

# Silhouettes

Autumn 2013  
Number 37

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

## John Cunningham: from Stonemason to Architect, Engineer and Surveyor

may be seen. *November 20th, 1830.*

**THE SUBSCRIBER.**  
*Has for sale, and keeps constantly on hand,  
at his Establishment, south end of Germain-  
street, a large assortment of*

**FREE STONE,** adapted to the various pur-  
poses for which that article is used in building.  
*Also:—HEARTHES; Plain and Ornamental  
MANTLE PIECES, and HEAD and TOMB  
STONES,—recently imported, and warranted  
to stand the climate equal to the first quality  
marble. LIKEWISE:*

**LUMBER—**(which has been three years in sea-  
soning;) in large or small quantities, to suit pur-  
chasers.

*Orders from the country thankfully receiv-  
ed and punctually attended to.*

**JOHN CUNNINGHAM.**

*N. B.—Plans, Specifications, and estimates of  
proposed buildings, will be furnished at the short-  
est notice, on application as above.*

*November 13, 1830.*

**CLOTHS—Per Courier.**  
**RECEIVED** by the above Vessel, a further

**J**OHN CUNNINGHAM was born about June of 1792 in Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He would have first visited New Brunswick sometime in 1813. He married Jenet [Janet] Irving the 30<sup>th</sup> of July 1814 in Annandale, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. Over the next five years he lived both in New Brunswick and in Scotland. In 1818 he petitioned for land along with fellow Scotsmen Rob Johnstone and Daniel Dewar, and Wales native Evan Jones. At the time of his petition he had two children. He and Jenet would have at least four or more children while living in New Brunswick.

John Cunningham started out as a stonemason but he later worked as architect, engineer, and deputy surveyor as well. As he became more proficient at architectural work, engineering and surveying, the stonemasonry may have become an aside. In the 1830 New Brunswick Courier Cunningham was [still] advertising from his place of business at the south end of Germain Street in Saint John— hearths, mantle pieces, head & tomb stones, lumber and laths. However his work may have been moving toward the plans, specifications, estimates and surveying of the architect and surveyor as there was a special note at the bottom of the advertisement indicating this. His son, John, may have been involved with him in his business to

*NB Courier Nov. 13, 1830—John Cunningham's advertisement offering stone, stone products and lumber for sale also promotes his evolving architectural services.*



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P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick  
E3B 5H1  
or e-mail provincial.archives@gnb.ca

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**THE ASSOCIATES OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES OF NEW BRUNSWICK**

P.O. Box 6000  
Fredericton, New Brunswick E3B 5H1  
Phone: (506) 453-2122  
Email: provincial.archives@gnb.ca  
Website:  
<http://archives.gnb.ca/Associates/>

a certain extent as his name and signature show up on some of the surveying and other work-related documents.

Cunningham is best known for his architectural work, mostly in Saint John where he designed a multitude of structures ranging from residential dwellings to public buildings. Some of the drawings for these structures still exist today at the Provincial Archives and at other institutions. He employed various architectural styles, such as Neoclassical, Gothic and Classic Revival, Italianate and Second Empire though for the most part Neoclassical predominated.

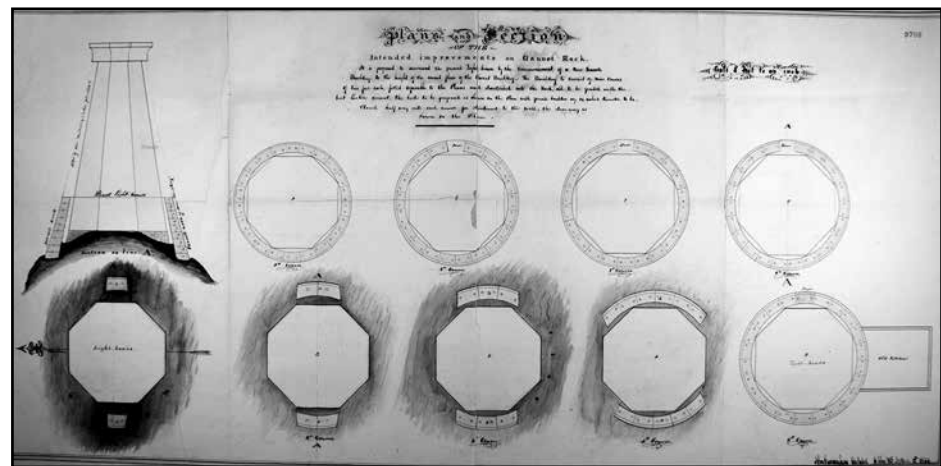
His first known work in Saint John was a residence for Charles Peters on Coburg Street in 1819, and the last, a dwelling for James Harding, corner Hawthorne and Parks Streets in 1857. By about 1851 he was working out of Chelsea, Massachusetts. Other of his work includes: the Bank of New Brunswick, Saint John County Jail, Partridge Island Hospital and the Saint John Customs House.

John Cunningham also worked on projects in other parts of New Brunswick including a design for the county "gaol" in St. Andrews. He was involved with the erection of the lighthouses on Gannet Rock off the coast of Grand Manan and on Cape Sable Seal Island off the coast of Nova Scotia. His involvement with these projects went beyond his role as architect to surveyor and engineer and the story of the lighthouses is an interesting one. In

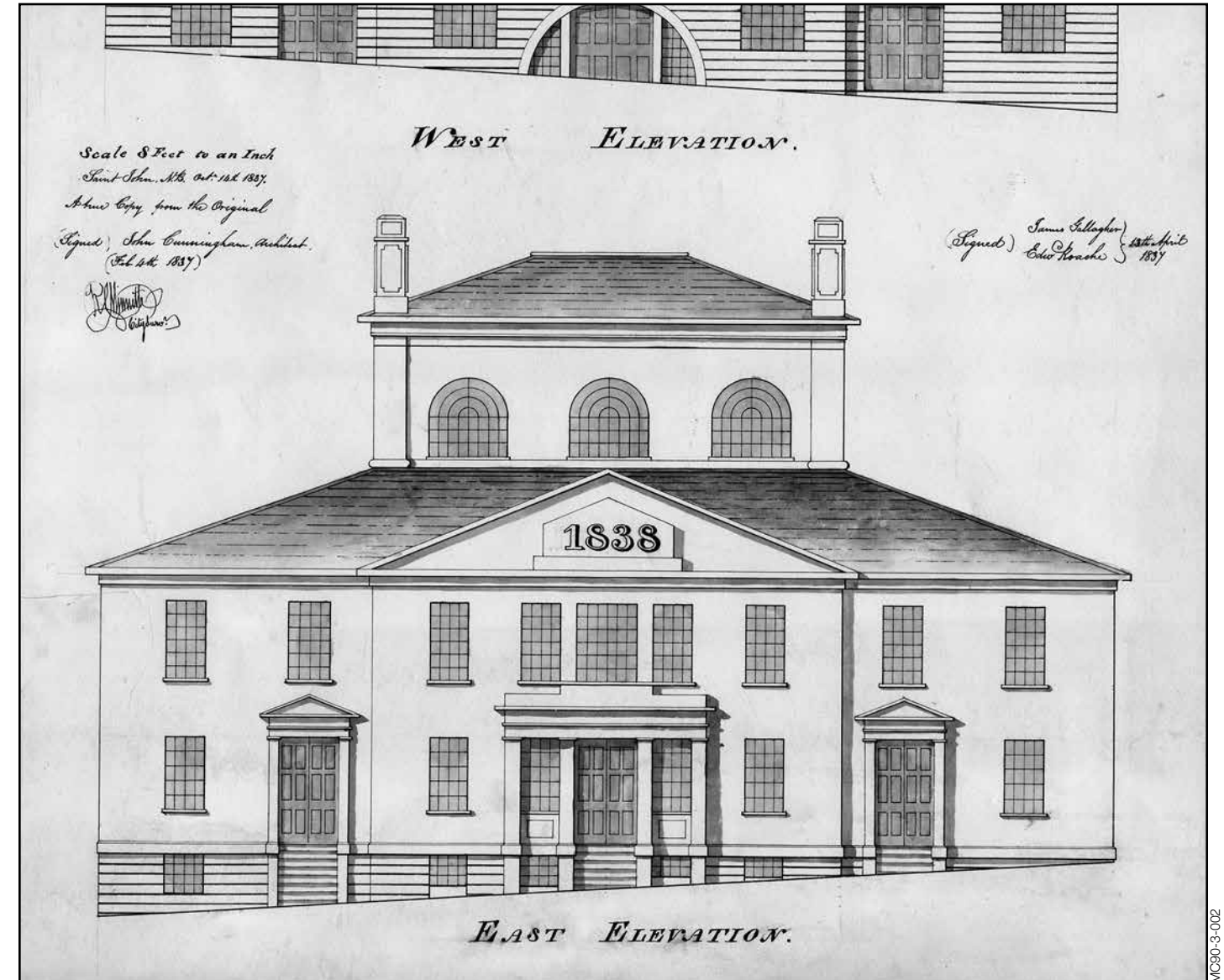
August 1830, Cunningham and Thomas Reed accompanied Capt. R.M. Jackson, Commander of His Majesty's Sloop *Hyacinth*, in a schooner provided for the survey along with two crew members and a Mr. Franklin who knew the Grand Manan coastal area well. These men were to assist Capt. Jackson, in seeing if the Old Proprietor Rock site was feasible for a lighthouse or a floating light. After surveying, it was deemed Old Proprietor was unsuitable for either and so the money would be spent to erect a lighthouse on Gannet Rock instead. Mr. Cunningham also, according to Capt. Jackson's report, was able to "procure a quantity of the rock which was composed of the finest granite" during this expedition. This would no doubt have been useful in his other business.

Gannet Rock Lighthouse was built by Crawford, Gray & Purvis and Cape Sable Seal Island Lighthouse was built by Ewen Cameron. Both were erected in 1831 and operational by the end of that year. Though John Cunningham was not responsible for the actual physical construction of these lighthouses he was involved to some degree.

According to the 1832 Journals of the House of Assembly (RS1) and the 1832 House of Assembly Sessional Records (RS24), Cunningham was paid £2:0:0 for drawing two elevations of the building and £2:0:0 for making a plan of the lighthouse and lantern at Cape Sable Island.



*Plans and section of the Intended improvements on Gannet Rock drawn by John Cunningham Sept. 1844*



*Cunningham's 1837 architectural plan for the Saint John Market House which was destroyed by fire in 1841*

Cunningham, and Thomas Reed were paid £31:14:3 for surveying and ascertaining the proper site for the Gannet Rock Lighthouse.

Based on the 1840 Journals of the House of Assembly, in his September 21<sup>st</sup>, 1839 report on Fisheries and Lighthouses, Capt. Keith Stewart of *H.M.S. Ringdove* stated there was a gale the winter before that removed several shingles from the lower section of the Gannet Rock lighthouse and had it been spring tide, the lighthouse would have been swept away. He suggests the lighthouse be raised on a

stone tower about 12 feet high.

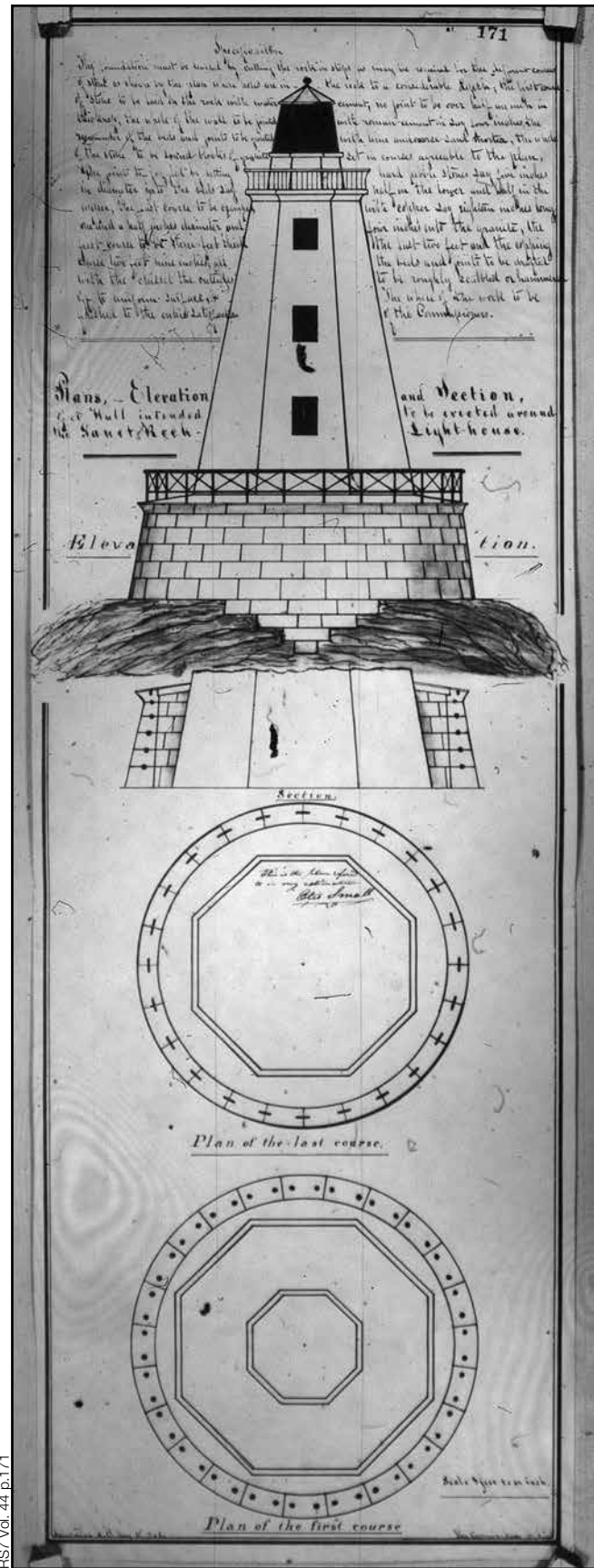
Lauchlan Donaldson, employed to inspect the lighthouses in the Bay of Fundy, also reports that because of the damage sustained during the winter of 1838 a stone wall about 14 feet high and about four feet thick should be erected to protect the Gannet Rock lighthouse from being destroyed in future gales.

It seems, from reports found in the House Journals for 1841 and 1842, that there was some work done on Gannet Rock that aided the lighthouse keepers in their duties and somewhat improved the

security of the light house—a gang-way was cut into the rock. However the need for additional work following the recommendations in the 1840 Journal was noted.

The Report from the Commissioners of the Lighthouses in the Bay of Fundy in the House Journal for 1843 refers to another gale that had caused more damage to the Gannet Rock lighthouse and there is discussion again of building a stone wall to protect the lighthouse. The Commissioners wrote a letter to A. Reade, Esquire, Private Secretary, dated 18th May, 1842 alluding to "a Plan, Estimate and Tender,





Section of architectural drawing done May 1842 by John Cunningham of the Stone Wall to be erected around the Gannet Rock Lighthouse

for erecting a Granite Wall around the Gannet Rock Light House” referring to the Journals of the 1st of January 1840 and 1841.

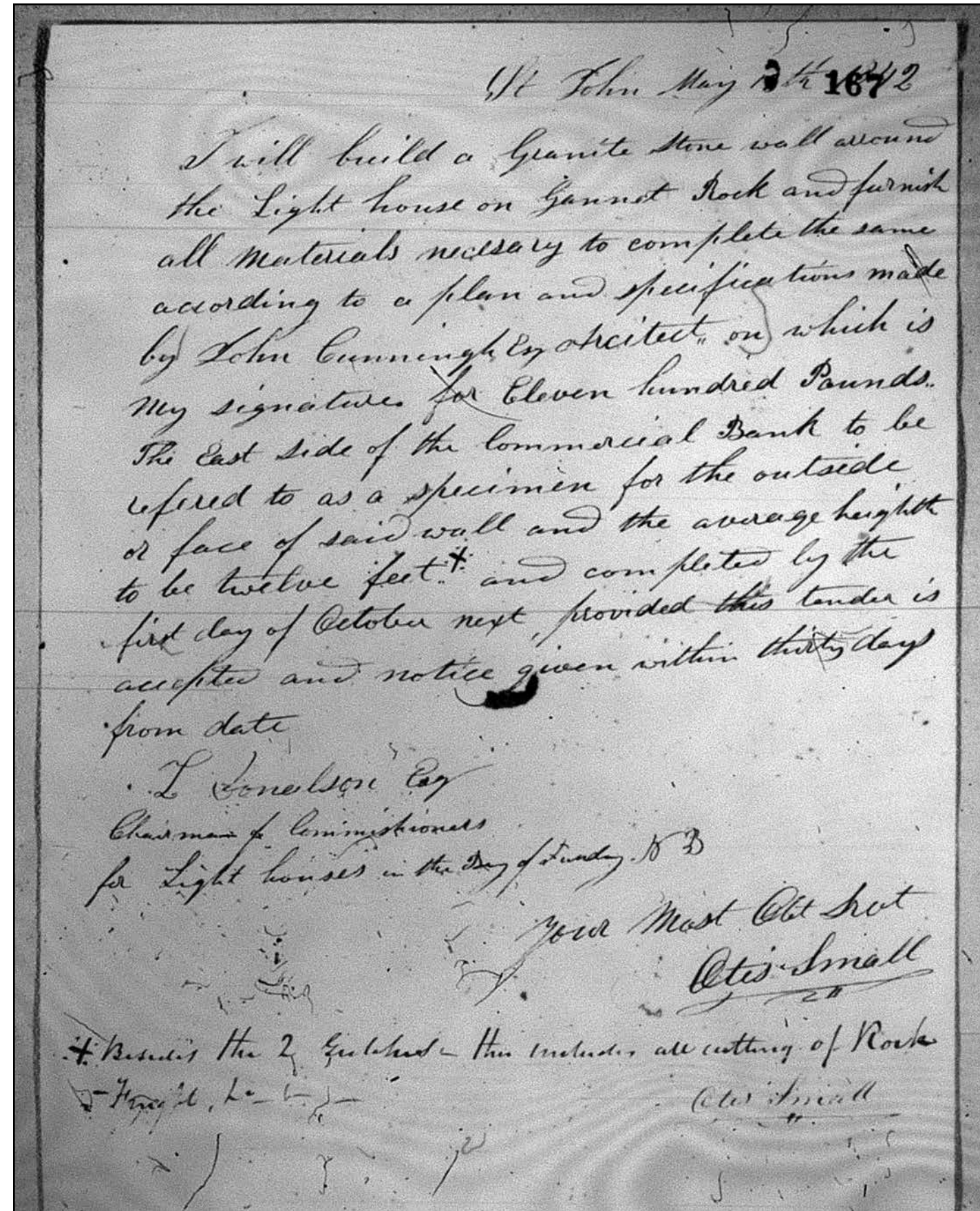
This Journal also includes a copy of Mr. Otis Small’s tender dated 13<sup>th</sup> May 1842 stating he will built a stone wall of granite around the Gannet Rock lighthouse as per a plan and specifications made by John Cunningham. Also included is a copy of a letter from John Cunningham dated 14<sup>th</sup> May 1842 about the plan and estimate for the stone wall at Gannet Rock, the estimate being £780.

An interesting related tidbit is found in a letter written the 7<sup>th</sup> April 1904 by W.B. McLaughlin, the Lighthouse Keeper at South West Head Lighthouse, Grand Manan to John Kelly, Esq., Inspector of Lights, Saint John, N.B. He mentions the contractors Purvis and Barbour who worked on the stone wall at Gannet Rock Lighthouse and also mentions that John Cunningham was there also much of the summer while the wall was being constructed. He writes “He and Mr. Barbour, both Scotchmen, were good scientific boxers, and Cunningham brought a set of gloves with him. They both gave me lessons in the art, and as Cunningham had lots of leisure time, he was only to [sic] glad to give lessons in the manly art”. McLaughlin was just a boy at the time when the stone wall was being built.

John Cunningham’s life was a busy one and there are many records at the Provincial Archives that document it and chart his career.

**Note:** In addition to the government and private records at the Provincial Archives relating to John Cunningham several publications were drawn on for this article: *Music of The Eye: Architectural Drawings of Canada’s First City 1822-1914* by Gary Hughes, and Chapter 3 *Natives of America, 1760-1840* by Stuart Smith, and Chapter 4 *The Golden Years, 1840-1914* by Gary Hughes in *Building New Brunswick: An Architectural History* by John LeRoux. ■

MARY-ELLEN BADEAU



Otis Small's bid to build granite wall around Gannet Rock Lighthouse according to plans and specifications drawn up by John Cunningham, architect.







dug in Old Burying Ground by some person looking for money, so it is supposed. There were some holes outside the fence beside "The Sister Elms" on the flats, twice in about twelve years. I looked at an old stone set at the head of a grave & I could read the date plainly & so did Winter, 1785 but the rest of the inscription we could not make out.

**JULY 23 TUESDAY** Elmcroft. Planing up stuff for front step. Hurly digging for Conservatory. Titus bushwacking...

**JULY 29 TUESDAY** At Elmcroft with Boss Agnew working at steps in front. George [Corteny] laying stone. Dan Donovan attending. Hurly working at new part of... Titus felling trees. Winter & 2 boys painting in back of house.... that is wing next to green house. Ketchum absent. I took Mr. Lee's table home tonight.

**SEPTEMBER 19 SABBATH** Went to Cathedral at 11am with Jane and Margaret [daughters].... In the evening with wife & Jane. Mr. Pearson preaching in the morning and the Bishop [Medley] in the evening. I do my best to bend my mind & the service... but yet my thoughts would wander...

**SEPTEMBER 20 MONDAY** .... Slight shake of an earthquake...

**1867**

**JULY 1st MON** Warm. About home all day except with Charley after Berries on College Hill got 1 gall. Spent rest of day in garden filing saw & other little jobs. Kind of Holiday for to commemorate Union of the Provinces.

## William Crewdson (MC2706)

**W**ILLIAM CREWDSON was born in Surrey, England, in 1798 and married Elizabeth Mercy prior to 1832. They had no fewer than three children: William J. (1832-1910), John (d. 1907), and Frances E. (Vrandenburg). In 1839 the family settled in Fredericton and may have lived briefly at Prince William, York County, as Elizabeth Crewdson died there on 21 December 1859.



Sisters of Charity Convent to the immediate left of St. Dunstan's Church, Brunswick St., Fredericton and the rectory to the left of the convent at the corner of Regent and Brunswick Streets were built by William Crewdson.

William Crewdson came to Fredericton with the title "Imperial Inspector for Works for Queen Victoria" in connection with the construction of the soldiers' barracks and officers' quarters which still stand. He did not settle in the city immediately, but did so after making several visits to work on projects. Crewdson may have done or supervised carpentry work, as the 1851 manuscript census lists him as a proprietor/carpenter; however, he was more widely-known as an architect. Among the other structures he designed were the first Queen Hotel, a combined City Hall and Market House, and two brick buildings located above the first St. Dunstan's Church. He was still working in Fredericton as an architect in 1867 and 1868 when he was

involved with the construction of the combined City Hall and Market House (located where City Hall now stands), a Temperance Hall, and several private dwellings. He died at Fredericton on 13 February 1868.

**1867**

**JUNE 1** ... New Market house specifications fm. 4½ to 6½ fm 7 to 12¼ from 1 to 2 from 5 to 6½ fm 7 to 9A. Neville's pantry shelves and hand rails fm 2 to 3. Anderson's fm 3 to 3¾A.

**JUNE 3** ... New Market House Specifications fm 4½ to 6½ MI finished and delivered to McPherson. Lucey's cellar plan and calculating the porches from 7 to 12¼... deliv'd...

**JUNE 5** New Market House. Altering plans & Specifications by Order Council.

**JUNE 8** ... Lucey's sketches ...; Neville's Privies ... paint... Anderson's Kitchen floor, privy doors paint. Phoenix Square Extinguished fire.

**JUNE 11** Lucey's sketches fm 5½ to 6½ etc. delivered. John L. Haines Temperance Hall sketches.. Anderson's painting hand rail fm 4½ to 6½ Neville McInnis moving in

**JUNE 15** ..John Haines tender Market House fm 9 to 10, Agnew [Agneau] fm 3½ to 4½

**JUNE 17** Temperance Hall Sketches fm 5 to 6½; fm 7 to 7½; fm 8 to 11¼M presented to McPherson fm 11¼ to 12A. D Lucey measured depth ground for his building fm 7½ to 8M; McGlinchy Neville specifications. H Allen Sketches on boards & calculating brick work fm 1 to 6½A. Temperance Hall specifications fm 7 to 9A

**JUNE 19** Temperance Hall specifications fm 4¾ to 6½; fm 7 to 12¼ fm 1 to 4A. Submitted sketches to Lawyer Bleur [I] fm 4 to 5A and deliv'd sketches. J. Haines to present to the meeting tonight fm 5 to 5½A. Anderson's House [I] doors. He lives in his house & treated grog fm 5½ to 6A. E. Miller promised to pay his Note 9½M. Bannisters bread cheese ale fm 8 to 11A

**JUNE 20** Temperance hall specifications fm 5½ to 6½; fm 7 to 12¼ fm 1 to 6¼ fm 7 to 10A not out. J. Haines dropped plans [off] Temperance Hall for some alterations.

**JUNE 21** ... Finished 8 pages only working Sketches House Frame fm 7 to 8A

**JUNE 26** Abstracting quantities New Market House, Lucey's, Temperance Hall & Allan's... Visited Andersons, all gone except at cellar hole.. Ed Miller seven days longer. Council Chamber 9 to 10M. Neville & I [examine] & paint. McGlinchy cleared out. ...

**JUNE 27** ...Allen visited the building fm 8½ to 9½M. He is home, came last night [from] Boston. Cold in my bones, fr 6 to 8½, laid on my bed and abstracting bills

**JUNE 28** Abstracting accounts fr 6 to 7¼M, fm 7¾ to 11.... Haines To Sketches and specifications Temperance Hall and also the Working Sketches for frame. At 10

½ M, he called for them and I handed them over to him in my room. George Atherton called [with] horse and wagon[sic]. Took me to his burnt building site and measured walls fm 11 to 12. Sketch'd for his build'g fm 1 to 6½, fm 7 to 8A. Walked with Limerick, he treated 2 glasses brandy fm 8 to 9½, Bannisters 9½ to 11 and retired. **JUNE 29** Geo. Atherton's sketches for his new house fm 5 to 6½, fm 7 to 12½, fm 1 to 6½, fm 7 to 7½ A. At 7½ he called to say on Monday 8M he wishes to send his bill for deals to Pokio[k]. City Council meeting fm 8 to 10A. First tenders back. Decided to advertise new tenders to finish the whole building and the plans to be amended...

**JUNE 30** Geo. Atherton's sketches to make, table, scantling fm 6 to 8. Also making tables of sawed lumber. Strapped laths, clapboards, sawed lumber...

**1867**

**JULY 1** ... Geo. Atherton's delivered at his stable to his boy fm 6¼ to 7M table of sawed lumber, lathes, shingles, cill[sic], except little hewed scantling to be sent to [Poquoie]. Hy. Allen's build'g site. Allen

& I marked off doorway, side wall; he requires elevation of his new building fm 6¾ to 7½M and again fm 10 to 11M on road, sills and caps to windows. Visited Atherton's. Now found table of saved lumber torn in two pieces.; in Atherton's office, 9 to 9¼ M. Visited Duncan McPherson's for the plans [to] New Market house. .. office vacated, could not get them. Allen sketching elevations for front of building next King...

**JULY 2** ....Geo Atherton's sketches for his new building fm 7½ to 12½ from 2 to 5¾ A (Home & retired 10A). Visited John L. Marshes office and obtained sketches of Market House to amend 12¾ to 2. Saw McPherson who wished me to attend meeting of Committee at 7A to order new Tenders, attended meeting of Committee from 7 to 8½A Mayor's Office. From thence to Neville's store fm 8½ to 10A...

**JULY 3** ... George Atherton table hewed scantling writing and delivering fm 5 to 7A. Plans and specifications New Market House for finishing inside also fm City Clerk's office yesterday. George Atherton sketches fm 1 to 6½ fm 7 to 8A ■



Fredericton's City Hall and Market House designed in 1867 by William Crewdson, imperial inspector of works with the garrison. Crewdson's building was destroyed by fire on election night January 25, 1875.



# News from the Associates

**T**HE ASSOCIATES' annual general meeting was held on June 5<sup>th</sup> at the Provincial Archives in Fredericton. President, Bernard-Marie Thériault, outlined the involvement of the Associates over the year in support of the work and mandate of the Provincial Archives especially in the areas of promotion of public awareness and preserving provincial heritage.

The Associates provided support as the Archives added three new databases to its website. The first was Mgr Donat Robichaud's Genealogical & Historical Research Collection launched in May in Shippagan, honouring a wish expressed by Mgr Robichaud, a native of that place, and helping to reinforce the image and presence of the Archives in a francophone part of our Province. The other two databases were added in October as the Associates hosted the launch of a new feature providing users of the Archives' website with a federated search capability, making it possible to search all of the 31 different databases at once. Also launched were United Empire Loyalist resources and

abstracts of early New Brunswick probate records, 1785 to 1835, both the work of Wally Hale of Woodstock.

The Associates also supported the initiative of a daylong dialogue with humanities and social sciences researchers and teachers in early December aimed at strengthening a mutually beneficial relationship in a time and an environment where everything is changing very quickly, including research methodologies and format of records preserved.

In terms of support to the Archives in its mandate of preserving provincial heritage, the Associates responded to the invitation of the provincial government to participate in a series of public consultations designed to provide input towards a renewed cultural policy. Board member Joan Pearce and Bernard Thériault made presentations respectively in Saint John and in Moncton advocating, among other things, for sufficient resources to enable the Archives to fully play its role as a guardian of the public cultural heritage in the form of archived documents, photos, maps, films, etc. These individual pre-

sentations on behalf of the Archives also pointed out to the Minister and official government representatives the many challenges faced by the Archives, particularly the management of digital documentation and the renewal of experienced staff.

As they have done in the past, the Associates contributed financially to the salaries of summer students. Their work is invaluable especially in the reference services unit to meet the constant and growing needs of the public. The Board of Directors also approved a transfer of money to the Elizabeth Diamond Acquisition Fund.

At the close of the meeting the exhibit "Building New Brunswick" was opened by Herménégilde Chiasson, visual artist and author and former Lt. Governor of New Brunswick. Inspired by the exhibit that was designed and executed by architect and writer John Leroux, by the donation to the Provincial Archives by John of the photos comprising the exhibit, and by Mr. Chiasson's remarks, the theme of architecture was chosen for this issue of *Silhouettes*. Mr. Chiasson's remarks follow.

## Remarks on opening of Building New Brunswick exhibit

**A**RGHITECTURE is an art through which future generations will be able to connect with us, and we hope that all of our dreams and ideas will meet their expectations.

Having to write about architecture always makes me somewhat nostalgic. To see these buildings is like reading a book that seems both familiar and nostalgic, a sort of photography album of our involvement with history and landscape. I must say that I saw a number of these buildings during my term as Lieutenant-Governor, and these images always impart some of their magic even though photography always gives us a partial and biased view of reality.

Photography is a fascinating art, as fascinating as architecture as a matter of fact, and I have spent a great deal of time in that fascination. It is very fitting to see them both united here in this unique view of our province, a sort of travelogue where each building becomes a discovery, a treasure and a living memento of our presence. Someone has said that photography is an art that defies death for we are always young or happy or alive in those souvenirs in that album as time goes by for us. Looking at some of these amazing buildings brings back a great deal of deception when we realize that they are no longer standing, that we will not be able to visit them, that their beauty can only be imagined or

fantasized on. But their beauty lives on and forever in those photographs, in those fragile pieces of paper so different from the solid reality that they picture.

Architecture is an art of faith because it implements concepts and ideas in durable materials; ideas and dreams that we have and that give meaning to our lives at a specific time in our history. From the fragile structures of the First Nations to the wooden houses of the Acadians and on to the Palladian homes of the Victorian era, these constructions are indicative of a societal idea, an idea of the land on which we live and the shelters we built in order to find comfort and a sense of wellbeing and security against the elements of nature, but

more importantly, the desire to embellish these shelters and, if possible, make them works of art.

If architecture is about faith we have to ask ourselves what is it that we believe in. I remember, when I lived in France in the seventies, standing in the Chartres cathedral where all of a sudden I realized, being in this amazingly magnificent work of art, what it must have meant to have the faith of those living in Medieval times, their fears, their sense of salvation, their confidence in the design of an architect, their belief that these stones could be the equivalent of a prayer. We do not know for sure who the architect of that amazing work was. But his work has endured and it is still speaking to us.

The other day in New York, quite by chance, I walked past the Apple store and I felt a bit of that confidence in a new god – a god that this time goes by the name of technology. The vastness of the space, the height of the ceilings and the few objects spread out on tables in the middle of empty walls made me think that perhaps we live in an empty time, expressed through the emptiness of that building, which led my thoughts back to the cathedral in Chartres, which was imbued with a sense of the profound.

There was a time when architecture was simply about the comforting idea of shelter, about having a roof above our heads, but with time this idea has evolved and we are now much more conscious of the times that we are living in, of the structures that we are inhabiting and about the speed with which these structures can now be built. This has created in us the sense that everything is temporary and that our presence on this continent has taken place during a very short period of time. For us buildings are meant to be efficient, well insulated and above all replaceable without much damage to the heritage value that they represent.

Fortunately, this attitude, which consists of destroying in order to rebuild, is on the decline as we become aware of the importance of memory, as individuals and particularly as a society. Imagine a person



*Bernard-Marie Thériault, President, Associates of the Provincial Archives; Marion Beyea, provincial archivist; John Leroux, architect and author; and Herménégilde Chiasson, former Lt. Governor of New Brunswick, artist and author, at the opening of the John Leroux exhibit "Building New Brunswick"*

with no memory. That's how we've been acting for a long time by forgetting the importance of buildings which, over time, have eventually disappeared from our landscape – buildings that are irreplaceable, of course, as we have also lost the knowhow with which they were built, the trades we had to find again when we wanted to breathe new life into those buildings, as was the case with the Capitol Theatre in Moncton, the Imperial Theatre in Saint John, and the Old Government House in Fredericton.

The concept of commodity has always prevailed over the idea of beauty or of the historical significance. We believe in efficiency, in lowering the heating bill, the cost of materials and the cost of gas. We have a survival attitude and this has created the buildings that we now live in. In 50 years from now a new building code might come into effect, a code that will make those buildings obsolete and so we will replace them. This is not a problem, in a land that seems to have lost its soul. The First Nations people say that is the land that creates the people not the contrary. We believe in the contrary. We believe in the idea that this is land of abundance where we don't have to be responsible

for what we create, what we build on this land, for everything is transitory. I say this because I was looking at John Leroux's book recently and I saw all these beautiful buildings, such as the Moncton train station, a building reminiscent of what it meant to take the train, a building reminiscent of a palace compared to the bunker that VIA rail built once it was torn down. Efficiency, commodity, temporality are for us the credo of a new faith dictated by the god economy.

Some will say that most of these buildings are outdated and doomed to disappear in any case. Demolishing them is almost doing them a favour, removing them from our field of vision, which is in some ways an act of embellishment, a quasi-esthetic decision, if you will. What is often forgotten is that with such an attitude, we gradually lose part of our soul, we erase the vestiges of our passing and we find ourselves in a landscape drained of a portion of its richness. I am thinking, for example, of buildings like Moncton High School or the Assumption cathedral in Moncton, and I can hardly imagine the void that would be created were they to disappear.

Fortunately we still have the prints, the

paintings, the renditions, the plans, the photographs of these buildings from years gone by. We can still admire their elegance and the ambition of their creators and builders who wanted to leave something that would be noticed. Looking at them we can still measure the distance covered from different vantage viewpoints, as a diverse society stemming from different regions, different historical perspectives and different cultures. This idea is something that is now shared by more and more people who recognize the importance of heritage, in different locations, in cities, in show-cases like the Village Acadien or Kings Landing, in different forms, sometimes outside of what would be more obvious to our recognition and identification of what might be significant in terms of architecture in this province. This is the ambition, and I would say the quest of John Leroux, who devoted many years to investigate, document and promote this idea of beauty scattered over a huge territory that he has relentlessly travelled in order to bring back a comprehensive and extended documentation collected in a book and now in an exhibition that will stand as a tribute to those creators, most of them unknown to the general public, but very much present in our architectural identity.

I have always thought that the big story has monopolized a place that has deprived us of other, perhaps less grandiose stories,

## ERRATUM

In the *Silhouettes* Spring 2013 edition, p. 4 photo is of Howe Lake Unit Red Cross workers, not Horne Lake as was originally printed.



P744-54

but which give us a unique perspective on the lives of people who lived at a certain time – what they ate, what they wore, the places in which they lived. In that sense, this exhibition of John Leroux on the history of architecture and housing in New Brunswick perhaps tells us more about ourselves – on the evolution of our journey during the 409 years of our presence on this continent – than many historical documents or political speeches.

In the conclusion to his book, *Building New Brunswick, An Architectural History*, John Leroux says, “We owe it to ourselves and to future generations to build the best New Brunswick possible.” An idea to which I totally subscribe for I believe buildings should inspire. Architecture is a very important art, an expensive but a lasting art, and for that reason it stands as our testimony to the future, the credos by which our souls were moved and the chronicle of our passage. This is why it is so important to move beyond the mere

idea of shelter and see architecture as a source of beauty and comfort in an age where egos are prone to impress more than to inspire. In this age of “starchitects”, it is still very comforting to see people who are devoted to adapt buildings to nature, to compose with it, and not the other way around. Building for a renewed sense of humanity.

The architecture that we have left is perhaps the most eloquent and moving testimony of our societal project – a project that in New Brunswick means living together in tolerance and understanding. This exhibition allows us to see the work accomplished, an ongoing project, a building that is built and to which we add our modest contribution. This exhibition therefore serves as a source of inspiration to press on with this collective work. ■

HERMÉNÉGILDE CHIASSON

## Tribute to a volunteer

**PATRICK MURRAY PROCTOR** has been volunteering with the Archives since May 2013, working in the Cartographic and the Sound and Moving Images Units. A native of Perth-Andover, he volunteered there at the Public Library and has also helped out at EcoFredericton. Patrick is an outgoing individual with a passion for research, writing, and literature. His work at PANB has brought to his attention countless themes and subjects that he might pursue in his preferred research areas of history, sociology and political science and his document descriptions will facilitate the work of a broad range of users. Patrick is one semester shy of completing his BA at UNB and will return to his studies in January. His contributions at the Archives are appreciated. ■



Elena Cobb, Sound and Moving Images Unit, and Patrick Murray Proctor

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# NEW AT THE ARCHIVES

## New and Updated Finding Aids

### Government Records

**Judicial District Civil Marriages: RS772 Saint John, 2001-2009; RS774 Moncton, 2007**

**Probate Court Record Books Indexes: RS69 Queens County, 1950-1984; RS72 Sunbury County, 1952-1984; RS75 York County, 1953-1984**

**Probate Court Records: RS66 Kings County, 1980-1984; RS71 Saint John County, 1980-1984; RS744 Saint John Judicial District, 1984-2007**

**RS280 Records of Kings County Schools.** Register of Smithtown School District No. 9 assessment list, 1922-1940

**RS285 Records of Saint John County Schools.** Minute Book Lancaster School District No. 1, 1924-1937. (.1m)

### Private Sector Records

**MC2361 George Hazen Adair fonds** – Probate Court (Kings and Westmorland) records and personal records added (5cm, 1919-1945)

**MC3093 Queens County District Convention (Ouigoudi)**

**Women’s Institute fonds:** [1930-2006] Minutes, 2003-2006 added, microfilm F25609

**MC3094 Maple Leaf Branch, (Upper Gagetown) Women’s Institute fonds:** [1921-1988] Minutes, 1988-2008 added, microfilm F25910

## Selected Recent Acquisitions

### Government Records

**RS6 Executive Council Records.** Orders in Council, 2008. (.6m)

**RS336 Records of George Stracey Smyth,** Colonial Administrator and Lieutenant Governor. Published proclamation requesting that “His Majesty’s Subjects” not antagonize citizens of the United States as long as they shall act in a similar way during the War of 1812, dated July 10, 1812. (.1m)

**RS617 Department of Tourism.** Promotional materials and brochures, 1996-2001 (.3m)

**RS741 Records of the Office of Protocol.** Special events/visits, 1986-1988. (.3m)

**RS844 Communications New Brunswick.** News conferences and announcements, 1991-2010. 250 video cassettes.

**RS899 Maritime Provinces Higher Education Commission.** Memoranda, 1972-1984. (.9m) (R2013.43) Studies, 1975-1983. (.3m)

**RS942 Department of Finance.** “Perspectives” newsletter, 1985-1999. (.2m). Microfilm.

**RS1054 Grand-Sault/Grand Falls Municipal Records.** Committees, Boards and Commissions, 1970-2003. (.3m)

### Private Sector Records

**MC3127 Edgar R. Jamieson family fonds** (1939–post 1976, 1939-1944 predominant; 10cm textual, 1 map). Primarily records pertaining to Edgar R. Jamieson’s World War II activities and the Jamieson family history; also letters addressed to Blanche Jamieson from Edgar Jamieson, written while he was serving overseas with the Canadian Army.

**MC3622 William M. Smith family fonds** (1825-1956; 13cm textual, 7 postcards). Documents the activities of members of Smith family of Gondola Point, Kings County, New Brunswick over several generations, particular of his grandsons, Charles Rutherford Smith (known as Ford Smith) and Wellington Austin Smith, and his great-grandson, Charles Thomas Smith, who saw action in both World War I and II; also newspaper clippings, postcards, printed material, and genealogical information.

**MC3403 Bob Davies Loyalist collection** (1782-1844; 10cm textual). Correspondence, reports, and other documents pertaining to early Loyalist history of New Brunswick, including letters addressed to leading New Brunswick Loyalists, Ward Chipman, Edward Winslow, and John Coffin.

**MC3628 Rev. A. McLeod Stavely sermons and addresses** (1872 and 1878; .5cm textual). Booklet and a pamphlet containing addresses, a sketch, and sermons by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely. The booklet entitled, «Sermons and Addresses delivered in St. John, New Brunswick, by the Rev. A. McLeod Stavely, Minister of the Reformed Presbyterian Church”, was printed at St. John.

**MC3699 Brig William log** (1831; 2cm textual). Manuscript log book for the brig “William”, commanded by James Cannon of Saint John, New Brunswick, and Lancashire, England. It records details of two return trips between England (Liverpool, Ulverstone / Ulverstone, Lancaster) and Saint John made in 1831.

**MC3744 Rosamond Campbell and Ted Campbell fonds** (1934-2008; 16cm textual, 36 photos, 8 illustrations). Documents the artistic activities of Rosamond (Stokes) Campbell and to a limited extent those of her husband, Ted Campbell and sheds light on the artistic community that flourished in Saint John from the 1950s to the 1970s.

**MC3759 Fredericton Horticultural Society fonds** (1cm textual, 1933-1939). Minutes, printed schedules (1936-1937) for garden meetings/tours, membership list, prize list for the “First Annual Summer Flower Show”, 1933 and Rules, Regulations and Recommendations of the Flower Show Committee.

**MC3798 Central Fire Insurance Agency fonds** (1892-1896, 5cm), Letterbook, containing copies of outgoing letters addressed to clients re insurance policies or dividends; alphabetical lists of risks in Fredericton and Saint John with name of client, amount insured and rate.

## New on the Web

**RS141 Vital Statistics Births** 1918, 6782 records added to the index; **Marriages** 1963, 4703 records added to the index and 4703 digitized images. ■



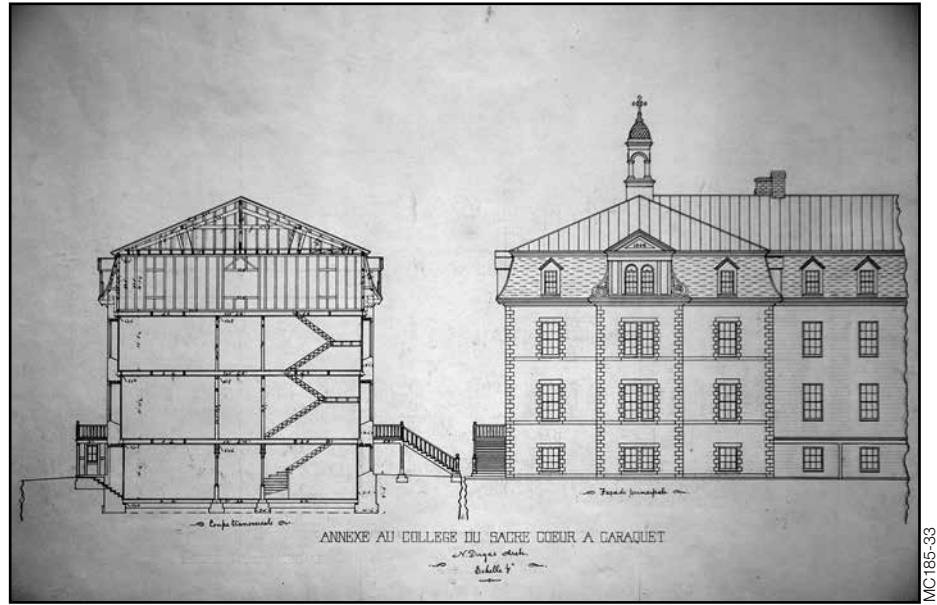
# Designed to last

# Conçu pour durer



P16-435

Hickson house, 133 Pleasant St., Newcastle (now Miramichi) also known as "Elmleigh". It was designed by notable Saint John architect D.E. Dunham and built in 1877 by George Brown of Newcastle for James O. Fish, at a cost of \$10,000. / Maison Hickson, au 133, rue Pleasant, Newcastle (à présent Miramichi). Surnommée « Elmleigh » et dessinée par D.E. Dunham, architecte bien connu de Saint John, elle fut construite en 1877 par George Brown, de Newcastle, pour James O. Fish, au coût de 10 000 \$.



MC185-33

Plan for an addition to the Collège du Sacré-Cœur in Caraquet, designed by Nazaire Dugas. / Plan d'une addition au Collège du Sacré-Coeur à Caraquet, dessiné par Nazaire Dugas.



P38-14



P38-15

Nazaire Dugas, architect, on construction site of a new wing for the Sacré-Coeur Convent in Caraquet and at the cornerstone ceremony for the wing, Caraquet, 1907. / L'architecte Nazaire Dugas au chantier de construction d'une nouvelle aile du Collège du Sacré-Coeur à Caraquet; cérémonie de pose de la pierre angulaire de la nouvelle aile, Caraquet, 1907.



P1-29-37

Front elevation of Edgecombe house, located at 459 King Street, Fredericton. Note in the top right corner indicates that this is a building built for the Edgecombe family of Fredericton, N.B. / Élévation avant de la maison Edgecombe, au 459, rue King, à Fredericton. La note dans le coin supérieur droit indique que la maison fut construite pour la famille Edgecombe de Fredericton (N.-B.)



P6-43

Fredericton's second Exhibition Palace, corner of Saunders and Westmorland Streets, 1864-1877. Designed by Mathew Stead and built from funding spearheaded by John H. Reid. Built in the form of a Greek cross, the Palace measured 175 x 175 feet and burned under suspicious circumstances in 1877. / Deuxième palais des expositions de Fredericton, à l'angle des rues Saunders et Westmorland, 1864-1877. Dessiné par Mathew Stead et construit avec des fonds réunis sous l'égide de John H. Reid. Construit en forme de croix grecque, le palais mesurait 175 pieds de côté; il fut emporté par un incendie en 1877 dans des circonstances suspectes.



P120-7-41

Loaded ice team moving east on King St. The Edgecombe house, built between 1878 and 1888, can be seen on the far right. / Atelage tirant un chargement de glace en direction est, sur la rue King. À l'extrême droite, on aperçoit la maison Edgecombe, construite de 1878 à 1888.



P616-56

First Baptist Church, which demonstrates numerous architectural styles, in the interesting village of Hillsborough, Albert County, July 1925. / Église de la First Baptist Church, mêlant plusieurs styles architecturaux, dans l'intéressant village de Hillsborough, dans le comté d'Albert, juillet 1925.