices are converted into U.S. dollars and these results are averaged and published in their guide. Clearly, geographical variations in such reporting are significant. You may wish to peruse one of the more established Canadian price guides. Unitt's is one such guide. This Canadian guide, published in Ontario, states that its prices may vary as much as twenty - five percent, more or less, depending upon area and other factors. What you must remember is that these books are only guides. Maritimers, for example, do not get the prices obtained by Ontario retailers. This is why, for so long as I can remember, each summer brings so many Quebec and Ontario 'pickers' to the Maritimes. We should compare price guides; some are more reliable than others. Their prices are published and presented as average figures which are paid by willing buyers.

Selling is an entirely different matter. Anyone watching the "Antiques Road Show" would know that there often is a considerable difference between evaluations and actual selling prices. These prices depend upon the nature of the item, geographical location, demand, buying patterns, and the condition of the items. One St. Stephen dealer, for example, hoarded oak furniture, not for local markets, but for Florida consignments. The prices there, unlike the situation in New Brunswick, were that antique dealer's fondest dream.

Kovels (1987: 14) state that: "A dealer usually charges double what he pays you. This means that when you look in Kovels' Antiques and Collectibles Price List and see a doll worth \$100, you should plan on selling yours to a dealer for half or about \$50." After all, you can't expect to sell your items at retail prices; dealers demand mark - ups and these are related to the flows of supply and demand.

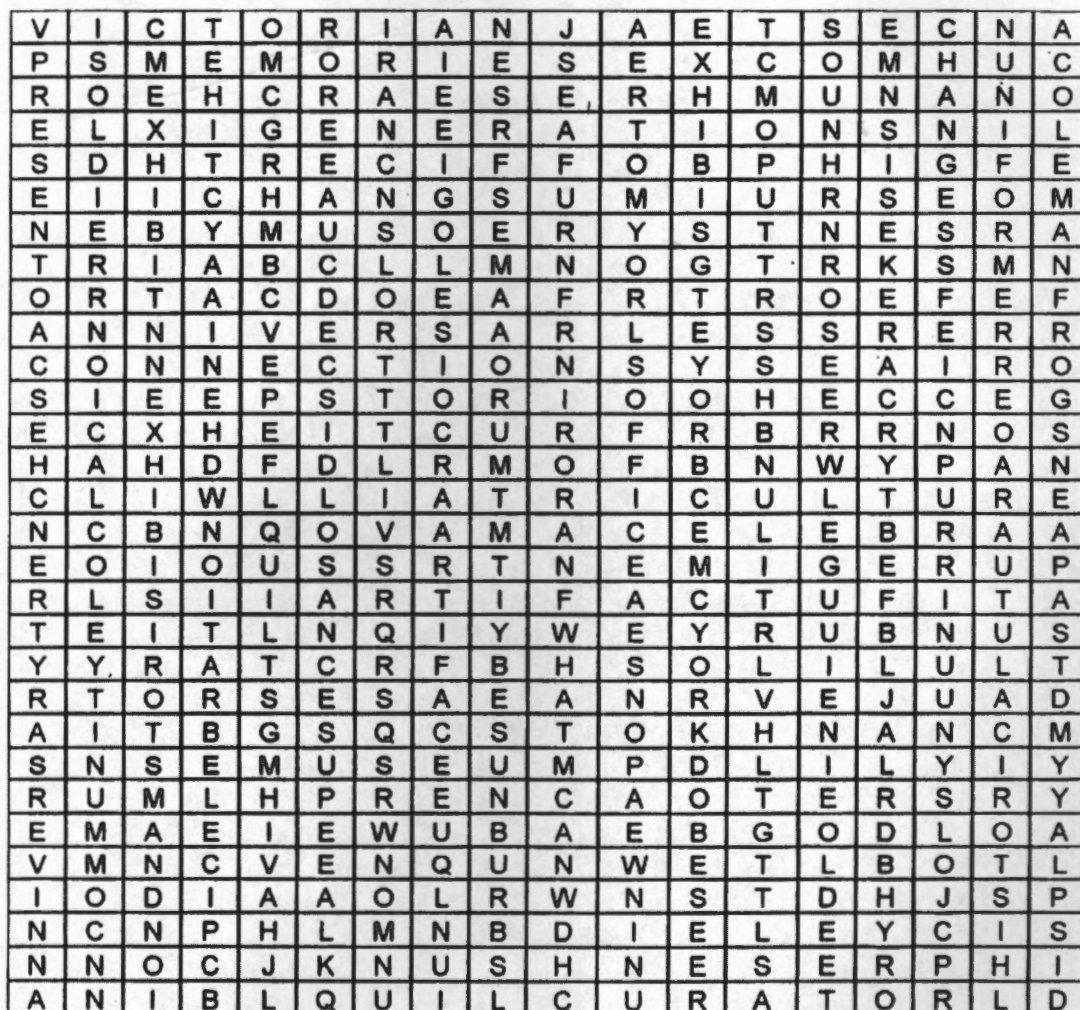
We often hear the television experts speaking of 'value for insurance purposes.' As much as these figures often seem to palpitate the hearts of the happy owners, we must understand that they are speaking of replacement values. The true selling price of these items often would be one - half or less of attributed insurance values. Recall what I said last time about purchasing for investment purposes. It takes considerable time for any antique collector's treasure to increase its value. Such a person at least should be comforted by his or her having viewed and used over the years what may become a fortune or a dud.

That is the magic of collecting!

KATRINA DEWITT lives in Fredericton, N.B. She has a First Class Teacher's License from N.B. Teacher's College, a BA (Distinguished) from UNB, she is a Charter Member of the Sunbury-West Historical Society, a Life Member of the York-Sunbury Historical Society, a founding member and past chairperson of the docents at the Beaverbrook Art Gallery. Katrina also is an Estate Consultant and Appraiser with A-1 Auctioneers, Saint John, N.B.

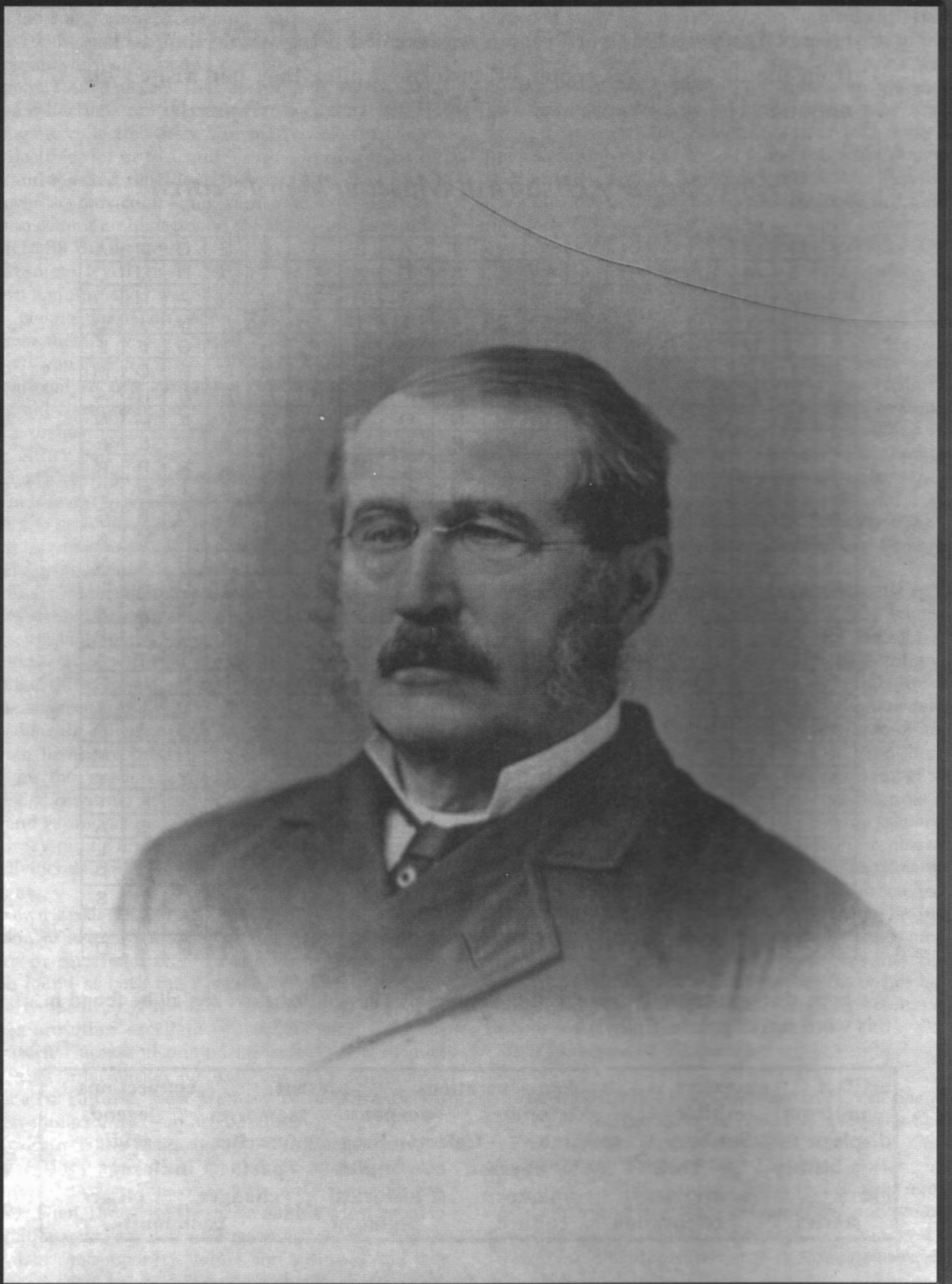
Note The following word search was created using words that a class from the multicultural center brainstormed after they had visited the museum. The words were also used to create a crossword puzzle.

York-Sunbury Historical Museum Word Search



We hope that you enjoyed the tour of the museum! The words below can all be found in this word search puzzle. Enjoy!

artifact	ancestors	bunker generations	present	connections
museum	exhibit	Victorian	weapons	memories
display	Sunbury	research	Coleman Frog	trenches
history	York	curator	quilts	past
old	anniversary	unique	historical	changes
stories	celebration	culture	regiment	community
				uniform
				officer



George E. Fenety