



YORK~SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter

VOLUME 2, NUMBER 1

SPRING 1986

Spring Thaw 1936



Waterloo Row , Fredericton

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HARVEY STUDIOS COLLECTION

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



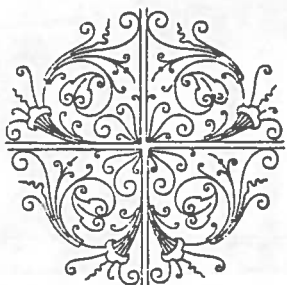
YORK-SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter

This is the official newsletter 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 \$10.00 per year and \$100.00 for life.



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Yesteryear

SPRING THAW - 50 YEARS AGO

To live in the Saint John valley is to have a special appreciation for Spring and the tremendous impact nature can have on the valley and its inhabitants. We have recently witnessed the awesome force of the 1973 Spring flood, but for some of us the spring break-up of 1936 will never be equaled.

In this Spring '86 issue of the Society Newsletter we look back at two accounts of the momentous flood, fifty years ago through two accounts: That of longtime Society member Fred H. Phillips, as recently published in the March 20, 1986 issue of The Daily Gleaner; and one little known account jotted down in the Museum's Reference Account Book No. 1, by an unknown author.

Railway Bridge Collapsed 50 Years Ago Last Night



DOOMED BRIDGE - Frank Pridham of Harvey Studios got this last photo of the doomed railway bridge in the early afternoon of March 19, 1936.

By FRED H. PHILLIPS

Fredericton's first railway bridge had collapsed in the raging freshet waters of the St. John River on the night of Thursday, March 19, 1936.

What related that grim event 50 years ago to a youngster reading a paper before the York-Sunbury Historical Society on the evening previous was a matter of timing and subject matter.

As the youngster in question, I had agreed to present a paper at the York-Sunbury on the Canada Eastern Railway connecting Fredericton with Chatham and Newcastle. It was now the evening of March 18 and I held the floor, not without some misgivings. My elders listened with the patient forbearance of folk who regularly supported worthy causes. I droned on and on. Of the building of the railway bridge my text ran something like this:

"While the railway was under construction, Alexander Gibson and Senator Thomas Temple formed the Fredericton Bridge Co. to erect a structure which would carry the rails of the new line into the Capital City. The cornerstone was laid on June 20, 1887, in the presence of such notables as Sir John A. Macdonald, Lady Macdonald, Sir Leonard Tilley, then Lieutenant-Governor of New

Brunswick, Lady Tilley, Major Gordon, official aide-de-camp. Subdean Alexander of Christ Church Cathedral, and Gilmore Brown, designer of the bridge. The honor of laying the cornerstone was accorded to Lady Macdonald.

"The contract was let to the Lachine Construction Co. of Lachine, Que., and traffic began running into Fredericton in 1888."

I wondered afterward what notice, if any, my lecture would get in *The Daily Gleaner*. Maybe a brief review on page 6. But I had reckoned without Old Mother Nature:

The winter of 1936 had been a hard one, with plenty of snow and frost that formed four feet of blue ice in the St. John River. Then in mid-March it rained for two days. The snow melted and ran off the hills, the streams rose and the St. John River bore its mid-winter ice toward the sea with relentless force.

By noon on March 19 the railway bridge at Fredericton was doomed. The westbound Express from Newcastle crossed the bridge around 1 p.m. and its wheels were the last to turn on the old structure.

At 9.25 on that dark and rainy night the upward pressure of freshet water and ice floes was just too much. The old bridge literally groaned in an agony of tortured

metal, then toppled into the dark waters.

On the afternoon of the 20th *The Daily Gleaner* carried a picture of the old bridge on the front page with a note reading "See bridge story inside." C. W. (Merc) Clark, the city editor, added a box feature headed "Story of Bridge Printed Day of End."

The Front Page Kid. I thought I was a hell of a guy, though opinions differed even at that time.

Anyway the Canadian Pacific inaugurated a train to run from Woodstock to the station in North Devon and then on to Minto. It was intended as a temporary arrangement for six months. It ran for 19 years.

A brass plate at the entrance to the Departmental Building marks freshet height for those memorable hours of March 19-20, 1936.

The river gradually receded to summer level and local taxi business rose to unwonted heights on fares to the Canadian Pacific station in North Devon and the Canadian National in South Devon.

Canadian National Railways duly undertook the building of a new bridge, which was formally opened on June 1, 1938. That's another anniversary and another story — one I should like to write if I have not Crossed the Bridge personally by that time.

REFERENCE ACCOUNT BOOK NO/ 1 YORK SUNBURY MUSEUM

MARCH 24, 1936

This spring has been the earliest in the history of this country, there has been only one real cold day in the month: the wind blew from the south and southeast for about two weeks and the weather was exceptionally warm. On Wednesday the 18th, a strong steady wind blew straight from the south for several hours and was very warm. At about 2:30 P.M. some thermometers registered 64° of heat. The ice ran a few yards in the early evening but stopped again. At about five in the morning of the 19th, it

ran about two miles. Ice ran in the afternoon for some time and jammed badly at the experimental farm and the water reached a level some inches above the 1887 freshet. At about 9 P.M. the streets of the lower end of the City began to flood badly. The ice started again between 9 and 10 P.M. taking the railway bridge off its piers entirely. The night was dark, the sky overcast and those were near the bridge saw little but the fire flying as the steel spans were torn away.

The flood of 1936 will long be remembered as the worst flood ever known here. Huge cakes of ice drifted out St. John Street as far as Brunswick, the lawns along Waterloo Row from the Parliament Building down, were strewn with huge chunks of ice from the river, some weighing tons. Ice came in Regent Street to Queen. Only the breaking of the jam saved Fredericton from have a great ice and water disaster. As it was, there were a great many floors ruined as the water was in a great lot of houses.

Be it remembered that the flood of 1887 was entirely different from this flood. The water rose so quickly this year and to such a

height in early Spring that the ice was torn loose from the banks while still very strong. Its strength caused it to jam easily into strong jams which backed the water up causing the local flood. In 1887 the freshet was entirely a water freshet caused by two conditions. A great hail storm dropped two feet of hail in the Province in March. Spring was cold and backward for some time when the weather turned suddenly warm releasing a greater amount of water than has been known in the St. John Valley before or since. This last statement seems contradictory: but the 1936 flood though higher here, was only local: in other parts of the valley the flood wasn't much above normal.*

More Frog Notes

Besides the Coleman Frog in our Museum there is another historic but less well known New Brunswick amphibian from the Chatham area. Its story was first told in the April 1904 edition of ACADIENSIS and is reprinted here in its original form.

The Stone Frog of Chatham.



FEW years ago while examining the archaeological collection in the museum of the University of New Brunswick, I noticed the rude representation of a frog, a drawing of which is given herewith.

It is roughly worked out of a piece of dirty buff-colored sandstone, and is quite a faithful representation of a frog. The raised eyes and the mouth are well marked as are the forelegs. The length of the speci-

men is four inches; it is three inches high and rests on a flat bottom four inches wide at widest part. It is a curious object, and it would be interesting to know what its history has been.

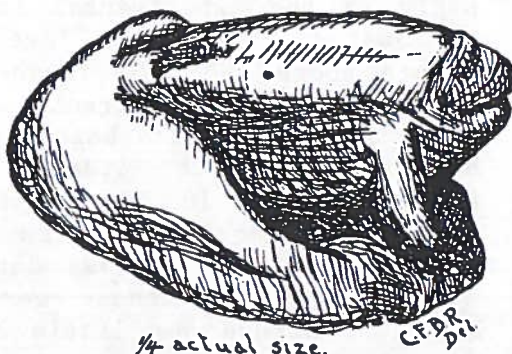
Is it the work of the early aboriginal inhabitants of this region or is it the sportive product of some early settler's leisure moments as he dreamed of sunny France? Is it a totem or a mere toy?

So far as I can learn the frog was not employed as a totem among our Indians, with whom the beaver and the bear seem to have been favourites for that purpose.

Dr. L. W. Bailey, to whom I am indebted for permission to examine and describe this specimen, tells me it was brought to the University many years ago by a student from Chatham, N. B., but no other particulars are recorded about it. No other object of this kind of aboriginal origin has heretofore been found in this province, and on this ground one well-known student to whom I showed it was inclined to doubt its Indian origin and thought that like the stone medallion of St. George* it was probably the work of Europeans.

As the history of this frog is obscure it is obviously impossible to speak with any certainty about its origin or purpose.

SAMUEL W. KAIN.



1/4 actual size.

Curator's Corner

Summer is nearly upon us and the York-Sunbury Museum is in the process of gearing up for what is expected to be another busy season. Arrangements are underway to have post cards printed (Officer's Square and Museum exterior, the Coleman Frog, World War I Trench and a reprint of the Barker House Hotel postcard of the Frog); they are expected to be on sale by the end of May.

Many thanks to those who contributed to our Christmas party "Yuletide Spirits" raffle. This generated \$135.00 - much more than was ever expected - and made possible the repair of two clocks in the Museum's collection: the Victorian Carriage - style clock and the Fairbanks Mantle Clock on display in the Loyalist Room. These, along with others, should be striking the hour in unison when our major exhibit of 19th century clocks opens next September in the Museum.

In a further effort to upgrade the clock collection the Society sponsored a Mother's Day Raffle - a lovely floral arrangement designed by Norman Mercer. Proceeds from this campaign will go towards the repair of the Hutchison Grandfather Clock, which stands in the Loyalist Room. If anyone would like to contribute toward this worthy cause (estimated cost of repairs: \$500.00 to \$1,000.00) take note of our "adopt a clock" campaign. Your tax deductible donations will be used to offset the cost of repairs.

The Museum will be featuring two new exhibits this summer. The La Societe d'Histoire de La Riviere Saint-Jean will mount an exhibit on the French and Acadian settlements at Ste-Anne and Jemseg (1672-1759). It is worthy to note that this Society recently published a history of this region: Les Pay Bas -

Historie de la Region Jemseg - Woodstock Sur la Riviere Saint Jean pendant la Periode Francaise (1604 - 1759). Copies are available at the Museum. On the ground floor, we will be featuring an Ashburnham Room, containing many items which once belonged to Lord and Lady Ashburnham. Those who are not familiar with these two individuals should read Ted Jones' article published in the April and May editions of the Atlantic Advocate. Members who are aware of other Ashburnham items which might be borrowed for this display, please contact me at 455-6041.

Many of our members will have heard of the recent death of Glenn Pond, "poet laureate" of the Nashwaak. We have fond memories of the sunny afternoon in October when we gathered at the Museum to open the Nashwaak Valley exhibit; Glenn Pond was present to read his works. That afternoon we were given the rare opportunity to listen; and to experience the modest poet's sincere appreciation of his New Brunswick home:

Finis Coronat Opus:
The End Crowns the Work.

The Changing seasons come and go,
To mark the passing of the year -
In spite of three score years and ten,
I, Glenn Pond, still am here.
And to the Nashwaak shall return
No matter where I roam -
I have made arrangements with
the winds
To bear my ashes home.

Glenn Pond

Cynthia Wallace-Casey



Clocks

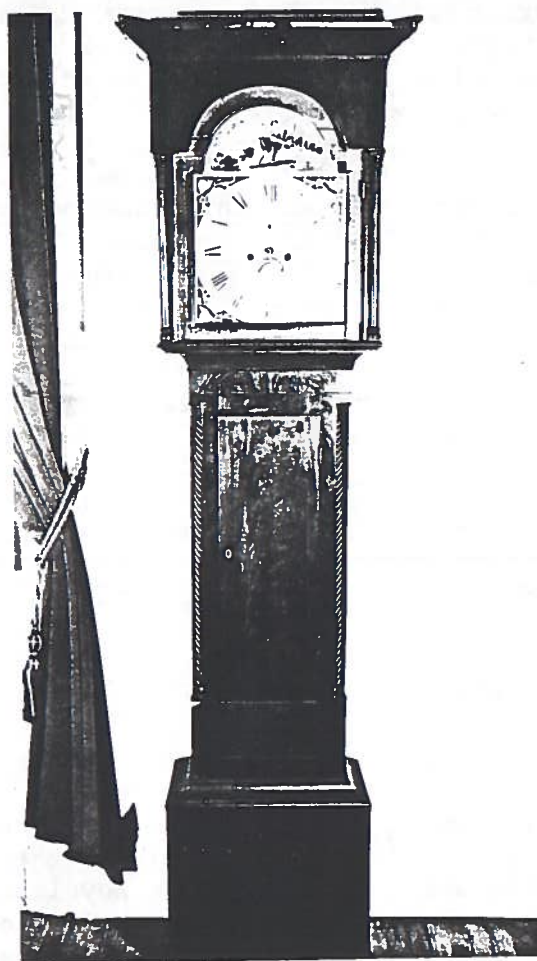
The York-Sunbury Museum has in its collections a myriad of fascinating artifacts, both on display and in storage. In this and future newsletters we are going to feature some of these items, giving a curatorial description with some interesting background information. By so doing, we hope to stimulate interest in the collection and in various aspects of material history. Your input or questions are welcome.

In conjunction with a planned Fall exhibit of timepieces, the Museum is undertaking the restoration of several of our clocks. While most simply require cleaning and minor wood restoration others, such as the Grandfather clock shown, are in need of more extensive and costly repairs. This particular clock, currently on display in the Loyalist room, was given to the Museum in 1964 by Dr. Ella Good of Fredericton and dates from the second quarter of the nineteenth century.

The handsomely crafted cabinet is made of mahogany with veneer. It has a plain molded cornice; full columns on either side of the face; quarter-round spiral turned columns on either side of the solid cabinet; and inlaid ivory key surround on the cabinet door; and a plain base with a molded trim on the skirt. It would originally have had a glassed door over the face, unfortunately this is missing. The painted face is decorated across the top with a charming pastoral scene of a girl gathering flowers. A shell and foliate motif surround the clock face.

Little of the original brass works remain, sadly precluding the possibility of restoring the piece to full working order and lessening the chance of establishing a tighter date range.

Fortunately, the face has a somewhat faded maker's mark: "W & G (?) HUTCHINSON / ST. JOHN / ... (?) .. /" . According to Donald C.



MacKay's book Silversmiths and Related Craftsmen of the Atlantic Provinces, this is likely the mark of brothers William and George who were in partnership in Saint John from 1820 to 1834 as silversmiths, jewellers, clock and watchmakers. These dates would appear to be consistent with the period of cabinet style.

A tantalizing bit of Hutchinson family history gives rise to the speculation that the cabinet for the clock may be the work of Thomas Nisbet. William Hutchinson (active as a clockmaker from 1819 to 1856) married Miss Sally Nisbet in 1823, daughter of the notable cabinet maker. It is known that Nisbet did indeed make cases for Hutchinson

clocks; a known example belongs to the New Brunswick Museum collection. Unfortunately, we do not have hard evidence that our particular clock is a product of a Nisbet-Hutchinson collaboration, although the temptation to speculate on this is understandably strong.*

Nancy Reid

More on Clocks

Our interest and fascination with clocks is not a recent one for the Society. In the Society's Collection at the Provincial Archives, is a paper on "Clocks" presented by Frank A. Good at an early Society meeting. In this paper he traces the development of clocks, from antiquity through the Greek and Roman era, up the American period of mass clock manufacturing.

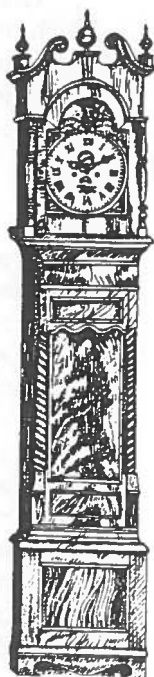
While we cannot reproduce the paper here because of its length, I would encourage Society members to obtain a copy of the original and read it in its entirety. The final portion of the paper deals exclusively with Fredericton clocks however, and is reprinted here for your interest.

"It would seem to be of interest to take notice of some interesting clocks in Fredericton.

First and foremost, there is the "Grandmother's Clock", property of Mr. Luke Morrison, and a permanent exhibit in his office. I am informed that not many were made, and those by few makers. They were never very popular, but scarcity has forced them to a fabulous price. In height, they run from three to four feet. The name is probably derived from this fact. It cannot be from the amount of decoration, for the whole genius of civilized man has been more or less expended on the long case clocks. Before the days of factory methods, men sometimes worked for years on a clock that was to be a masterpiece

from the standpoint of beauty.

I have already stated that Mr. Morrison has an early type of Banjo Clock. It is in good condition, keeping time to this day, and has Simon Willard's name on it. It looks the top ornament, and all three pieces of glass are probably replacements.



Mrs. Carleton Allen has also a Banjo Clock that practically duplicates the above clock, and it is still keeping good time. The glass of this, too, has suffered. There is a possibility that these two clocks and one belonging to the writer were of so early a date that they had not yet arrived at the dignity of convex glass over the face. (The clock you see before you runs of the same

vintage of the other two, and yet this one has the fancy flamboyant ornamentation of gold and red and yellow, etc.

Another class of clocks was placed under a glass dome, obviously to keep the clock free from stain and dust. The stain resulting from handling, or contact with flies, would be detrimental to the beauty, and dust would interfere with both beauty and accuracy in time keeping. Two types of timepieces are sheltered under the protecting dome...the Ormolu Clock and the Caseless type of clock.

The Ormolu Clock is one with cases more or less highly carved, and covered with gold leaf, or carved metal cases gold-plated, or covered with gold leaf and well burnished.

The Caseless Clocks get their beauty by having the movement built in a shapely metal frame, which does away to a degree with the two flat pieces of brass which usually enclose them. This framework and all the wheelwork are very highly polished, a state difficult to maintain unless covered by the glass dome.

Both these types are of French origin, I think, and most of them seen in this Country are French. (A not very expensive example of the Ormolu type is the one seen here). A fine example of the Caseless variety is in the possession of Miss Sarah Haines, Northumberland Street.

The French, from away back, evidently, revelled in polished brass and gold to beautify everything made of wood. Glided brass cut in intricate patterns was inlaid in cabinet woods. The English did the same, but a bit later. Mr. Don Smith has a good old clock of this type. When newer, one might pass his hand over the surface

and not distinguish, unless by temperature, between the wood and the metal.

A few fine clocks have been MADE IN FREDERICTON. Many years ago there lived in Fredericton a Swiss clockmaker by the name of Justin Spahn. Evidently his Wife's name was Ann, for once I bought a few books at auction, and several had on the fly leaf the name, Ann Spahn. He left to his memory two fine clocks. Both are in the Departmental Building here. These clocks NEED no cases. They were BUILT IN. In fact, they go entirely through the walls, and operate hands on both sides, so that the two clocks tell the time in FOUR rooms. His name is engraved on one, perhaps both.

Another very interesting clock, made in Fredericton, was turned out by McCausland, who once had a shop on Queen Street. The entire front swings on hinges, and this piece is an iron casting. This front is rather finely made. It is said to have been cast in Todd's Foundry, up King Street, from a wooden pattern carved by Mr. McCausland. This clock is on loan by kind permission of Mr. Oscar Harris.

Another clock maker of Fredericton, who lived up to the name of his craft and really built a fine long case or Grandfather Clock, was James White. His name is familiar to all of you, and some of you must have known him. James White lived on George Street, and died in the house where his Son has since died. The clock he made I have seen and I well remember the fine finish of the brass movement. Those better qualified than I to judge of the movement have declared it to be a beautiful piece of work. It is now in possession of his Grandson, Mr. Stuart White, of Edmundston, New Brunswick." *

Society News

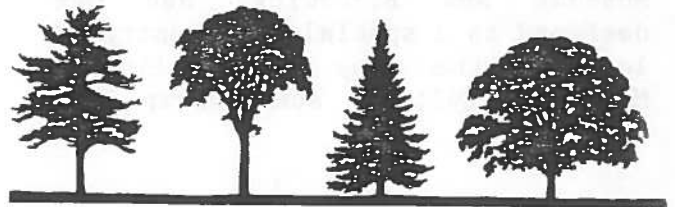
☐ As we indicated in our Fall '85 Newsletter, Society member David G. Bell won the Canadian Historical Association "1985 Award of Merit" for his book "Early Loyalist Saint John: The Origin of New Brunswick Politics, 1783-1786." Well he has done it again! Mr. Bell is a 1985 winner of a Certificate of Commendation from the American Association for State and Local History, for his contributions to regional history.

☐ The cold winds of February were tempered by an interesting presentation by Professor Tim Dilworth on "Furniture of Old Government House" at the National Exhibition Center. The lecture and slide presentation also provided information on Nisbet, whose work was to be found in Government House, as well as ways to identify his work. Saturday morning auctions will never be the same!

☐ The last newsletter of the New Brunswick Historical Society had flattering comments concerning our Winter Newsletter. To let members in on the praise the following quote speaks for itself: "It was extremely well produced. They are to be congratulated. I receive newsletters from many parts of Canada and the U.S.A., theirs compares favorably with any that I receive." - thanks NBHS!

☐ Prof. Wallace Brown introduced the first day of Spring with his "Episode II of the Loyalist Diaspora" for our March Society meeting. Society members saw many examples of Loyalist accomplishment in the arts and architecture outside New Brunswick, through Prof. Brown's slide collection and humorous anecdotes.

☐ The Canadian Forestry Assoc. of New Brunswick Inc. has forwarded to the Society the first listing of the "Great Trees of New Brunswick". "Our" tree is described as follows:



WHITE ELM
(*Ulmus americana L.*)

Category: History
Nominator: Susan M. Filshe, Jeffrey M. Pike,
and York-Sunbury Historical Society

An elm standing at 527 King Street in Fredericton typifies the population of these splendid trees in the New Brunswick capital. Estimated to be 175 years old, it was planted by the British Military Garrison in the early 1800s. When municipal authorities later added more trees, Fredericton became "The City of Stately Elms." This tree, the sole survivor on its block, is also a symbol of the city's successful battle against Dutch Elm disease. More than 3000 healthy elms are still standing, an outstanding North American achievement.

The C.F.A. of N.B. indicated that they obtained a fine colour photograph of the lighted tree which will be included in a future publication as well as a slide show on the Great Trees program. As well it is their long term plan to identify each tree in this program with a special plaque.

☐ A number of Society members participated in a colloquium on Material Culture, April 1st, at Tilley Hall, University of New Brunswick. The speaker for this event was Dr. Thomas J. Schlereth, Director of Graduate Studies in American Studies, University of

Society Events

Notre Dame, and a noted authority in the field of Material Culture studies. His visit to New Brunswick was co-sponsored by the Association Museums New Brunswick, and was designed as a special opportunity to look at the many themes linking Material Culture scholarship and museology.

☐ Our regular April Society meeting featured Prof. James K. Chapman in a historical musical evening. His presentation, "When You and I were Young, and Even Before: Voices and Songs of the Past", covered the introduction of the gramophone and the phonograph, his early recollections of them, and examples of records and cylinders of that era. Members were treated to such "hits" as "Wreck of the Old '97" as well as greetings from the likes of Florence Nightingale.

☐ Congratulations to Mrs. Alice Knight of Topcliffe Crescent, Fredericton for being the lucky winner of our Mother's Day bouquet of fresh flowers. This special arrangement was designed by Norman Mercer and incorporated a floral print by Sheila Toyne. The proceeds will assist in repairing our Museum clock collection. A big vote of thanks to all who sold and also bought tickets, and a special thank you to Donna Wallace and Isabelle Richford who head the list for most tickets sold.

☐ At the regular monthly Society meeting, Thursday, 15 May, 1986, Mr. Gary Hughes, Asst. Curator of the New Brunswick Museum, will present a lecture "Train Stations of New Brunswick". This slide-lecture presentation will take place at the National Exhibition Center, Queen Street.

☐ Details for the Ascot Tea in late June have yet to be finalized. An announcement will be made at a later date.

* * * * *

SPRING CLEANING

Before you dispose of that item consider its usefulness to the Museum! The following items are required:

Card tables - (with folding legs)

Tablecloths - (long rectangular size, suitable for Society events)

Refrigerators - (preferably small sized)

Sofa/Setee - (of sturdy condition, to be placed in exhibits area for visitor's comfort)

Rugs - (room size, suitable to cover cement floors in exhibits area)

Drapes (sets of 2 matching pairs, period styles ie. Georgian, Victorian, pioneer, etc.)

Potted Plants



President's Perspective

Over the last couple of years I have been preoccupied with the rediscovery of the Society's past. The amplification of achievement, both personal and of the organization, has been evident in the Award of Distinction, the Newsletter articles on Society origins, the temporary exhibit commemorating our founders, which is expected to be replaced by a permanent fixture, and the logic used in the 50th Anniversary Fund. Indeed I have not been alone in this regard. Note for example, Dr. E. MacGahan spearheading the republication of Dr. Lillian Maxwell's "The History of Central New Brunswick" and the oral history sessions orchestrated with senior society members by Mrs. E. Earl.

One might ask, is the past not the main concern of a historical society? For this historical society, my response would be that the real emphasis must rest with the present and even more importantly, the future. The historical society is growing in both numbers and activities. The smaller the group, the more informal it may be. Conversely, when the number of participants grow, as does the size of the project undertakings, the need for formal operating procedures and direction increases accordingly.

The organization's structure should allow for full participation while ensuring full control and delineated authority. The York Sunbury Historical Society is governed by its Board of Directors.

The 1986 Board of Directors has the challenge of the future. Defining our direction and role in the community and targeting our efforts and aspirations cannot occur on an ad hoc basis. It is my opinion that what is required is a detailed planning study which would assess the present situation and project our direction for the next 10 years. The lease on our present Museum facility expires at the end of the decade. Our funding and activity levels are not in sync. Our potential is completely under-realized. The spirit for further development is very much apparent, however the road map is not, as of yet.

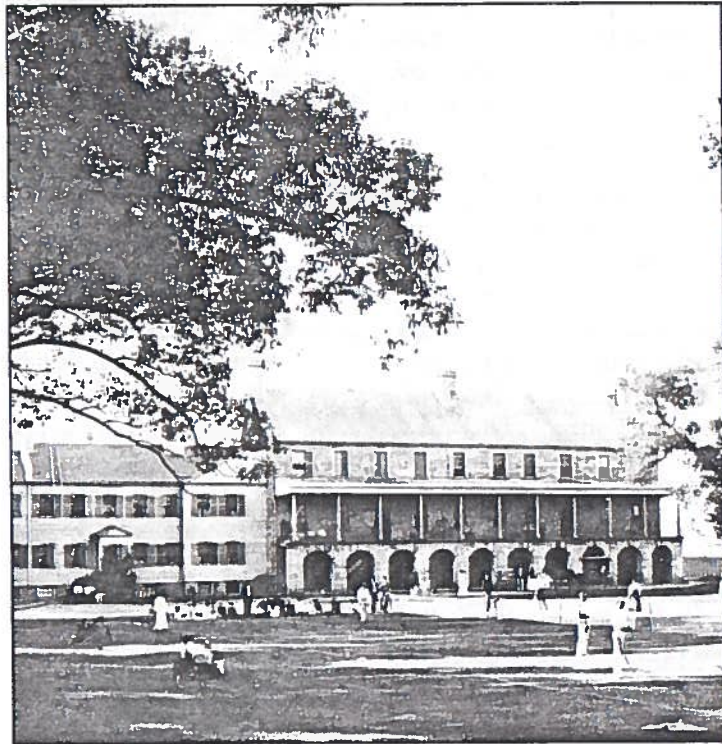
It is with a great deal of pride and certainty when I say that the 1986 Board of Directors can meet both the immediate and long range challenge faced by the organization with the support of our membership.

Have a great spring!

H. Quinlan



York-Sunbury Historical Society
MUSEUM
Officers Quarters



SPRING HOURS: (Until May 16)

Mon., Wed., Fri. 11:00 A.M.- 3:00 P.M.

SUMMER HOURS: (Starting May 17,
July & August)

Mon. through Sat. 10:00 A.M. - 6:00 P.M.

Sunday 2:00 P.M. - 6:00 P.M.

July & August: Every Tue. Evening to Coincide
with Officers Square Concert

The Last Word

Somewhere in my past I recall a saying that read something like this: "We must remember that when we achieve greater heights than those who came before us, we do so only because we are standing on their shoulders." It is easy to believe that we can continually improve our Society, because the foundations we are building on, have been built exceedingly well.

It is with this thought in mind that I have addressed this present newsletter. Our Society was founded in 1932 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." We have done particularly well in the past, preserving objects of historical interest. I believe we can improve on preserving our historical traditions, and one way of doing this is through this newsletter. After a long absence, our newsletter was revived last year by our present President, Harry Quinlan. (I have found two short lived issues in the Archives: "Museum Notes", 1936 and 1937; and "Reports from the York-Sunbury Historical Society; 1948-1951). That effort produced an excellent newsletter, as witnessed by the comments from the New Brunswick Historical Society and repeated in SOCIETY NEWS.

I believe a newsletter is an absolute necessity for communicating Society news and events. It also can and should serve to preserve and communicate our historical traditions.

This is my challenge to you for the future of this Newsletter - for you to contribute articles of historical interest. With 150 Society members there are at least 150 articles, and then some!

I also believe this publication requires an imaginative name - one that reflects our area and our Society. Suggestions are welcomed and will be presented to the Board for a final decision.

My thanks to Nancy, Cynthia and Harry for their contributions and suggestions, and also to Fred Phillips and Tom Crowther of The Daily Gleaner and Fred Farrell of the Provincial Archives. A special thanks to Janet Joslin for putting my otherwise unintelligible script into print.

In the next and future newsletters we will reprint articles by one of New Brunswick's great historians, W. O. Raymond. Also in the next issue is the Nova Scotia Museum challenge ... The Coldwell Frog?? Is our Society prepared for this challenge?

Paul M. O'Connell



