

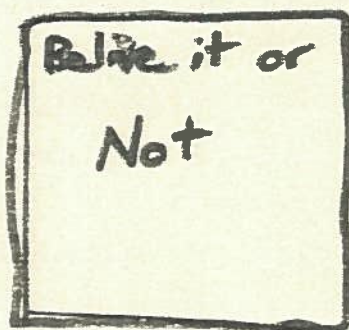


YORK~SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter

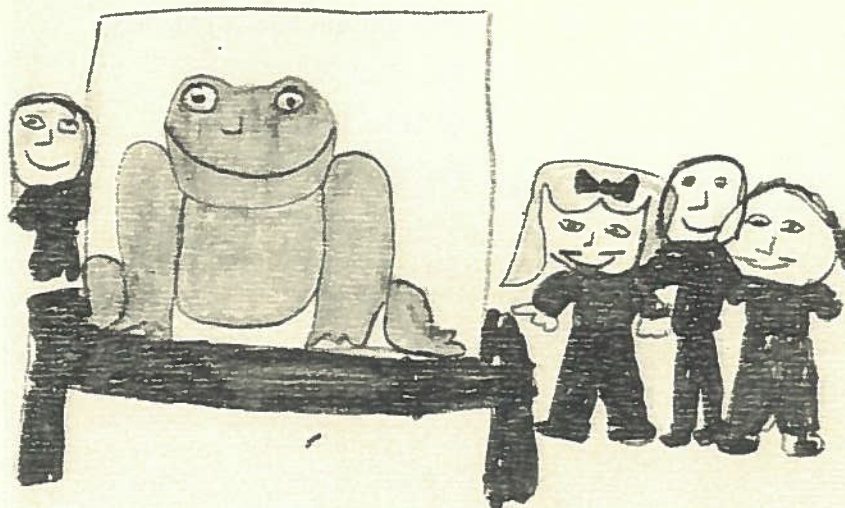
VOLUME 2, NUMBER 2

SUMMER 1986

FROGGY



WEEKEND



I liked the GIANT frog. It was very interesting to see, and the story was funny.

Sarah MacLeod

Liverpool Street School

YORK-SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY, INC.

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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.

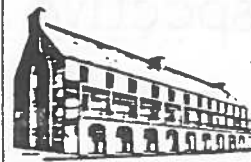
Publication dates are quarterly, Spring, Summer, Fall and Winter. Submissions are to be addressed to the Editor and received at the Society Office by the first day of March, June, September and December for that quarterly publication date.

The York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc. is a non-profit organization 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."

Individual memberships are \$10.00 per year and \$100.00 for life.



Editor.....Paul M. O'Connell



YORK-SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY Newsletter

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President's Perspective

If we want the community to be more involved in the Historical Society, the Historical Society should be more involved in the community.

At the Ashburnham Strawberry Tea the Award of Distinction was given to Miss Louis Hill, a long time member of the Society, whose research and subsequent publications have provided a vast resource to future researchers studying this community. Miss Hill's contributions to both the Historical Society and the community at large deserve such recognition.

Congratulations to U.N.B. as that organization celebrates its bicentennial. The University community, particularly faculty and alumni, have made significant contributions to the Historical Society and it is hoped that this relationship will continue. University classes, with an interest in material culture, have in the past utilized our Museum facilities. Recently our medical collection has been studied by students of the social development of medicine.

The Capital has made tremendous strides in bringing the riverfront back to life. In this light the Historical Society has prepared and submitted a position paper to the consultants working for the Fredericton Riverfront Development Committee. Our Museum is a riverfront attraction with a sound track record of approximately 20 years.

During the successful River Jubilee, Museum staff hopped as the Coleman Frog in the parade, hopped with seniors at tea, and provided hundreds of children with helium filled balloons for Canada Day. City celebrations were further enhanced by the week long re-illumination of the special Bicentennial Christmas tree, chosen by Sen. Muriel Ferguson for the great trees of N.B. Program.

This past fall, winter and spring, the Canadian Association of the Mentally Retarded (CAMR) in conjunction with the York-Sunbury Historical Society established a training program for a CAMR client at our Museum. This project, although not always easy, proved to be a very worthwhile effort for both groups.

Finally, our own Historical Society cooperated with La Société d'Histoire de la Rivière Saint-Jean in order that an exhibit, entitled "The French Rule in the Area of Fredericton 1654-1759", is on view for the summer season.

We are seeing tangible results in community involvement.

Harry Quinlan



Yesteryear Revisited

Our Spring Issue brought back memories to Society Member, Alden Clark, on the day the bridge disappeared. He provided an interesting account of his part in the flood drama and subsequent efforts to rebuild the bridge and has donated the accompanying picture to the Society. He writes:

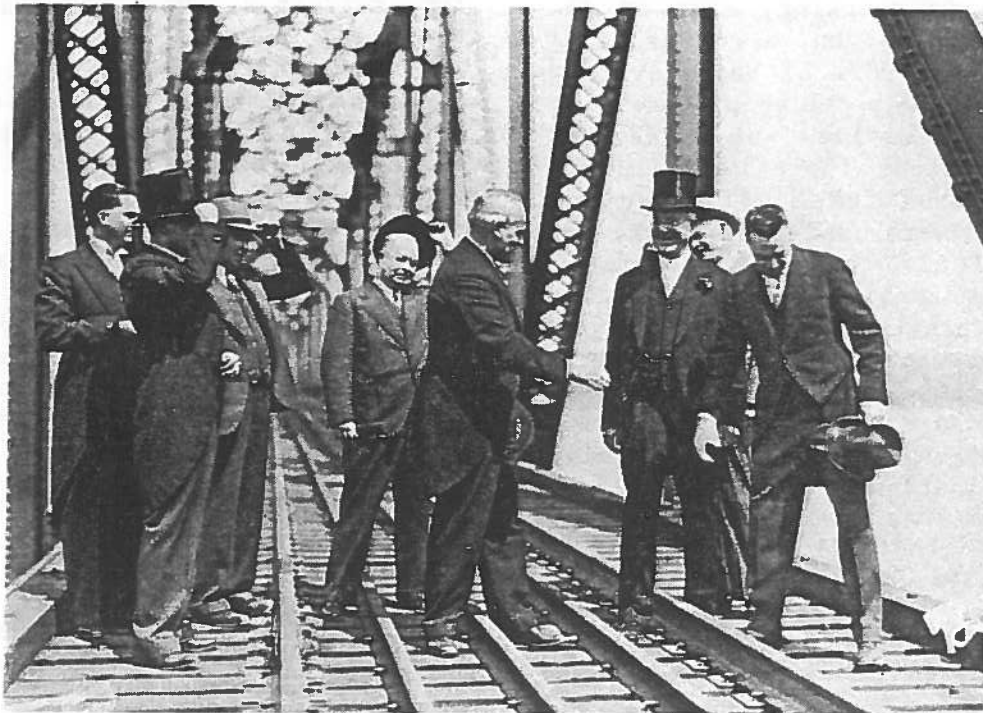
"I was particularly interested in the Historical Society Newsletter passed out at the meeting on May 15th.

The picture on the front caught my eye at once - I was there! Well, not in the picture, but I was there.

The picture of ice on Waterloo Row was all too true! Some homes on slightly lower levels had much greater problems."

"Back to my early reference to Ottawa; as soon as business opened on Queen St., I sent a long telegram on what had happened to W.G.C. (his father W.G. Clark, and first Society President) in Ottawa. As soon as he could that morning he saw Hon. C. D. Howe then one of the Cabinet dependables - he at once gave his word the bridge would be rebuilt."

"It was interesting to see the picture of ice on Waterloo Row, and to read Fred Phillips story - and to see Fred at the meeting. Am pleased to feel that I had a part in getting the bridge rebuilt. It is rather sad however to now see the rails gone from the Valley to Woodstock and Centreville, also the line, Devon to Newcastle (built by the famous Alexander Gibson)."



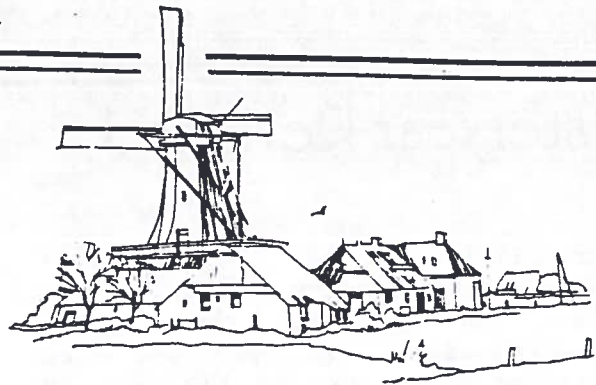
OFFICIAL BRIDGE OPENING CEREMONY - JUNE 1, 1938

Left to right: Alderman Raymond Crewdson; Mayor R. T. Forbes; R. G. Graham, C.N.R.; unknown; Hon. C. D. Howe; W. G. Clark, M.P.; unknown; Hedley Forbes, M.L.A.

New Holland

The Story Behind an Artifact

Richard Bagley



The artifacts in a Museum, if they could speak, would have fascinating stories to tell us about themselves and about our own past, stories that too often remain hidden. Local oral history can sometimes substantiate or elaborate upon historical fact and enlarge our knowledge of both artifact and the past.

As an example, there is a small, cast iron cannon that has been sitting on the second floor of the Museum for years, an interesting but usually ignored artifact.

One would find in the Museum's accession register, if one were interested in checking, that it is called a pinnacle gun, a gun usually mounted on the bows of boats or the large ship's boat called pinnacle.

The narrative of Jacques Cartier mentions their use against the Indians on the Bay Chaleur in 1553. They were used in the time of LaTour and also in the early wars between the English and French. It has an overall length of 21", a 4 3/4" diameter at the muzzle, with the cast iron barrel resting on a small wooden platform. It seems almost too small to be a truly effective instrument of war.

These are the recorded details, the known 'facts'. The Accession register goes on the note that in a skirmish near Crock's Point between the French and the Dutch in 1674 a gun was hidden or left behind in a bog or a pond.

A Dutch force under the command of a Captain Jurrien Aernouts captured French forts on the Penobscott at Machias, Saint John and Jemseg, and then led a boat expedition that supposedly pursued

the French as far as Crock's Point. The country along the St. John River was renamed New Holland until it passed back first to England, when William displaced James as King of England, and then to the French under Governor Chambly.

Although the museum's written record ends here, thanks to Mr. Sloat from the mouth of Keswick, information about the little cannon fortunately does not.

Local history long maintained that a buried treasure existed in a Keswick back field-swamp. A French force, pursued by the Dutch under Jurrien Aernouts, reputedly had to leave a substantial treasure in a swamp at the mouth of Keswick as they retreated. Here it remained as the years passed.

Two families lived on separated parcels of land abutting the swamp in the 1930's. One of the families, quite poor, almost overnight became very wealthy according to local tradition. A dispute arose as the second family claimed that the treasure had, in fact, been found on their portion of the swamp. The dispute was never satisfactorily resolved or at least to the satisfaction of the second family.

And how does the cannon fit into this? It was found at the same time as the treasure, jettisoned with the treasure to save weight.

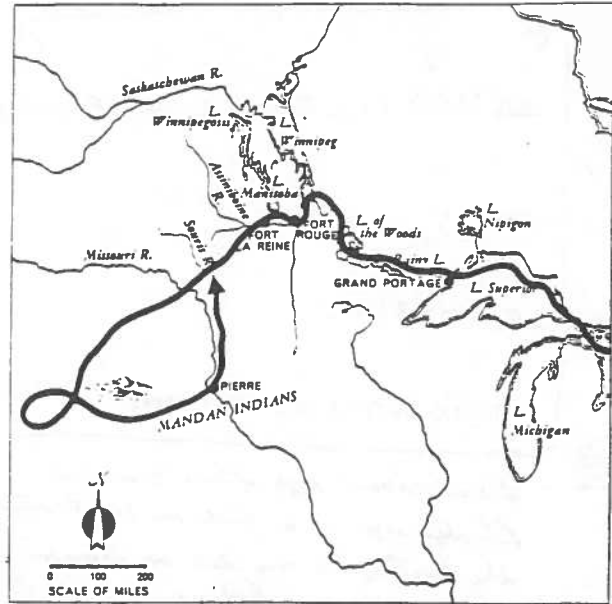
Was the treasure more local myth than fact? Perhaps, but our little cannon undeniably exists and will form part of a summer exhibit on the French period in the Fredericton region. This exhibit is part of the Society's Guest Curator Program and is being assembled by "La Société d'Histoire de la Rivière Saint-Jean." Come and see it.

Curator's Corner

Several years ago, Mr. F. A. Good donated a small lead plate ($3\frac{1}{2}$ " x $2\frac{1}{2}$ " x $\frac{1}{4}$ ") to the York-Sunbury Historical Society Museum. Little of its background history is known, although it is recorded as having been ploughed up in a field in New Brunswick. Recently, with the assistance of Fidele and Paul Thériault, we have been able to more accurately define its significance.

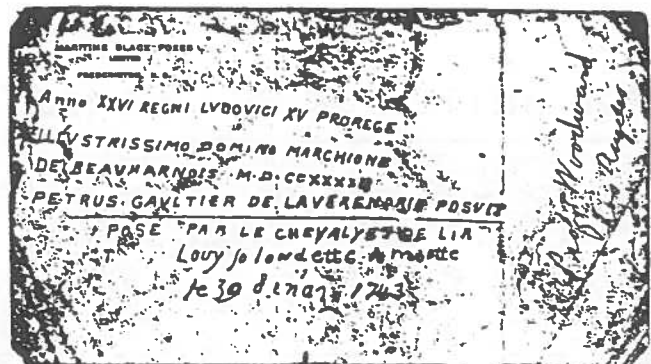
In fact, this small plate is a "calling card" of sorts, attributed to the French explorer Pierre Gaultier de LaVérendrye. It is dated 1743; at that time it was the custom of French explorers to claim land for France by burying lead plates bearing their names.

Pierre Gaultier de LaVérendrye was born at Trois-Rivières, Quebec in 1685. He and his sons became actively involved in the search for the western sea (Pacific Ocean), and explored extensively the regions of northwestern Ontario, Manitoba, North Dakota, and South Dakota. In 1742, LaVérendrye's two sons Louis-Joseph Gaultier de LaVérendrye and Francois Gaultier du Tremblay journeyed on their father's behalf from across the prairies into the mid-western United States. By January 1743, they had reached what is presumed to be the Black Hills of Dakota; their progress was then barred by hostile Indians, so they began their journey back to Fort La Reine (Winnipeg). Stopping at the junction of the Bad and Missouri Rivers, opposite present-day Pierre (the capital of South Dakota), they buried a lead plaque similar, if not identical, to the plaque in our museum's collection.

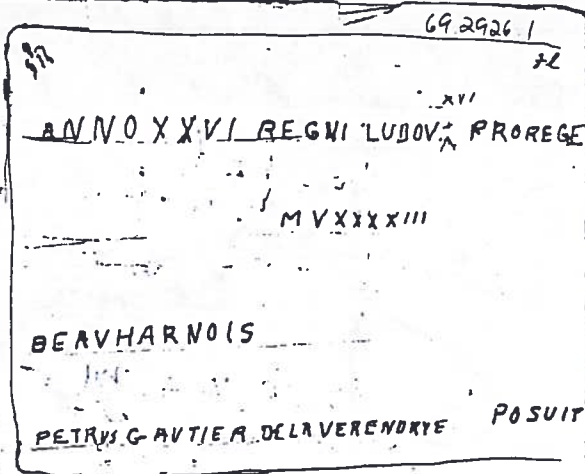


THE LA VÉRENDRYE'S EXPLORATIONS, 1731-43

The lead plaque in the York-Sunbury Historical Society collection bears on one side a latin inscription: "The 26th year of the reign of Louis XV. For the King, our very illustrious lord. By Monsieur le Marquis de Beauharnois [Charles de Beauharnois, Governor of New France]. 1741. Placed here by the Chevalyer de Lave. - tblet [Tremblet or Tremblay, Francois Gaultier's official form of address] - Louy La Londette A Miotte. 30 May (March?) 1743." (ref. Dictionary of Canadian Biography, Vol. III, p. 242).



Original Accession Record by the Donor, Society Member, F. A. Good.



*Lead about size above. 1/4 in thick
Placed up in a field in New Brunswick
The Latin is molded or stamped
very neatly, no holes in corner to
indicate that it was set up (for suit)*

*J. R. Good
home add Fredericton, N.B.
Canada*

*Print add. 814 W. 48th L.A.
until now or June*

The plate which was buried at Pierre, South Dakota was discovered in 1913, and is now prominently displayed in the Robinson Museum in that city.

For us, the question which remains unanswered is how could a plate such as this end up in New Brunswick?



Another item which has attracted the interest of one of our museum staff, Tim McLaughlin, is a model of a submarine. We haven't any information as to who donated the item to the museum, or when it was donated. Construction of wood 3" x 13 3/4", it bears a small plaque with a German inscription: "In remembrance of the war dead (fallen), Cogey, Amhurst, N.S., Canada." To date, Tim has been unable to determine the meaning of the word Cogey, or to what it would refer. He has been told that during World War II, there was a Prisoner of War Camp at Amherst. Could this model have been made by one of the German internees? If any of our readers would have any information concerning this artifact or knowledge they would like to contribute, Tim would welcome the assistance.

Cynthia Wallace-Casey



FOR BETTER OR FOR WORSE

By Lynn Johnston



Provenance Lost

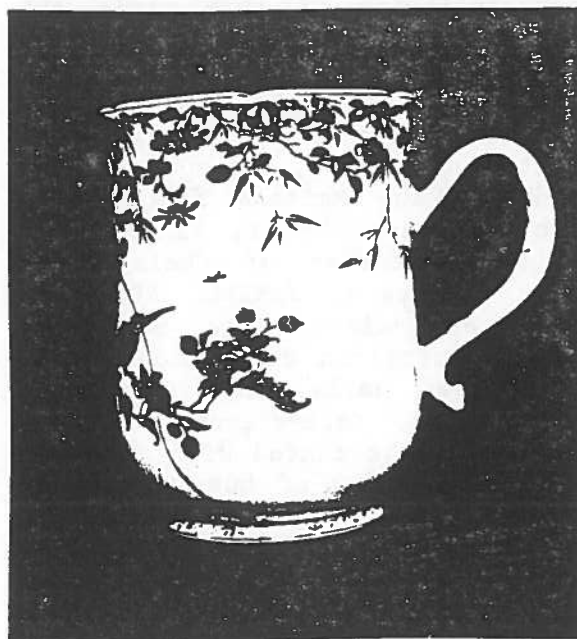
Porcelain Tankard....A Tale of Provenance Lost

Nancy Reid

This past winter Paul Hachey, of the Beaverbrook Art Gallery, came to look at the Museum's collection of porcelains and pointed out a very interesting and rather unusual piece.

At first glance, the colours and manner of decoration of this large tankard puts one in mind of the Chinese Export porcelains. However, upon closer examination, it became clear that this is an English piece. I've called the artifact a tankard simply because I can't come up with a more suitable label. It is large enough to serve as a pitcher or ewer, standing approximately 16 cm. high, but it has no pouring lip. It is unlikely that this vessel was ever intended for utilitarian purposes -- the shape and delicacy of its handle would never support the full body. Rather it was probably made for the sheer enjoyment of its form and decoration; a luxury item for those who could afford it.

The vessel is made of porcelain of a lower quality than the finer Oriental or Continental European wares. It has a deep, thin-walled, fluted body, a slightly everted notched rim and a graceful ear-shaped applied handle. These characteristics place it in the c.1870-1890 range. The vessel was fired twice: once for the body and the second time for the enamel colours drawn from the very popular famille rose and Kakiemon palettes. Close examination of the brush strokes show that a wedge shaped brush was used, confirming a European ascription, as the Oriental decorators used blunt-ended instruments.



The exterior of the body is hand painted with prunus and plum blossoms and the figure of a bird in rich, bright over-glaze enamels in shades of pink, green, blue-green, brown, grey, iron-red and some gilt accents. The bulk of the decoration is on the opposite side of the handle and around the rim and the base. It is not gaudily over decorated as are the revivals of this style seen in the late 19th century.

Once English potters became comfortable working with porcelain, they naturally looked to the Orient for inspiration. This vessel shows the influence of Japan and China with its loose interpretation of both the Kakiemon and the famille rose style of decoration. During the mid 1700's internal strife in China forced the Dutch East India Company to look to Japan for an alternative source of Oriental porcelains for their hungry markets.

In this way Europe became familiar with Arita porcelain, and very fond of what was nicknamed "KAKIEMON" after a family of decorators. The characteristics of this style are naturalistic themes asymmetrically arranged and balanced with a careful use of white space. The palette included iron-red, bluish-green, light blue, yellow, and sparsely used gilding. The Meissen factory was much influenced by it, as were the English factories of Chelsea and Bow. The term "FAMILLE ROSE" is used to indicate any style of Chinese porcelain decoration which, from the early 18th century, included a rose-coloured enamel which could be tinted with white to produce a number of hues from pale pink to a deep crimson. Famille rose was at its best in the early years and was a staggering commercial success in Europe. The palette was used by a number of European factories, especially the English factory at Worcester.

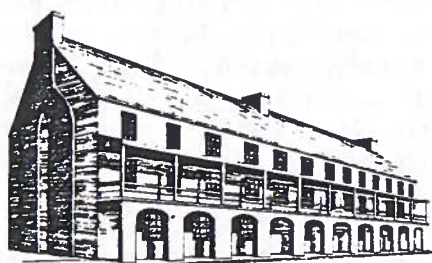
I chose to highlight this particular piece from the Museum's collection for two reasons: first, I have a long-standing love for porcelain, acquired after months of reconstructing similar vessels from thousands of tiny fragments recovered from an 18th century

archaeological excavation in Nova Scotia. From this perspective, you can understand what a rare pleasure it is to be able to study a piece that is still relatively whole and sound. The second reason is that this particular artifact illustrates the importance of establishing and maintaining proper information records in a museum.

This artifact has no background information on it whatsoever. We don't know how it was acquired, from whom or even when. Did it come over with a settler as a treasured keepsake? Was it purchased twenty years ago at some anonymous auction? Did we steal it, buy it, borrow it, make it??? Without the proper documentation this piece will remain a pretty bauble, of interest only to porcelain collectors -- as an object of material history it has little value.

Our Museum now has in place proper accessioning methods and hopefully we will leave better records for future generations.

If anyone has any information on this piece, please let the Curator know -- let's promote this artifact from a curio to its rightful place as a valuable piece of material history.



OFFICERS' QUARTERS
FREDERICTON, NEW BRUNSWICK

HOME OF THE YORK-SUNBURY HISTORICAL SOCIETY MUSEUM

SUMMER HOURS: JULY & AUGUST

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

Sunday Noon - 6:00 P.M.

Tuesday 10:00 A.M. - 9:00 P.M.

Society News

☐ The last regular meeting of the 1985-86 winter lecture series was held on Thursday, May 15, 1986 at the National Exhibition Centre, Queen Street. A number of guests from out of town joined society members and friends for a slide presentation and lecture on "The Train Stations of New Brunswick. Mr. Gary Hughes, Curator of the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, covered the era of station architecture of the mid nineteenth century. By clever use of parallel slides members were treated to many examples of fine station architectural drawings and plans, and also old photographs of the era. Mr. Hughes remarked on the similarity between domestic and station architecture, noting with regret that only one example of this type of station is extant - the station at Rothesay.

☐ Goose Lane Editions announce the publication of "Whispers From the Past, Selections from the Writings of New Brunswick Women", by Elizabeth McGahan. Dr. McGahan, past Society President, brings to light the unspoken words of New Brunswick women.

Drawn from a composite of nineteenth and twentieth century letters, diaries, travelogues, schoolgirl compositions and formal essays, "Whispers from the Past" expresses first-hand the female experience of the last two centuries. Although drawn from the intimate words of New Brunswick women, this collection addresses the historical interests of women everywhere. Dr. McGahan is also author of the forthcoming volume "The Port of Saint John 1928-1984 (Ports Canada- The Port of Saint John."

☐ Our new museum promotional post cards are now available and on sale at the museum office. The four new cards depict scenes of the museum, our Coleman Frog, the military trench, and a reproduction of the old post card of Mr. Coleman and his Frog.

☐ Sunday, June 29th, was an important day on the Society's calendar of events. The day included the Lady Ashburnham Strawberry Tea, the presentation of the Society's sixth Award of Distinction, the acceptance of a valuable artifact by the President and the opening of two Museum exhibits.

Under sunny skies, the Strawberry Tea was held for about seventy members and guests. To create an atmosphere reminiscent of the nineteen twenties and thirties, fine silver, linens and lace were used with a Canadian Ensign draped from the Museum's verandah wall. Beautiful floral arrangements and plates of small cakes on the hostess' and the individual guest tables completed the picture.

The Tea was graciously hosted by Mrs. Lucy McNeill, Miss Louise Hill, Mrs. Eric Snow, and Ms. Margaret Murray.

The success of this Tea was due to the tremendous efforts of many members, especially by event co-ordinator Elizabeth Earl. Our thanks to these members, those whose culinary expertise helped create such a delightful feast, and to the people who so kindly loaned personal items and help create the atmosphere of yesteryear.

On this occasion, Society President Harry Quinlan presented our sixth Award of Distinction to Miss Louise Hill. This award recognizes Miss Hill, long time and distinguished Society Member, for her outstanding contribution in researching and recording the history of Fredericton. Her work will long serve and inspire future generations of readers and researchers.

Another important event highlighted this day as Mr. Quinlan also accepted on behalf of the Society, Major William T. Howe's military sword. This valuable artifact was presented by Mrs. Mary Pike, oldest surviving granddaughter of the Major, and will become part of our Museum's fine Military collection.

This day marked the opening of two special Museum exhibits by our Curator, Cynthia Wallace-Casey. The first is a Lord and Lady Ashburnham Exhibit to coincide with the Lady Ashburnham Tea and depicting the lives of these two illustrious Frederictonians. The other exhibit titled, "Fredericton 1850 to the Present", features museum prints and recent art works of Society members Mrs. Gertrude Duffie and Brig. A. B. Knight.

☐ A new book, co-published by the New Brunswick Museum should be of interest to Society Members. "Illustrated News - Juliana Horatia Ewing's Canadian Pictures 1867-1869" by Donna McDonald, published in 1985, has an interesting account of Miss Ewing's life and her two years in Fredericton. The book concentrates

on her sketching ability and reproduces many scenes of the Fredericton area. Society Member, Dr. George MacBeth has written the Foreward to the book and is recognized by the author for encouraging its publication.

☐ As the busy summer season arrives, so does much needed help for the Curator. This year Pam Dilworth, Diane Burt, Tim McLaughlin, Janet Fowler, Jamie Morehouse, and Vicki Bamford will provide the extra help at different periods until September. A big welcome to our summer staff.

☐ Tourism, Recreation and Heritage Minister, Hon. Omer Legère, was the special guest speaker at the opening of "The French Rule in the Area of Fredericton 1654-1759". At the invitation of La Société d'Histoire de la Rivière Saint-Jean, Mr. Legère's talk further illuminated the significance of the exhibit, guest curated by Mr. Paul Theriault with assistance from his brother, Fidèle. The special significance of the event was appreciated by members and respective heads of both historical societies. The exhibit draws heavily upon the expertise of its curators and complements the book recently published by La Société. A small yet significant group of artifacts from the YSHS collection accentuates the storyline of the exhibit, which as one of its features, includes a scale model of Fort Nashwaak built by a member of La Société.

☐ We are fortunate to have received "W. O. Raymond's Scrapbook", from the Raymond Collection of the L. P. Fisher Library in Woodstock. This collection was compiled and indexed by R. W. Hale of Woodstock. Mr. Hale provided us with his original manuscript so it could be reproduced for the Society. Our thanks to Mr. Hale and to the Provincial Archives for their assistance in the reproduction.

* * * * *

Society Events

☐ Again this year the Coleman Frog takes to the streets and the airwaves to celebrate "Froggy Weekend". This important event honouring our special Frog is scheduled for August 22-24 and will include a childrens poster contest, ages 6-11, to feature the Museum and any of its exhibits, including our Frog. These will be judged Sunday noon, August 24 by a well known panel of judges.

Friday, August 22

10:00 A.M. Children's Games,
Recreation Dept.
Playground

11:00 A.M. Outing for Coleman
Frog

12:00 A.M. Picnic Lunch with
YMCA group

12:15 P.M. Calithumpian Outdoor
Theatre
"River Queen" and
"Coleman Frog Skit"

1:00 P.M. YMCA Games

2:00 P.M. Outing for Coleman
Frog

Saturday, August 23

10:00 A.M. Games and Contest
including "leap
frog "with help from
Calithumpians,
Toulouse and our Frog

12:00 A.M. Picnic - Officers
Square

2:00 P.M. Calithumpians
Outdoor Theatre
"River Queen" and
"Coleman Frog Skit"

5:15 P.N. Draw for Special
Froggy Dinner

All Day Posters on display
at Museum with CIHI
announcer, free
balloons, ice cream.
Special frog items
for sale at Museum
office

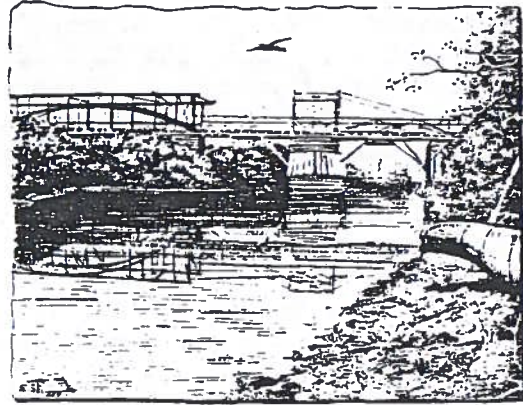
Sunday, August 24

10:00 A.M. Outing for Coleman
Frog in the Park

12:00 A.M. Judging of Posters

Further Details available at Museum
Office.

☐ Elizabeth Earl, who Chairs our Monthly Lecture Series Committee advises that a number of interesting lectures are being planned for the Fall and Winter Sessions. These include such topics as: "Porcelain"; "Bishop Medlay's New Brunswick"; "Trials and Tribulations of Renovating an Older Property;" "Special Lecture by Lt. Governor Stanley"; "The Acadians and St. Anne's Point"; and possibly, Indian Culture and History in this area. Should that not satisfy our appetite, Elizabeth has a few topics in reserve. It looks like we can look forward to a very interesting lecture series.



THE OLD NASHWAAK BRIDGE.

Sketch by Elizabeth S. Tucker

1889

"Leaves From Juliana Horatia Ewing's

Canada Home"

50 Year Fund

A reminder to Society members that the Society's 50 Year Fund, commemorating the fiftieth year of the Society's incorporation is still open. Donations are being used to establish an interest-bearing capital fund, which will provide funding in perpetuity for Society projects. The response to date has been good and we hope it will continue throughout the year.

Plaques honouring Patrons, Sponsors and Associates contributions will be prominently displayed in our Museum. Donation categories are Patron - \$500, Sponsor - \$250, Associate - \$100, Friend - \$50 and are tax deductible.

Contributions may be sent to our Society,

P. O. Box 1312
Fredericton, N.B.
E3B 5C8



Frognotes

As members of this Society, we are the keepers and protectors of one of the biological world's great oddities. The 'Coleman Frog', largest known specimen of Salientia, genus Anuran, is almost as old as Canada itself, and has thankfully survived the ensuing generations in a taxidermal state to bear witness to its uniqueness. Ours is a sacred trust to preserve and to uphold the dignity and tradition of our Frog - a task that we have not always proved equal to!

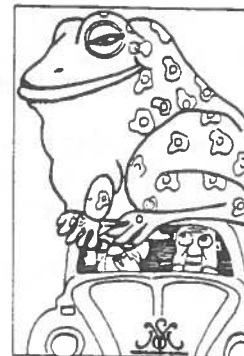
Since this Society's acquisition of this rara avis in 1959, we have fallen victim once to critics and disbelievers and banished the poor creature from our museum, to gather dust in a local garage (why its as old as the CPR, and even predates Alberta and Saskatchewan!). As Bruce Hutchison, noted Canadian author and historian remarked in dealing with this scepticism: "Certain scurrilous observers of low mind and anti-Canadian prejudice suggest that Mr. Coleman (who is no longer here to defend his honour) paid some cunning taxidermist to make the Frog out of buckram, glue and green paint. This slander should not go unanswered since it strikes at the nation's vitals. After all, what holds the nation together?" The answer, to state the obvious, includes our Coleman Frog. That challenge has been met and our Frog (no longer confined to the dusty garage) holds a deserved place of honour in our museum.

But wait there is another challenge on the horizon, from others, jealously wanting to usurp our Frog's place in history. No I'm not referring to an obviously, half hearted attempt by the National Exhibition Center's (our Museum's neighbour), to get in on the lillypad, so to speak, and host a Frog and Reptile Show. Such feeble attempts, including presentation of



Coldwell Frog?

such exotics as leopard frogs, in addition to other reptiles did little to outshine our Frog. The challenge I am referring to is much more serious it's the Coldwell Frog! Initial reports have proven to be accurate and Nova Scotia, through its Provincial Museum, have barely disguised its attempt to copy and leapfrog New Brunswick. It is touting a giant spring peeper of 198 pounds, found somewhere we think in the Annapolis Valley. This obvious counterfeiting attempt should not go unchallenged. We cannot stand idly by and let this 198 pound imposter, warts and all, upstage our 42 pound prince. We must reply to this challenge.



Our Coleman Frog

York Militia

Items of historical interest abound in our capitol city and are to be found in places besides our Museum.

If one were to visit the Christ Church Cathedral, they would be forgiven for not noticing some rather tattered pieces of material, hanging over the interior of the main entrance and covered by what appears to be fishnet. It did not escape the attention of Society member, Mrs. Lucy McNeill however, and her research, in collaboration with D. R. Facey-Crowther of Memorial University of Newfoundland provides us with an interesting story.

The first flag, a dark blue Regimental flag, with a lion and unicorn passant, carries the inscription "71st Battalion York Militia". It is believed to be the regimental flag of the First Battalion York County Militia. The second colour, a Union Jack, with the royal cypher for William IV, was the King's colour. Both of these colours were presented by the wife of the lieutenant-governor, Sir Archibald Campbell to the Militia on 23 September 1835. The ceremony featuring Lady Campbell, occurred in Fredericton and was reported in detail in the Royal Gazette of September 30, 1835. It was followed by a "sumptuous Dinner" at the County Court House and it was reported that both the "viands and wines were excellent and well served."

The York Militia was redesignated in 1869 as the York Provisional Volunteer Battalion and in the same year on 12 November 1869, named the 71st York Volunteer Battalion.



GRAPHICS FROM LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR

THOMAS CARLETON'S MILITIA COMMISSION

It kept that designation until 8 May 1900 when it was renamed the 71st York Regiment. The regiment was perpetuated in the 12th, 140th and 220th Battalions of the Canadian Expeditionary Force (C.E.F.). On 15 March 1920, the number of the battalion was dropped and it was simply designated, The York Regiment. On 15 December 1936, the York Regiment amalgamated with the Carleton Light Infantry to form the Carleton and York Regiment. On 31 October, the Carleton and York amalgamated with the New Brunswick Scottish to form the First Battalion, The New Brunswick Regiment (Carleton and York). On 18 May 1956, the regiment was designated the First Battalion, the Royal New Brunswick Regiment (Carleton and York).

The Militia celebrates its 200th anniversary in 1987 and Mr. Facey-Crowther has expressed the opinion that these are the only known militia colours from the first 100 years. As these colours are of great historical significance to York-Sunbury, the Province and Canada, and in great need of repair, it could be a worthwhile project of this Society to have the work carried out as a bicentennial project of the Militia.

The Last Word

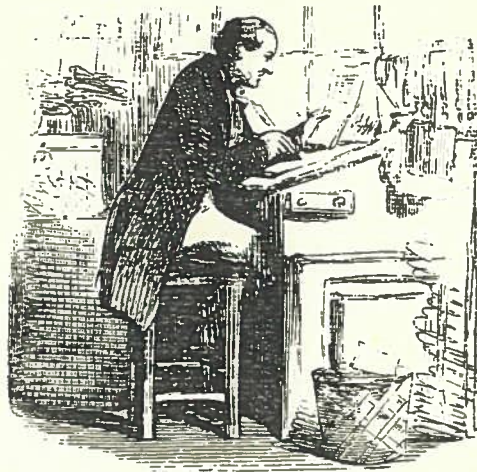
Summer in our St. John Valley is a great time of year. It's great for relaxing (not great for getting out newsletters!) and doing some daydreaming.

One of my favorite daydream pastimes is an outing in my 20 foot Ogilvie on the river between the Nashwaak and the Madame Keswick. This area is blessed with unquestioned beauty and as well, with a most interesting history.

As I head down from the Keswick I can picture the early settlers from the disbanded Loyalist Regiments on both sides of the valley and as well the many Acadian farms of this area. Savage Island and Springhill (Aughpac) are sites of major Malecite villages, and the story of the attempted Mohawk attack from Currie Mt. puts a little terror into my daydreaming (the Mohawks all lost their heads). On Nevers Island or formerly Cleoncore Island, I can almost picture René d'Amours, Sieur de Clignancourt, and his little farm and trading post of 1684 (he obviously did not know about our spring freshets). Further down we can almost see the Acadian town of St. Anne's, and later the struggling first winter site of the Loyalists at Salamanca. Across, at the mouth of the Nashwaak, the Fort Nashwaak (or also, St. Joseph) rises with its imposing stockades. (They did not bargain for spring freshets either).

Ours is a unique valley, with a unique history. Lets enjoy both.

We require continued Members participation by providing articles of general histocial interest for the Newsletter. As well we are still looking for suggestions for an appropriate name for the Newsletter.



The Editor



