



BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

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After a ship has been launched and it still floats, the ship-builder hasn't really accomplished very much. Will it be stable? Will it stay tight and not spring leaks, and, most important of all, can it be relied upon to reach a definite destination? So far the B.C. Historical News has been launched, is still floating, and no major leaks have shown up. Actually it "swelled" a little with its new buoyancy and several compliments thankfully received should go a long way to making it stable.

The advertising media with its subtle propaganda has never made a great impression upon me, but occasionally the odd bit trickles through and is remembered. This phrase from a T.V. commercial has made its mark and states "A message is nothing until someone reads it". The B.C. Historical News so far has certainly been read, even to the extent that James Nesbitt found in it enough to make a full column to the Vancouver Sun, March 14th. His last paragraph read

"Prof. Humphries' paper is to me one of the best contributions in a long time to political British Columbia. The B.C. Historical Association has had it printed, and certainly the way Humphries did his job makes it exciting reading. The facts are hard to believe in this supposedly enlightened age."

Although Mr Nesbitt's reference to the B.C. Historical Association is not strictly accurate, and the "News" did not get the "plug" he could have given it, at least an acknowledgement of the source was made. Better luck next time, and all the more reason to pass on to the "News" such items for publication.

In an interesting letter from Miss E. D. Johnson of Trail, she says

"Apropos the paper by Prof. Charles Humphries on The Banning of a Book in B.C. - did you notice the letter to the Editor, Vancouver Sun, Feb. 23rd re commemorative stamps - deploring the choice of Henri Bourassa as one of three? Presumably he was chosen because he founded the newspaper Le Devoir, to counter-balance George Brown, founder of the Toronto Globe, without any thought to what happened in 1914-1918. Anyway, why bring up old sores?"

Yes, I did, and herewith is the letter to the Sun (Extract)

"The Sun (Feb. 14) carried notice of three special postage stamps commemorating well-known Canadians: George Brown, a father of Confederation, and founder of the

Toronto Globe; Col. John McRae, author of In Flanders Fields; and Henri Bourassa, who founded the newspaper Le Devoir.

I strongly resent the inclusion for this honor of Bourassa, who was little short of a traitor to his country during the First World War, where he used his paper and all his talents to hinder the war effort..."

The last copy of the "News" mentioned the 1967 Convention of the B.C. Historical Association at Williams Lake, and now it's a scant two months till the next one to be held in Victoria. The theme of "100 Years of Capitalism", suggested by Mr Donald New, seems too humorous to overlook. Arrangements are being made for a most interesting programme of events, and Victoria should be dressed up in her very best gardens for the benefit of all. Convention goes by that time. Running a convention is no easy matter since the attendance is usually an unknown quantity. It would be a suggestion, on my part, if all those planning to attend (and who wants to miss Victoria in early summer?) could maybe let Victoria know as soon as possible how many to expect from their society.

Following is a provisional programme for the Convention.

Thursday: May 23, 1968

Place: Maritime Museum, Bastion Square

7 p.m. Registration

8 p.m. Assembly.

Address: 'The Maritime Museum'. Col. Symons.
Refreshments.

Friday, May 24, 1968

Place: Caucus Room, Parliament Buildings

9 a.m. Council Meeting of 1967-68 Council

Place: Council Chamber or Theatre, City Hall, Centennial Square.

10 a.m. General Meeting.

Address of welcome: His Honor Mayor Stephen

Film: 'Victoria'

Address: 'Centennial Square': Ainslie Helmcken

2 p.m. Tour of historic Victoria, conducted by W.E. Ireland
(Tour leaves from Vancouver Island Coach Lines Depot)

8 p.m. Place: Provincial Museum Auditorium
General Meeting.

Address: 'The New Museum': Dr Clifford Carl.
Tour of the Museum.

Saturday, May 25, 1968

Place: Provincial Museum
10 a.m. Annual General Meeting

2 p.m. General Meeting
Meeting of new Council

7 p.m. Banquet in Georgian Lounge, Empress Hotel
Speaker: Clifford Wilson.

SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

ALBERNI

The Alberni Society is co-operating with the producer of a community programme on the local radio station CJAV. Interviews with pioneer residents are being taped as well as items of historic interest. Five members visited the new Nanaimo Centennial Museum in February.

Mrs Ford, the Society's secretary, pointed out an error in last issue's report. The last sentence should have read "The Society sells hasti-notes, the covers of which depict the Anderson Mill and the paper mill, the first in B.C.

GULF ISLANDS

Poor travelling conditions between the islands led to the cancelling of the December meeting and a car accident to the President, of subsequent gatherings.

KOOTENAY, WEST

At the January meeting George McIntyre of Rossland traced bee-keeping from the days of the Old Testament to the present, including local bee-keepers. The February meeting was a showing of slides of a member's trip to Europe last year.

VICTORIA

At the January meeting Mr R. C. Coates, a graduate student at the University of Victoria spoke on "Fur trading days, the social life of the trading posts". In February an overflow meeting of 130 people gathered to hear J.K. Nesbitt speak on "The Premiers of B.C."

PROGRESS REPORT OF THE CENTENNIAL SCHOLARSHIP COMMITTEE.

Chairman: Professor John E. Gibbard

University Section:

Only two universities responded - University of B.C. and University of Victoria. In each case the Head of the History Dept. selected the three best, which were submitted to our panel of

judges who are working on them now and hope to reach a decision by the end of March.

The judges are: Mr Douglas Cole, Dept. of History, Simon Fraser University; Mr Willard Ireland, Provincial Librarian and Archivist; Professor Neil Sutherland, Faculty of Education, University of B.C.

Secondary School Section

Thirty-nine essays were considered worthy of entering the contest. The judges in this section must not only decide the winner of the \$250 prize but also which essay in each of the five Divisions should receive the Social Studies Teachers' Professional Association's \$50 prize for the Division. The judges' decision should also be ready by the end of March.

The judges are: Mr H.P. Brammall, B.C. Historical Association; Mr Bruce Ramsey, Vancouver Province; Mr Donald Sage, B.C. Social Studies Teachers' Professional Association.

The following letter, which is copied from a manuscript in the U.B.C. Library, gives us a glimpse of life in the Colony 100 years ago. It appears to be written by a man called Dissette to a friend in Upper Canada. There seems to be a parallel here that communications between East and West after 100 years have not yet been resolved.

VICTORIA, V.I.
July 1864

My dear Friend,

It behoveth me to bear in mind that I owe you an answer for your last welcome letter, and to forewarn you that when you do get it, it will be more conspicuous for a lack of news, and an enlargement upon a few items than anything else. For as to our news, we cannot report anything startling, nor indeed anything of which the newspapers will not already have apprised you. In fact the discoverers of facts are paid to be slower than the reporters, and as to Cariboo there are long arrears which the former seem to be despairing of ever making up. It is beginning to be acknowledged that the fourth estate is at least a year ahead of the country, evincing thereby a progressive spirit - and that in the interests of "things as they are", you will need to read "things as they are represented to have been", in the future tense. When a claim is said to have yielded, in June 1864, 400 oz per day, read, "will yield in June '65". Not that miners tell lies; or stretch things when shares are for sale. Not at all. For who could be so void of the fear of punishment, as to impeach the veracity of a man who could whip his weight in wild cats, swear a blue streak across the tent at you, or insinuate himself or his knife into your affections; and who invokes the most awful imprecations on his own head if he is not telling the truth. So it will be wise to remember that the newspapers are dependent for their news on these wild fellows, and are proportionately reliable as authorities. It is

anything but attractive to read the Globe's column of Cariboo news, Goldstream news and Shuswap items, when we have paid our "2 bitts" for it. Items of interest which created then little sensation, and were successfully contradicted 2 months before, come back to stare us in the face, and excite our risibles. The biggest liar may be the greatest stranger but will create the greatest noise for the time. You may wonder that such persons are not exposed and that public opinion does not lash the impostor. I can only say that perhaps it would if it could reach him. It requires that he shall have character in order to attack it, that he shall be somewhat acquainted and that his interests bind him to seek the good opinion of others. Personal punishment is out of the question; the reputation is the only chance. But miners generally have no such interests to look after, at least none worth naming. No settled home, friends, or acquaintance, they take it to be rather smart to "sell" a correspondent, get their name in print and boast of the feat to their few bar-room cronies. Add to this that similar authorities have been the cause of their delusion and disappointment previously, and like genuine ignorance everywhere, their vials of wrath are poured upon the medium of their deceit and deception. "We learn from a reliable source" at the beginning of a paragraph, seems now, to me, to be an intimation that the statement following may be a lie, and has been relied upon, but either from its flexibility or an inordinate capacity for lying on the part of the reader - it is still reliable.

It is a remarkable fact that our papers on mining, prospecting, etc., like you on politics, rarely correct their own errors, back out of their false assertions, or tell us that they were wrongly informed. In the first place there is little need of it, for few people believed them. In the second, the untruth in mining, is only gradually proved untrue and as fast as it is done it is made known to the public. I can tell you now, that Shuswap is a fizzle, Goldstream is played out, Bridge River is not heard of, Stickeen is not thought of, and I suspect that a similar tale may be anticipated concerning Kootenai, which now absorbs public attention. Oh yes! Kootenai is to be the next excitement, and wonderful tales are coming in, under the patronage of the agents of the H.P.Co., and from them directly as authors. There is one sentence near the close of the report which if it does not nullify the whole, has at least a soothing effect on our excitability. "Which it are understood" "The chief factor of the Co. has given orders to forward goods to that country and to remove the station from Fort Colville in order to supply the expected emigration".

I need not here digress on the subject of the inequality of the status of an imperial and colonial subject. It is degrading enough to think of, for beside the lack of all national unity, fraternity, and self reliance, and the humiliation one feels in looking on at the national games, and the study of a past history - even the Germans here have these - or a definite aim in the future - a lack that all colonists must feel, - there is an undefined consciousness that other peoples regard us as dependents and our country as a dependency, while our rulers the Imperial authorities and the English people, not only think so but act so. Hardly ever does a

Governor think of bestowing patronage on the colonist, there is always some hardbaked hungry aristocrat for every important office, and as for the Imperial authorities, it would surprise us more than it did Hinks to find them taking any account of a colonist. There is not any injustice nor a false step taken by the Home Govt. or its representative towards a colony, no matter how silent the people are, but tends to weaken the best kind of loyalty of thinking men.

Day after day we have been compelled to attend an assize court, the business of which Judge Gowan would get through in three days, - which here occupied a week and the indictments of which were so loosely drawn that the Grand Jury remonstrated, and the cases had to be tried over again.

Aug. 21st 1864

It was just as well that I didn't date this letter in the beginning as owing to a new excitement we have been very busy indeed. I enclosed to Edward by last mail a number of clippings from the locals, - which have ere this met your eye, - giving us the startling intelligence of an extensive discovery of gold just at our doors. Sooke is a barren mountainous almost impassable region, within an easy day's march of Victoria, having a small river tumbling around angles among rocks and at last deliberately emptying into a fine shallow harbor, about 20 miles from here. Our exploring expedition's miner discovered good prospects, and left the expedition to work them. Having been getting \$100 a month, and being well known, his report drew away from the city a good number of the most sanguine, who, on further examination of the River and its principal tributary (Leach River) confirmed his statement. The excitement grew from the first and was the only theme of interest and conversation. Two steamer loads went up on a Saturday (so that they could prospect on Sunday and return to work) and just as they were getting tired and incredulous, after passing through so many physical hardships, a negro washed out a \$74 nugget, and like magic the whole creek became lively with surveyors of claims, diggers, washers, crevicers. The results were soon manifest and each one began to accumulate something. "The gold was coarse button or flaxseed gold smooth and flaky and must have had an origin farther back." Every man's little pile was a fresh item of news and his opinion was recorded - if favorable - in the most respectful manner. To give the press its due, it did confine itself to what it was told, and usually gave its authority. It warned men to wait a while and not rush away from their work if they were doing anyway well. It appealed to their reason, however, only after it had stunned or paralyzed it with gold news. For it is a fact almost admitting of demonstration that men's minds under such influence will not have a normal action, and that though their regular wages are from 3 to \$6 per day - with all the comforts of good food and shelter, and easy work, - on the announcement of the discovery of gold - not even in paying quantities - away they rush, through water and over boulders, sleeping on the ground in the open air, eating musty bacon and stale beans, badly cooked, although they know - or used to know - that the chances are ten to one against their making even a livelihood. Ship carpenters and caulkers at \$6 per day were quite as bad as the rest, machinists only waited "to hear if these dampapers were telling the truth" and away they went to dam the

river and return damning themselves. Men left snug berths to run up and jump a claim and returned to find their "berth jumped". The few case-hardened dealers in supplies coolly sold off their long standing stocks of dippers, Long Tom's, Jenny Linds, rocker irons and rockers, shovels, picks, gold pans, blowers, camp kettles, spoons, tin plates, blankets, shirts, hatchets, beans & pork. Pale bilious shoemakers and tailors and neat dapper clerks, frantically charged up hill with 50 lbs. and 70 lbs on their backs. John Chinaman caught the infection, and with the inseparable shoulder stick and the two packages swinging like an old fashioned pair of scales, trudged out in significant silence venturing along precipitous rocks, and diving into deep defiles. Poor John made a **hasty** dive in one case and found himself in such bad repair that it was not worth rising again. His neck was broken.

At first, complaints were made of a want of blaze and finger posts to mark the way, but the returning wave of the disappointed left behind it such a deposit of preserved meat cans, abandoned mining tools and other burdensome debris that the complaint soon ceased.

Yet withall, there continued to be good news from Sooke at the arrival of each steamer. Gold in really good paying quantities was rewarding a few, but the fact was sparingly alluded to, that though men found a dollar to the pan of dirt on their claims, there was but a few pans on the claims, and that that was in vertical crevices of the rock. In this respect I think that the press did not fairly represent public conscience. They have over estimated the confidence of the people in the permanence of the diggings, and it is now a fact acknowledged with an ill grace that unless pay is found in the banks and benches further from the river bed, the Sooke mines will "Peter". "Rumors were rife concerning good pay having been struck in the hill behind the -- claim when our informant left", is a common style of concluding items headed "Sooke News". Meantime our intrepid Explorer and his party (Dr Brown) are adding to our knowledge of the resources of the Island. A new and apparently extensive coal mine at the rear of Comox - our most promising agl. settlement - has been discovered, and the river running near it called Brown River. More prairies, more timber, and more indications of gold are making this people - already flaccid, drained and relaxed, from comparatively fruitless excitement, look thoughtful, almost hopeful.

The poor dear deluded public, who ran away from well doing and comfort, and got the very opposite, on returning from Cariboo two years ago, had somewhat of an advantage over the same class from Sooke. Though then covetousness was at the bottom in both cases, in the former their vanity found scapegoats in the persons of Lon. Times Corrt., Donald Fraser, Esqr., Bishop Hills and above all of Parson White; now they fall back on their own resources.

In one way we reap a permanent benefit. Just as in Brit. Columbia roads are being made across bleak barren, and otherwise unprofitable tracts lying between us and valuable country which would be impassable for an age, were it not for these excitements.

Now without enlarging on Cariboo, - which I trust will do its own part - and ring eloquently before the season closes, I may say that I have given you my "essence of mining news". To speak of our commerce I may say that we are still buying largely from England. Our heavy firms are setting on permanent lines of ships, enlarging their stone warehouses and extending their wharves along our narrow harbor. This is becoming a great distributing point for English goods; B. Columbia, Puget Sound, Russ America, W. Territory, Portland Oregon, San Francisco, and even Mexico though at war, - are about to become permanent customers. So much for our free port. But protectionist ideas will run in the heads of some of our people, and were it not that we have a strong infusion of the Free-Traders of England, and a most persistent champion Editor (Alex Bell of the Chronicle) there might be a relapse into the Canadian and B. Columbian modes of collecting revenue.

Owing to the separation of the countries into the two colonies of V.I. and P.C. - and the jealousy of the politicians of the latter, the numerous coasters which have been in the habit of taking cargoes from our wholesale merchants here and clearing from this port for the Nor'West coast of B.C. are now by a new B.C. ordinance required to clear from New Westminster; thus compelling them to ascend the troublesome channel of the Fraser, unload and reload their cargoes and return, before proceeding on their voyage. Allowing for adverse winds, rapid currents, change of tides and risk of shoals of the ever shifting bars at the mouth of the river, there will be a weeks delay to each of these vessels, on an average. For even coasting steamers will require a good deal of time on account of greater bulk. It is vain to tell these people that they will only injure our trade and the coasters, or that it would be better to let the parties load and clear here under the supervision of a B.C. official whom they would willingly pay. Nothing will serve but that as Victoria "has got their trade" they will try to get it back again, and the natural result will be that instead of doing so they will get neither the colonial revenue nor the profit on sales. Already I have known of an extensive dealer in furs and Indian trade, to take out a clearance on a heavy cargo, for the Northern extremity of the Island and "Sitka"; and I believe that it is just the prelude to as complete and irremediable a system of smuggling as ever existed. The indiscriminate 10 per cent duty on all goods entering P.C. prevents any unsold cargoes of being stored there, and the intense envy, jealousy, and malignity of the half employed N. Westminster people blinds them to commit gross errors. Their sickly solitary paper is always filled with morbid effusions on their imaginary abuses, and even the Man of War (Tribune) could not get aground and almost go to wrack before they dismantled her, below Westminster, without the B. Columbian accusing the pilot of being bribed by Victorians to act designedly in order to injure their harbor. Conscious of our invincibility, and our prosperity, the three daily papers here have acted toward their neighbor as though it was an invalid more to be pitied than blamed, to be indulged and soothed (rather) than corrected and punished. But some independent fellow took hold of the pen a week or two ago and in the Sunday morning issue of the Chronicle gave their "magnificent town site" such a ribroasting as nearly expatriated the paper from the sacred soil. One of the proprietors being on a visit lately to that "city of stumps, steeps and staircases" found it advisable to lubricate things a little but in spite of everything he "damned

them with faint praise". The Express copies an able and lengthy article from the Edinburgh Review in which N. W. is said to be declining owing to the extended northward direction in which the gold discoveries are being made, and promising that a coast route must ultimately supercede the river route to Cariboo. Of course, we know what will be the effect of such a supercession.

"The city not so blest as we, Must in its turn by coast route fall
Whilst ours shall flourish. Shall flourish longer and free
And by its trade supply them all.

Rule Victoria, Victoria rules the mart
etc. etc. "

This is the first obstruction thrown in the way of our trade; it is petty, foolish, "innocuous" and will fail.

In agriculture I cannot report anything very definite only that our settlements are busy with hard workers, and great promises are made as well as great complaints. First, that there are no roads and but irregular visits from the Mail vessels, second that Indians are too often guilty of petty depredations without being punished.

New tracts of land are being discovered by the "Exploring Expedition", and those already settled are being made the most of. We have a soil and climate remarkably well adapted for fruit culture and producing better flavored fruits than our southern neighbors. Our apple trees bear in their third year and some other fruits are even more precocious. The grasses here are very luxuriant, and pasturage is plentiful. It is surprising how quickly the early spring months - April and May - alter the appearance of the "earth and they that dwell therein" on this island. Cattle fatten very fast. Tall ferns spring up on every waste place, and with their feathery arms cover nearly everything, leaving places for wild larkspurs and lupins, and a low sized bulrushy sunflower, - with other articles too numerous to mention, as Buffon might say, to fill out the picture.

Of our politics, you can know but little unless by regular perusal of our papers, and indeed I might leave "unless" out of the last sentence. Our parties are well defined and instinctively the negative and positive the progressive and retrogressive, the Radical and Tory, Clear Grit and corruptionist are taking their respective places, and regarding one another as dangerous to the commonwealth as ever. But the great lack still is a statesman on either side; or a man capable of bringing existing evils down to the people to deal directly with them. We have really not even a second rate politician on the Island, that has made his voice heard. Let me state in a few words how we are placed. We have a Governor like you and a Council not like you, for ours is irresponsible. It is composed of Atty. Genl. Surveyor Genl. Treas. Col. Secy. Chief Justice and two or three others, who can negative anything done in the Assembly. The Assembly misrepresents the Island, because 5/6 of the population are represented by four members and 1/6 by 10, most of whom come from petty pocket

boroughs where they poll 6, 8, 10 or 14 votes. The rich E.B. Co. settlers, being at leisure can easily work their way into the house and obstruct everything like progressive reform. We have but one lawyer in the Lower House, and one in the Upper. The Upper one is a rogue with just enough cunning to know it, the Lower one is a fossilized flabbergasted incapable, and doesn't know it. You yourself know (or you ought to, for J.W.H.W. Esqr. ventilated the subject at one of our junketings in the domicile of the patient patriarch of the Land of Uz;) that colonies are and must be largely dependent on the Legal profession for its politicians. Now Victoria has seven lawyers - I think - and out of the whole seven there is not one - positively not one, to whom I would entrust the interests of a constituency, nor the draft of a single statute of any importance. They are all from England, and being in possession of an exclusive right to practice, - given to them by a kind providence as a sort of recompense for a deprivation of ability - they religiously preserve it. It is in vain that their champion the Attl. Genl. - the most passable one among them, has made an abominable botch of incorporating the city, that he has left the council without power to collect the taxes, or pay the half-completed contracts, that he has incorporated the land but not the residents, and that the Chief Justice has declared the Act absurd. While the whole city almost stinks for want of regulation, and in the rainy season the people in the ravine had to leave their houses submerged, for want of a council order to expend a few dollars, these incapables who are at the bottom of it all have succeeded in defeating the bill for the admission of Colonial Barristers to practice in our Courts. It passed both Houses, but the Atty. Genl. protested on some technicality and the Governor withheld his assent until the arrival of our new Judge, who is supposed to be waiting in England for us to pass the Civil List.

Sept. 21st, 1864

Our Governor is a gentleman, Irish, and from the North. Let friend Dugan draw the inference. Our Speaker H. of A. is not quite a gentleman, Scotch and belongs to the H.B.Co. Nothing to infer. Our Mayor is a Falstaffian butcher, English, represents grog influence. That is inference enough.

Our Governor at a public dinner in a Belfast compliment alluded to the results of the nine months incubation ("setting" the Mayor would say) of the House, and hoped etc. etc. Our Speaker retorted cannily that birds hastily hatched were ill developed. Our Mayor responded that eggs too long sat on became addled.

I forward these three nuggets. From diggings like Sooke they come and bring with them a hope that there be more of the same behind. You may apply any or all of them to this long delayed, unconnected letter.

The Barrie - - newspaper informed me that you were about going to Europe and I became inattentive until my leisure was gone. Now I must close in a hurry.

Before mailing let me say that Cribbo has been a failure for this season. No new strikes, old claims unworked, waiting for the completion of the Bedrock Drain, business stagnant, merchants overstocked, hands idle. These are the facts and a drove of broken men are returning. Now our Island will get such a prospecting as it never had. Now all foreign timber and lumber vessels are rushing to us for cargoes, as there is a new order on the American side, prohibiting all foreign bottoms from going further than the custom house at Port Angeles. And so we go up, up, up, and to-morrow we'll go down, down, down, with nothing at a fixed price but whiskey and town lots, at a low price but potatoes, nothing very high but flour and wheat, \$12 bbl. and 4 cts lb. We have still a dry pleasant Autumn and our few farms give a good report. Our Indians have been troublesome and are about to be punished. They are a brutish set. From you, who in the love of Nature holds communion with its visible forms, I shall expect an answer in your leisure hours, after the fall goods are marked and advertised, and Bradford grows lively with customers. You will be able to tell me something more of the federation project than I have yet heard from all the Globes. How does the Minister from Simcoe lean, or can you believe him after that lie of his last session, about McGee's lecture.

Leave us a chance to join our claim when the time comes.

Remember me to the Reeve John G.D., G.H.P., and the remaining members of the B.L. & D. Club. And so saying, with kindest wishes,

I am, your friend,

(Sgd.) Jno. W. Dissette

PUBLICATIONS OBTAINABLE FROM THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

A. MEMOIR SERIES

- # II Minutes of the Council of Vancouver Island. Commencing Aug. 30th, 1851, and terminating with the prorogation of the House of Assembly, February 5th, 1851. Edited by E.O.S. Scholefield. 93 pp. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C., 1918.
- | | |
|---------------|--------|
| Buckram bound | \$1.50 |
| Paper bound | 1.00 |
- # III Minutes of the House of Assembly of Vancouver Island, August 12th, 1858, to September 25th, 1858. Edited by E.O.S. Scholefield, 76 pp. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C., 1918.
- | | |
|---------------|------|
| Buckram bound | 1.50 |
| Paper bound | 1.00 |
- # IV House of Assembly Correspondence Book. August 12th, 1856 to July 6th, 1859. Edited by E.O.S. Scholefield, 62 pp. King's Printer, Victoria, B.C., 1918.

IV (contd.) Buckram bound \$1.50
 Paper bound 1.00

X. The Journal of John Work, January to October, 1835.
 By Henry Drummond Dee, 98 pp. King's Printer, Victoria,
 1946. Paper bound 1.50

B. ANNUAL REPORTS, British Columbia Historical Association
 First 1923 34 pp. \$2.50 Third 1925 66 pp. \$2.00
 Second 1924 45 pp. 2.50 Fourth 1929 64 pp. 2.00

C. BRITISH COLUMBIA HERITAGE SERIES

Series I: Our Native Peoples

Vol. 1	Introduction to Our Native Peoples	.60¢	Vol. 7	Kwakiutl	.60¢
2.	Coast Salish	.60¢	8	Kootenay	.60¢
3.	Interior Salish	.60¢	9	Dene	.50¢
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Series II: Our Pioneers

Vol. I Queen Charlotte Islands \$1.00

D. MISCELLANEOUS

1. British Columbia, Legislative Council. Debate on the Subject of Confederation with Canada (reprinted from the Government Gazette Extraordinary of March, 1870) Victoria, 1912. 112 pp. \$5.00
2. F.V. Longstaff, Esquimalt Naval Base: a history of its work and its defences, Victoria, 1941. 129 pp. Illus. \$ 3.00
3. ---- Christ Church Cathedral, Victoria, B.C.: a short history. Victoria, 1951. 23 pp., illus. \$1.00
4. ---- H.M.C.S. Waden Naval Barracks: a history of its works, senior officers and ships. Victoria, 1957. 68 pp. \$2.00

N.B. Please do not send payment with orders as the supply in some instances is limited. Material requested will be invoiced as mailed.

The next issue of the News will cover the Convention in Victoria; and one more gentle reminder - please help the hosting Society with as much advance notice as possible.