

B.C. historical NEWS

JUNE 1975



CAYETANO VALDES FLORES

DIONISIO ALCALÁ GALIANO

Robert Green
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BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL NEWS

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Executive 1974-75

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The cover series for Volume 8, drawn by Robert Genn, focuses on the early Spanish explorers to the Northwest Coast. During the summer of 1792 Galiano in the Sutil, in company with Commander Valdes in the Mexicana, made an examination of the channels between what is now Vancouver Island and the mainland.

A FLIGHT INTO FANTASY WITH A SPANISH FLAVOUR

CONVENTION '75

How much do you know of the Island
 Especially the North and the West
 Have you ever been over to Friendly Cove
 If you haven't, then you've missed the best.

This year's gathering was at Campbell River,
 A place famous for salmon and trees.
 You won't see any of the Campbell plaid here
 And the men cover their braw bonny knees.

We arrived up-island around Thursday noon,
 And picked up our stuff at the Museum.
 "There's going to be an eclipse of the moon
 If you stay here you bet you'll see 'um."

We'd made our reservations at the Discovery Inn,
 And so trotted over to fill out the "ticket".
 I nearly lost about ten years' growth;
 Why bless my soul - that's a picket.

The management said "There's no need for alarm,
 It's an illegal strike by our maids".
 "You'd better be right, for we'll not stay here
 In spite of the deposit we've paid."

That afternoon we were for Kelsey Bay,
 To watch how they fall the big trees;
 We were a cheery bunch in that pouring rain;
 They were all doing their best to please.

When we arrived at the camp we all got out
 And we were ushered into a large hall
 Where a feast was in store of rich creamy cakes
 You could see "arches" starting to fall.

With our bellies well "loaded" we got back in the bus;
 Each bus had been assigned a guide
 Who described every trick in the lumbering game
 In a voice that was brimming with pride.

We saw the logs dumped and rode the "main line"
 That took us back where they were logging
 But 'nary a tree did we see bite the dust;
 The fallers had quit and gone jogging!

By the time we returned, there was no strike
 And we were now in a legal "pad";
 We could trot off to the Legion and meet the folk
 And drink just whatever they had.

Next morning there would be Council at nine
 And get on the buses at ten-thirty;
 Look out Gold River, we're on our way
 Past your rivers and lakes so 'purty'.

The hospitality and church basement lunch
 That awaited us at Gold River
 Nearly made a convert out of me
 Who has spent most of his life, a loose liver!

We were bused to the boats in chosen groups
 As there were some who might revile the sea;
 The seasoned salts got the smaller boats
 And the land-lubbers the Uchuck III.

Three boats set out for Nootka Sound
 And we started like a handicap race;
 It was apparent quite soon to any of this crew
 That the Uchuck was setting the pace.

We'd been assigned to boat Number Two
 Who stayed well up in her place,
 But Boat Number One soon fell behind
 Till we thought she had quit the race.

Gore Island was passed and Anderson Point
 When from up front came a thunderous cheer;
 "There's Resolution Cove, what a beautiful sight
 Then we knew for sure, we were there.

Sure there was more to come at Friendly Cove
 And we stopped at the old cannery site,
 And the ghosts from the past were present I'm sure
 As we walked through the ruins and blight.

We were back once more to the bustle of life
 At Gold River we had a dinner date;
 One hundred and fifty palates to assuage
 That meant we'd get back quite late.

We all assembled on a beautiful morn
 At the Masonic Hall for THE meeting;
 There was lots of business we must deal with
 For our time was fast a-fleeting.

Our Pres. Frank Street and Alderman Salts
 Made us welcome as we all sat in wonder,
 And then it was business, the good solid stuff
 Till the Secretary brought up some thunder.

He said he was sick of undemocratic rules
 That made our elections a scandal
 He read a resolution, he wanted to be passed
 Or the next secretary's name wouldn't be Yandle.

It was just at that moment, brave Donald got up
 "What you're doing" he said, "is illegal"
 "You can have the resolution, and election too,
 If you do it my way, it'll be legal.

Good sense had prevailed, and justice was done
 And everyone went away most pleased.
 We'd had all the reports and several motions too
 Just as though the whole thing had been greased.

The tough going was over, and now it was fun;
 The Haig-Browns' had invited us for tea;
 The arrangements were made to take us in shifts
 To accommodate the whole company.

They have a sylvan setting by the Campbell River
 That took me back to when I was a lad;
 A house cradled by nature, all bluebells and trees
 And that I could be there made me glad.

We chatted and gossiped, strolled down to the river
 Oh, the weather was simply divine.
 Both Roderick and Anne were perfect hosts
 Such a delectable tea and wine.

(On a caper like this, there's no loitering around
 One mustn't be late for the banquet)
 So we said farewell to Roderick and Anne
 And for them "may the Lord be thankit".

At every Convention, no matter what place
 There comes a time to pause and think
 And week out old friends of very long standing
 And have them drop in for a drink.

It's hard to realise how time does fly
 Why, my gracious, it's twenty to eight
 We've got to go out to the Masonic Hall
 We'll have to take my car or be late.

Now Banquets can be a lot of fun
 With good food and a speaker of class
 I knew Tomas was honed to razor sharp
 As I stood and topped up my glass.

When I turned around and got a preview
 Of what indeed was a gourmet's delight
 No wonder there was to be an eclipse of the moon
 This would be a terrific night.

The feeding went on, with a clacking of teeth
 Well mixed with gastric juices;
 And the hale and the frail trotted up for seconds
 While the wine flowed like opened sluices.

Then came a pause and we went out to see
 If the moon show was any more spectacular;
 Then a call from the Pres. for "silence please "
 And Tomas broke into the vernacular.

Then he went to work to show us how
 If the Spaniards had carried out their plan
 To christianize the native people
 That would have eliminated the Englishman.

But like many plans, they were never fulfilled
 So all that is left to their fame
 Are the memorable dates of the voyages made
 And the places that bear Spanish names.

He led us on in his impassioned talk
 That would be folly to try to relate
 But suffice it to say, he's beyond compare
 And as an actor he's simply great.

But like all good things, it came to an end
 And the applause and thanks were said,
 The Secretary got a pictorial award
 And it was time to head back to bed.

Outside the moon was still trying hard
 But Tomas he could not eclipse
 He had made it full circle all on his own
 While the moon was just an ellipse.

Now that's the Bard's story of Seventy-five;
 It has just become part of our history;
 Make up your mind if you didn't attend
 Victoria, next year, won't be a mystery.

* * * * *

MINUTES

4th Council meeting of the B.C. Historical Association for
 1974-75, held in the Discovery Inn, Campbell River, May 23rd, 1975.
 Present: F. Street (Pres.); J. Roff (First Vice-Pres.); A. Slocomb
 (2nd Vice-Pres.); J. Rowland (Treas.); P. Yandle (Sec.); A. Yandle
 (Co-Editor); A. Turner (Prov. Archivist); K. Leeming (Victoria);
 M. Jordon (E. Kootenay); D. New (Gulf Islands); R. Tweed (Campbell
 River); R. Barnett (Campbell River); R. Watt (Vancouver); A. Bramhall
 (Burnaby); H. Ford (Alberni); E. Stephenson (Chemainus); J.L. Nicholls
 (Nanaimo); J.L. Campbell (Gulf Islands).

The President called the meeting to order at 9.00 a.m. Moved
 Yandle, seconded New that the minutes of the last Council meeting be
 adopted as circulated - Carried.

The Secretary reported that the Association's new brochure was now
 printed and available for use for promoting new affiliations. Moved

Jordon, seconded Leeming That the committee be thanked for the excellence of the new brochure. - Carried.

The Secretary reported on the correspondence he had entered into with regard to the offer from Mr Gordon Hills of the Tacoma Public Library to produce a cumulative index for the B.C. Historical Quarterly. He felt that the Association should be prepared to give all assistance possible to this project and be prepared to contribute financially to assure its completion. Moved Jordon, seconded Slocomb that the Secretary proceed with this matter and ascertain what financial involvement we could entail. Carried.

The President reported on the Captain Cook Celebration Committee and gave a brief outline of the three preliminary meetings that have been held so far. He asked Mr Allan Turner to bring the delegates up to date as far as he could as to what the Provincial Government was prepared to do. Mr Turner stated that he felt the Provincial Secretary approved in principle the idea of a celebration in 1978. The Department of Education had programming under way for involving the schools. In discussion with Mr Yorke Edwards, Director of the Provincial Museum, Mr Turner and he were both in agreement regarding exhibits, but had not entered into the possibility of there being any travelling exhibits. There had been overtures made to Bryce Mackasey, Postmaster General, for a series of commemorative stamps for that year, but no decision would be made until 1976.

It was unfortunate that no plans had been made for involving the native people, and because of the existing problems he felt that it would be unwise to make any publicity of this fact at this particular time.

Any ideas for stamps, together with specific information, should be made as a direct suggestion to Mr Laurie Wallace, Deputy Provincial Secretary.

In response to the suggestion that Mr Laurie Wallace be a Provincial Chairman of the Cook Celebration Committees, Mr Turner could give no opinion and felt that such a request should be directed personally to Mr Wallace.

The request for affiliation with the B.C. Historical Association by the Cowishan Valley Historical Society was presented by the Secretary. Moved Yandle, seconded Leeming that they be accepted. - Carried.

The question of our representative on the Historic Sites Advisory Board was raised and the Secretary stated he had a very detailed report from her to read at the Annual General Meeting. It was unfortunate that Mrs Stevenson could not be present at the Convention, but her duties on behalf of Cariboo College at Kamloops must take precedence. The reading of the report was waived at this time.

The Secretary reported he had written to the Government supporting the plea made by James Nesbitt to save the mosaic floor tiles in the Parliament Buildings. His action was fully supported by Council.

Mrs Ruth Barnett read a letter from Verna Jack, Indian Band Leader, regretting that in view of the present unsatisfactory conditions relating to unsettled land claims, she could not grant permission to any of our delegates to land at Friendly Cove.

The meeting adjourned on motion at 10.00 a.m.

P.A. Yandle

Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the B.C. Historical Association, held in the Masonic Hall, Campbell River, May 24th, 1975.

The meeting was called to order by the President, Mr Frank Street, at 10.00 a.m. extending a warm welcome to the members. Alderman Salts welcomed the Conference to Campbell River on behalf of the City Council, and wished us success in our deliberations.

The Secretary read the minutes of the last Annual General Meeting held in Cranbrook, May 24th, 1974. Moved Yandle, seconded Leeming that the minutes be adopted as read. - Carried.

The Secretary gave his annual report and elaborated on the highlights of the past year which concerned the action taken regarding Haslam Hall in Nanaimo and its threatened demolition; the formation of a Committee for the Celebration of the Bi-Centenary of the landing of Captain Cook at Resolution Cove in 1778; the sale and distribution of the Association's joint publication "To Cariboo and Back in 1862" by W. Champness, and the final compilation and printing of a brochure covering the aims and objects and benefits of affiliation with the B.C. Historical Association.

The report contained a summary of the incidents that had taken place during the eight years as secretary relating to the annual charade that took place to obtain a full slate of Table Officers. It had become such a farce that he could no longer support the present undemocratic methods as prescribed in our Constitution, and offered the following resolution to be acted upon by the members.

"Inasmuch as the British Columbia Historical Association does not elect its table officers at its Annual General Meeting and does so at a Council Meeting of delegates after the Annual General Meeting has been concluded and adjourned, and further, from time to time, it becomes a critical and serious problem to get candidates from those delegates to Council who are willing to stand for office, Therefore, be it resolved that in future the offices of President, Vice-President, Secretary and Treasurer be filled at the official Annual General Meeting by a properly conducted election, and such an election shall be a constitutional order on the Agenda of all future Annual General Meetings of the British Columbia Historical Association.

Speaking for an affirmative response to this resolution he pointed out that he became secretary as a volunteer when none of the appointed delegates would act, at a convention in Williams Lake, 8 years previously. Since that time he had been an official delegate for only two of those eight years and was not an official delegate this year. There would be no reason to attend the new council meeting to be held later that day, and it must therefore be assumed that if no election was to be held at this meeting his duties as secretary would end with the adjournment of this meeting and a new secretary would have to be found.

Other presiding officers also found this present electoral system distasteful and echoed the remarks of the secretary that it should be this present body of members that should have the responsibility of electing the table officers.

Mr New asked the members to act in a legal manner in bringing about this change. In spite of a precedent having been created previously, waiving the right to the provision for 6 weeks' notice of any by-law changes. He would therefore move, that the resolution be accepted in principle, and

that an election be held, but that the resolution and the results of the election be referred to the incoming Council for acceptance, and that proper constitutional changes be undertaken to make the resolution legal and binding. Seconded Leeming - Carried unanimously.

Mr New, at the request of the President, took the chair and Mr Frank Street was reelected President by acclamation. President Street returned to the chair and the following officers were elected by acclamation: Vice-President: J. Roff; Secretary: P. Yandle; Treasurer: K. Haworth. The Secretary belatedly asked acceptance of his report. Moved Jordon, seconded Slocomb the report be accepted. Carried.

The Treasurer reported that the Association was in a healthy situation financially but stressed the rapidly rising costs of materials and postage must inevitably bring about an increase in the per capita levy in the very near future. However she felt that the direct subscription rate to non-members should be increased. The Editor asked that this be dealt with at the conclusion of his report, which was agreed to.

The Editor reported that there have been no complaints as to format and material and therefore considers that silence gives consent (as it does in legal matters) and it must follow that the News is giving satisfaction. In conjunction with the Co-Editor he feels that the affairs of the Association are well covered in the reporting of all minutes and any pertinent letters are usually published. The Jottings, B.C. Books of Interest and Book Reviews have received favourable comments and the request is always open for members to submit feature articles. He wished at this time to make known the appreciation to Frances Woodward for her B.C. booklist and to Robert Genn who continues to do our covers. Together with his Co-Editor he wished to thank all contributors to the News and the present run per issue is 1200 copies. Moved Yandle, seconded Roff that this report be accepted. Carried.

Moved Yandle, seconded Helen Ford that the masthead of the News be changed to read \$4.50 instead of \$3.50. Amended Rowland, seconded Colchester that the change read \$5.00 Canadian instead of \$3.50. Original motion defeated and amendment carried.

Anne Yandle read a very detailed and comprehensive report from our representative to the Historic Sites Advisory Board, Mrs Anne Stevenson of Williams Lake. (This report is printed in its entirety elsewhere in this issue.) It was the consensus of opinions expressed that this was indeed an excellent report and Anne Stevenson must be highly commended for her thoroughness. Moved Anne Yandle, seconded P. Yandle the report be accepted.

By acclamation Mr Armour Ford was elected Auditor for the ensuing year.

Moved P. Yandle, seconded Leeming, that the application for affiliation, as recommended by Council, from the Cowichan Valley Historical Society, be accepted. - Carried.

A request for the site of next year's convention was presented by K. Leeming on behalf of the Victoria Branch. Moved Leeming, seconded Tweed that Victoria be the site of our convention in 1976, on or about the corresponding date in May. - Carried.

Reports were read by the following societies: Burnaby, Campbell River, Chemainus, Gulf Islands, East Kootenay, West Kootenay, Nanaimo, Port Alberni, Vancouver and Victoria.

There was a suggestion that the two societies of East and West Kootenay now have redundant names. They should revert to being specific, and the East Kootenay should be Cranbrook and West Kootenay should be Trail. No action was taken on this delicate subject.

Moved Yandle, seconded Tweed, That the meeting be adjourned. - Carried.
Meeting adjourned at 12.30 p.m.

P.Yandle

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Minutes of First Council Meeting of 1975-6, held at Campbell River, B.C. 24th May, 1975.

Present: Frank Street (Pres.); J. Roff (1st Vice-Pres.); A. Slocomb (2nd Vice-Pres.); P.Yandle (Sec.); A. Yandle (Co-Ed.); Allan Turner (Prov. Archivist); Don New (Galiano); Rex Tweed (Campbell River); Arlene Bramhall (Burnaby); Helen Ford (Port Alberni); Mabel Jordon (East Kootenay); Edith Stephenson (Chemainus); K.L. Leeming (Victoria); James McCook (Victoria); J.Len Nicholls (Nanaimo); J. Lorraine Campbell (Gulf Islands); B. van Oldenborgh (Vancouver).

President Frank Street called the meeting to order at 2.30 p.m.
Moved R. Tweed; seconded D. New that the recommendations of the Annual General Meeting respecting the election of the President, Vice-President, Corresponding Secretary and Treasurer be accepted. Adopted.

Elections were then held to fill the remaining offices of the Council:

Recording Secretary:	P.E. Roy
Second Vice-President:	A. Slocomb
B.C. Hist. News Co-Editors:	P. and A. Yandle
Executive members:	D. New and Rex Tweed.
Historic Sites Advisory Board Representative:	A. Stevenson

K. Leeming volunteered to assist A. Ford in auditing the books.

Moved Mrs J.M. Campbell; seconded P. Yandle that the first vice-president be responsible for planning the site of future conventions. Adopted.

Moved P. Yandle; seconded, A. Yandle that J. Roff contact member societies and collect news and comments for the B.C. Historical News. Adopted.

Moved P. Yandle; seconded A. Slocomb that K. Leeming chair the Constitution and Nominating Committee. Adopted.

A discussion of future election and annual general meeting procedures followed. A. Turner suggested that the By-laws Committee make provision for a nominating committee. A. Yandle proposed that all six table officers

should be elected at the annual general meeting. R. Tweed recommended that consideration be given to having a resolutions committee prepare material for the annual general meeting.

Moved A. Yandle; seconded, K. Leeming that the per capita assessment remain the same as last year. Adopted.

D. New inquired about honorary appointments. The Council decided to take no action for the present.

Mrs A. Ford reminded members to write to the Postmaster General, Bryce Mackasey asking that a special stamp be issued to commemorate the Captain Cook bicentenary. Copies of such letters should be sent to the Corresponding Secretary, P. Yandle.

The meeting adjourned at 3.25 p.m.

P.E. Roy.

* * * * *

SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

ALBERNI At the February meeting Gerry Andrews spoke on his "South American Safari" which he had undertaken for the Canadian Executive Service Overseas. The Society's request for recognition of Heritage Canada Day, February 17th, received a gratifying response from the Mayor and Council.

In April Professor and Mrs Akrigg gave an evening of slides and commentary on the early days of the Hudson's Bay Company in British Columbia.

Visitors to the Society's 10th anniversary in March included B.C.H.A. President Mr F. Street and Mrs Street, as well as members from Campbell River, Nanaimo and the newly formed District 60 (Parksville and Qualicum) Societies. At that meeting Mr Ron Hamilton, a well known painter and carver, and a member of the Opetchesaht Band, whose Indian name means "Reviver of the Past" spoke of the importance of history, with relation to his own people.

The Society now has 76 members, plus two honorary life members, Ketha Adams, the founding President, and Walter Prescott, a charter member and source of invaluable information in early years. The Society's major current project is to publish a booklet on the place names of the Alberni Valley.

Burnaby New officers for 1975-76 are: President: Mr Reg Millway, Past President: Mr Frank Street, Vice-President: Mrs Nancy Peter, Secretary: Mrs Ethel Derrick, Treasurer: Mr J. Davy, Curator: Mr D. Cubitt; Historian: Mrs A. McCloskey, Directors: Miss Catherine Rees, Mrs Pat Cubitt, Mr B. Bellinger, Mrs Arlene Bramhall.

Gulf Islands Six meetings were held during the past year. Last June Alan Hoover of the Provincial Museum gave an illustrated talk on the "Indians of the West Coast". In July Constable Mitchell of the R.C.M.P. spoke of the Northwest Mounted Police and the present R.C.M.P. Clare McAllister spoke on two occasions, once on Early Days in the West Kootenays and the other on Old Fashioned Hospitality in the Kootenays. In March Beth Hill repeated her presentation on Petroglyphs on the coast, this time on Pender Island. At the latest meeting in April Miss Ida New entertained members with a description of life on the Gulf Islands, Saturna in particular, between 1914 and 1916.

Last summer's outing included visits to Craigdarroch Castle, the O'Reilly home and the Saanich museum. Old records of Pender Island Hall and of Pender Island School were received from Mr S.P. Corbett. These were turned over to the Provincial Archives. Gulf Islands Patchwork has been reprinted and is once again available. As there was no response by the Department of Indian Affairs to the society's request for names of suitable candidates, the bursary to a native Indian continuing in high school or post secondary education was not awarded.

East Kootenay A lot of work has been carried out during the year on Perry Creek cemetery, also Wild Horse and Moyie. The main project for the coming year is the establishment of the old Baillie-Grohman canal as a historic spot in the East Kootenays. The project is located at Canal Flat. The society started communicating with the various departments about this in April 1974. It appears that B.C. Hydro has control of the land and has promised cooperation. Baillie-Grohman's project blossomed into the draining of the Creston flats and the Grohman Creek controls on the Kootenay Lakes.

West Kootenay On two occasions since January the Society had a good turnout to look at and comment on collections of old photographs of movies of early Trail and district, thanks to Mike Landucci and Fred Robbins. To wind up the season Horace Keys spoke on the Alaska-B.C. Boundary Dispute and that chunk of Alaska which has, on the map, spilled down a portion of what geographically should be British Columbia. Cominco's mining history includes the Big Missouri Mine and Tulsequah, both of which are "behind the barrier" as it affects transportation.

During the past year the society has affiliated with the Trail and District Community Arts Council. Present officers are: Pres. A.K. McLeod; Vice-Pres. H.M. Keys; Sec.Treas. M. (Peggy) Cook; Directors, M.F. Edwards, M.R. Landucci, Ethel McIntosh; Programme Comm. Vivvian I. Swanson; Past Pres. S. Sapruff.

Nanaimo Members participated at the March meeting when a number of them shared memories of their childhood through objects that had been in their families for many years. Mr Hurford, who is an avid collector, brought along a number of bottles and Chinese items he and his wife had acquired through diligent searching. In April, the Society were lucky to have Dr and Mrs Akrigg as their guests and enjoyed with them a sight and sound tour of the old Hudson's Bay posts. In May, Mr John Dunham, Nanaimo's Harbour Commissioner, was the speaker on the history of the port of Nanaimo.

During the year a Committee worked on the matter of marking historical sites in Nanaimo and hope to continue this in conjunction with the Heritage Advisory Committee.

Early in 1975, through the generosity of Mr Barraclough, the Society became trustee for a fund which will provide prizes for work in the historical field to students in Nanaimo's secondary schools. The interest of the fund will be used as an ongoing memorial to the late Mrs Barraclough.

The Society has been fighting during the past year to save Haslam Hall. A report on these activities will appear in a later issue of the News.

New officers for the year are: President: Mr J. Len Nicholls; Vice-President: Mr Jim Hurford; 2nd Vice-President: Mrs Helen Timmins; Treasurer: Mrs Emily Kneen; Secretary: Mrs Pamela Mar.

Vancouver In the fall of 1974 the membership enjoyed two field trips, one to Squamish on the Royal Hudson steam locomotive, and the other a behind the scenes tour of the Orpheum Theatre, due for restoration in the near future.

On April 6th the Society celebrated Vancouver's 89th birthday, at a dinner in the Stanley Park Pavilion. Two awards were made - one to Mrs Aileen Campbell for her many articles of historical interest in the Vancouver Province, and the other to the Army & Navy Stores for its efforts to restore the Lonsdale Building, a Cordova Street landmark.

A weekly television programme is now being presented by the Society, called "Then and Now", on Channel 10, Vancouver, on Thursdays at 9.30 p.m.

Victoria During the year the Oral History group has done excellent work by obtaining some fine recordings of reminiscences of old-time residents. New officers for 1975-76 are as follows: Pres.: K.L. Leeming; First Vice-Pres.: James McCock; Second Vice-Pres.: Kent Haworth; Corresponding Sec.: Mrs E.F. Stewart; Recording Sec.: Miss Frances Gundry; Treasurer: L.G. Toms; Ass't Treasurer: L.W. Turnbull.

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REPORT TO B. C. HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION, by Anne Stevenson, Representative on the Historic Sites Advisory Board.

Now approximately two years old, the Historic Sites Advisory Board is progressing slowly toward acquiring properties and developing properties already provincial possessions, e.g. Barkerville and Fort Steele. As yet there are no definite terms of reference established. Because of the size of British Columbia time is very important in a fast growing province. There are many immediate needs requiring instant priority - the Board and Department have been hampered by the lack of a research officer, but a few months ago Mr Don Tarasoff was appointed. At the same meeting the Board welcomed Mr Allan Turner, Provincial Archivist, as a new member. Mr Yorke Edwards was congratulated as the new Provincial Museum Director.

It must be remembered that the Historic Sites Advisory Board is just that - an Advisory Board under the Hon. Ernest Hall, Provincial Secretary and Minister of Travel Industry. Priorities of historic significance must be established throughout the province on a limited budget. The Board urges all local historical groups and interested people to communicate with it so that general priorities may be established throughout the province, be it plans to acquire and develop certain areas, or only to acquire as an historic site with or without the prospect of future development, e.g. open space, historic trails, etc. I am sorry that because of distance from my home in Williams Lake, and time involved, I have not been able to attend meetings of the B.C. Historical Association. Hopefully my involvement with education will lessen a little next year. I have not sent periodic reports because events move slowly and the Board does not always meet regularly. I am the only member of the Board who lives in the interior. I should be most happy to receive ideas from members of the B.C. Historical Association as well as duplicates of letters sent to the Advisory Board.

The guiding philosophy is that historic sites be developed to preserve regional themes and to retain the overall historical atmosphere of the area.

BARKERVILLE'S THEATER ROYAL What changes, if any, should be made to conform with the concept of the original Theatre Royal? What should the future concept of the show be - bigger in numbers necessitating attendant space, dressing rooms, stage, seating, etc.? The crowds that the show attracts attest to its popularity, but does this popularity depend upon size which, of course, is not the original concept of historic Barkerville. The mode of life of its heyday must be the guide. Tourist accommodation in all its facets still poses a problem for Barkerville as well as Fort Steele.

FORT STEELE The question of the future development, points of interest, interpretive centres, information booklets, is uppermost. Speaking of education booklets, education is of prime importance to any information booklet, but cost, too, is a guiding factor. Picnic areas for the many tourists and overall security continued to be problems as did the housing of the industrial machines of their day. The store operation will follow the custom set by Barkerville - the owners will continue to live in their home for their lifetime, and the future operation of the store will be performed by park personnel.

SANDON The future plans continue to be a subject of discussion controlled by historical significance and budget.

ST. ANN'S CHAPEL, VICTORIA Board members were pleased to hear of the acquisition of St. Ann's Academy by the Government, and of the chapel and the entrance leading to the chapel. Board members were pleased, too, because of the historic nature of the chapel, that the Government planned to preserve and incorporate the chapel and entrance, into the new Government building to be constructed on the site. Members asked that a letter be sent to the Deputy Minister of Public Works recommending that the facade of the two older portions of St. Ann's Academy be preserved and that the chapel be restored and that a small public exhibit be created in the three or four reception rooms adjacent to the chapel.

POINT ELLICE HOUSE The house has been acquired from Mr and Mrs O'Reilly. Mrs O'Reilly has been retained for one year as Curator.

YALE Plans are being made for an interpretive programme. The Board noted the adverse effect of publicity on plans not yet finalized - a grave problem and an area of deep concern when real estate may be involved. The Board members were asked to respect the confidentiality of certain plans.

FORT DEFIANCE It was recommended that a cairn be constructed to commemorate Captain Gray's expedition and his winter post at Discovery Cove 1791-92.

CAPTAIN COOK The forthcoming bicentennial of Captain Cook's landing and the Spanish occupation of Nootka were considered. The Board endorsed the idea that provincial designation should be accorded the site. Discussion as to the nature of the marking required some guidelines to be established. It was noted that archaeological designation was accorded this site on December 6th, 1966.

The Chairman, Mr Laurie Wallace, advised that a preliminary meeting was held with members of the B.C. Historical Association, which resulted in a Government Committee being formed to work with the Association in the proposed celebration programme. The Provincial Secretary has already written to the Postmaster General proposing that a commemorative series of stamps be issued.

KEREMEOS GRIST MILL Mr Tarasoff advised of enthusiastic local concern that the mill be preserved in situ. There will be further investigation and reports.

S.S. NARAMATA The vessel was designated an historic object because of its contribution to trade on Okanagan Lake.

HISTORIC MARKERS AND CAIRNS Markers and cairns are under discussion. It is felt that control must be exercised that the historic information is precise.

The work done by many Government departments is focussed on the Historic Sites Advisory Board. Any Department - Forestry, Parks, etc. may be consulted to extend information at hand. Mr D. Tarasoff is a most useful Research Officer because of his expertise. More definite plans and terms of reference should be presented for discussion at our next meeting. Of necessity it has taken time for the various members to be sure of their roles as well as the goals of the Board.

May 1975.

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JOTTINGS

From the McMaster University, Hamilton, Ontario, Faculty of Business: Anyone wishing to purchase Papers of the Business History Conference may do so for \$5.00 by writing to McMaster University, attention Prof. Albert K. Steigerwalt, Faculty of Business. He would like to communicate with any local historical society, to whom he will send copies of the Newsletter, gratis on a regular basis.

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From the Conservation Information Program, Office of Museum Programs, Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D.C. 20560. The offer is made to acquaint small museums and organizations on the professional care of textiles and costumes, professional care of paper, mending broken pottery, cleaning and protecting silver objects, etc. These are slide presentations and are on a short loan basis, a fee of \$4.00 being charged to cover cost of packing and shipment. Each slide presentation includes a script cassette or single-side audio tape, one or two carousel trays, instructions for the projectionist, and written material. Further information may be obtained by writing to the Smithsonian.

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This might be of interest to members in the local Vancouver area. The Greater Vancouver Regional District have an illustrated 16 page booklet on the role and responsibilities of the G.V.R.D. These are free and available by phone from the G.V.R.D. office 731-1155, or Bud Elsie's office, 736-3368, or by writing to 2294 West 10th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C. V6K 2H9.

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Voyages to Hawaii before 1860, by Bernice Judd (originally published in 1929) Second edition, enlarged and edited by Helen Yonge Lind. University Press of Hawaii for the Hawaiian Mission Children's Society, Honolulu, Hawaii, 1974. 129 pp. This is a record of published first hand descriptions of Hawaii and her people beginning with Captain James Cook in 1778 and ending with the first Japanese embassy to the U.S. in March 1860. Arranged in three sections, cross-referenced. Price \$10.00. Order from Mission Gift Shop, 553 South King Street, Honolulu, Hawaii 96813.

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From Simon Fraser University, Professor P. Auty, Chairwoman, Department of History.

CAPTAIN JAMES COOK AND HIS TIMES; an international and interdisciplinary symposium. Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. will present this symposium in mid-April, 1978, on the occasion of the Bicentenary of Captain James Cook's Landing at Nootka Sound, March-April 1778, during his Third Voyage of Exploration and Discovery (1776-1780).

This symposium is designed to offer a forum for the presentation in papers, panels and discussions of new research and reappraisals by scholars in many fields. The symposium will focus on the impact on British Columbia, the Northwest coast of North America and the North Pacific littoral of Cook's third voyage, as well as the impact on Oceania, North America and the European world of Cook's life of exploration and discovery.

Please direct any enquiries, suggestions or comments to: Chairman (Captain Cook Symposium), Department of History, Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, B.C. V5A 1S6.

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In the last issue of the News we published four letters from Richard Cadman Etches to Sir Joseph Banks, which were sent to us by a descendant of R.C. Etches, Charles E. Etches of South Pasadena, Florida. In return we sent him a copy of the News, with Professor Bartroli's introduction and editing. We recently heard from Mr Etches, commenting on the fine interpretation that Tomas Bartroli had done on the letters, and enclosing the following piece of information:

"When my wife and I visited Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound on August 21, 1974, we visited a small Catholic church on the top of a hill. The west side of the church faces the Pacific Ocean and the east side Nootka Sound with Friendly Cove at the foot of the hill. The church was not built until 1956, but according to the records Mass was said on this spot in 1793.

In the entrance to this church there are two brass plaques on the walls depicting the history of Friendly Cove.

No. I Capt. James Cook, R.N. with his two small vessels, H.M.S. Discovery and H.M.S. Resolution entered Nootka Sound, March 30, 1778, being the first whites to land in this locality. They were greeted by hundreds of natives and because of their amiable disposition, Capt. Cook named the little bay, Friendly Cove.

No. II Four hundred yards northerly of this small cove (Capt) John Meares built and launched the 50 ton Barque, North West America. This vessel with the Ephigina, the Argonaut and Princess Royal were later seized and their crews arrested in Friendly Cove, and sent to San Blas, Mexico, by the

Spanish Commandant Estevan Jose Martinez, in 1789. This unwarranted seizure, aggravated by the mendacious report to the British Government by Meares almost resulted in war between the two nations. The Nootka Sound Convention, signed in 1790, and its terms amicably consummated at the meeting of Captain George Vancouver, R.N. and Commandant Bodega y Quadra of the Spanish navy in Friendly Cove in 1792 closed this critical incident.

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A stained glass window in this church presented by the Spanish Government depicts the meeting of the Spanish commandant and Captain George Vancouver in 1792, after which this territory became British. The Ephiginia which flew the Portuguese flag and the North West America which flew the British flag belonged to Capt. John Meares, an Irishman, formerly an officer in the British Navy. The Argonaut, Capt. James Colnett and the Princess Royal, Capt. Thomas Hudson belonged to John and his brother Richard Cadman Etches & partners, and these vessels flew the British flag. The four ships seized by Martinez in 1789 belonged to a joint-stock company formed by John Etches and John Meares in Canton, China in 1788.

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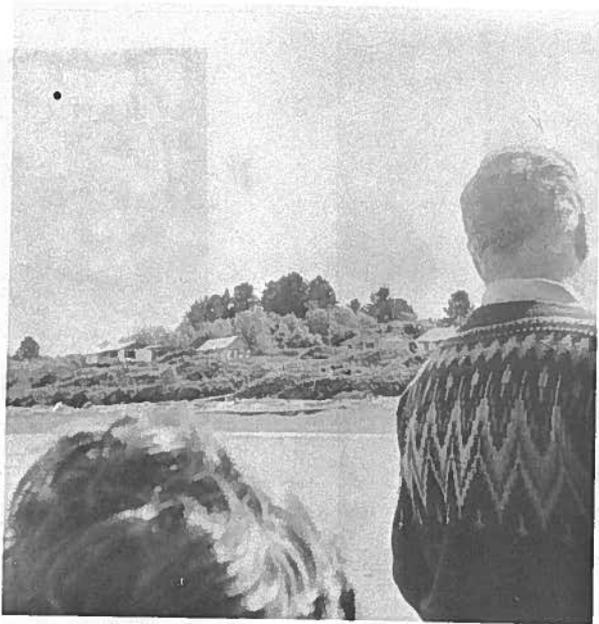
SOUND HERITAGE

The Aural History Programme at the Provincial Archives has been offering a series of aural history workshops for interested groups around the province. Bill Langlois, Director of Aural History, conducted a workshop for a New Horizons group in Vancouver who were undertaking an ecclesiastical aural history of the United Church. Derek Reimer, Assistant Director of the Programme, conducted workshops on January 7-8 and May 3-4 in Revelstoke and Fort Steele respectively. Langlois and Reimer conducted a one-day workshop in 100 Mile House on March 22 and Reimer and Allen Specht, Research Officer for the Aural History Programme, conducted a workshop in Mission on April 12. Another workshop was conducted in Victoria on May 12th.

Techniques of aural history were discussed, especially as they related to the specific interests of the participants. In several cases, arrangements were made so that tapes could be either copied or deposited and thereby preserved in the Archives' permanent aural history collection.

Where sufficient demand exists, members of the Aural History staff are available for similar workshops. They are particularly interested in individuals or groups who are launching aural history programmes for the first time and who have short term funding such as L.I.P., New Horizons, or O.F.Y. grants. At the end of June they are planning another session in Williams Lake.

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- C 1. If he would only sit down I'd be able to see Friendly Cove too.
 A R 2. Yes, my dear, the great captain named it Resolution Cove.
 M I 3. I wonder if there's anywhere here we can get our rubber dinghy patched.
 P V 4. Who was that just fell in the river?
 B E 5. These people at Nootka are certainly camera shy.
 E R 6. I wonder now if perhaps I should have worn a hat for this gala occasion.
 L 7. Just marry the girl or leave and never darken my door again.
 L 8. I promised to split 50-50 on this deal so where do you get that 60-40 stuff.



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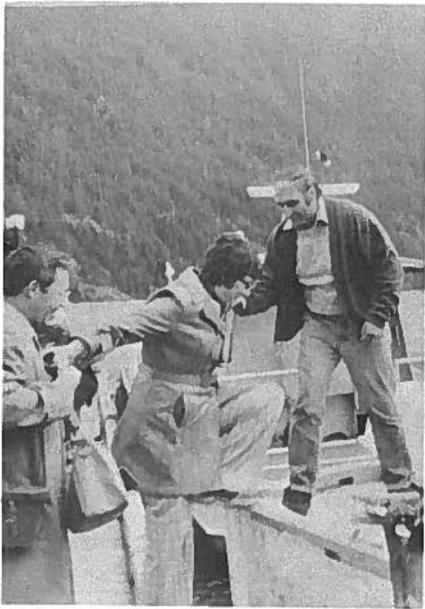
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16



17



18



19

B.C. BOOKS OF INTEREST, by Frances Woodward

- BURNS, Ronald M., ed. One country or two? with an introduction by John J. Deutsch. Montreal, McGill-Queens Univ. Press, 1971. 287 pp. \$7.50.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. DEPT. OF AGRICULTURE. British Columbia's agriculture in retrospect. (Victoria, 1975) 5 pp.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. DEPT. OF LANDS, FORESTS AND WATER RESOURCES. Surveys and Mapping Branch. Survey systems within the Crown Domain; colonies to confederation British Columbia. Victoria, 1975. 27, xiv pp. illus.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. DEPT. OF MINES AND PETROLEUM RESOURCES. Mining communities in B.C. a social infrastructure analysis; by Clifford G. Bancroft. (Victoria, 1975) 91 pp.
- Mining in B.C.; there have been some changes... (Victoria, 1975) 13 pp.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. LAND COMMISSION. Keeping the options open. Burnaby, 1975. 14 pp., illus.
- CANADA. AGRICULTURAL & RURAL DEVELOPMENT AGENCY. Ocean Falls Regional District, a rural development study; by Stephen L. Pattison. Victoria, Rural Development Office, ARDA, 1971. 86 pp., illus.
- CANADA. CANADIAN FORESTRY SERVICE, Pacific Research Centre. Saltspring Island, a landscape analysis. Victoria, 1974. 53 pp., illus.
- CANADA. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN. Archaeological investigations in the Hecate Strait - Milbanke Sound area of B.C. by Bjorn O. Simonsen. Ottawa, 1973. 117 pp., illus. \$1.75.
- COON, Danny. A collection and description of paintings by a young Indian artist, Danny Coon; photographs by Boh and Jean Glass. (Campbell River, 1971) (25 pp.) illus. \$2.00
- COON, Danny & Gary Ratushniak, comp. Ba-Kwum heritage. Courtenay, Printed by E.W. Bickle Ltd., 1975. 24 pp., illus. \$8.00.
- DEULING, Rosemary Beyond Shuswap Falls. (Lumby) 1973. 117 pp. illus. \$2.50.
- HARKER, Douglas E. The Dukes; the story of the men who have served in peace and war with the B.C. Regiment (DCO) 1883-1973. (Vancouver, B.C. Regiment) 1974. 438 pp., illus. \$10.50. (To be reviewed in next issue)
- HEALEY, Elizabeth. History of Alert Bay and District. 3d ed. (Courtenay, E.W. Bickle Ltd., 1971) 101 pp., illus. \$2.00.
- ILWU LOCAL 500 PENSIONERS. "Man along the shore!" the story of the Vancouver waterfront as told by longshoremen themselves 1860's-1975. Vancouver, 1975. 160 pp., illus. \$3.00.
- JUNIOR LEAGUE OF VANCOUVER. A guide to Vancouver for the handicapped: a description of physical facilities to be found in churches... and many other places of interest; compiled and published bythe Panel for Guidance of the Handicapped of SPARC of B.C. (Vancouver) 1973. 76 pp.

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- C R 9. This is easier than sorting dusty manuscripts.
- A I 10. Just be patient, the lady only wants to know if the Captain has a driver's
- M V licence.
- P E 11. Nothing beats a brisk morning walk with the little woman.
- B R 12. Hold it fellas, everything is going to be O.K. now we're here.
- E 13. Do you want me to scratch a little higher.
- L 14. Do you believe in E.S.P. too?
- L 15. Who knows, we might get marooned on one of those west coast islands.
16. How about you getting the refills this time.
17. We both learned our dancing from the Arthur Murray Dance School.
18. It's a pity one can't have one's picture taken out here in the woods without a hold-up in the background.
19. Take a quick look; this crab's pinch is much harder than I thought.

- KNIGHT, Rolf. A very ordinary life (autobiography of Phyllis Golm)
Toronto, New Star Books, 1973. 317 pp., illus. \$5.00.
- LEESON, Everett Frank. The family history of James and Anna Leeson. Port
Alberni, 1972. 52 pp., illus. \$4.00.
- LINDO, Millicent A. comp. Making history; an anthology of British Columbia.
Victoria, 1975. 235 pp., illus. \$10.00.
- MORLEY, Alan. Vancouver from milltown to metropolis. (3d ed.) Vancouver,
Mitchell Press (1974) 302 pp., illus. \$8.50.
- OLDS, Charles, Sr. Looking back down time and crack. (Prince George?)
Spee-dee Print (1975) unpagged, illus. \$1.75.
- STUBBS, Dorothy I. Courtenay "all about us" (a history of the city of
Courtenay 1915-1975) Courtenay, 1975 127 pp., illus. \$5.00.
- VANCOUVER, George. A voyage of discovery to the North Pacific Ocean and
round the world... (selections) Campbell River (Campbell River and
District Historical Society) 1970. (20 pp.) \$.95
- VANCOUVER. City of Vancouver Archives. Preliminary inventory: additional
manuscripts 2; edited by Sheelagh Draper. (Vancouver, 1975) 36 pp.
- VANCOUVER. Planning Dept. Fairview slopes building heritage; a story of
those buildings deserving preservation. Vancouver (1974?) 61 pp., illus.
- Fairview slopes the feasibility of preservation. (prepared by the
Sussex Group) Vancouver, 1974. 38 pp.
- Vancouver's heritage; twenty-two buildings and two historic areas,
1 December 1974, prepared by the City Planning Department for the
Vancouver Heritage Advisory Committee. (Vancouver) 1974. 51 pp., illus.
- VANCOUVER YUKONERS ASSOCIATION. History of the Vancouver Yukoners Assoc-
iation. (Vancouver, 1974) 116 pp., illus.

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BOOK REVIEWS

SUCCESS AND FAILURE: INDIANS IN AN URBAN SOCIETY, by W.T. Stanbury,
assisted by Jay H. Siegel. Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press,
1975. 446 pp., \$17.95.

Indians are leaving the reserves in virtually every province of Canada in ever increasing numbers. Little is known of their circumstances as they attempt to integrate into Canadian society. The Department of Indian Affairs concerns itself with Indians on reserves, hence its knowledge of the determinants of successful adjustment by Indians to urban life is modest. Our best anthropological/sociological studies have been concerned with the reservation populations. There have been lots of popular books by Indians and non-Indians on life in the towns, but these have tended to be subjective.

The need fulfilled by this excellent work is provision of hard data on salient aspects of experience of off-reserve Indians as compared with that of the Indians on reservations, non-status Indians, and the non-Indian community in British Columbia. Off-reservation Indians in B.C. numbered 16,251 in 1973. That is over 1/3 of the status Indians in the province! The 1971 Census estimates there were 3,000 Indians in Vancouver, and 1,780 in Prince Rupert. The high numbers take us by surprise, only partly because so much past research focussed on reservation life. The increasing stream of Indians entering the general society was barely perceptible in the general population of the province, and since the absolute numbers on

the over-crowded reserves has remained static since 1962, the phenomenon Stanbury and his team investigated was unrecognized by most of us. With the help of a grant from the Donner Canadian Foundation a survey was conducted in 1971 which provided the raw material to look into this developing situation.

How are these people faring? Why did they leave the reserve? What proportion of their lives were spent on reserves and do they intend returning? Are they meeting with perceived discrimination? Have they been able to get and keep jobs, make friends, find housing? Can they maintain their cultural identity and is this important to them? These are the kinds of questions that were asked of 1,095 Indians, aged sixteen to sixty-four (a one-in-six representative sample) by over a dozen interviewers in over fifty urban centers throughout the province in the summer of 1971.

The results when tabulated and interpreted make exciting reading. This is particularly so when they are broken down by cultural/linguistic group: Interior Salish, Coast Salish, Nootka/Kwakiutl/Bella Coola, Carrier (Athapaskan), Kootenay, Tsimshian/Haida, Chilcotin and Far Northern. For example, the growth of the off-reserve B.C. Indian population by cultural/linguistic group has not been uniform. In 1962 only 9% of Coast Salish people lived off reserves. By 1967 that proportion had increased to 16.8%, and by 1973 it was just over 30%. Interior Salish people exhibit a similar pattern; 11.9% lived off reserve in 1962, 25.4% in 1967 and 32.8% in 1973. By contrast, a much higher proportion of Tsimshian/Haida people lived off reserve in 1962: 26.4%. This proportion increased to 33.0% in 1973. The most rapid increase in the proportion living off reserve was experienced by the Wakashan/Bella Coola Bands, which grew from 11.0% off reserves in 1962 to 28.7% in 1967, to 38.0% in 1973. The proportion of Athapaskan Bands (mainly Carrier speaking) living off reserves also increased sharply. When you get this kind of data for the various economic and sociological information derived from the survey a broad picture begins to emerge of the experiences of the different Indian peoples of this province in relation to the dominant society. The map on page 8 defining the major linguistic areas of the province attempts to show the linked cultural groups (e.g. Wakashan/Bella Coola) on the same map, so that the result is confusing.

In 1968 I myself attempted to carry out a statistical survey of over a thousand Sikh persons residing in Jamshedpur, India, using a preplanned questionnaire designed for computer analysis. The experience has left me with a permanent uneasiness about the composition of any sample used, and the methods of administering the questionnaire. Multiple sources were used in contacting respondents for Success and Failure, but I would question the wisdom of including sixty-one people in prison who did not leave the reserves of their own volition. These people do meet the strictest criteria for inclusion in the sample: registered status, correct age category, off the reserve for at least one month before interview, and resident in an urban centre. It is hard to see, however, how data from this source can be used to further the general objectives of the study which are "to understand the process of change and adjustment as it affects Indians who move from largely isolated rural enclaves into the midst of the dominant society's urban environment. This understanding is in order to provide knowledge that will enable all Canadians to have an informed choice about their future together."

Some interviewers tended to concentrate on beer parlours as an important source of contacts, and these provided 12.7% of all contacts. Although, as the author remarks, noise, drinking, and attention of friends made interviewing somewhat difficult in the beer parlour, still interviews of those contacted in beer parlours took place in this milieu about two-thirds of the time. Various stages of inebriation of interviewers and interviewees does not seem to have worried the researchers too much.

I should add that since mine was a research effort that failed to produce, I have unbounded admiration for the author, W.T. Stanbury, his assistant Jay Siegel, and all those associated with them who worked through this formidable research task and brought out at the other end of a book so well organized, unambiguous and precisely documented. That it is fascinating reading too, and will help you to understand the growing numbers of your Indian neighbours is reason enough to add it to your library.

The organization of the book makes it possible to read the textual material in Chapters II to X, plus the summary statement in Chapter XI, without going deeper into the accompanying notes, over 100 tables, glossary and bibliography. It is all there, however, for students seeking documentation and confirmation for the conclusions drawn in the text. Chapter I reviews the methodology and characteristics of the sample.

Status and non-status Indians together represent almost 5% of the total population of the province. Indians are a young and rapidly growing population, with a rising number residing off the reserves. The single most important reason for leaving the reserves is to gain employment. Friends and relatives are the greatest source of help to those arriving in urban centers. Some discrimination was experienced, chiefly by the young, but in general it was not found that discrimination was pervasive. Most persons in the sample didn't think Indian Affairs could help much in relocation, but a number felt that financial assistance with housing, help with funding education and job training should be given, and that people on reserves could benefit from briefing on the difficulties and opportunities likely to be encountered in the larger community.

Perhaps the most outstanding evidence of the progress of the Indian people in the province is the rise in their level of educational attainment over the past three decades. The education gap is closing but it is by no means closed, e.g. in the sample tested 37.5% (1971.) had not completed even an elementary school education, compared with 18% of all Canadians in 1967. Nonetheless the aspirations of the Indian people questioned remains high and other figures shown are encouraging.

Success and Failure is published just at a time when Indian people are aroused to take action under their own leadership. Like The Indians of British Columbia by Hawthorn, Belshaw and Jamieson, published in 1960, it is a landmark book providing the information Indians and non-Indians will need in understanding a complex situation, and responding to it in an enlightened way.

Joy Inglis

Mrs Inglis is a member of the Campbell River Historical Society.

HAZLITT, William Carew.

THE GREAT GOLD FIELDS OF CARIBOO. (London, 1862) with a foreword by Barry M. Gough. Vancouver, Klanak Press, 1974. 134 pp., illus. \$17.50.

In November 1861 the Governor of British Columbia, James Douglas, initiated an essay contest, offering £50 sterling for "the clearest and most comprehensive" essay setting forth "the capabilities, resources and advantages of British Columbia as a colony for settlement". The judges of the Prize Essay Board were told privately that the Government's object in calling for the contest was "to publish and diffuse such information respecting this colony as may attract notice to it from abroad, and as may induce ~~Emigration and~~ promote settlement and general advancement of the Colony". This was also the object of a number of writers who started publishing works on British Columbia and Vancouver Island, among them Alfred Waddington's Fraser River Mines Vindicated, Kinahan Cornwallis' The New El Dorado and William Carew Hazlitt's first book on British Columbia entitled British Columbia and Vancouver Island..., all printed in 1858. J.D. Pemberton's Facts and Figures relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia appeared two years later. Then, in 1862, the year of the colony's essay contest, a rash of works on the two young colonies was published, including Rattray's Vancouver Island and British Columbia, R.C. Mayne's Four Years in British Columbia and Vancouver Island, Barrett-Lennard's Travels in British Columbia and Hazlitt's The Great Gold Fields of Cariboo.

The works of Rattray, Mayne, Barrett-Lennard and Matthew Macfie's Vancouver Island and British Columbia (1865), together with Hazlitt's 1858 book, have all been reprinted in facsimile editions. Regrettably, Klanak Press has decided to produce a completely new edition of The Great Gold Fields, setting the work in new type and placing all the footnotes at the end of the narrative. The colourful foldout map in the original has been relegated in stark black and white to the lining paper, and the flashy title page of this new edition bears no resemblance to the classic taste of the old. The one redeeming feature of this new edition is its impressive cover.

Hazlitt's second work, like his first, is a compilation of other accounts of the region. Unlike the other writers mentioned above, some of them residents in the colony, Hazlitt came neither to Vancouver Island nor British Columbia and as a result, his editorial work leaves something to be desired. For example, on p.20 we find Fort Langley 35 miles from the mouth of the Fraser; on p.29 it has apparently moved 25 miles upstream, situated 60 miles from the mouth of the Fraser. Appendix IV which contains a vocabulary of Chinook taken from the San Francisco Bulletin was lifted in toto from the Appendix in his first book (published in 1858), making the date "4th of June last" an incorrect citation for readers of his second work.

Moreover, chapters 1 and 2 of The Great Gold Fields, providing a history of early discovery of the northwest coast, are a condensation using the wording of the first 13 chapters of Hazlitt's first book. Chapter 3, describing the coast and interior of Vancouver Island, relies heavily on a paper prepared by Colonel Grant and read before the Royal Geographical Society in 1857, again taken in condensed form from chapter 16 of Hazlitt's earlier work. New material in Hazlitt's "virtually new book" finally appears extensively in chapter 4, which quotes the experiences of "A Returned Digger" who in 1862 published his own book (Cariboo, the Newly Discovered Gold Fields of British Columbia fully described by a Returned Digger),

which ran to no less than six editions. In sum, Hazlitt's Great Gold Fields of Cariboo is an edited summary of his first volume on British Columbia and Vancouver Island updated with new first hand accounts, despatches from Governor Douglas and fresh newspaper reports.

If the work had been reprinted exactly as published in 1862, the book could stand for what it was, "a carefully digested selection of all the reliable intelligence that has hitherto reached us" relative to the colonies in 1862. In its revised form, it is indeed "of little practical value in our times" as Professor Gough admits in his Foreword. The reader, therefore has the right to expect more extensive editorial work given its adaptation from the original, if only to justify the exorbitant selling price.

In sum, the criticisms of An Essayist, anxious to learn the results of Governor Douglas' essay contest in 1862, are remarkably appropriate to this new 1974 edition of The Great Gold Fields of Cariboo:

"In a country like this whose resources are being duly more developed, and whose social aspects are continually shifting, what is true today may be seen to be only partially true tomorrow, and a pamphlet which if published now would be seen to contain a tolerably accurate description, would in months hence be justly judged to be lamentably faulty and incomplete."

Kent Haworth.

Mr Haworth, a member of the Victoria Branch, is on the staff of the Provincial Archives.

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**** Mr Haworth invites members to submit to him the name of the first prizewinner of Governor Douglas' essay contest. The writer of the first letter with the correct answer will receive as a prize Mr Haworth's review copy of The Great Gold Fields of Cariboo.

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CHARLES MAREGA, BRITISH COLUMBIA'S FORGOTTEN SCULPTOR

by Doreen Imredy

In early December 1974, the Vancouver City Council, declared twenty-one city buildings worthy of the designation Historic Buildings. Four of these buildings contain work by Charles Marega, a sculptor who lived in Vancouver from 1909 until his death in 1939. After years of neglect, not only by the general public, but also lack of recognition from local artists, Marega's skill as a sculptor has vindicated his sponsors' commissions.

Immediately after his death his name appears to have been erased from his contemporaries' memories. A book published a few years after his death Canadian Art, 1820-1940, by William Colgate, makes no mention of Marega. The bust, Marega sculpted of Tom Fripp and presented to the Vancouver Art Gallery by a group of Fripp's friends, was noted in the book. But the artist who had done the work was not mentioned. Also included in the book was a review of public sculpture in other Canadian cities, but nothing was written about Vancouver's public sculpture. At that time the work around

town was largely Charles Marega's public commissions.

Who was this unknown sculptor, Charles Marega? And why did I, 30 years after his death, become interested? I'll answer the second question first. My husband is a sculptor, most of his friends are artists. We spend a lot of time driving around the city looking at the art on buildings, in buildings and outside buildings, and discussing the work. Too many times when I would ask, 'who did that?' the answer would be, Charles Marega. Elek, who came here in 1957, didn't know the answer to my next question, 'who was he?' I asked his friends and their answer was 'oh! a local person, taught at the Art School, and died broke!'

As I'm more curious when I'm given vague answers, I set out to find the answer to 'who was Charles Marega?'. I don't feel I have all the facts, and I'm still searching; this is an interim report.

Carlo Marega, pronounced MarEEga, was born near Trieste in Italy, September 24, 1871, the second child in a family of eleven children. Trieste, then, was part of the Austro-Hungarian Empire. This, and the fact that his wife was a German-Swiss, accounted for the idea that he was an Austrian. He trained in both the practical trade of artistic plaster design and in sculpture. Trade schools, art schools, and artists' studios were used to further his education. They were located in Italy, Austria and Switzerland. In the latter he met and in 1899 married Berta Panitz, a widow.

Soon after their marriage they moved to South Africa. There he was associated with Anton van Wouw - a noted European style sculptor - who was about ten years older than Marega and who died in 1945.

The Maregas' heard glowing reports from a friend in California and decided to emigrate; they came by way of Vancouver. Like thousands before and since then, they came under Vancouver's spell - also the mountains reminded Mrs Marega of her native Switzerland - and decided to stay.

For a sculptor, the fall of 1909 in Vancouver couldn't have been a more opportune time to arrive. The newspapers told of a committee being formed to build a memorial to David Oppenheimer. The newspapers stated the committee was going to hire Augustus St. Gaudens and pay him \$50,000 for a memorial gate to be erected over a causeway to be built to connect Stanley Park to the city. The committee met two weeks later and it was reported that they had found out St. Gaudens was dead (he had been dead for two years) but they would still spend \$40,000. By the time they got around to commissioning Marega in early 1910, the hard headed Vancouver business men had cut their grandiose plan to a bronze bust and paid Marega \$4,000.

The Imperial Order of the Daughters of the Empire commissioned a drinking fountain to honour King Edward, who had died in 1910. The Library wing was added to the Parliament Buildings in Victoria and Marega was commissioned to model twenty separate pieces of work. Sixteen were full length figures of famous early British Columbians, six were medallions of great literary individuals. They were first modelled in clay, then cast in plaster of paris; I should guess from photographs the figures were quarter size. The models were sent to Victoria to be enlarged in their final choice of material and fitted into the niches around the Library. The medallions were probably modelled in full size, carved by stone cutters and fitted into place.

In 1911 the Maregas' bought a house at 10th and Hemlock (torn down many years ago for an apartment), where he was able to have a studio in his back garden; they stayed there for ten years.

Marega joined all the art organizations after he arrived. The Art, Historical and Scientific Society, the British Columbia Fine Arts Society and the Studio Club. His first exhibition was with the Studio Club in October 1909. He showed a small group in wax called 'The Fortune Teller'. Felix Penne (Francis Bursill), the art critic for the Vancouver World commented:

".....These have the right feeling and directness of life and there is every indication the sculptor is capable of broader and more ambitious work - which I shall be glad to see. Soon Vancouver will not have to propose dead sculptors to design memorials - there are and will be living and capable sculptors nearer home than on the other bank of the Styx"

Marega was not the first to exhibit sculpture in Vancouver; that honour goes to Noel Bursill, who exhibited in the spring of 1909.

During the war years, of course, there were no large commissions. Marega was busy with many small pieces which were exhibited then and in later years. He designed memorials which were never commissioned, he taught at night schools and he managed to make a living doing the work he had learned in the decorative plastering schools he had attended. Elaborately decorated plaster ceilings and walls were one of the status symbols in Vancouver during the early years of this century. Many of the homes in Shaughnessy were enhanced by his art. Banks and theatres used his custom plaster work.

After the war, artists and business people of Vancouver joined together to form a group called the British Columbia Art League. It was formed for the specific purpose of starting an art school and art gallery. When both these objectives were realized by the early 1930's, they disbanded. During the intervening years they were an active and vocal force in Vancouver's artistic life. I don't think, since then, Vancouver has had such a vital and united artistic force on behalf of the arts. The artists worked hard for their objectives, Marega among them. He was on the executive, first to start the art school and later for the art gallery. During his last years, for his work in assisting the start of the Vancouver Art Gallery, he was made an honorary member.

In the summer of 1921, Mr and Mrs Marega left for Europe and stayed nearly two years. He sold his house, his plaster business, and it appeared for a while that they had moved permanently. But they were back in Vancouver in 1923. Immediately he was back in the art affairs in town. He rented the building at 822 Hornby Street, which he converted into a studio. The building eventually became the liquor store and was the last store to be torn down to make way for the Block 61 provincial buildings.

He was still the only professional sculptor in Vancouver. When the art school - then known as the Vancouver School for Applied and Decorative Arts - opened in October 1925, he was the sculptor teacher. He continued teaching, always on a part time basis, until he died. He taught both modelling, which was decorative plaster work, and sculpting. In his studio he taught a few private pupils.

He was not only busy with committees and teaching; he had several commissions as well. The Harding Memorial in Stanley Park was erected in April 1925. This was his largest in monetary terms. Harding, the President of the United States had visited Vancouver in 1923, and two days later, while continuing his tour to California, he died. Harding had been a Kiwanis and the club decided to erect a memorial to commemorate the visit to Canada of an American President. The Kiwanis assessed 50¢ from each member of their continent wide club and announced an International competition, and Charles Marega won. The Maple Tree Square plaque, removed when they remodelled Gastown, was in place in June 1925.

In 1926, Carlo Marega became a Canadian citizen and he then officially changed his name to Charles Marega.

The Joe Fortes fountain was erected in 1927 near English Bay, where the popular lifeguard and instructor had been on duty, first as a volunteer, then as a city employee.

With the opening of the Art Gallery in 1931, the peak years of Marega came to an end. The depression had arrived, he was in his 60's, and he had to press to receive a commission.

Through all the years he had a dream of a suitable monument in Stanley Park to honour the explorer Captain Vancouver. This dream brought him and his wife to the brink of poverty. He borrowed money from his stepson in Switzerland and his brother in Argentina. The Burrard Bridge was commissioned during these years, and the Seaforth Armouries coat of arms.

In January 1935, Mrs Marega died, and all his vitality left him. People who knew him in the last years of his life have a different view of him. They see him as a shrunken and poverty stricken artist. One person I contacted told me Marega had done nothing for the art life of Vancouver and was a nobody. Another remark, attributed to the architect of the Hotel Vancouver, when asked if Marega would be doing any work on the hotel said "he didn't want that old man working on his hotel".

He finally made a statue of Captain Vancouver for the new City Hall, but he still dreamed of a larger and more impressive monument - I have a copy of the last letter he wrote back to Switzerland, and he mentions the possibility of the memorial being erected.

The Lion's Gate Bridge lions were his last commission, and I quote from a letter dated August 1938:

"Thank God I have work now. I am modelling a Lion for Vancouver's suspension bridge. I had much trouble to get the work. The engineer is from Montreal, and wanted the Lion to be modelled in Montreal. But the president of the bridge committee, who is a long standing friend of mine, and his wife a good friend of mamas, finally assigned the work to me. I would have preferred the Lions to be in bronze or stone - but it has to be cheap - so they will be done in concrete which annoys me, as I could otherwise have made both Lions from one model. However I have to content myself to get work at all."

In January 1939 the lions were put into place.

After Marega had finished teaching his class on March 24th, 1939, he collapsed with a heart attack and died at the school.

Among his effects was a specially designed bronze box which held his wife's ashes. They were to have been sent back to Switzerland for burial, but he wouldn't part with them. Someone has the box and I'm sure doesn't know what it was made for.

His moulds and models were offered to the Vancouver Art Gallery but they were refused. An auction was held by the public trustee and everything was scattered. Some small pieces have surfaced in second-hand shops.

There is no grave for the Maregas. I was told, a year after Marega died, a friend still had the ashes, but with the war on didn't know what to do with them.

All we have of Charles Marega now is the monuments he erected to other people and historical events. I would like to see a memorial to him . . . I would like the Provincial Government to name all or part of Block 61 for Charles Marega. He had his studio there from 1923 until shortly before he died. 822 Hornby Street, (the liquor store), was the last building on Block 61 to be torn down. There still has not been another sculptor who has so much work on display in the city. People should know his name and what he did; they should get away from the dreadful idea of having to cut the national mustard first. If we don't honour our own artists why should anyone else bother. Marega came here and lived nearly half his lifetime here, making monuments for past events, so we would never forget our history. Now that he is part of our past, our history, let us have the square, BLOCK 61, named for him, so in future no one will say WHO WAS CHARLES MAREGA?

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Mrs Imredy is a member of the Vancouver Historical Society.