



Silhouettes

Autumn 2009
Number 29

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick



P194-594w

*A tree, decorations
and presents—it was
simply overwhelming for
young Master Dunlop,
of Saint John, at a
turn-of-the-century
Christmas.*

Capital Holiday Celebrations in the 1880s *see pages 5-8*

Silhouettes

(ISSN 1201-8333) is published twice yearly. Address inquiries or submissions to the newsletter to

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An historical 'bonanza' on Archives website

ANOTHER MILESTONE in expanding the accessibility of public records arrives this December when the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick adds documents from the province's first fifty years to its Internet site.

The documents are those New Brunswick's Legislative Assembly dealt with between 1786, when the province was founded, and 1833. They total 9,448 separate items, and because no synoptic reports of legislative debates were compiled in that era, they are the best official record available from those formative years. Their addition to the Web will be marked with a special event at the Archives on December 4, as New Brunswick's 225th anniversary draws to a close.

Through its first years, and indeed until 1891, the province had a so-called "bicameral" General Assembly, meaning that it consisted of two separate legislative bodies. One, called the House of Assembly, comprised elected represen-

tatives, while the other, the Legislative Council, had government appointees as members. The latter group tended to be prosperous and conservative, United Empire Loyalist and Anglican, and was the legislative manifestation of a Family Compact that then held sway in New Brunswick.

No bill before the General Assembly could become law without approval by both chambers. This obviously gave the province's elite the opportunity to look after its own interests, and it did. But the thousands of documents going on the Internet in December show that the early legislators also set out to create a civil society.

Meeting for the first time on January 3, 1786, in Saint John, they proceeded to enact 61 pieces of legislation over the next 15 weeks. They established the first counties and put a justice system in place. The first conservation laws were approved—for the protection of moose, the fishery in Charlotte County, and the



After New Brunswick was founded, Saint John and the adjoining community of Portland (now part of Saint John) soon grew into a bustling port. This is what the English landscape artist W. H. Bartlett found when he visited about 1842.

forests from fire. There was also a hint of greater religious tolerance: on behalf of Quakers, the legislators sought repeal of a British Parliamentary law that required settlers to have a sacramental blessing before taking the oath of allegiance.

The documents also reflect the day-to-day business of government. New Brunswick's population in 1786 was about 19,000, and 50 years later it had only grown to just over 119,000. There was, as a result, an innate simplicity to governing, at least on the surface. If, for example, one Anthony Lockwood, Jr. wanted to be paid for the provincial map he produced, he sent his bill directly to the legislators. So did Sheriff Walter Bates of Kings County who, having pursued and captured the notorious bandit, Henry More Smith, needed to be reimbursed for his expenses.

There were also natural disasters to be dealt with, none bigger than the great Miramichi Fire, which destroyed communities and a great swath of New Brunswick forest in the Autumn of 1825. By the following year, petitions were flowing into the General Assembly for emergency funds to meet all manner of needs, from rebuilding bridges to reimbursing a doctor for his medicines and expenses in treating victims.

How these and the other documents made their way to the Provincial Archives and now to the Internet is a story in itself. For years, they were stored and loosely scattered through the attic of the Legislative Building in Fredericton. Visitors had unrestricted access to both the attic and the rotunda that sits atop the building, and some apparently helped themselves to a sampling of the papers; it is estimated that some 1,843 documents, or 17 per cent of the total of 11,291, are missing.

When the Archives was founded, in 1968, these records—over 500 boxes of them for 1786 to 1950—were the new



Starting in 1803, New Brunswick's House of Assembly met in this building, Old Province House, in Fredericton. Before that, the legislators had gathered in Saint John and other Fredericton locations, and after a devastating fire, in 1880, they assembled in the Provincial Normal School (now the Justice Building, on Queen Street). The first session in the present Legislative Building was in 1883.

institution's first accession. Later, archivists undertook the painstaking task of creating a comprehensive "calendar," or guide, for the papers. Extensive research was required to give them context and meaning. In 1994, the records up to 1833 were microfilmed to protect the originals and to allow wider distribution via film-lending. In this 225th anniversary year, they were digitized from the microfilm masters, a total of 65,000 pages. And now they are going on the Web.

For assorted users of the Archives—historians, writers, academic researchers, teachers, students, and curious citizens—

the documents are something of a bonanza, providing the opportunity for a fresh look at a largely unexplored period of New Brunswick's history. They do not tell the whole story, but they will buttress and expand existing research while also launching new investigations.

On the Web, the calendar is in the form of a searchable database, leading users to the documents themselves. The site also includes essays on the role of the General Assembly and the buildings that housed it, and is illustrated with maps, photographs, and architectural plans. Starting December 4, it can be reached at www.archives.gnb.ca. ■

Historic NB Legislative Assembly Sessional Records digitized for the Web.

You are invited to attend the
OFFICIAL LAUNCH
of this important addition to the Provincial Archives' website.

4 December, 2009 • 1:00 p.m.

Provincial Archives, 23 Dineen Drive, UNB Campus, Fredericton.
All Associates and interested members of public are welcome to attend.

Associates hold AGM at historic Connell House in Woodstock

THE ASSOCIATES of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick gathered on September 17 at historic Connell House in Woodstock for its 2009 Annual General Meeting. The meeting was preceded by a Board of Directors meeting.

Connell House is the permanent home of the Carleton County Historical Society and is a National Historic Site (1976).

Following the business portion of the AGM during which both a president's report and a financial report were presented, the election of officers for 2009-11 was conducted. Nominees to the Board of Directors were Bernard-Marie Theriault, Joe Day, Bill Spray, Cyril Donahue and John Thompson. A special word of thanks on behalf of the Board was extended by President Gwen Davies to Edward Leger who has resigned from the Board but intends to remain actively involved in the support of PANB. His years of service to the Board and to PANB were noted and all members joined in wishing him well in the future.

A lively public programme followed the AGM—an informative and spirited lecture by Gwen Davies on the infamous “Mysterious Stranger” and “Lunar Rogue”, Henry More Smith. His reputation as an escape artist and magician, said to rival the Great Houdini, and the pursuit of Smith by his nemesis, Sheriff Walter Bates, who organized a full-blown search in Carleton County in 1815, was received with great interest.



Dr. Gwen Davies, president of the Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick, is seen here chatting with several in attendance at the September 17th Annual General Meeting of the Associates. Davies' public presentation on Henry More Smith, the “mysterious stranger” and “lunar rogue” offered a fascinating and entertaining look at a colorful episode in NB history.

Dr. Davies illustrated her lecture with photographs of the Kingston, NB jail from which Smith escaped, a wanted poster offering a “Twenty Pounds reward”, a photo of the man said to be Smith and the book “The Mysterious

Stranger”, written by Sherriff Bates recounting his search and eventual capture of Smith.

The book, first published in 1817 by Maltby, Goldsmith (New Haven, Connecticut) was described as “... an authentic account of the numerous arrests, remarkable doings and wonderful escapes of the most noted road agent who ever pestered the authorities of New Brunswick”. Several members of the public, including Brian Freeman, co-owner of The Lunar Rogue Pub in Fredericton, brought their own copies of the book to the meeting and shared their knowledge of the history of this fascinating incident in New Brunswick history.

Other records from the holdings of PANB relating to Henry More Smith were exhibited. ■



Reward Notice for Henry More Smith, *The Royal Gazette*, October 10, 1814, F3816.

A Christmas mystery letter

NOT LONG AGO, Edward Leger, of Moncton, an Associates director and Archives volunteer, was arranging and describing papers in a new acquisition when he came across a particularly charming Christmas letter. Apparently written in 1885, it was from Henry Chestnut to his sister Annie, in Ottawa. It was in the papers of artist and heritage activist Marion Cumming, formerly of Fredericton, now living in Victoria. She had received it from Margaret Hall, who for many years ran a book and stationery store on Queen Street in Fredericton.

Miss Hall, as she was always known, was related to Henry Chestnut, the father of Will and Harry Chestnut, who started the famous family canoe business. In his letter, Henry described in exciting detail all the preparations being made for Christmas in the capital, and Annie, spending the holiday season in Ottawa with her husband, Thomas Temple, of

the Fredericton-St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company, would have delighted in this news of family and the good life back home.

The letter was perfect for *Silhouettes*. So our archivists began examining the family context of when it appeared, and that's when we ran into a problem. Annie Chestnut, it turned out, had died in 1861, in New York, long before the letter was written. She had indeed been married to Thomas A. Temple, but following her death, he had married Henrietta Bevier, of Shediac.

Then the archivists discovered another complication: there were two Thomas Temples. The second, an English émigré, had been a member of parliament and later a senator, which meant that he, at least, had reason to be in Ottawa. But he had married Susanna Howe in Southampton, N.B., in 1840, and she had lived until 1894.

Later, checking the Christmas details of the letter, archivists found that they had been copied almost verbatim from the Fredericton newspapers—and not just for 1885, but also for 1886 and 1887. In other words, they were a compilation

of events over a three-year period.

Everybody loves a Christmas mystery, and so do we. But we have so far been left wondering about this strange, highly appealing, letter. Was it written semi-fictitiously for a Christmas concert or a family gathering? Was it a school exercise composed, years later, by one of the Chestnut children? Was it a Christmas entertainment prepared by someone unaware that there were two Thomas Temples, and a Chestnut family tree full of Annies?

It is the job of archives to ensure that their holdings are authentic and reliable. That is why we work hard at establishing context and accuracy. “The Henry Chestnut Christmas Letter,” we determined, is not accurate with regard to the personalities it invokes. But it is accurate in its descriptions of Christmas in the New Brunswick capital in the 1880s, as supported by newspaper accounts. It is an excellent and jolly account of old-time holiday festivities, and for that reason we are pleased to present it in this edition of *Silhouettes* as our gift to the Christmas season of 2009.



A merry old time at Fredericton

*Fredericton, New Brunswick,
December 18, 1885*

My Dear Annie

We all missed you and Tom sorely on Christmas Day. The family circle was otherwise complete and a very merry day. However, I am sure Tom's efforts in Ottawa will greatly benefit this province. The Company now has a name, the Fredericton-St. Mary's Railway Bridge Company. Alex Gibson has definitely accepted the Presidency and I understand Tom's title will be Managing Director. Tell Tom I have been approached to be President of the new Board of Trade but cannot see my way to it. However, have agreed to draft their Constitution.

The men at the Fire Hall have been at great pains to refurbish their building inside and out and ended with a housewarming. I got Father's wall pictures out of the carriage house, had them repaired here and there, and gave them to the Fire Hall as a Christmas gift. I hope you approve of this. I talked it over with the family here of course. They are too big for a private home and too good to be allowed to go to pieces. The Salvage Corps boys received a handsome present from Boston from Mrs. and the Misses Fisher in appreciation of their services when fire destroyed the late Judge's home last summer. A badge



“Henry Chestnut” thought that the Christmas banquet Boss Gibson threw at his Marysville cotton mill was perhaps the grandest ever held in the Dominion. Gibson is shown here, left, with Fred B. Edgecombe, Fredericton’s first railway station agent. In the background is Fredericton’s first Exhibition Palace.

for each man, engraved “Salvage Corps, Fredericton.” Heartily appreciated.

Christmas trade was somewhat better than last year, markets well supplied by the farmers, prices high, merchants busy, splendid weather. Archie has a new item in his warehouse, flour in paper-lined barrels. Fredericton was supposed to be glorying in electricity by mid-December but no sign of it yet. However, a week of great excitement, streets blocked with lumbermen paid off for the holiday and in town to shop, without any drunkenness or even loud talking, let alone fighting.

Bishop Medley celebrated his 85th birthday shortly before Christmas, hale, hearty and vigorous. Choir gathered at Bishopsgate after practice to congratulate him.



Workers cross the Nashwaak River from the Gibson mill.

Young Mrs. Hare sent her family a box of fresh Florida fruit. I believe young Captain Hare touched in at Fort Pierce and she sent the box home by one of Ward’s Captains.

John Babbitt took some friends to his lumber camp on the Tobique to see if they could get some moose meat for Christmas. They didn’t. But Archie got a bear, hindquarters dressing out to 100 pounds, which he brought home, not without trouble. The fall freshet washed out two spans of the railway bridge at Fredericton Junction so trains are taking the Glazier cutoff and this one got snowbound at Glazier. Several passengers walked to Fredericton, including Archie, who left his meat to freeze and follow later.



Fredericton’s grocery stores were well stocked with poultry for the holiday season.

Well, it is the children’s day, of course. Up went the stockings and many little messages flew up the chimney. Santa Claus walked through the streets Dec. 24, accompanied by a policeman to keep small boys under control. Our house was racked with small fry. After dinner, as we relaxed into conversation and old stories, the youngest Fenety came up with a conundrum. Why is the American penny like John the Baptist? As no one knew, he told us. Because

it is one cent, by God. A terrible silence settled over the room as we oldsters kept our faces straight and the young miscreant was led out by his mother. But he was soon back with a merry face, having asked pardon from On High, I understand, for taking The Name in vain.

Aunt Agnes and Uncle Henry were up from St. John and we took them driving in the early afternoon. Everybody was out, with a merry jingle of sleigh bells. There was good skating on the River and one of the university professors skated to Gagetown, 32 miles, in 2 hours, 4 minutes. Curlers on the open air rink were having a right jolly time, practicing against a challenge from the Thistle Club in St. John. A runaway caused excitement but luckily ended in no more than a demoralized sleigh and lame horse. There were pleasant family reunions and merry parties round every fireside.

Men of the Infantry School decorated the Barracks in grand style and had a happy, sober day with a mammoth tree loaded with gifts in the Drill Hall for the children of officers and men. Sir Leonard himself drove over to these festivities to present the target practice prizes. The Governor’s sleigh has a pretty pair of bays. Lady Tilley has introduced tobogganing with a slide on the grounds and opened it Christmas Day. The sport was grand. There is a commodious waiting room at the top, an easy stairs up one side and a dragway for toboggans up the other. The chutes are 150 feet long, sloping one foot in 3 they say, so descent is rapid and carries them well out onto the river ice.



Part of the Christmas excitement was the sight of lavish fruit displays like this.

COMING! COMING!

SANTA CLAUS IS COMING and has decided to arrange his head quarters at J. H. Tabor’s next above Peoples Bank where he will be handy to pay his many acceptances. Call and see him kind friends and the public generally and satisfy yourselves that he is no fraud but a real truthful and honest old chap not only displaying all his advertisements, but much more. His stock consists of every kind of pure confectionery that can be produced, besides abundance of fruit. Come let us give him a hearty welcome, because he is getting old and perhaps this will be his last trip, one of his children being old enough to take his place. It is proposed to give the old gentleman a public drive or two before Christmas when he will be attired in his usual Xmas uniform. We will give him a dish of beans and an oyster stew the night before he goes out which will furnish him strength to blow his whistle.

Don’t mistake the place and spend your money at J. W. Tabor’s but remember J. H. Tabor next door above Peoples Bank.

Christmas comes but once a year,
Money is plenty and never fear,
Turkeys are high and hogs are cheap,
Sell your Turkeys for the hogs will keep.

J. H. TABOR

Santa Claus’s name, though not necessarily his spirit, was invoked in this newspaper advertisement. [New Brunswick Reporter December 19, 1885, F12174]

I can't do better to close a Christmas letter than to tell you of Alex Gibson's Christmas dinner to his employees, doubtless the most extensive banquet ever yet spread in the Dominion and that by one man, albeit a lumber king. I was proud to lend him my flags to help decorate the inside of the mill. Every resident of Marysville and the surrounding countryside was invited and the guests - men, women and children - began to stream into the mill about five o'clock. There were many from here too, as some of the men live here and some of Alex's and young Alex's friends were invited to help manage the crowd. Alex received everyone at the entrance of the banquet room with a smile and shake of hand to make all feel welcome. A continuous row of thirty tables stretched along the up-river side of the building and each table seated 34 persons, over a thousand in all. Miss Gibson and other Marysville young ladies presided each over a section of table and kept plates well filled. The tables were a sight to behold, groaning under the weight of food and beautifully arranged and decorated. One turkey had been provided for every four persons and in addition an abundance of ham with hot mashed potatoes, turnips, other vegetables, and fixings; and then for dessert hot plum pudding, rich pastries, oranges, apples, grapes, tea and coffee. Before it was over, my arm was tired with carving.

The Fredericton Brass Band arrived in a sleigh parade through the village and when all guests had been seated the Band marched in sharp on six o'clock and all rose and sang grace to their accompaniment. They played at intervals all evening and some happy speeches were made. The huge space was brilliantly lit with electricity and the scene was enchanting.

I doubt there is another place in Canada where a whole village has been built and administered by one man whose army of employees so trust and respect him.

We are all well and happy and look forward to your homecoming when Hon. Tom comes down for the Bridge Company's meeting. Meantime Nellie joins me in wishing you both the compliments of this happy season.

*Affectionately, dear Annie
Your brother Henry.*



Not just mill workers and their families, but every man, woman and child in Marysville and the surrounding countryside was invited to Gibson's great feast.

New Finding Aids

Government Records

RS372 Bathurst Municipal Records, 1912-1972; 1.6 m. New additions to this series include material relating to town planning, fire protection, budget, financing and tax studies, and the construction of the Chaleur Regional Hospital.

RS735 Department of Education: Printed Records, 1855-1993; 4.9 m. This series encompasses a wide range of printed material which emanated from the Department of Education. It is a valuable resource for those studying any aspect of the development of the educational system in New Brunswick, including teacher training, curriculum and policy development, and school construction. The most recent additions are three previously missing issues of "The Forum of New Brunswick Education", which served as a newsletter and was widely distributed throughout the province. "The Forum" was professionally produced from 1941 until 1959 and is filled with announcements, articles, details, and many photographs.

Private Records

MC42 Early days of the Fredericton YMCA/Alden Clark. Copy of a 16-page, typed address, "Early Days of the Fredericton Y.M.C.A." delivered by Alden R. Clark, a member of the advisory board, at the Fredericton YMCA's annual meeting 28 February 1970. The speech also contains information on Fredericton businesses that were in existence ca. 1900.

MC240 Michael Samuel & Sons fonds (1.35 m; 1811-1857) Business records of Michael Samuel and Sons relating to partnership of Michael Samuel and his brother-in-law, John Joseph, English immigrant who had opened a general store at Chatham by 1819. Other business interests included the schooner "Avon" (to ship fish to West Indies) and branch store at Newcastle. Following Joseph's death in 1835, Michael Samuel continued their businesses and was joined by his sons. Also letters from Samuel's nephew, Jonah Samuel, Dalhousie businessman.

MC259 Estabrooks family fonds (2cm; 1845, 1889-1906) Diaries of two sisters of Coldstream, Carleton County, 1889-1893 diary of Alvaretta Estabrooks, who taught music, and 1903, 1905-06 diary of Hannah Estabrooks, who worked in a local store and lived on the family farm; information on Estabrooks family history; 1845 letter from Richard Burpee to his father, Thomas Burpee, of Saint John.

Richard Burpee was reportedly the first Baptist minister from New Brunswick to go as a missionary to India and his letter deals with the prospects of his trip to India.

MC304 William F. Burditt family fonds (35cm, 1866-1975) Family correspondence to Burditt; his wife Lury and children and his father and sisters; business and professional records, 1879-1929, including correspondence with companies, accounts with Arthur P. Tippet & Co. and diaries of work performed at Burditt farm; genealogical records and photographs; records of personal and household expenditures (1892-1904). Printed copy of a paper he read before the St. John City and County Good Roads Association; clippings; legal documents, including a patent issued to him for a trip mechanism for harvester rakes; a printed prospectus of the St. John Window Glass Company and brief histories of St. Martins and Mollie Smith's recollection of East Saint John.

MC345 J.W. Penry fonds (10cm, 1885-1896) Account book of J.W. Penry, shipowner, shipbuilder and merchant, containing details on the outfitting and rigging of ships in Saint John harbour by his workers. Names of clients, both shipping firms and sea captains, are noted along with work completed, ports visited, cargoes shipped, expenses, and sums charged and paid. Also included are manifests of cargos and wages of workers, seamen, and builders.

MC421 Bradford G. Hewlett fonds, wealthy farmer in Gagetown who may also have operated a small mercantile business and a sawmill (3cm, 1846-1881). Record book with personal and business transactions, some family members including purchase or sale of household goods, foodstuffs, clothing, yardgoods, hay, lumber, shingles, and logs; monies paid for labour, board, and lodging;

promissory notes, and receipts. There are a few accounts that list items purchased or sold, amounts charged, and payments made (cash, kind or labour) and a personal newsy letter, dated 4 July 1881, from W. B. Scovil, of Sussex. At least one member of the Hewlett family married into the Scovil family.

MC648 Carsonville Lodge No. 426 Order of British Templars fonds/ Carsonville Debating and Literary Society fonds (2cm, 1874-1890) Record book containing minutes, for Carsonville Lodge No. 426 Order of British Templars (from its founding November 1874 - to its closing, April 1883) and for Carsonville Debating and Literary Society from 1883 to 1889. Only the 1 April 1890 meeting of the singing class is documented.

MC916 W.R. McCloskey fonds: [1895-1899](F7838)(microfilm) Day book for McCloskey's general store at Boiestown noting customer's name, goods purchased, and sums paid (in cash, kind, and labour). Also an index of accounts that gives the customer's name and the page on which his or her account appears in an account book.

MC926 Harbour master's (Dalhousie, N.B.) record of vessels: [1878 - 1936] (F8068)(microfilm) Record book providing details of vessels that called at the port of Dalhousie 1878 to 1936, names of vessels, dates of arrival, home ports, rigs (barque, ship, steamer, schooner, brigantine), port of registry, registered tonnage, and masters' names, and fees received by the harbour master. Vessels were registered in numerous ports, including Norway, Belfast, Liverpool, Saint John, Miramichi, and St. Andrews. There are also a few loose documents pertaining to the extended protest of Michael George Mosher, master of the schooner, "Greta," against bad weather on a voyage from Saint John to Barbados with a cargo of lumber and shingles when she ran into "gales and high and tempestuous seas".

MC989 Dr. Frank Bruce Miles fonds: [1896-1906](F9694)(microfilm) Miles's diaries (1896-1906) covering school activities, family and social events, his education at Tufts University (Boston). A native of Maugerville, he received his early education in Maugerville, graduated from Fredericton High, studied dentistry at Tufts, and set up practice in Cranbrook, BC. in 1906.

Selected Recent Acquisitions

Government Records

RS814 School Attendance Registers. Seven registers from Central Kingsclear, School District #4, for the years 1899, 1903-1906, 1917, and 1922. Available on microfilm only.

RS19 Credit Unions and Co-operatives Administration Records. Minutes of the New Brunswick Credit Union Deposit Insurance Corporation/Société d'Assurance-Dépôts des Caisses Populaires du Nouveau-Brunswick, 1994-2006. .2 m.

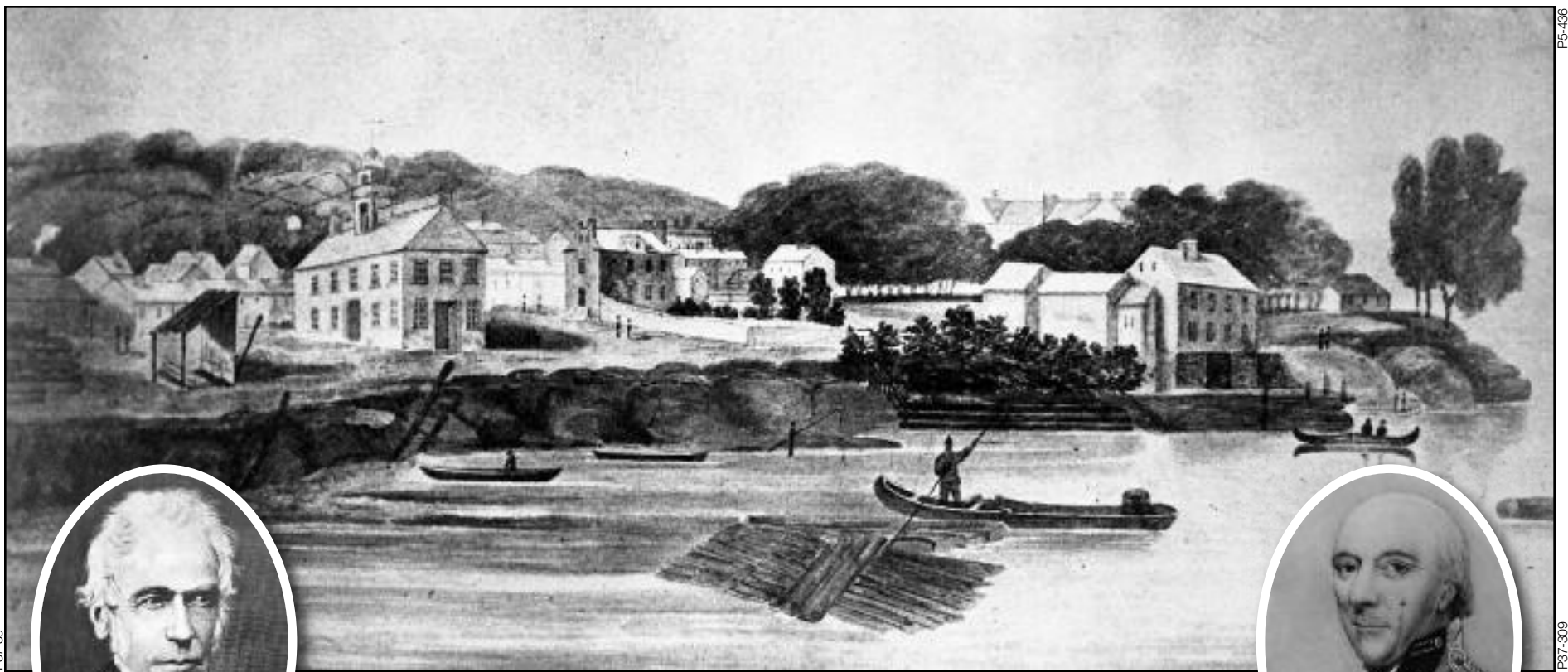
RS617 Department of Tourism: Promotions and Marketing Branch Records. Correspondence, reports, planning documents, and promotional material relative to the development of the tourism sector and provincial parks, 1968-2001. 1.8 m.

RS891 Department of Labour: Planning and Administration Branch Records. Material relating to the operations of the Lorneville Area Projects Bargaining Authority. The LAPBA was established to manage industrial/labour relations during large construction projects—including the Point Lepreau Nuclear Plant. Includes annual reports, financial statements, correspondence re labour issues, manuals, etc., 1972-1983. 1.4 m.

Additions to Archives' Website

RS141A1b Index to Late Registration of Births for 1914 (3,487 records)

RS141A5 Index to Births for 1914 (6,178 records) ■



Remembering times past



Souvenirs des temps anciens

IN THE LONG YEARS before photography was invented, painters and sketch artists roamed the countryside and captured the look of the landscape and the people who occupied it. For this *Silhouettes* centre section, we've chosen a sampling of illustrations that show New Brunswick as it appeared in the first 50 years after it was founded in 1786. At the top of the page is a panorama depicting the fledgling capital of Fredericton, with its small clusters of public and private buildings, and the St. John River, alive with canoeists. In the next tier, at left, the Kennebecasis Valley is shown in romantic splendor, a settler's cottage perched invitingly on an overlooking hillside. These prints were often created for precisely that purpose—to attract immigrants—and another example is the bucolic representation of the Stanley area, at right. When the settlers did come, they soon learned the names of the two public officials in the insets, New Brunswick's first governor, Thomas Carleton, at right, and its third, Sir Howard Douglas, at left. For all these trappings of civility, the province was still a rather primitive place whose vast forests were its predominant feature. So it was reassuring to know that men and oxen and dogs could survive among the trees, even in winter.



PENDANT LES LONGUES années qui ont précédé l'invention de la photographie, les peintres et les dessinateurs parcouraient les campagnes pour reproduire l'aspect des paysages et des gens qui y vivaient. Pour la section centrale de la revue *Silhouettes*, nous avons choisi un échantillon d'illustrations montrant l'aspect du Nouveau-Brunswick pendant les 50 ans qui ont suivi sa fondation en 1786. Au haut de la page, on voit un panorama illustrant la capitale nouvellement fondée, Fredericton, avec ses petits groupes de bâtiments publics et privés, et le fleuve Saint-Jean, parsemé de canoteurs. Au palier suivant, à gauche, on voit la vallée de la Kennebecasis dans sa splendeur romantique, avec la petite maison d'un colon perchée de façon invitante au flanc d'une colline. Ces gravures étaient souvent produites précisément dans le but d'attirer des immigrants, et un autre exemple est la représentation bucolique de la région de Stanley, à droite. Quand les colons sont venus, ils n'ont pas tardé à connaître les noms des deux dignitaires publics qui figurent dans les médaillons : le premier gouverneur du Nouveau-Brunswick, Thomas Carleton, à droite, et son troisième gouverneur, sir Howard Douglas, à gauche. Malgré tout cet appareil de civilité, la province était encore un lieu assez primitif dont les vastes forêts étaient la caractéristique principale. Il était donc rassurant que les hommes, les bœufs et les chiens puissent survivre au milieu des arbres, même en hiver.