



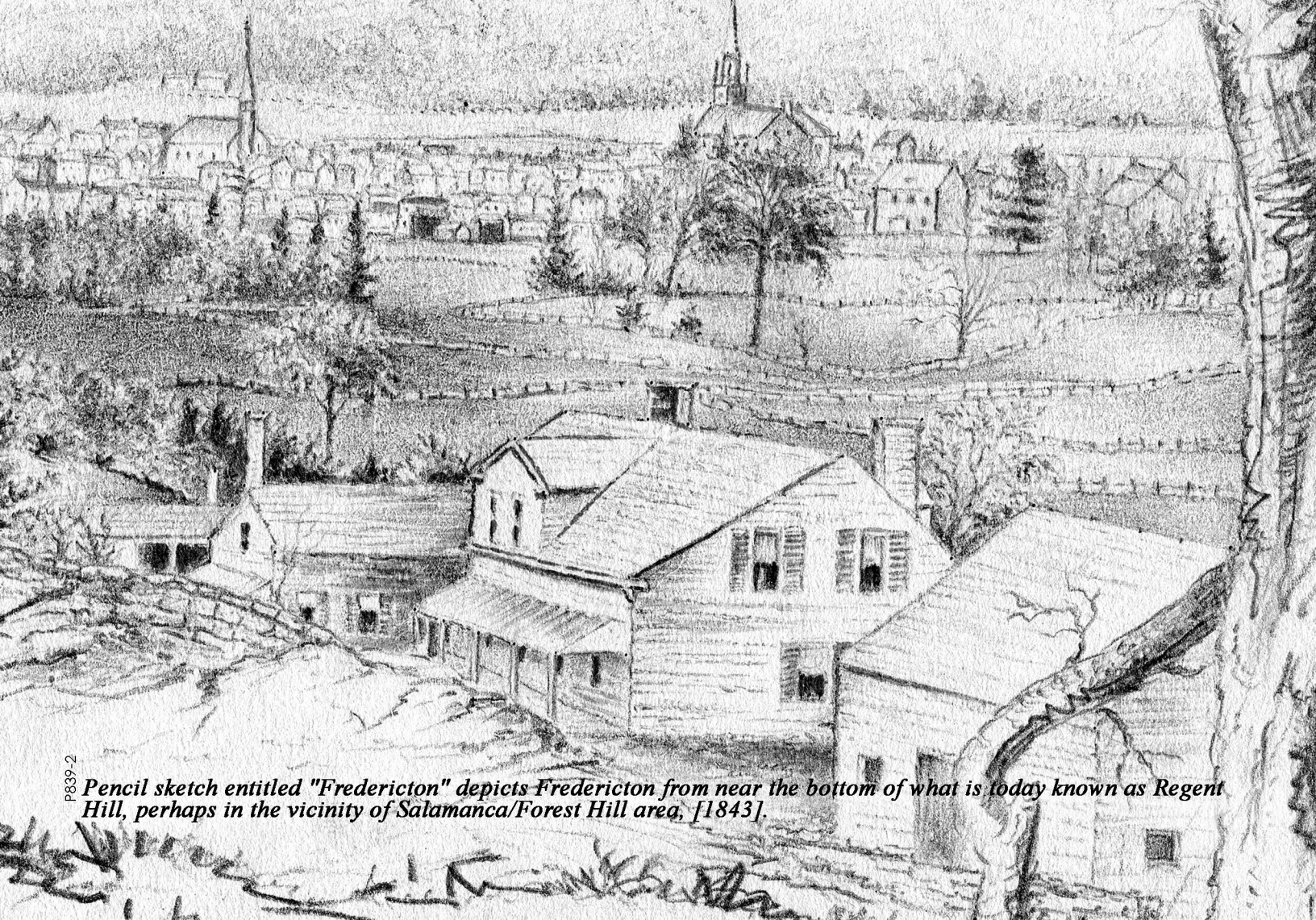
Silhouettes

Spring 2017
Number 44

The Associates of the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick

SAMUEL DOUGLASS SMITH

HUYGHUE



P 839-2

Pencil sketch entitled "Fredericton" depicts Fredericton from near the bottom of what is today known as Regent Hill, perhaps in the vicinity of Salamanca/Forest Hill area, [1843].

Silhouettes

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EARLY ARTWORK FOUND

In the summer of 2014 an Australian couple visited the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick to research some New Brunswick family connections. While they were here, they showed some members of the staff copies of five unsigned sketches of New Brunswick scenes that were produced in the 1840s that had been passed down through their family. High quality digital copies of the sketches were donated to the Provincial Archives, and the originals remain with the family. What follows is the story of the discovery of the probable provenance of these sketches, a tale that unfolded over the course of two years. These sketches provide invaluable and previously entirely unknown insight into a number of different facets of early colonial New Brunswick, shedding light on everything from the work of the British Boundary Commission, to early military fortifications in the province.

After considerable research effort on the part of the donors, with some collaboration from Dr. Gwen Davies, myself, and others, these sketches came to be attributed to Samuel Douglass Smith Huyghue, a noted author and artist. Although the story of how these sketches came to be attributed to Huyghue has many twists and facets, it can be summarized as follows: the donors, Alan and Wendy Taylor of Melbourne, Australia, discovered a letter detailing the donation of letters written by Huyghue to the state library in Melbourne, thus providing a link between the Taylor and Huyghue families. Even though the exact nature of the Huyghue/Taylor connection is not yet known, Alan's grandfather's brother, Eric Lakeland Taylor, somehow came in possession of Huyghue's textual material which he deposited at the state library in Melbourne following the death of Alan's great grandfather, Rupert George Francillon Taylor. That G.F. Taylor came with his parents from Canada to Melbourne.



Section of pencil sketch: "Fredericton 27 April 1843" by SDS Huyghue

A number of pieces of artwork attributed to SDS Huyghue are held today by several Australian institutions, including the National Library of Australia (who have digitized a number of his works, including lithographs of his sketches produced by Niven and others), the Art Gallery of Ballarat, and the Sovereign Hill Gold Museum. In their quest to discover the provenance of their sketches of New Brunswick scenes, Wendy and Alan Taylor visited the Art Gallery of Ballarat in mid-2016 and spoke with that institution's director, Gordon Morrison, a man very familiar with Huyghue and his work. Morrison had even arranged to have the adjoining building where Huyghue would have worked designated Huyghue House. Morrison examined copies of the Taylor family's New Brunswick sketches and concluded that he was positive that they were by SDS Huyghue.

Other bits of evidence drawn largely from Dr. Gwen Davies's Dictionary of Canadian Biography entry on SDS Huyghue support the conclusion that he was the creator of these sketches:

"...activities in Saint John in the early 1840s included assisting the province's commissioner of Indian affairs, Moses Henry Perley, in arranging an exhibition of 'Indian artefacts' for display at the grand bazaar of the mechanics' institute in May 1843. His interest in native peoples and his knowledge of the Saint John River area were further enhanced in these years by his appointment as a commissary agent for the boundary commission that began surveying the line between New Brunswick, Lower Canada, and Maine in 1843. A Fredericton diary indicates that on 28 Aug. 1846 Huyghue talked with friends there "till near 11 . . . about poets and poetry," but by the late 1840s he seems to have left New Brunswick for London, England. There, in 1849 and 1850, Bentley's Miscellany published his vivid account of his 1843-44 sojourn in northern New Brunswick and his sketches entitled "Recollections of Canada: the scenery of the Ottawa" and "Forest incidents: recollections of Canada"

His work as a boundary commission agent would have given Huyghue the means and cause to travel from Fredericton, north to Grand Falls and beyond. Significantly, the dates and locations of these sketches arguably suggest, or at least possibly

depict, an upriver journey over a short period in 1843, traveling up the St. John River. Further, Huyghue's aforementioned published accounts of his having been in northern New Brunswick in 1843-1844 again line up with the dates and locations of the sketches.

Before making their way back to Canada, these sketches had been passed down through the family of Alan Taylor of Melbourne, Australia, and were "found" under a bed in one of their family homes. Alan's great, great grandfather, Alfred Taylor was married in Halifax, NS in 1854 and worked as a banker with the British Bank of North America. He subsequently lived in Saint John, Montreal, and London, Ontario before going to Melbourne, Australia in the mid-1860s. One of his sons, Alfred Ellegood Taylor, was an artist and these sketches were originally attributed to him by the family, but upon closer inspection, the Taylors discovered that they were drawn in 1843 and, considering Alfred Ellegood Taylor was not born until 1856 at Saint John, his attribution is unlikely.

Initially, the only known family link with Fredericton was that Alfred's sister, Harriett Elizabeth Taylor, married the Rev. Jacob Ellegood in Fredericton in 1849. While researching Jacob Ellegood, Alan and Wendy Taylor met the bishop in the Diocesan office and also visited the Provincial Archives of New Brunswick. Their research found that Rev. Jacob Ellegood (b. 1823 Fredericton) had been studying at King's College, Fredericton, around the same time that the sketches were produced, and he was ordained in 1848. The Taylors gained much information about him in Montreal where he worked as a priest, both from St. James the Apostle Church and the diocesan office in that city, but none refer to talents as an artist, although it appears he had many talents and was a devout man: after working at St. Anne's Chapel, Griffintown, with the Irish immigrants suffering ship-fever, he built and was rector of St. James the Apostle, Montreal, for 60 years. His close association with the Taylor family included them naming a son after him (Alfred Ellegood Taylor).

The story of the potential provenance developed further after the digital scans were sent to PANB. The Taylors e-mailed to explain a discovery made while dusting a painting that had been hanging in Alan Taylor's parents and grandparents house for many years. It was a scene of Iona Cathedral (presumably in Scotland) made with moss and bark from the New Brunswick area dated 1875, and the artist was Mary James Huyghue; on the back of the picture was the message "To Douglass and Emma". The Taylors didn't know how this ended up in their family, but

Alan Taylor's great, great grandmother was Emma Arabella James of Halifax (married Alfred Taylor), and so they presumed this Mary James Huyghue must have been related. On further research, they discovered that Samuel Douglass Smith Huyghue was a poet, author, and artist born in Charlotte-town, PEI, who grew up in Saint John, New Brunswick, and they thought it very possible that he drew the sketches in this collection. SDS Huyghue was in the Fredericton area and wrote the novel "Argimou" about the time of the sketches. Further discussions in 2016 with Dr. Gwen Davies of UNB pointed to SDS Huyghue as the possible artist.

As Dr. Davies explains in her biography entry for Huyghue, after he left for England where he published stories of Canada, he seems to have not been able to make his living as a writer. Following his publishing activities in Britain,

"Huyghue sailed for Australia, arriving in Melbourne, Victoria colony, on 4 Feb. 1852. Having joined the permanent staff of the civil service, on 27 Aug. 1853 he was appointed a clerk in the Office of Mines at Ballarat. In December 1854 he was an eyewitness to the Eureka uprising on the goldfields there and under the pseudonym Pax wrote one of the first accounts of it. He remained at Ballarat until 1872 and then held clerkships elsewhere in the colony until his retirement on 9 Jan. 1878. Throughout Huyghue's period in Australia, he demonstrated some skill as an artist and illustrator. Drawings of his were published in a history of Ballarat, and a water-colour of The Eureka stockade hangs in the Ballarat Art Gallery."

Huyghue died in 1891 in Melbourne, and until now, his artwork created during his time in New Brunswick was almost entirely unknown. The sketches in question, which PANB now holds digital copies of, stand to change Huyghue's legacy in Canada, where he was previously remembered primarily for his literary contributions. More broadly, Huyghue's sketches, when taken in conjunction with his writing about his experiences during the surveying of the New Brunswick-Maine border, add a fascinating visual dimension to his eloquent written accounts. They also provide unique views of early New Brunswick life and scenery in an era just before the advent of outdoor photography in

the province; within twenty years of the completion of Huyghue's sketches photographers like George T. Taylor of Fredericton were busily documenting portions of the province in full photographic detail

In closing this introduction to Huyghue's sketches, I conclude with my description and analysis of his final, and arguably most interesting and historically significant sketch, which is a pencil and watercolour sketch of the British Boundary Commission depot at a lake.

The name of the lake is very difficult to discern, but Huyghue writes it as "Isheganelshagek" in his "Forest Incidents Recollections of Canada" which appears on page 472 of *Bentley's Miscellany*, Volume 27, published 1850 in London. Around 1843-1844 the BBC would have been tasked with surveying the boundary line between New Brunswick and Maine. Many figures appear to be in the process of packing up equipment and supplies (including backpacks with bedrolls or small kegs on them), including what may be surveying equipment (for instance, in the extreme right in the foreground, leaning up against a wooden fence). Two white canvas tents stand on the right, and a very large log cabin complete with four columns and a shingled roof appear on the left. In the foreground, a man in what may be a British military uniform and cap (black pants, blue coat, red undershirt, and a black flat cap) speaks with another (possibly First Nations) man who appears to be wearing a brown leather outfit. A number of the other men may be in uniforms, as several others wear red shirts and blue pants. Several figures carry long sticks or poles. In the distance to the left, an overturned canoe is visible.

The appellation of the lake, Isheganelshagek, does not appear to have survived into modern usage, but based on Huyghue's descriptions, some guesses can be made as to the lake's current name today. In one passage, Huyghue notes that the lake's name means "a lake, with high land on one side and lowland on the other" (Huyghue 1850a:472), and that it was "encircled by a fringed zone of firs and pines, which... arose right and left to the summit of a height in the rear of the depot. At the upper end of the sheet was an inlet; this, the continuation of the north-west branch of the St. John, was broad and unbroken for some miles" (ibid.). He also mentioned that "near the further shore, directly opposite the station, I discovered an islet" (ibid.) which became a favourite resort of Huyghue's. He mentions that the lake was "nearly two miles in length", and, significantly, that Sugar Loaf was "three miles to the north-eastward" (ibid.:473).

If one takes Huyghue's suggestion that Sugarloaf was three miles north-east of the lake, ostensibly, the most likely candidates are that small cluster of lakes just south of Colebrooke Settlement, including Black Lake (the largest), Mud Lake, and South Lake. These lakes lay roughly between 3 ½ and 4 miles from Sugarloaf, directly to the southwest of that mountain. However, even the largest of them, Black Lake, could not be said to approach two miles in length; the most generous estimate possible would place the lake at a length of about 3,200 feet (1km, certainly less than even one mile). Further, the lakes of that cluster below Colebrooke Settlement do not appear to connect by waterways to anything, let alone make any obvious connection to anything that could be considered "a continuation of the north-west branch of the St. John".

Another candidate, although also very small, might be the lake that is today known as Duff's Lake, which is situated about 3 ½ miles from Sugarloaf, more to the mountain's west than to its south (that is, the mountain is almost directly east, but somewhat to the north of the lake, as well). Duff's Lake makes a somewhat more appealing candidate as it does eventually link, via a very meandering course, to the bay which eventually forms the mouth of the Restigouche River. Huyghue could be forgiven, perhaps, for suggesting that the Restigouche, with its long course that links with many other rivers further inland, was "a continuation of the north-west branch of the St. John"; to be clear, none of the lakes or rivers in the vicinity of Sugarloaf could properly be considered continuations of the St. John River. Other lakes in the area could be suggested as the possible site of Huyghue's Isheganeshagek, but they seem to make even less sense than Duff's Lake or Black Lake (e.g., Pritchard Lake is rather large, but it is located a mile or less from Sugarloaf, not three miles distant, as Huyghue suggests, it doesn't obviously connect to other waterways, and it was being referred to as Pritchard Lake even as early as 1837 in land grants).



P839-6

Pencil and watercolour sketch of "British Boundary Commission Depot Isheganeshagek Lake, Party preparing for line, Oct 1844" by SDS Huyghue.

The precise location of the lake aside, other interesting details abound in this sketch. The amusingly ornate design of the impressive log cabin that served as the main building of the boundary depot was, at least in part, a product of the surveyors having had some extra time on their hands. As Huyghue writes:

"During our leisure hours, also, we beautified the depot by the addition of a flight of log steps to its terraced platform, and a row of peeled spruce columns along the front, under the projecting entablature ; the whole facing being chipped smooth with the broad axe. As this was of a clear white, it contrasted strongly with the foliage of a clump of birches that overshadowed it, and looked not unlike the marble facade of a Tuscan temple glistening through the vistas of the woods" (1850a).

In the foreground of the sketch, the left-hand figure's appearance aligns rather closely with descriptions of First Nations peoples that appear in Huyghue's writing, including in the following passage from one of his fictional works:

"His apparel consisted of a loose shirt of dressed deer-skin, fringed in the seams, and gathered in at the waist by a leather belt, which contained a long-bladed knife, a light hatchet, or casse-Ute, as it was significantly termed, and a pouch of mink-fur. His lower limbs were encased in tight leggings, of the same material as the principal garment, garnished with a fringe of hair tassels, stained red, and gartered at the knee; and strong moose-skin mocassins, fastened buskin-wise, with a thong. His equipment comprised besides a quiver of grey fur, well-stocked with arrows, that hung at his back, and a strong bow, which he carried in his hand." (Huyghue 1850b).

Huyghue's description of his time at the depot contains some insights into various kinds of friendly relations between local First Nations people and surveyors, including trade, conversation, and the exchange of local traditional knowledge (including place names). As Huyghue writes of a trip up Sugarloaf:

"...in mid-winter, following Sappil's track, I tramped after the handsome Tenobscot, on snow-shoes to its summits...at different points in the vicinity of the Sugar Loaf (the centre of this vast panorama) huge spurs projected their bristling crests, like so many colossal ramparts, grim and black with shade. But the crowing elements of all were two azure mountains which towered in isolated grandeur, at two distinct points above the woods...Sappil knew them, and repeated their Indian names with a kind of awe. These I have forgotten..." (Huyghue 1850a).

In another passage Huyghue describes other types of exchanges at the depot: "On the 21st of May, a Milicite [sic] Indian came in to the station from the Metawaquam, a confluent of the north-west branch [perhaps the Restigouche, Upsalquitch, or even Matapeddia?], a distance of fourteen miles, to pro-

cure a little tobacco. He had killed fifteen moose during the late season, and he spoke French fluently and with more dignity than a Canadian" (ibid.:474-475). The author then details how the same Wolastoqiyik trader enjoyed a smoke with him and explained to Huyghue the peculiarities of the behavior of certain wildlife which, evidently, are predictive of impending bad weather. Evidently to his surprise, though they were well into what he considered to be spring, Huyghue woke up the next morning to find that his companion's observations had been correct: "When I looked out the window, next morning, the ground was covered with snow! We had taken a sudden stride back into winter, and for three days the earth lay palsied in its cold embrace" (Huyghue 1850a:475). The weather had changed "such as the Milicete [sic] predicted" (ibid.).

A preoccupation with the weather and an awareness of the precariousness of the surveyors' survival in the wilderness is also apparent in Huyghue's writing about his time at the Boundary Commission depot. He wrote with great excitement of a terrible storm that befell their encampment and threatened their fancy depot cabin:

"The wind then increased to a violent storm accompanied with rain...I never witnessed a scene of more terrific grandeur. The trees bent with a splintering impetus...one of these very firs snapped like a pipe shank, half way up its hollow stem, and fell sprawling into my cabbage bed; while the same gust uprooted two birch trees by the depot, hurling one against it" (ibid.:477).

A great many other details could no doubt be gleaned from this single work of art. Interested individuals should note that some of Huyghue's works which are held by Australian institutions are readily viewable online, and the digital scans in possession of PANB can be viewed by the public upon request.

^{1850a} Huyghue, Samuel Douglass Smyth. 1850a. "Forest Incidents", *Bentley's Miscellany* (27), 472-480. London: R. Bentley.

^{1850b} Huyghue, Samuel Douglass Smyth. 1850b. *Ellen Clayton, or, Nomads of the West*. London: R. Bentley.

JOSH GREEN

HISTORICAL & CULTURAL TREASURE

We lost our sister named Eva to complications with scarlet fever taking too long to diagnose; she finally died of kidney problems that also went undiagnosed for too long. Eva was buried in Woodlands East Cemetery in the same area as the other Johnstons, chiefly James Johnston, who had emigrated from Ireland, and Katherine Carolyn Moss, his wife. When the St. Lawrence Seaway was put through, all the cemeteries along the river were moved to one cemetery, called Union cemetery. It sits near the village of Engleside, which itself sits on James Johnston's former farm. That same farm was later worked by his son Jonas, where Kathryn's father William was born."

The words in this paragraph are put together so charmingly that it could easily be mistaken for a beginning of a novel by Jorge Luis Borges, but it's not. This is an extract from one of many oral history interviews recorded by members of the Johnston and Hilder families. (MC2820, Kathryn Hilder fonds)

I first met with the donor, Kathryn Hilder, several years ago in my lab. I don't remember what day of the week it was or what the weather was like, but I remember very well what Kathryn was wearing that day, because she took all my attention with her passion and optimism. Her lively interest in history and literature determined her professional career.

Kathryn graduated from Mount Allison University with a BA Honours History degree, and holds graduate degrees in Education from Mount Allison University and Library Science from the University of Toronto. She has taught History and English in private and public schools. From 1974 until 1998 she worked as a reference librarian at the Harriet Irving Library of the University of New Brunswick.

On the day I first met her we talked about arranging her collection and agreed that the time had come to start describing the audio materials she had donated.



Kathryn Y. Hilder and her husband, Rev. Harold L. Hilder who was always supportive and helpful in all of Kathryn's projects.

It took quite some time to describe the interviews. Three people were involved in this process: University of New Brunswick graduate and volunteer Patrick Proctor; Fredericton High School student, Austen Jeffcoat, and me.



Elena Cobb



Austen Jeffcoat and Patrick Proctor

Currently Kathryn Hilder is reviewing the descriptions and making corrections. Thanks to Kathryn, the stories told by her relatives and friends will become a permanent and valuable record of life in 20th century New Brunswick.

The Kathryn Hilder fonds (MC2820) contains 64 audio cassettes of interviews that were donated to PANB between 1999 and 2014. The content covers the years from 1910's to 1990's.

Six people were interviewed, including Kathryn Hilder's father, William Johnston; her aunt, Mary Johnston; and neighbours and friends from Red Head Road, Saint John. Some records present audio correspondence between William and Mary Johnston, and other records chronicle the Archibald, Stephenson and Johnston families.

The interviews are a fusion of personal memoirs and historical events. In every story, feelings towards loved ones and descriptions of everyday life activities come together to form a nostalgic narrative. People talk about how they were "sailing" through their lives while taking part in the tragedies of two world wars or doing their best in doing their jobs, as, for example, Kathryn's father who worked as a wireless operator and later as Officer-in-Charge of coastal direction finding wireless stations that gave aids to navigation for ships at sea. Listening to these interviews you gain an understanding of the times and those families.

From working at PANB's Audio-Visual Unit, I have had the opportunity of not only reading, but also of hearing the voices of people recollecting their lives. I have come to understand in how many different ways people can describe their past. It depends on so many things. In this particular case, 'all stars came together to form a wonderful constellation': wide purview, rich vocabulary, curiosity, a will to survive, and an interest in people and their lives. Another important ingredient for a great interview is a sense of importance of the story you are telling and the importance of details. The Kathryn Hilder fonds is an example of an outstanding collection with respect to detail. Nothing is left unnoticed.

The following are a few of excerpts that illustrate the content and quality of the collection:

-
- "In 1914 the 1st World War broke out. As soon as the War was declared, his regiment was called to active service [44th Lincoln and Welland Regiment]. I was in high school, about to write my exams, so I had to leave school and join the regiment, taken up to the Welland canal to guard its digging, since it was mostly German immigrants doing the digging".
 - "In summer of 1925 or 1926, K. C. Irving more or less confirmed it was 1925, I had a Ford car, and went for a drive up to the North Shore of New Brunswick, like I previously related. I got to the point where I was going to get gas, in Buctouche, where K. C. Irving had a gas station that K. C. had recently told me he himself had built. K. C. Irving didn't remember meeting me there at the gas station at that time, but they knew each other in later years".
 - "I wanted to get her a Christmas present and went downtown to buy it. In a store window, I saw an electric beater which was something very new in those days. I paid 20 dollars for it, and I still have it, and it still works. That beater was her Christmas gift when the baby was born in 1932".
 - "There was a great earthquake at Canso where the floor of the ocean fell in and created a great tidal wave that later on swept all the boats up onto the land. It wasn't a very big tidal wave, but they definitely felt the ground shaking and heard the rumbling [1929 Laurentian slope earthquake, or the South Shore disaster]".
 - "Unlike the First World War, which everyone thought would be over at Christmas; the World War II went on even longer. I was at the time stationed at Canso, a small fishing village. Canadian government had sometime before had obtained a new set of equipment for guiding ships at sea, establishing a number of stations for it: at Yarmouth, Camperdown, Canso, Cape Race, and Saint John. There used to be a Marconi station on the island, but it was closed, and the government took it over".

All audio interviews in the Kathryn Hilder fonds have been digitized and are available to the public. ■

ELENA COBB

THANKING MARGARET HAMILTON

*O*n October 27th, 2016 a reception was held at the Provincial Archives to recognize the thoughtful and generous gift of Margaret Hamilton.



Margaret Hamilton

The gift is generous both in amount and intent. Valued at just over \$75,000, Margaret chose to use a donation of securities as it offers a more tax-effective way of making donations count. Margaret specified that the funds are to be used on an on-going basis to hire students, and that those students focus their efforts on traditional paper-based records.

This stipulation demonstrates an understanding of the heart of archival work. Archivists frequently hear the question, “Why don’t you have all this material digitized?” The simple truth is that before digitization can occur, documents must be arranged, described, and presented in a way that the context of their creation is not lost. This is the case regardless of format of the record. Archivists are keenly aware that much of the initial preparatory work does not require professional expertise but it does require supervision and instruction of students working on collections. There is much more that could be done to make collections available, but it requires support, commitment, time and funding. The ability to hire students is essential for more material to be available to the public.

Margaret’s stipulation also demonstrates an appreciation of how the opportunity to work with traditional material can, and has had, a lasting positive impact on students. Some of the students who have worked on archival projects have gone on to establish careers in heritage. Others have taken their understanding of archival work with them and it has informed their chosen careers in other ways. Some students have found their work on collections spilling over into their academic course work. Student contributions through the years have been invaluable – opening boxes and bags of material, listing and processing all manner of items responding to researcher requests, digitizing and describing glass plate negatives, assisting in conservation work, supporting retrievals and space-saving measures, and the list goes on.

Margaret Hamilton’s gift will enable the Archives to hire students for many years to come. For this we say a sincere and heart-felt THANK YOU.

Thank You!

Attendees at Margaret Hamilton's gift reception (LEFT TO RIGHT) BACK ROW: Diana Moore, Dean Lund, Jonathan Bowie, Joanna Aiton Kerr, Korral Lavorgna, Allen Doiron, Heather Lyons, Isaac Carter, Twila Butimer, Josh Green, Gail Campbell, Tom McCaffrey. MIDDLE ROW: Christine Lovelace, Francesca Holyoke, Siobhan Hanratty, Marion Beyea, Anita Jones, Gillian Thompson, Ted Jones. FRONT ROW: Fred Farrell, Bernard-Marie Theriault, Angus Hamilton, Margaret Hamilton, Elizabeth Hamilton, Burt Glendenning



MARGARET HAMILTON
BIOGRAPHY



Margaret Hamilton in 1943

Margaret Claire Fisher was born 20 June 1922, in London, Ontario. Her mother, Nellie Claire McCurdy was from Nova Scotia and served as a nursing sister with the first contingent of Canadian Expeditionary Force in France in World War I. It was there that Margaret's mother met Stuart MacVicar Fisher, a physician also serving in France. Nellie and Stuart had two children: Charles Frederick Stuart Fisher, and Margaret Claire Fisher.

Margaret grew up in London, Ontario. She attended Alma College and began studies at the University of Western Ontario. In 1943 she joined the Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service (W.R.C.N.S. or "Wrens" as they were called) and served as a cook with the navy until the end of the Second World War. She returned to university and received her B.A. in 1947 and taught home economics in the public school system for a few years.

She married Angus Hamilton, son of Angus Hamilton and Annie Hamilton (née McClure) in London, Ontario, 25 June 1949. Having just completed his M.Sc. in engineering physics, Angus joined the Geodetic Survey of Canada and moved to Ottawa. Margaret and Angus had five children, all born in the 1950s: Anne, Elizabeth, Stuart, Nancy, and Jamie.

In addition to the Centennial Committee of the Ottawa Public School Board, Margaret served as Chairman of the Management Committee, the Property Committee, and the Special Education Committee. During her years in Ottawa, Margaret was on the executives of many civic and professional groups, including the Ontario Public School Trustees Association Council, the Citizen's Committee on Children, the Ottawa Youth Services Bureau, the Copeland Park Home Owners Association, the Agincourt Home and School Association, Ottawa Family Service Centre of Ottawa, the Protestant Children's Village (Ottawa), the Canadian Association for Community Living (formerly known as the Canadian Association of the Mentally Retarded), and a member of many other groups serving the needs of children and disadvantaged populations.

When Angus was offered a position as Chairman of the Department of Surveying Engineering at the University of New Brunswick in 1971, Margaret and Angus bought a house overlooking the St. John River with property including an apple orchard. Margaret ran Happy Apple Acres orchard as a pick-your-own operation from 1973 to 1986. In 1981 she started the first Bed & Breakfast in the area and continued with it until 1993. The orchard operations continue under family management, and both Angus and Margaret continue to be active in the business and in the community. ■

PRIVATE RECORDS

MC1909 Fredericton Business and Professional Women's Club fonds. – M2017.22: Minutes, circulars, memberships, some correspondence of the Fredericton Business and Professional Women's Club. 5 cm.

MC2509/P871 Dawn Bell Logan fonds: Stickney and mill photographs and file of material gathered for possible publication on Carleton County saw mills including pictures, negatives and notes from Fred Tribe (1999).

MC3360 Shawn Graham fonds. – M2016.222: Textual and audio visual records from Graham's time in office, largely as Premier, but also includes MLA records. Contains daily briefs, reports, correspondence, and media clippings.

MC3659 James Mariner collection. – M2017.20: DVD of film footage from 1920 or 1930s of the Barney family/Nictau Fish and Game Club. 1 DVD.

MC3914 Saint John and Quebec Railway Company fonds. – M2016.224: Saint John and Quebec Railway Company items including cheque, voucher, inspectors report 1912, copies of accounts, foundation plan of an east abutment and particulars of bridge foundations residency no. 16.

MC3943 ADI Limited fonds. – M2017.16: Photographs, AV material, textual records concerning the administration and projects of ADI Limited. 5.6 meters.

MC4004 Ken Weatherby collection: Records are primarily related to Black River and Loggieville and are comprised of records from the MacNaughton family of Black River, St. Stephen United Church, the Independent Order of Good Templars (a temperance fraternity located in the area under the name of White Birch Lodge No. 15) and record books believed to be from the W.S. Loggie store in Chatham, N.B.

MC4012 Gorman family fonds: Records created through the lives of David and Agnes Gorman, of Fredericton, and their children. Consists primarily of photographs from the Fredericton area, including Gorman and Ridland family photographs, the Military Hospital and surrounding buildings at Old Government House, and Fredericton's 1893 flood. It also includes six issues of *The Brunswickan*, published by the University of New Brunswick, from 1929-1931.

MC4014 Cox family fonds: Records of Arthur Currie Cox and daughter Catherine Cox. Arthur Cox's records include diaries and colour transparencies re: linesman work, including Colson Cove, Eel River stations and the Ground Hog Day Gale. Also contains the First Annual Report of the Jordan Memorial Sanatorium containing photographs (1913), and a publication on the 50th Anniversary of Allison United Baptist Church. Catherine Cox's records mainly relate to her work advocating for libraries through the School Library Council of the New Brunswick Teacher's Association and the Committee for the Formation of New Brunswick Professional Librarians Association. Documents include records related to the New Brunswick Library Review Task Force and the Librarian Assistant Program developed for community colleges by GNB.

MC4015 Alison Women's Institute fonds: Minute books (1953-1968, 1971-1975), including a register of members, records of receipts and expenditures and financial statements

MC4021 J. Edward Dixon fonds: Fonds documents through love letters, the courtship of J. Edward Dixon and Annie Drinkall between 1873 and 1874, when Edward was working in the woods. Also contains 2 notices of meeting (1911, 1930), an annual statement (1930), a few information pamphlets concerning Sussex Lodge #7, Free and Accepted Masons (Masonic Lodge), at St. Stephen, N.B. and a registered deed of sale, Alexander T. Paul, Sheriff of Charlotte County, to Charles Drinkall, 4 August 1866, land in the parish of St. James, Charlotte County (relating to John Brookfield and George W. King v. the Saint Andrews and Quebec Railroad Company et al). 2 cm.

MC4022 Thomas Todd fonds: Consists of a diary kept by Thomas McKay Todd between January 1873 and June 1873, when he was a young adult. He notes the weather, attendance at church (Baptist / Free Baptist / Methodist), prayer meetings, and other religious activities; farm chores / activities; social events; working in the woods; logging; going to market; attending singing school (January 1873); participation in sports (skating); and visiting. There is also a transcription of part of the diary (January 1873-April 1873) and an original land grant #5240 issued to James Ham, in October 1852, for 100 acres in Johnston Parish, Queens County. 3 cm.

MC4024 Goodwin family fonds: This fonds documents the World War II activities of Royal Canadian Air Force pilot John Bliss Goodwin, primarily through his letters to his mother, Carrie Goodwin, and to a much lesser extent the wartime activities of his brother, Kensel Goodwin. There are also a few records pertaining to Carrie Goodwin. 21 cm of textual records and 46 photographs, 45 b&w and 1 col.

GOVERNMENT RECORDS

MC4031 Thomas Nelson Bulmer fonds. – M2016.247: WWI letters, draft of family background/transcription of letters, 2 medals. Documents centre around the family of Thomas Nelson Bulmer (1898-1977) of Ammon, New Brunswick. Letters largely related to Thomas Bulmer, while some relate to his brother, Howard Emerson Bulmer.

MC4049 Alfred Augustus Stockton fonds: (1842-1907). – M2017.28: Records from the life of the lawyer, professor, politician and writer who made his career in Saint John, as well as some from his father in law Humphrey Pickard (1813-1890), New Brunswick Methodist minister, educator, and journalist. Also includes correspondence with the extended Stockton family. 40 cm.

MC4045 Joan Burchill collection. – M2017.15: Original Burchill family records, largely correspondence, including records related to Rev. Samuel Bacon, Senator George P. Burchill, and St. Peters and St. Pauls Anglican Church, Chatham. Also includes records related to the extended family, including Bacon, Wilkinson, Cutler, Haviland, Lockwood and Sargeant families. The collection also contains Joan Burchill's family genealogy research files. 1.2 meters.

MC4046 Obed Calkin Diary. – M2017.19: Business records of the New Brunswick Real Estate, Loan, and Trust Company, 1881-1924 (shares, minutes, incorporation information, and by-laws.); Rothesay Water Company records 1895-1921 (minutes and incorporation details); and diary of Obed Calkin, Albert County carpenter, 1884-1888, 1893-1898

PHOTOGRAPHS

P756 Property Assessment Services fonds. – M2017.17: Various processes and sizes of black and white and colour photos of Fredericton area buildings (houses, businesses, etc.), c. 1968-2004.

P870 Unidentified Milltown Photographer fonds – M2017.34: 54 silver gelatin dry plate glass negatives taken by an unknown photographer of people, homes, and scenes in the Milltown area 1898-1900.

P872 Dr. Walter Chestnut Library collection. – M2016.217: This material was collected over the last two decades Hartland community members via various library outreach initiatives and unsolicited donations. Photographs are largely from Hartland and surrounding area including Milltown and Florenceville.

P874 Benthine (Schmidt) Nielsen fonds. – M2017.5: 1890s-1960s family photos of a Danish immigrant to New Denmark, NB, illustrating the maintenance of family connections between NB immigrant communities and Europe.

RS24 Legislative Assembly: Sessional Records. Journal of the New Brunswick House of Assembly for Tuesday, February 5, 1839. (.1m)

RS9 Executive Council: Cabinet Meeting Records. 1996 (3.6m)

RS100 Legislative Services Records. Original Filed Regulations, 2009. (.3m)

RS103 Expropriations Advisory Board Records. For new and upgrades of existing roads, mostly Fredericton, Saint John and Rothesay, 2009-2012. (1.2m)

RS141 New Brunswick Vital Statistics. Late birth registrations, 1921. Marriages, 1966. Deaths, 1966. (.8m)

RS308 Assessment Branch Records. Commercial, Industrial and Institutional field inspection files on various Fredericton area properties, 1989-2009. (1.8m) Approximately 300 coloured photographs 10cm x 15cm of residential, apartment and commercial properties from the greater Fredericton area and some from Oromocto, c.1990-2004. Contact Photographic Unit.

RS405 Arts Branch Records. Art Bank Acquisition – files on artists, 1968-2004. (1.2m)

RS419 Fredericton Municipal Records. City Council Minutes, 1995-2001; Council-in-Committee open session minutes 1990-2001; Reports; Committees. (1.6m)

RS617 Dept of Tourism. Brochures – Campobello: The Restful Isle (n.d.); Outdoors New Brunswick: The Sportsman's Paradise (c. 1950). (.01m) Mount Carleton Provincial Park Master Plan with maps, June 1980. (.01m)

RS661 Teachers Certification Records. 1968-1993. (.2m)

RS748 Bathurst Judicial District. Probate Court Records, 1994-2000. (1.2m)