

A BOULDER MONUMENT WAS UNVEILED ON SUNDAY WITH AN APPROPRIATE CEREMONY

(continued from page one)

Rev. Dr. A. F. Wightman, chairman of the committee, gave the invocation, after which Master George and Goodridge and Miss Sibyl Branner, children of Sterling Brannen, secretary of the committee, and sixth generation descendants of a Loyalist, placed floral wreaths at the base of the memorial. This most impressive incident was followed by the singing of the doxology by the choir. Goodridge Brannen was born on the 100th anniversary of the death of his Loyalist ancestor.

Hon. L. P. D. Tilley, premier of the province and a member of one of New Brunswick's most distinguished Loyalist families, delivered the closing address, and his remarks were followed with great interest. The Premier's address will be found in another part of this issue.

A salute of twenty-one guns by the 90th Battery, the firing of a feu de joie by the infantry detachment, carried out concurrently with the music of the National Anthem by the band, brought the very impressive ceremony to a close. As the Lieutenant-Governor and party entered their car on leaving the grounds the militia gave the royal salute. The troops then re-formed, with the band in the lead, and returned to the armory. A brief pause was made at the cenotaph, near the corner of Church street, where a salute was taken by the Lieutenant-

Governor and Brigadier-General Parsons.

Well Executed

The military feature of the program was one of the best ever staged in this city by the active militia and the commander, Lieut.-Col. H. H. Ritchie, one of New Brunswick's most capable artillery officers and a veteran of the Great War, and those associated with him came in for much deserved praise. No less than three arms of the service participated, something new for a military turnout here. The men were well trained and executed the various movements with the steadiness of regular troops. The parting salute, with artillery and infantry taking part, was a genuine eye-opener to the spectators. Lieut. Robert L. Dudemaine acted as adjutant; Capt. Archie Williams commanded the infantry detachment; Lt. Dolphin the Dragoons, and Lieut. John Stephens the artillery. A strong detachment of Boy Scouts and Wolf Cubs, which took part in the procession and assisted in the ceremony, was under the command of Commissioner Robert Pugh. The boys marched well and were no doubt proud of the opportunity afforded them to take part in such an epoch-making ceremony.

Personnel of Committee

The committee which carried out all arrangements for the unveiling of the memorial was composed of repre-

sentatives of the Daughters of the Empire, the York & Sunbury Historical Society, and various other organizations. The members were: Rev. Dr. F. A. Wightman, chairman; Mayor W. G. Clark, vice-chairman; Sterling Brannen, secretary-treasurer; the Countess of Ashburnham, Mrs. John Harvey, Mrs. J. Brown Maxwell, Mrs. H. F. MacLeod, Mrs. A. T. McMurray, Mrs. J. Harry Robertson, Mrs. Susan Squires, Miss Harriette Vanwart, Mrs. Annie Mathewson, Dr. George W. Bailey, Henry Bailey, Frank L. Cooper, F. A. Good, G. Alvah Good, R. P. Gorman, Alderman H. E. Harrison, D. J. MacLeod, James L. Neville, H. H. Ritchie, C. A. Taylor, J. J. F. Winslow, K. O., and H. F. G. Woodbridge.

MAYOR CLARK

His Worship Mayor Clark's address was as follows:

In the first history of New Brunswick published by Peter Fisher in 1825 it is recorded of Fredericton that "the inhabitants are the descendants of the Loyalists who came to the province at the close of the American Revolution with a mixture of Europeans and Americans." Grandmother Fisher's thrilling story is authority for having this gathering today, the 150th anniversary of the Loyalists.

She says: "We sailed from New York in the ship 'Esther' with the fleet for Nova Scotia. Some of our ships were bound for Halifax and some for St. John's River. . . . Soon after we landed we joined a party bound up the river in a schooner to St. Ann's. It was eight days before we got to Oromocto. There the captain put us ashore, being unwilling on account of the lateness of the season to go further. We spent the night on shore and the next day the women and children proceeded in Indian canoes to St. Ann's with some of the party; the rest came on foot.

"We reached our destination on the 8th day of October, tired out with our long journey, and pitched our tents at the place now called Salamanka near the shore."

Suffered Privations

I quote further to show something of the hardships endured at that time. "We pitched our tents in the shelter of the woods and tried to cover them with spruce boughs. We used stones for fireplaces. Our tent had no floor but the ground. How we lived through that awful winter I hardly know. Sometimes a part of the family had to remain up during the night to keep the fires burning, so as to keep the rest from freezing. Many women and children, and some of the men died from cold and exposure. Graves were dug with axes and shovels near the spot where our party had landed, and there in stormy weather our loved ones were buried."

Near Memorial

The site of this old graveyard is on the Ketchum place near this spot and one headstone can now be seen there bearing the date 1785.

Surely this is an overdue memorial on the part of our city to its early and courageous founders.

In 1784 Edward Winslow, writing of the proposed new Province of New Brunswick, recommended that the Capital be as high up the river as St. Ann's Point and says, "The situation is delightful—exalted above all freshets and directly opposite the beautiful River Nashwaaga."

In 1785 St. Ann's was changed to Fredericton and became the Capital of New Brunswick under Governor Carleton.

It is interesting to note that though Judge Edward Winslow had written of St. Ann's in 1784 that "the town is marked out but no house as yet makes its appearance," writes in 1811 of Fredericton "our metropolis is wonderfully increased and is really a very beautiful town."

The history of our city is an inspiring one, and we do well to honor the sacrificing early settlers.

On behalf of the City of Fredericton I extend greetings to all present at this service of dedication of this natural boulder as a memorial placed here by members of the York and Sunbury Historical Society in conjunction with the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire and other organizations of this city.

LIEUT.-GOV. McLEAN

Lieutenant-Governor McLean's address was as follows:

The Fredericton Historical Society deserve the thanks of the Loyalists of New Brunswick for their enterprise in erecting the beautiful memorial to her Loyalist ancestors. Every time we erect a monument, every time we do honor to our Loyalist ancestors,

we are reaffirming our devotion to the Empire, to our glorious flag, to the immemorial principles of liberty and justice which have made England unrivalled among the nations of the world. We are the freest people on the face of the earth. Our strength lies in our patriotism. Peace, order, security and liberty are safe so long as love of our country burns in the hearts of our people.

The loyalty of our ancestors to high ideals of duty, to fulfill which they underwent untold losses, privations and sufferings when they abandoned their all and sought new homes and commenced new life in a northern wilderness, is evidenced here.

This is a story which appeals wherever patriotism is an honor and self-sacrifice a virtue. Let us try to be worthy of our ancestors.

Disregarded the Treaty

In the treaty made between England and the United States at the end of the war in 1782, it was stipulated that all who were engaged on the side of the British should not be interfered with and should retain their homesteads and estates with all privileges that belonged to American citizens. This part of the treaty was deliberately broken by the United States and the Loyalists were driven from their homes, their property confiscated and they themselves treated with great severity.

The lesson we learn is that we must try to do our duty, to keep our obligation, to be true to King and Empire and become the highest type of good citizens. By showing our children in the schools what their ancestors suffered for King and Country it will inspire them to be true, honest and faithful.

You are well acquainted with the history of the Loyalists, with their first arrival in Saint John and landing there on the 18th of May, 1783; other ships and transports arrived through the year, the last in December, 1783.

Among the arrivals were the following troops: Maryland Loyalists, who settled in the Parish of St. Mary's; New Jersey Volunteers, who settled in the Parish of Kingsclear; New York Volunteers, who settled on the Keswick Stream; The Loyal Guides, who settled in the Parishes of Bright and Queensbury; The King's American Dragoons, who settled in Prince William Parish; Queen's Rangers, who settled in the Parish of Queensbury; The King's American Regiment, who settled in the Parish of Canterbury;

Pennsylvania Loyalists, who settled in the Parish of Southampton; DeLancey's First Battalion, who settled in Parish of Woodstock; DeLancey's Second Battalion, who settled in Parish of Northampton.

The Prince of Wales' American Regiment, Third New Jersey Volunteers, The Loyal American Regiment and the First New Jersey Volunteers drew lands further up the river.

Among the last arrivals some men of the King's American Regt., and the Third New Jersey Volunteers pushed up the river to St. Anne's, now Fredericton, where they camped at Salamanka in October. There as you know, they passed a disastrous winter. The privation they suffered is incredible, starvation staring them in the face, obliged to make trips of 50 to 100 miles through trackless woods to procure food.

Made the Capital

Fredericton was made the capital of the province in October, 1786, but the first session of the Legislature was not held until July 18, 1788. The meeting was held in a building which still stands on Queen street.

The articles which have been published in The Fredericton Gleaner have given you very valuable items of history connected with the Loyalists. A number of articles have been published in the Saint John Telegraph by E. S. Carter. Then we have the early history of New Brunswick by Peter Fisher and Raymond's History and other writers.

There is one little story I read a short time ago. Mrs. Tilley, the grandmother of the late Sir Leonard Tilley, landed at Saint John among the first settlers. She had kept up her heart doing her utmost to keep up the spirits of the other women on board the transport. She states that she went to the top of Chipman Hill with her baby in her arms when the transports were leaving and there broke down and wept. As you know, the Tilley family afterwards settled at Gagetown and their record has been a very proud one and of great advantage to our province.

Most of our premiers have been direct descendants of the Loyalists, including the former premiers, Mr. Justice Baxter and Mrs. Justice Richards, and our present premier, Mr. Tilley. Our Legislature has incorporated the New Brunswick Loyalist Society, the purpose of the Society being:

(a) To unite together, irrespective of creed or political party, the descen-

dants of those families, who during the American Revolutionary War of 1776 to 1783 sacrificed their homes in retaining their loyalty to the British Crown, and to perpetuate the spirit of loyalty to the Empire;

(b) To preserve the history and traditions of that important epoch in Canadian history by rescuing from oblivion the history and traditions of the Loyalist families before it is too late.

(c) To collect and take care of in a suitable place papers, documents, books, weapons, flags monuments, memorials and all other articles and things relating to the New Brunswick Loyalists which are now scattered throughout the country;

(d) To publish an historical and genealogical journal of their annual transactions.

(e) To erect, construct and repair buildings, monuments, memorials, and to purchase real estate and other things that may be considered desirable to perpetuate the memory of the New Brunswick Loyalists.

The Legislature also re-enacted the order made by King George III, namely:

N. B.—Those Loyalists who have adhered to the unity of the Empire and joined the Royal Standard before the Treaty of Separation in the year 1783, and all their children and their descendants by either sex, are to be distinguished by the following capital letters affixed to their names, "U. E." alluding to their grand principle; "The Unity of the Empire." Be it therefore further enacted:

That all members of the said Loyalist Society of New Brunswick shall have the right and benefit of the said order of the said King George the Third, and entitled to put after their names the letters: "U. E."

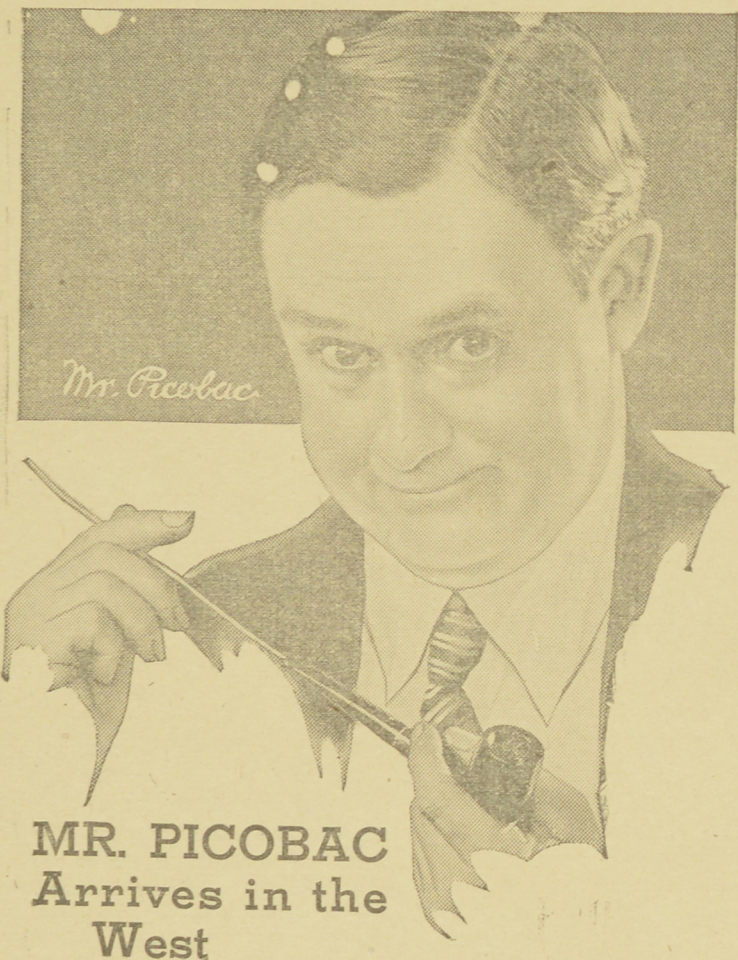
The honorary president of the society is the Right Honorable R. B. Bennett, Prime Minister of Canada, who is a direct descendant of an old Loyalist family.

Now, wishing the Historical Society of Fredericton continued success and again congratulating them on the pluck they have shown and the energy with which they have carried out the erection of a monument to our Loyalist ancestors, I stand aside for our premier to deliver the day's oration.

PREMIER TILLEY

Premier Tilley's in his address said: Somewhere on the low land not far from where we are today, unveiling

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MR. PICOBAC Arrives in the West

Having devoted several weeks to the study of smoking conditions in Eastern Canada, Mr. Picobac has now turned his attention to the West. At Regina the Picobac reception committee welcomed him to Saskatchewan and motored him out to see the threshing gangs at work.

Asked as to his views on the future of Western Canada, the philosopher from sunny southern Ontario picked up a wheat straw and thrust it through the stem of his pipe : : :

"As long as you can grow No. 1 Northern : : : on a long, strong, heavy, pipe-cleaning straw like that," pronounced he; "and as long as we can grow the quality of Burley which makes Picobac : : ."

Mr. Picobac threw away the straw, replaced his pipe at a defiant angle and left the rest to imagination: Canada, both East and West, will go on and on.

Handy pocket tin, 15c, also in 1/2 lb. Humidor Tins

1-2 lb. Tins now reduced from 75c to 60c

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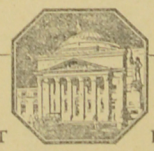
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