

THE OFFICERS QUARTERLY

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

VOLUME 7, NUMBERS 1 & 2

FALL & WINTER 1991



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The Society's Museum Winter Hours:

Mid October - April 30th

**Monday, Wednesday and Friday, 11:00 AM - 3:00 PM, or by
appointment**

Group tours may be arranged by calling in advance: 455-6041

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This is the official newsletter of the York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc., Officer's Square, Queen Street, P. O. Box 1312, Fredericton, New Brunswick, Canada, E3B 5C8.

Telephone: (506) 455-6041.

Publication dates are normally bi-annual — Spring-Summer and Fall-Winter. Submissions can be addressed to the Editor and received at the Society's offices by the first day of July and January for the subsequent issue.

York-Sunbury Historical Society, Inc. is

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

Individual memberships are \$15.00 per year and \$150.00 for life.

Corporations, individuals or organization may also become sustaining members.

Editor.....Peter Malmberg
Editorial Committee: Fred White, Chair,
Paul O' Connell, Dr. Christopher Turnbull,
Dr. Murray Young and Elizabeth Earl.

President's Perspective

This year has been an interesting one, not only in the area of the Society and Museum, but to each of us generally. So many issues have come to the forefront in the national scene - the Gulf War, the Constitution and several provincial elections. Here in our York-Sunbury historical world, Government House has undergone a study; Officer's Square was given a whole new look which is actually its old look, having been restored to the way it originally appeared. An attractive and appropriate sign has been erected at the path entrance to the Museum. A new lease and parking agreement was negotiated with the provincial government during the summer months and the Changing of the Guard was conducted daily in front of the Museum. Other activities in the area included the World Town Criers Championship, the Irish Festival and Froggy Weekend. Special Recognition Awards were part of our Museum summer opening programme. Visitors during the tourist season kept Museum staff busy with June, July and August attendance in excess of 10,000.

Since the last Officer's Quarterly was issued, highlights of our Society consisted of several interesting exhibits which have been mounted at the Museum. One of these was the Barker House Exhibit, curated by Kelly McKay. This was of particular interest since it co-incided with the opening of the new Barker House complex, located across from the Museum. Doris Norman's rug-hooking class mounted a beautiful and unusual exhibit during the month of October. In preparing for each exhibit opening, we were

grateful for the volunteers who assist at the Museum in so many ways.

The Executive of the Board of Directors has been very faithful in attending meetings, serving on committees etc., and I take this opportunity to thank them and tell them I appreciate the support they have given me over the past two years. The Museum staff has been very supportive as well. In early September, our Curator/Administrator Nancy Schell, accepted a position in Saint John. We wish her all the best. Kelly McKay is presently Acting Curator/Administrator. She has been Nancy's assistant over the past two years. I feel certain that the Society will continue to be successful and that next year the Diamond Anniversary commemorating our founding (1932-1992) will generate even more activity. Already a Diamond Anniversary Committee has been struck and additional committee members are needed as well as suggestions from each and every one of you.

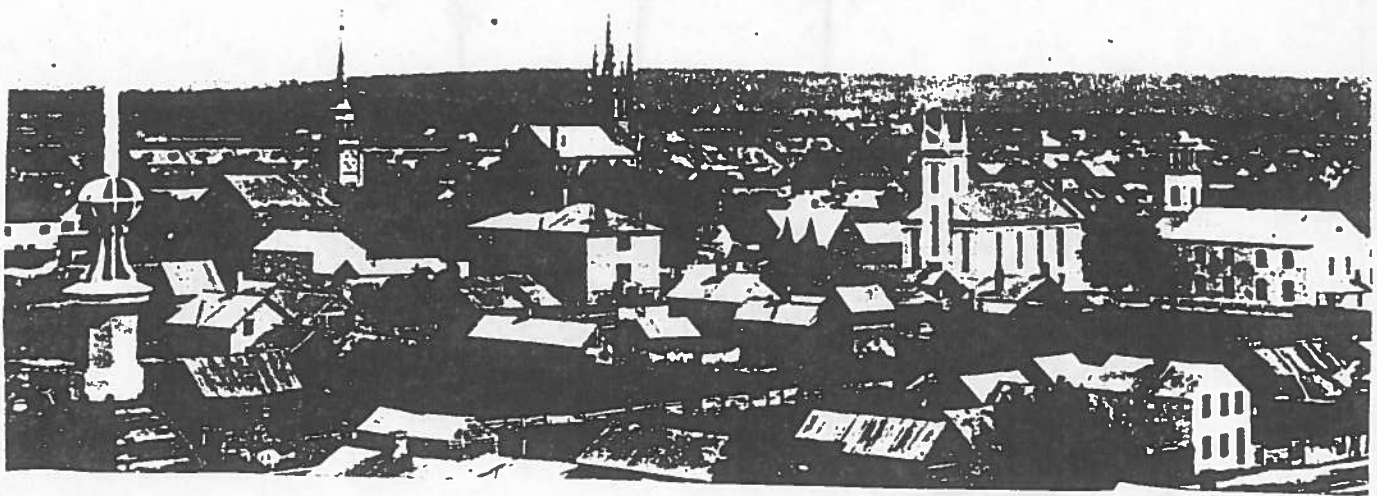
The enclosed Membership Renewal Form should be completed and returned as soon as possible or at least by the end of December 1991. Many of our members have taken advantage of a Life Membership - \$150 tax deductible. Also, the Society would benefit if each of us invited a friend to join. Just call the Museum (455-6041) and Kelly will be pleased to mail an application to you.

One can not help but be proud of the Society's accomplishments over the past sixty years and of the Museum's collection, now in excess of 15,000 artifacts

all housed in a National Historic Site. No wonder we enjoy an active social programme as well as a high visitor exposure level. Should you wish to become more involved in any special aspect of the Society's operations, do not hesitate to contact me.

It has been a pleasure to serve as your president. Best wishes for the holiday season and for the coming year.

Donna Wallace



Fredericton, circa 1870.
(YSHS Collection)

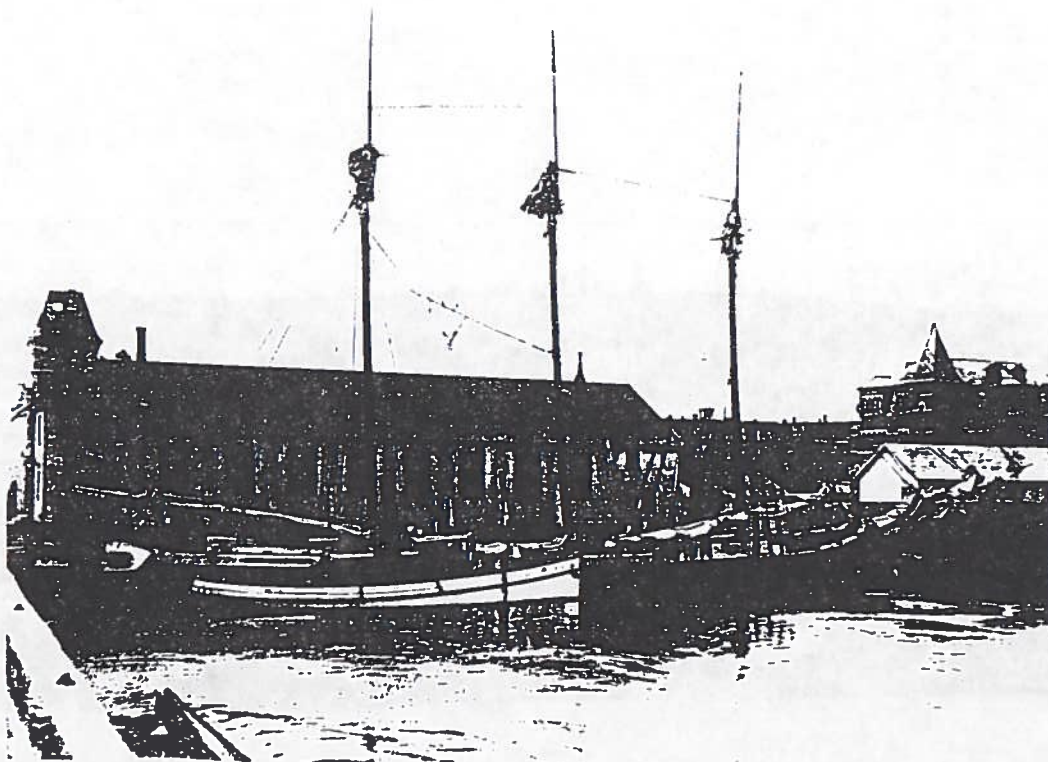
Change at the Port of Fredericton, 1890 to 1930 - Peter Malmberg

The minutes of the Fredericton City Council throughout the period from 1890 to 1930 made constant reference to the maintenance of the public wharfs which were under the jurisdiction of the council. These gave some indication of the importance attached to the river trade. From at least the 1870's, the city had a full-time harbour master supervise its docks, and in the mid-1880's spent the then considerable sum of \$3 000 on the wharfs to improve their traffic capacities.

Council paid regular attention to the steamer business. November 4, 1890, saw the completion of major additions to the

city's own wharfage which enabled vessels to berth in high or low water, especially in the spring. This extended the boat season from April through to December. Despite railway competition, a deputy harbour master was appointed on May 2, 1899, to help supervise the wharfage. This event showed that the river traffic was steady, if not growing.

The council also in 1899 leased the toll collecting on the wharfs to a private individual for \$400. On July 2, 1901, the corporate users of the ice damaged wharfs urged the council to repair them as soon as possible, for the wharfs saw much freight



Fredericton waterfront, circa 1900.
(PANB Photo)

traffic.

On August 13, 1901, the city waived all damage costs so that the federal government could complete dredging in front of the public wharfs as soon as possible. All this pointed to the fact that river traffic was steady, even increasing a little. However, the fact that the lease for toll collecting still "sold" for \$400 in May, 1910, seemed to indicate that it no longer grew at such a rate to justify increases in the toll rate over an eleven year period.

More obvious evidence of a decline in river business, or at least City Council interest in it, came on May 20, 1917, when the city could find no takers for the position of harbour master even when they reduced the sum wanted to \$250 from \$400 the year before. Though \$1 777 was spent on a new warehouse for the public wharf leased by the Crystal Steamship Company in 1923, there was a steady decline in the fee required to fill the position of harbour master.

On May 23, 1927, the position was "sold" for \$50. The inference from all these figures was that there was a steady fall in the amount of river traffic, for the harbour master was expected to take his income from the tolls collected to recoup the cost of purchasing the position.

In 1912 the Fredericton Board of Trade protested that there was a need for more dredging in the main channel near their port. The last major dredging on the port of Fredericton had been carried out more than a decade before.

In the era before the Mactaquac Dam was built, each spring the Saint John

River deposited silt from upriver at Fredericton and further down. The problem was to a large extent, man-made, for the large-scale clearing of land for farming since the first days of settlement had deprived the river banks of most of their tree-cover. This allowed great run-offs of soil material to occur especially in the upper Saint John.

The federal government was slow to spend money to clear this silt and it was several years before they responded to the Board of Trade's plea. However, they responded quickly in the same year (1912) to finance a valley railway.

Compared to the three years of agitation spent on the dredging issue (1912-14), literally no time was spent by the Board in the 1920's and 1930's on concerns relating to the river. Instead their focus on Fredericton area economic improvements was on more "modern" forms of transport such as the valley railway project and the building of a local airport.

This is an extract from your editor's masters report which was recently accepted at the University of New Brunswick. He plans to publish more of it in the near future.

October 1691, Landing at the Nashwaak - excerpts from deVillebon's diary.

When the French commandant in Acadia, Joseph deVillebon sent out 11 men on the 20th of October, 1691, for the mouth of the Nashwaak, so began the recorded history of Fredericton. For the next 7 years the fort he set up there was to be the headquarters of French military power in Acadia. From here deVillebon mounted a campaign that drove back the English in Maine, with significant consequences for the later history of the Maritimes and the rest of northeastern North America.

It was his alliance with the local Micmac and Maliseet Indians that enabled him to accomplish so much. Several years earlier they had allied themselves with their fellow Abenaki in New England in a war against English settlers. Using birch bark canoes and ancient portage trails, they moved freely between the Gulf of Saint Lawrence and the valleys of the St. John, Penobscot and Kennebec Rivers, thus avoiding English seapower in the Bay of Fundy and the Gulf of Maine. On the outbreak of war between France and England in December, 1689, Count Frontenac, the governor of New France, did his utmost to encourage and assist the Indians in raids designed to intimidate villagers and roll back the frontier of English settlement in Maine and Massachusetts.

For this the French needed a base in Acadia that was safe from the attacks of

English warships and privateers. When deVillebon was appointed as commandant he intended to establish his headquarters at Jemseg. However, in 1690 a privateer captured both his ship and two ketches that were carrying supplies upriver. When he returned in 1691, he took up temporary quarters at the home of Mathieu d'Amours, sieur de Freneuse, on the eastern bank of the St. John opposite the mouth of the Oromocto River. From there he supervised the transporting of supplies, meantime sending his brother Rene, the sieur de Portneuf, with 10 men to prepare the site at the mouth of the Nashwaak where he proposed to erect a palisaded fort.

The following are enteries from his "Journal of What Has Happened in Acadia from October 13th, 1691, to October 25th, 1692."

October 13th--I embarked in my boat to go up the river. On the same day I overtook the ketch and two shallops laden with the King's stores and those of the company which I had sent forward on the eve of my departure.

14th--I arrived with these boats at Jemseg, fourteen leagues from the mouth of the river where there is a French post.

15th--I left there in the ketch and ran aground the same day, for the river was extraordinarily low.

16th--I gave orders to begin unloading

the ketch at daybreak, making use of my boat and the two shallops.

17th--Everything was transported to a dwelling (Mathieu d'Amours) three leagues only from the place where I proposed to establish my self, and six leagues from Jemseg.

18th--I went there myself.

19th--I sent off the boat and the ketch, the former to fetch the fifteen men I had left at the mouth of the river....

20th--I dispatched the Sr. de Portneuf with ten men to the Nashwaak, where I am about to establish myself, so that two ovens might be constructed immediately and cabins set up in the Indian manner, to use until we have proper lodgings.

The same day, the 20th, fifteen canoes of Indians came from Meductic, their stronghold on the upper reaches of the St. John River, to express the pleasure it gave them to see me, and the satisfaction they felt because His Majesty had kept them in mind, and because he had no desire for peace with the people of New England. Their harangue concluded, I gave them the wherewithal for a feast.

21st and 23rd--I made use of two of their canoes to bring flour and other supplies to Nashwaak which was done in return for a few provisions..

24th--Thirteen other canoes arrived with Indians of the Micmac nation. They made me about the same address as the first had done, and I had the same quantity of food assigned them for a feast.

25th and 26th--I made them transport supplies, like the others.

27th--I went to Nashwaak and found the two ovens had been built, and a few Indians gathered there. I addressed them and then dismissed them until spring, when the Kennebec (Indians) are to come to receive presents sent by His Majesty.

I had also to regale these people and exhort them, after the snow had melted, to join me for an advance into the enemy's country. I then embarked in a canoe, and returned to the place from which I had come, because I had left there many of my effects.

November 1st--My fifteen men arrived from the mouth of the river.

2nd, 3rd and 4th--Such of my effects as had been left in the place where I stayed were transferred to Nashwaak in my boat. At the same time I sent away the Indian chief of La Heve and Minas.... I had powder and shot given to him with orders to distribute them among his people only as the occasion rose.

5th--Six Kennebecs came from Penta-goet (Penobscot), to tell me on behalf of their people that a party of 30 men had returned from the English settlements, where they had killed or captured 29 persons; another party of eight of the same tribe had brought in six prisoners; the season was too far advanced for them to visit me on the Saint John River this autumn, for it was time for them to go into their winter-quarters on their hunting grounds; they were all going in the direction of the Kennebec River and hoped to strike a substantial blow after the snow came. This was confirmed by M. de Thury, their missionary, who wrote me to the same effect. On that day I went with all my people to Nashwaak.

6th--Work began on the frame of a house 36 feet long and 22 feet wide.

7th and 8th--Each one was occupied in making himself as comfortable as possible in the two bark cabins we had found already built, but in spite of all the precautions we took it was impossible to find adequate shelter in them during storms; it was not the season for cutting bark, for

only during the month of June can that be done satisfactorily.

[From November 11th to the end of the month deVillebon was absent from Nashwaak, expecting to meet an English emissary at the mouth of the St. John River to arrange the exchange of prisoners.]

30th--I left, and the same day, after having covered about three leagues, I found the river blocked with ice, and we were obliged to stop; it snowed all night, and the cold was so intense that the river froze completely.

December 1st--It was necessary to abandon our canoes and travel over land; never have we endured such misery..

7th--I reached Jemseg, and two of my men had frozen feet.

12th--I set out for Nashwaak and arrived there on the 13th. I found our house completed, and had planks made at once to finish the inside so that we might establish ourselves in it with some decency. This occupied the rest of the month; I also had frequent visits from the Indians of the neighborhood, until the snow was firm enough to take to the woods for their hunting.

January, 1692--The cold during this month prevented the work on the logs which were to be cut for the fort. I never remember such a hard winter. We had almost no axes, and could not hope to get any.

February-- The beginning of February gave us a little respite and, after visiting the places most suitable for cutting our logs, for we had to haul them out of the woods by hand, I had all the axes put in condition for use when the first mild weather came.

10th--We began work on 600 logs, a foot and a half in diameter, 16 feet long, and the same number of medium size, 8 feet long, to serve as a reinforcement on the inside. I increased the rations of the Canadians to make them work cheerfully, but it was only by a great effort that this task was accomplished.

[During the winter Villebon, using Indian messengers to carry letters, kept in touch with Acadians on the Bay of Fundy, including Pierre Maissonat Baptiste, a freebooter operating off the coast of New England. Baptiste and a partner of his later started a farm on the site of downtown Fredericton.]

March--We finished transporting the logs for the fort on the 8th of March, but could not begin it till the 18th, the eve of St. Joseph's. Work continued until the 28th of March, but ineffectively, because of rain and bad weather and the great laziness of the Canadians.

29--The ice began to breakup and a more prodigious flood could not be imagined.

30--We were obliged to abandon the fort, the water having quite suddenly reached the interior of the dwelling. I had the powder and provisions removed on the previous day.

31--The water rose still higher, and I thought the fort and house would be carried away by the pressure of the ice. The Indians and the oldest settlers say they never saw the like before.

April 1st--The waters subsides sufficiently for us to return to the fort.

3rd--The Sr. de Neuville (deVillebon's brother), whom I had sent to escort Mr. Nelson to Quebec in the autumn, arrived.

5th--We began to set up the logs and to straighten those which had been displaced by the ice and water.

6th--Rain interfered with the work, but on the 15th the fort was ready.

18th--At daybreak the Sr. de Portneuf, whom I had sent to keep watch at the mouth of the river, came to tell me that a canoe had been sent by the Abenakis to announce their arrival on the first possible day, to the number of 100 warriors. They had during the Christmas season destroyed a village called York beyond Piscataquata, burning over 60 houses and capturing or killing 187 persons of all ages.

25th--The Kennebecs arrived, 100 strong, and were received in a manner that greatly

pleased them.

27th--I harangued them and gave them their presents, and this was followed by a magnificent feast.

Harangue to the Kennebecs, April 27th, by the Sr. deVillebon, at Fort St. Joseph (the new Nashwaak fort's name), on the St. John River.

I have always awaited the coming of spring with great impatience that I might see you, my friends, assembled here, and tell you how well the King is satisfied with the way you have carried the war against our common enemy. You have only to continue to be assured of even more potent support than you have hitherto received. That is what he charged me to say to you.

There are several references to the structure of Fort Nashwaak in deVillebon's reports, but what is perhaps the best brief account is one provided by M. Tibierge, agent of the Acadia Trading Company, who described the strengthening of the fort in the winter of 1696-97.

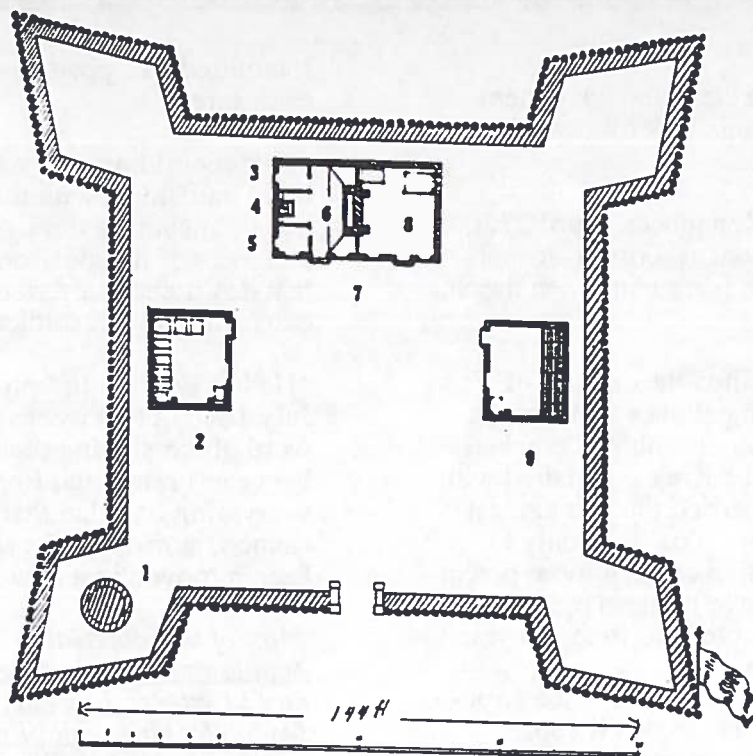
The English made an attack on this fort last autumn, as you will see, Sir, by the Relation I am sending you, although it has always been believed that they would not dare to attempt it. This obliged M. deVillebon to fortify it anew, and, to this end, he is having it enclosed in a second line of palisades, much heavier than the first, and at a distance of two feet from the latter; the smallest posts are 10-12 inches in diameter, and the majority are 15 to 20 inches. The fort still has 4 bastions, and each face, including curtain and bastion, is 114 1/2 feet long. The space between the two lines of palisades has been filled with earth and fascines; cannon have been placed on each face of the bastions, which are of solid earth and a swivel-gun on each face covering the curtains. There is also a cannon on each of the two curtains overlooking the Nashwaak River on the south and the wilderness on the north; so that the fort is defended by 10 cannon and 8 swivel-guns.

It required 411 posts to make the second enclosure.

This rebuilding was accompanied by the usual hardships, with the large logs having to be transported through the deep snow by members of the garrison. It is not strange that deVillebon described this as "very exhausting to the soldiers."

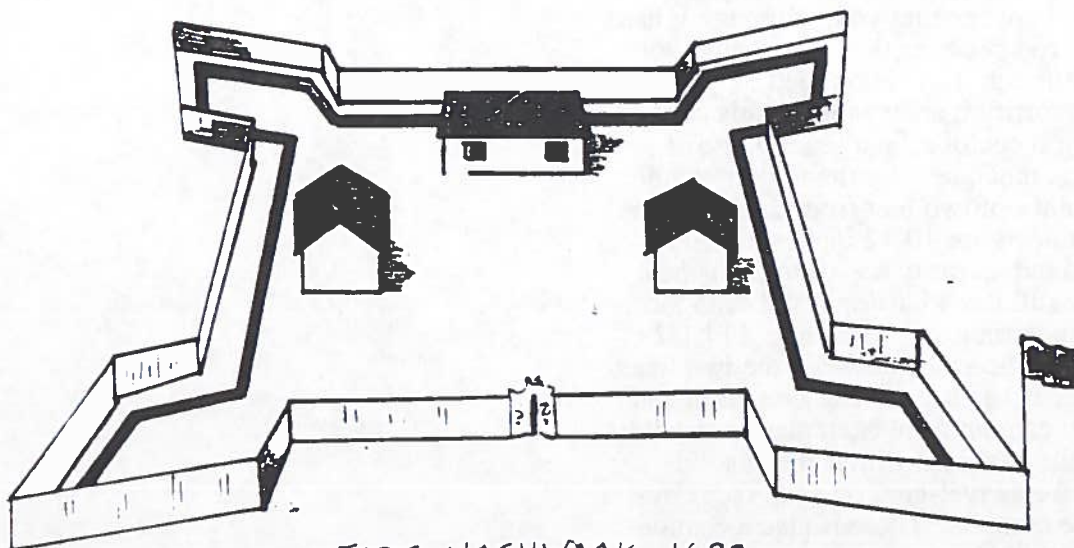
He left Fort St. Joseph at Nashwaak in July 1698, a few weeks after receiving word of the signing of a peace treaty between France and England. By October, everything of value that was moveable--cannon, stores, planks and bricks--had been removed to a new fort at Saint John.

Most of the material in this article is from Acadia at the End of the Seventeenth Century: Letters, Journals and Memoirs of Joseph Robineau deVillebon Commandant in Acadia, 1690-1700 and other Contemporary Documents, the New Brunswick Museum, Saint John, 1934. The translation is by John Clarence Webster. Further editing was done by D. Murray Young.



GROUND PLAN OF FORT ST. JOSEPH

1, Well; 2, Barracks; 3, Closet; 4, Chapel; 5, Closet; 6, Chapel; 7, Commandant's Quarters; 8, Large Chamber; 9, Guard House.



FORT NASHWAAK 1692

Views of the Nashwaak Fort
(YSHS Collection)

The Salt Box House - Robert Allison

An "obituary" appeared in **The Daily Gleaner** on June 26th, 1989 inviting the public to watch the destruction of Fredericton's Saltbox House at 135 Westmorland Street. This stark warning aroused public concern and galvanized essential support to save this historic building. Within days sufficient funds were raised to move the building and success achieved in locating a new site. NB Tel, NB Power and Fundy Cable waived the cost of moving overhead cables, and the necessary licenses and police escorts were obtained. Following years of controversy and frequent neglect, Fredericton's Saltbox House was relocated to King's Landing within the week.

The Saltbox was built around 1835 and about a decade later a lean-to was added, giving it the characteristic saltbox shape. This was a name derived from the old fashioned salt containers with long sloping lids. This style represents the common home in 18th century New England and was representative of the 19th century Fredericton working class family home.

An Irish family by the name of Donaldson, noted for their superior horses, lived in the house for many years. John Toner bought the property from the Donaldson's about 1886; the Toner family were "truckmen or carter agents". In 1887 their son Clem was the first of that family to be born in the house. A picture taken prior

to World War One shows young Clem peering out a window of the Saltbox at a dancing Russian bear on Westmorland Street.

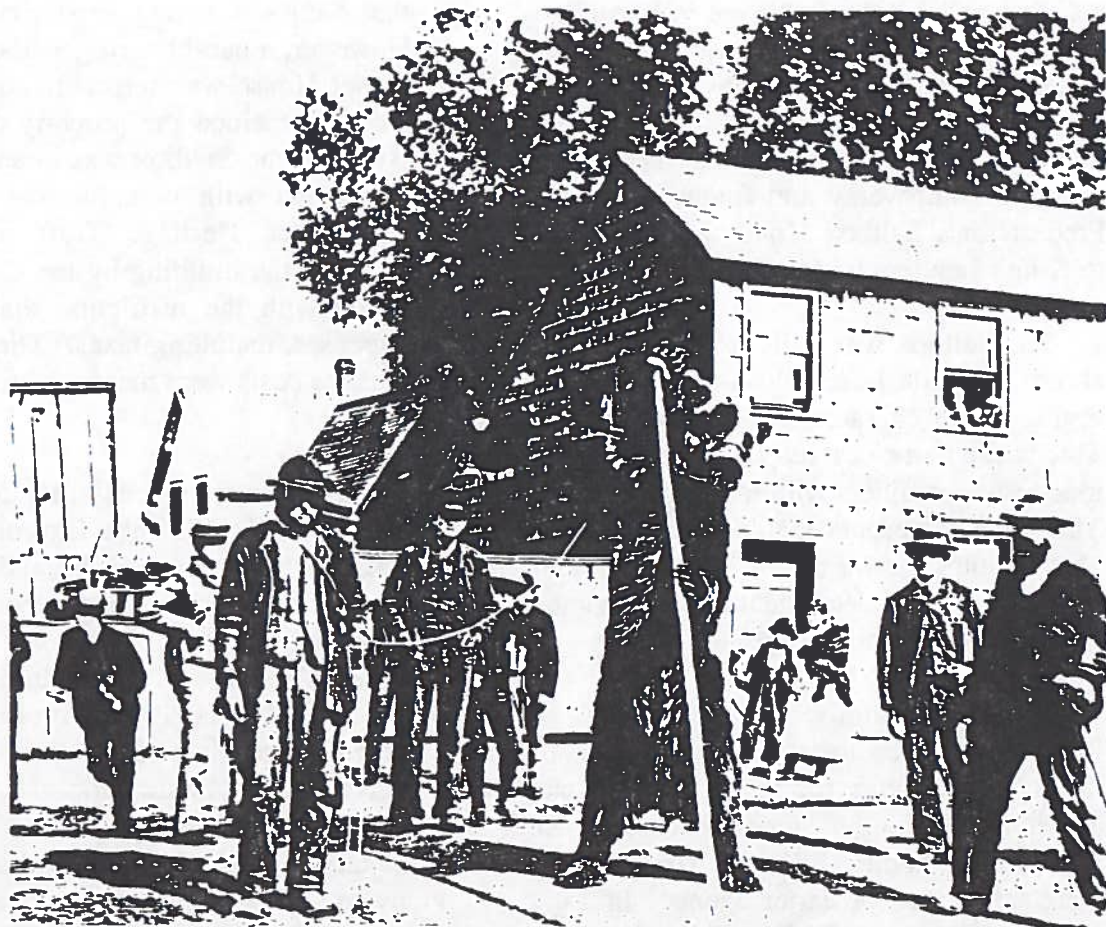
In 1960, Clem Toner sold the Saltbox House to the City of Fredericton on the understanding that it would become part of the King's Landing Historical Project. However, a neighbouring saltbox called the Fisher House was selected and the Saltbox House remained the property of the City. By 1970 the Saltbox was in sad shape and threatened with demolition. To save it, Fredericton Heritage Trust was given a lease on the building by the City of Fredericton with the restriction that it paid all expenses, including taxes. The large maintenance costs were met by renting the premises.

Over the objections of Fredericton Heritage Trust, in 1988 the City of Fredericton sold the land upon which the Saltbox stood to the neighbouring electrical contracting firm, to permit an expansion of the business. The lease of the building terminated on December 1st 1988, with full possession reverting to the City. However, it was agreed that Fredericton Heritage Trust could have possession of the Saltbox if a suitable use could be found and the new owners were prepared to move it. Several proposals were submitted including using the building as a ticket office for the Pion

-eer Princess, as a tourist information centre and as a facility in one of the city parks. None of these proposals received favour from the City Council. In December 1988, the Fredericton and District Labour Council supported by Fredericton Heritage Trust, proposed using the Saltbox, a working man's home, to house a labour museum and archive. A site was required and an attempt was made to lease the City owned property just to the south of the Aquatic Centre. This was rejected by the City Council. They offered an alternative site near the YMCA, but this needed the concurrence of Fredericton Exhibition Ltd., as they were leasing the land. After further delays, approval was not received. Meanwhile time had run out, for the electrical contractor had the legal right and intention to demolish the building at midnight on June 30th, 1989.

Dr. Gregg Finlay of King's Landing Corporation expressed an interest in the Saltbox. In a last minute action at a City Hall meeting on June 26, 1989, it was agreed that the Saltbox could be donated to King's Landing, provided that the Fredericton Heritage Trust raised the required funds to move the building. The City offered \$2, 000 towards the cost of the move. The challenge was successfully met within the 96 hour deadline.

With the removal of the Saltbox House, the City of Fredericton regrettably lost another part of its heritage, but at King's Landing it will be appreciated and enjoyed by future generations of New Brunswickers.



The Saltbox House, circa 1890.
(YSHS Collection)

Help Wanted!

Cleaning? Moving? The Museum is always in need of items:

- card tables or similar sized tables
- vacuum cleaner
- ironing board
- small glass jars with lids (eg. baby food, jam jars)
- wooden (salad) bowl and wooden spoon
- large glass/ceramic bowl (preferably something unbreakable such as "Corelle")
- sewing machine

NOTE: Our Society has been asked to help the Society for the Preservation of Old Mills compile information on the existence of old mills in New Brunswick. If any member has any knowledge of old mills, be they sawmills or flourmills, please write to Fred Beals, Keeper of the Mill List, 1531 Folkstone Court, Mishawaka, Indiana 46544-5831.

The Programme Committee will appreciate any suggestions for future lectures. Please call Fred White (457-0990) or Elizabeth Earl (455-4954).

CURATOR'S CORNER

The staff of the York-Sunbury Museum is busily preparing for the opening of the new exhibit "TERRA", and the upcoming holiday season. The official opening of "TERRA" will be held on Sunday, December 1st with Charlotte Glen-cross, of the Department of Municipalities, Culture and Housing, officiating. I hope all members of the Society will have an opportunity to visit the museum and to see this exhibit of contemporary art with its environmental message.

To celebrate the holiday season, the Museum will be decorated with traditional greenery and ornaments. In 1990 the York-Sunbury Museum placed first in the non-commercial category of the Canadian Forestry Association's "Natural Greenery" contest. We have entered the contest this year to defend our reputation.

In addition to the upcoming holiday festivities, the Museum will be included in the First Night '92 activities planned for this year's New Year's Eve. In February, 1992, the Museum will participate in StoryFest and will hold an open house on February 17th to mark Heritage Day. The 4th annual "Dining Out On Culture" -- an event that is more popular each year -- will be held in April,

1992. If Society members desire more information or would like to become involved in any of these projects, please call the Museum at 455-6041.

This year has seen many changes to the staff of the Museum. In September former Curator/Administrator, Nancy Schell, returned to her hometown of Saint John, N.B. The loss of her energy, dedication and talent is deeply felt and the staff of the Museum wishes her the best of luck in Saint John and in the future. Kim Farbo was hired as the Museum's Education Officer after Lise Elsiger resigned in November to devote more time to her studies at the University of New Brunswick. I am sure that Kim will continue Lise's excellent work.

My name is Kelly McKay, the new Curator/Administrator. I hope that members of the Society will feel free to contact me about any ideas or concerns regarding the Museum. I take this opportunity to thank our generous volunteers.

Velma Kelly is updating the list of scrapbooks in the York-Sunbury Museum's collection. There is a wide variety of projects and programmes at the Museum waiting to

be undertaken if anyone wishes to become involved.

Kelly McKay
Curator/Administrator

STAFF:

Kelly McKay Curator/Administrator

Heather Williams Assistant
Administrator

Kim Farbo Education Officer

1991 Museum Events:

January 17: Members of the O.M.M.C. (Organization of Military Museums of Canada) visited the Museum for a guided tour. The O.M.M.C. held their annual meeting at the C.F.B. Gaagetown Military Museum in August and brought delegates to the York-Sunbury Museum.

January 24: York-Sunbury Historical Society Annual General Meeting and Lecture by Wallace Brown. Attendance = 25.

January 31: Meeting re 1990 financial audit: Paul O'Connell, Bill Osmond (accountant) and Curator.

February 6: Museum staff and volunteers attended the Beaverbrook Art Gallery's Art Tour Programme.

February 13: Storyfest 1991 sessions held at Museum. Attendance = 46.

February 18: Heritage Day Open House. Attendance = 69.

February 20: Staff attended Association Museums New Brunswick Seminar "Planning a Conservation Policy for a Museum".

February 21: Y.S.H.S. Lecture: David Facey-Crowther, "N.B. Colonial Militia". Attendance = 11.

March 21: Y.S.H.S. Lecture: Tim Dilworth, "Painted Furniture". Attendance = 11.

March 26: Collections Management Committee meeting.

March 27: Kelly McKay attended Fredericton Tourism Industry meeting.

April 12: Received the two oil paintings from donor Mrs. Heather Krull (Kanata, ONT) via the Canadian Museum of Civilization. Letter of thanks sent by Curator to both Mrs. Krull and Museum of Civilization.

April 22: "Dining Out On Culture" Sold out well in advance (70 tickets). Very well-received.

April 23: Y.S.H.S. Lecture: Geoff Ritchie, "Historic Trees of New Brunswick". Attendance = 18.

Curator attended A.M.N.B. Seminar, "Museum Ethics."

May 13: National Tourism Awareness Week begins. Museum staff participates in People Parade.

May 19: International Museums Day Open House (in conjunction with National Tourism Awareness Week). Attendance = 325.

May 21: Collections Management Committee meeting.

June 2: Museum opened for International Air Show. Attendance = 97.

June 3: Two new exhibits, "For King and Country: The Ties That Bind" and "The Barker House: A House of Plenty" opened.

June 10: Interview with Researcher from Beaver Creek Productions of Toronto regard-

ing "Sketches of our Town" TV segment.

June 23: Official opening of Museum for summer season. Attendance = 53.

June 26: Elderhostel Programme held at Museum. Attendance = 50.

June 28: Seniors Day. Attendance = 92.

July 1: Canada Day Celebrations. Attendance = 816.

Museum received two additional Challenge '91 students. Summer staff presently consists of 3 Job Access persons and 4 Challenge '91 students.

July 19: "Friday Evening Promenades 1991" - Museum participated in one of six evenings during the summer by hosting an historical programme given by Valerie Evans of Saint John.

July 25-26: Museum participated in the International Gathering of the Irish.

August 6-8: "Sixth Annual Froggy Capers 'Childrens' Programmes" held with capacity enrollment for each programme.

August 10: "Sixth Annual Froggy Weekend" was well attended and articles regarding this day appeared in both **The Daily Gleaner** and **The Telegraph-Journal**. Attendance = 238.

August 20: Museum visited by 59 delegates of the "Organization of Military Museums of Canada" and received many favorable comments.

September 16: New exhibit "Coloured, Dyed and Hooked: Rugs and Mats", guest-curated by the students of Doris Norman. Attendance = 105.

September 19: Y.S.H.S. Lecture: Ric Cummings, "Publishing in New Brunswick". Attendance = 18.

September 22: Official opening of "Coloured, Dyed and Hooked: Rugs and Mats" guest curated by the students of Doris Norman. Attendance = 17.

October 9: Curator conducted guided tour of Museum for the University of New Brunswick Material History 5900 class. Attendance = 17.

October 17: Y.S.H.S. Lecture: Doris Norman, "Past, Present and Future of Rug-Hooking". Attendance = 27.

October 22: Collections Management Committee Meeting.

October 26: Hosted rug hooking workshop conducted by Doris Norman (in conjunction with the exhibit "Coloured, Dyed and Hooked:..."). Very well-received. Attendance = 9.

October 30: Full page article, by Mr. Paul Sullivan, regarding the Coleman Frog appeared in **The Free Lance-Star**, published in Fredericksburg, Virginia. Curator has forwarded thanks and has a copy of the article in the office.

November 11: Remembrance Day Open House. Attendance = 61.

November 14: Y.S.H.S. Lecture: Ted Jones, "Fredericton Internment Camp". Attendance = 21.

"TERRA"

Guest-curated by Alanna Morgan and Pat Schell.

November 19, 1991 - March 27, 1992.

Over the years, historical displays, in the domestic realms, included such items as pottery, quilts, braided rugs, and other items of necessity or comfort. The environment's immediate products - such as clay, wool, wood, etc. - were accessible and used for these crafts and household items with little concern about the landscape's survival, only its beauty and taming.

"TERRA", an exhibit of contemporary art, addresses the environmental crisis. Through the utilization of natural and cast-off materials, Pat Schell draws attention to their use as an artistic media and also to the fragile state of our world. Alanna Morgan's pottery is created with a simplicity of form, in combination with the use of strong colours, that results in powerful pieces with a primitive feel.

In addition to this exhibit's environmental message, the art in "TERRA" is crafted with the same materials that have been used to create both functional and decorative items since the dawn of man. The combination of our ecosystem's survival, and the utilization of traditional materials in this exhibit, presents an interesting juxtaposition between art and reality, the past and the future.

The Last Word

Hello Again! This is my second outing as editor of your newsletter. I greatly appreciate the favourable comments the last issue received. Hopefully, the articles in this issue will be just as stimulating

This year is the 300th anniversary of recorded European settlement in Fredericton. To denote this fact there is a special article featuring excerpts from the Sieur de Villebon's diaries. This was partially prepared by a diligent contributor of the Quarterly, D. Murray Young. Contributing to this theme of recorded Fredericton history, there are also articles on the City's role as a port and as a repository of architectural heritage in the form of the famous Saltbox House.

Preservation of our natural history heritage is as important as the man made variety. Towards this end one can only wish success to those people encouraging the development of nature walking trails on both sides of the Saint John River. One can only hope that those in positions of decision at the City Hall will eventually see the light on this issue. These trails would encourage the wider appreciation and preservation of natural sights in the City of Stately

Elms.

In these recessionary times it appears that heritage and cultural programmes are among the last to receive funding and then not much! One can only hope that Clio will not be entirely forgotten in the effort to restrain the provincial and federal deficits. In the light of restraint, the saga of the Saltbox House is pertinent material. Thus its continued idle state in its new home at King's Landing Historical Settlement is to be deplored. However, perhaps in the next couple of years various agencies will fund its long-due restoration.

The next issue in the spring/summer of 1992 will come out during the 60th anniversary of the Historical Society. To commemorate this laudatory event, the Quarterly will publish excerpts from the first year of the Society's records. Thus one will see how similar and dissimilar were the issues that concern heritage groups in this area over the years. Till next time....

Peter Malmberg, Editor

Society Events

The Christmas party and author's recognition night will be held on Thursday, December 12th, at 8 PM.

The Annual General Meeting of the Society will be on Thursday, January 23rd, at 8 PM. Afterwards, the Robbie Burns celebration will take place.

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