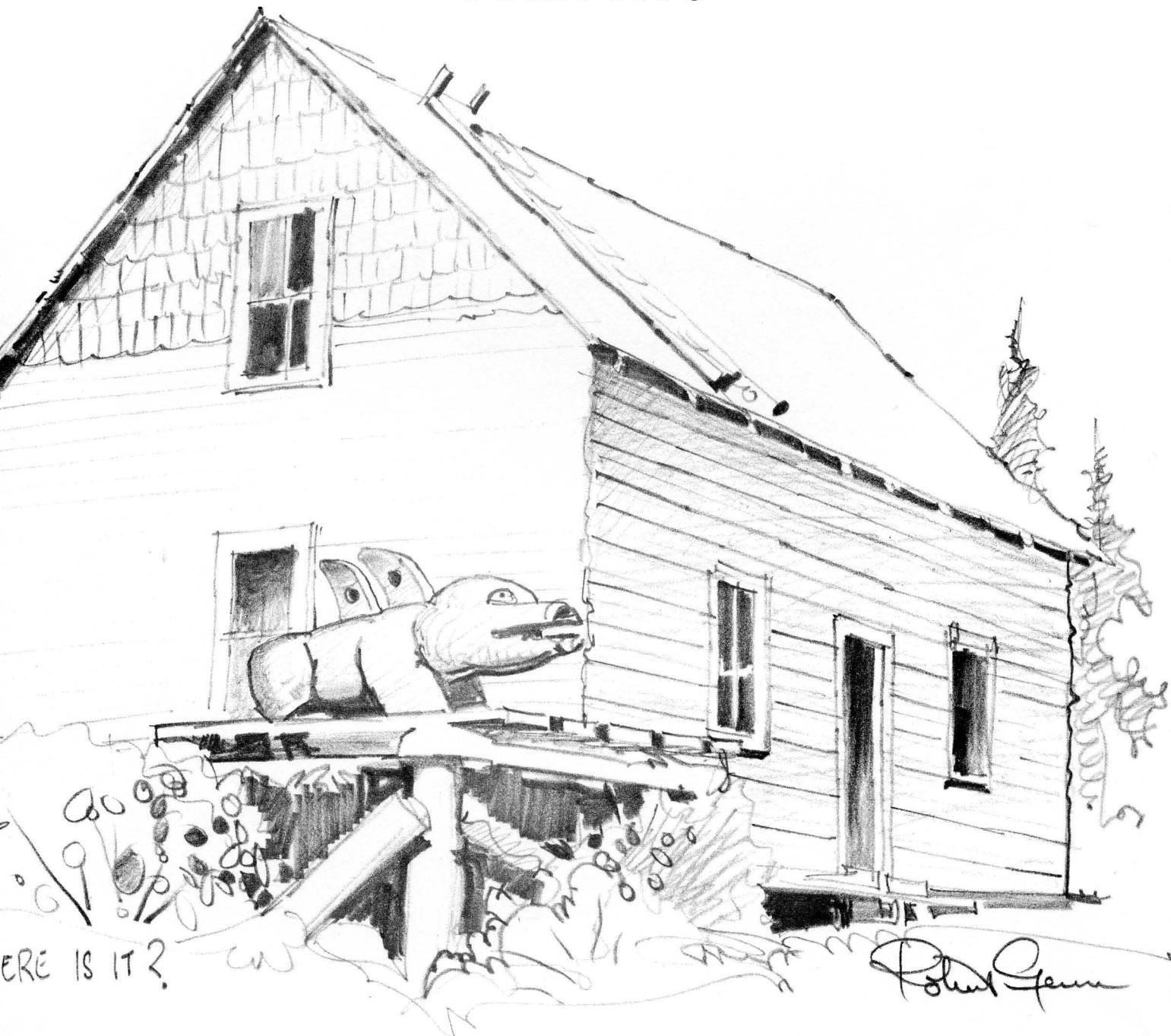


# B.C. historical NEWS

APRIL 1973



BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL NEWS

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The cover series for Vol. 6, Nos. 1-4, drawn by Robert Genn, consists of sketches of buildings throughout the province that are of historic significance. They may be still standing or they may be only a memory. The deadline for entries will be October 1st, 1973. A prize will be awarded to the winner. No. 1 was "Where was it?" No. 2 is "Where is it?" No. 3 is "Where is it?"

## EDITORIAL

Somewhere in time, during the evolution of man, a fundamental law for his survival came into being. It is probable that his capacity to think did indeed make him aware of this obligation, for it dictated the trend of his whole existence. What was this all important law for which his life depended? None other than THE DEADLINE, and the full meaning of its observance. There was a deadline for everything and the ways of nature brooked no interference. The migration of animals, the warning of storms, in fact his every function depended upon his knowing when the time was right, and should he fail to meet these deadlines he might never live to have another chance.

Our modern day thinking has evolved the idea that no deadline is exactly what it states and that it carries either hours or days of grace for convenience. When the cold facts are presented that the time stated would indeed not carry any terms of grace, the shout goes up "We didn't know; nobody told us; this is another form of persecution". Certain deadlines we all know, yet there are those amongst us, who would in spite of this forehand knowledge, procrastinate and thus incur financial penalties and entanglement with the law enforcement agencies. How many people neglect to file their Income Tax Returns on time? How many fail to pick up their car registrations by the end of February, or pay their current city taxes before the deadline, which brings a 10% penalty?

So now the Editor and all the other officers of your Association would ask all the members to think about deadlines and watch for them on Convention Registration Forms, the dates for submissions to be included in the News, and yes, last but not least, that commodity that we are assured "makes the mare run", the per capita money due the Association for services rendered. Did you ever stop to think of the Treasurer having to make a special trip to the bank for the late payer, or the Secretary who has to write a flock of unnecessary letters because someone forgot to give all the answers requested? The most important deadline at this moment, dear reader, is MAY 7th, when Convention Registration Forms are due. Please don't forget your lowly Editor - he would like his material by the 10th of the month of issue - November, February, April and June.

\* \* \* \* \*

SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

ALBERNI It is of significant interest to note that the Alberni Valley Museum was opened officially on April 7th, this being the culmination of an idea that was formally initiated on March 31st, 1965. The News congratulates the Society for its fine collection of historical data and artifacts that they have so assiduously put together and housed in such a splendid building. Mrs Ketha Adams has been President of the Alberni District Museum and Historical Society since its inception. An inscription has been prepared which will some day find a place near the entrance of the Museum; it is: "The history of a place is the story of its people. Here is the story of the Alberni Valley. It is a tale told by Indians, by trail-breakers and home-makers and pioneers of industry. It is a story without end, for we ourselves are the makers of history".

CRESTON At its Annual Meeting in January, the Creston & District Historical & Museum Society had as their speaker Mr A.E. Davis of Kuskanook. He spoke on the subject of the preservation of wilderness cabins, which he had previously written up in B.C. Outdoors in October 1972. As a result of a resolution passed at this meeting, the Creston Society have petitioned the Provincial Government to pass legislation to protect all wilderness shelters that are not beyond repair.

NANAIMO February 20th was the 2nd Annual Members' Night, with a pot-pourri programme. Many members attended in old fashioned attire. Background music was provided by a taped recording, prepared by Mr Alan Burdock, of nineteenth century gramophone records. Mr W. Barraclough produced from his collection two voices from the past - interviews with the late Mrs Martha Kenny and the late Joseph N. Neen, Police Chief of Nanaimo for many years. Mayor Frank Ney then gave a short talk on what he forecast for Nanaimo's future. A suggestion was made to the Corporation of Nanaimo that two oak trees on the waterfront bank be preserved and markers placed to perpetuate their historic connection. These trees were named in the early 1900's to commemorate the actions of two popular citizens, Mark Bate, Nanaimo's first Mayor, and Samuel Gough, a City Clerk for many years.

A letter from the City of Wellington, New Zealand, was received, requesting information on the history of Wellington, B.C. as "Festival Wellington 73 will be celebrating a most comprehensive and spectacular ten day festival starting March 10th". They wished to pinpoint on a world map the various Wellingtons. A history of the former town of Wellington was sent.

The speaker at the March meeting was Mr Peter MacNair, Curator of Ethnology, Provincial Museum, who spoke on the Totem Poles of B.C. and illustrated his talk with slides. New officers elected at this meeting included President: Miss E.B. Norcross, 1st Vice Pres. Mr J.L. Nichols, 2nd Vice Pres. Mrs Pamela Mar, Treas. Mr Harold Howarth, Sec. Mrs Isobel Rowe, Past Pres. Mrs Emily Kneen.

On April 17th Mr W. Barraclough presented a paper entitled "Dogs that were indigenous to the Pacific Northwest Coast." This article was presented to the Society in 1955 and also published in the B.C. Historical News in 1969, but after many requests Mr Barraclough consented to give it again.

VANCOUVER On February 28th a joint meeting was held with the Burnaby Historical Society, at which Alan Woodland gave an illustrated talk on "New Westminster's fascinating past." At the March meeting Mr T. Bartroli spoke on "Some Early Voyages to the Northwest Coast of B.C." The Annual Incorporation Day Dinner was held on April 6th at the Stanley Park Pavilion, at which the guest speaker was Mrs Doris Munro who gave an illustrated talk on "Public Art in Vancouver". New officers for the incoming season are Pres. Mr R. Watt, Vice Pres. Mrs J. Gresko, Sec. Mr M. Halberan, Treas. Mrs I. Howard.

VICTORIA At their February meeting, Mr Phil Ward, Curator at the Provincial Museum, spoke on the topic "Preservation of Totem Poles." A large number of slides illustrated his interesting talk. Members were taken back to early days in Victoria by Avis Walton at the March meeting. She talked on "Vintage Victoria Gowns, some of which came to Victoria in the Early Days and some from Ancestral Trunks". Mrs Walton and others modelled gowns from her collection and showed slides as well to a large and appreciative audience.

The following is a copy of the brief submitted by the B.C. Historical Association to the Provincial Secretary in February 1973.

At the Council meeting of the British Columbia Historical Association held on November 5th, 1972, a motion was passed unanimously That in view of the new Government at Victoria, and due to the lack of interest by the previous Social Credit Government over the past many years, and inasmuch as the British Columbia Historical Association was founded for the preservation and recording of British Columbia history, that the time was opportune to make representation to the Provincial Secretary to rectify what the Association has considered to be the shortcomings of the Provincial Archives and Library.

The findings of the committee to prepare a submission are as follows:

I. It is our belief that in order to achieve more efficient service the two responsibilities, Archives and Library, should be under separate direction and should complement one another. The respective directors should each have full authority for his own establishment and each should be answerable to the Provincial Secretary. In the majority of similar provincial institutions across the country, as well as at the Federal level, the responsibilities of Archivist and Librarian are separate. We further believe that it would be beneficial if in Victoria these two positions were separated before the present incumbent retires so that there would be a certain amount of liaison and continuing purpose in the programmes of the respective institutions.

## II PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

The new Archives building provides adequate space at the present time, but there is a considerable problem of access. Visiting scholars find themselves restricted to an eight-hour day, five days a week, which is very frustrating to people on limited time and funds, who find they cannot utilize their time to the best advantage. Many similar institutions, such as the Public Archives in Ottawa, are staffed to remain open most evenings and Saturdays. It is therefore our opinion that longer hours of opening should be provided to make the Archives fully functional. We feel that additional staff would be required to accomplish this, but we believe they need not be professional archivists, but rather custodial employees who would merely enable regular patrons to have access to their research materials.

There are many very valuable collections of manuscripts and papers presently in the Provincial Archives, which are virtually inaccessible because they have never been indexed. These collections have been in this condition for many years and it is of extreme importance that they be indexed and stored in suitable containers before they deteriorate any further. We feel that additional staff is needed in order to carry out this work.

The professional staff should be encouraged and allowed to attend courses, as well as annual professional conferences, to ensure a continuing personal contact in the field throughout the country, and at the same time to maintain a high level of expertise among the staff.

Our Association is concerned that collections of papers in many areas of the province beyond the Greater Victoria and Lower Mainland areas have not yet found their way to the Provincial Archives. It would seem to us that at least one additional professional staff member should be attached to the Archives, whose chief responsibility would be to move about the province, under the direction of the Provincial Archivist, to acquire papers and records which should belong in the Provincial Archives, and that he be provided with sufficient travel funds. While the Association recognizes that development and growth of the Archives' collections will continue to result mainly from gifts or donations of private materials as well as regular accessions of public documents, at the same time some private owners are unable or unwilling to donate materials, and therefore funds should be made available on an annual basis for the purchase of such valuable materials as they come on the market in order to ensure that they are retained in their country of origin.

The copying facilities, Xerox, photocopying, etc., in the Provincial Archives are not sufficient at some times to cope with the heavy demand. In this area the technical equipment and expertise of the staff should be improved so that the Archives can deliver copies to patrons without unnecessary delays, and at a reasonable cost.

### III PROVINCIAL LIBRARY

It has been virtually impossible for persons doing research in the Provincial Library to be able to keep a continuity of study especially while the House is in session. It is our belief that this situation cannot be rectified unless more adequate space is provided for the Library. This Library, in addition to an excellent collection of British Columbia materials in general, houses the finest collection of British Columbia newspapers anywhere, which are the more valuable because we have had no Hansard. We feel that it is imperative that the collections in the Library should be made more available to scholars and to the general public both during the day, and in particular, evenings and Saturdays.

### IV BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL QUARTERLY

The British Columbia Historical Association, founded in 1922, has as its purpose to encourage historical research and stimulate public interest in history. This policy has not changed, and it has been a part of the Constitution that the Provincial Archivist and Librarian was an ex-officio member of the Council of the Association. In conjunction with this close tie was the publication of the very valuable British Columbia Historical Quarterly. This established itself as one of the top scholarly historical journals in Canada. During the late 1950's this publication was allowed to die by default and has now ceased to exist. We would ask that due consideration be given to the reinstatement of the British Columbia Historical Quarterly.

### V HISTORIC SITES ADVISORY BOARD

We further feel that it is regrettable that the British Columbia Historical Association was not invited to place a representative of their choice on the Historic Sites Advisory Board. We are therefore asking that in view of the fact that we have in our membership highly qualified and dedicated people the Association should have representation on this Board.

## VI PUBLIC DOCUMENTS DISPOSAL ACT

Existing legislation concerning British Columbia records is insufficient at the present time. As an example, many early Water Rights Records of the Province, a valuable source of information, to the best of our knowledge have been destroyed. Therefore it is our opinion that some thought be given to the revision of the Public Documents Act to strengthen and safe guard the written heritage of our people.

In respectfully submitting these suggestions, it is not our intention to cast aspersions on any of the present staff of the Library or Archives. Under the trying circumstances that have confronted them for the past number of years they have served their public admirably and we feel that the suggestions that we have put forward would be welcomed by them at this time.

\* \* \* \* \*

## BRITISH COLUMBIA BOOKS OF INTEREST, compiled by Frances Woodward.

- AKRIGG, G.V.P. and HELEN B. 1001 British Columbia place names. 3rd ed. Vancouver, Discovery Press, 1973. 195 pp.
- ANDREWS, G. SMEDLEY. Sir Joseph William Trutch.... surveyor, engineer, statesman - a memorial apropos the 1871-1971 centenary of British Columbia's Confederation with Canada. (Victoria) Published by the B.C. Lands Service in cooperation with the Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of B.C., 1972. 51 pp., illus. \$2.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA CHURCH DIRECTORY. (Religious and related bodies). Burnaby, 1971. 143 pp., illus.
- CARLSON, ROY L. ed. Salvage '71 reports on salvage archaeology undertaken in British Columbia in 1971. Burnaby, Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, 1972. 209 pp., illus.
- Fladmark, Knut R. A summary of Queen Charlotte Island prehistory. (Burnaby) Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, 1973. 4 pp.
- GIBSON, WILLIAM C. Wesbrook and his University. Vancouver, Library of the University of British Columbia, 1973. 204 pp., illus.
- KINBASKET COUNTRY; the story of Golden and the Columbia Valley. Golden, Golden & District Historical Society, 1972. 88 pp., illus. \$3
- LORIMER, JAMES. A citizen's guide to city politics. Toronto, James Lewis & Samuel, 1972. 216 pp., illus.
- PARSONS, S.J.B. Centennial United Church, 1885-1970. (Victoria, 1972) 54 pp., illus.
- PERCY, RICHARD C.W. Salvage archaeology at Crescent Beach, B.C. (Preliminary report) Burnaby, Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, (1973) 13 pp + 7 illus.
- ROTHENBURGER, MEL. 'We've killed Johnny Ussher!' the story of the wild McLean boys and Alex Hare. Vancouver, Mitchell Press, 1973. 210 pp., illus. \$5.50; \$3.75 paper.
- Ujimoto, K. Victor. Occupational and employment characteristics of post-war Japanese immigrants in metropolitan Vancouver; a paper prepared for presentation at the Annual Meeting of the American Anthropological Assoc. Toronto, 1972. Guelph, Dept. of Sociology & Anthropology, Univ. of Guelph, 1972. 42 pp.
- VANCOUVER. UNION COLLEGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA. BOARD OF GOVERNORS. The story of Union College. (Vancouver, 1971?) 46 pp., illus.

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JOTTINGS

Within the past month HERITAGE CANADA was duly incorporated as a national charitable organization under Federal Law. One of their plans is to establish a central registry of all voluntary associations, museums, and historical societies that exist in Canada. Heritage Canada has been set up along the same lines as the National Trust of Great Britain, which has been so successful in the preservation of so many historic buildings and areas. The News is pleased to see that Mr George Clutesi, Port Alberni, B.C. is one of the twelve members forming the Board of Governors. Further information may be obtained from Heritage Canada, Box 1358, Station B, Ottawa K1P 5R4.

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ORAL HISTORY WORKSHOP June 2nd, 1973, 9.00 a.m. - 6.00 p.m., School of Librarianship, University of B.C. Library. Due to the increasing volume of research in oral history and its significant impact on British Columbia research, the time seems propitious for the organization of B.C.'s oral historians. This workshop is a step in that direction and should provide a valuable opportunity for the dissemination of ideas and experiences. The purpose of the workshop is to facilitate a useful exchange of practical information on oral history research methods. Further information may be obtained from Mr W. Langlois, Oral History Project, Library, University of B.C., Vancouver 8, B.C. 228-3003.

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The Surveys and Mapping Branch has, for distribution, a limited number of:

"Memorial on Sir Joseph William Trutch, 1826-1904". 51 pages with separate facsimile of "Map of British Columbia, 1871", 25 miles to 1 inch scale. Written by G.S. Andrews, and published by the British Columbia Lands Service, in co-operation with the Corporation of Land Surveyors of the Province of British Columbia, 1972.

Price: \$2.00 plus 5% S.S. and M.A. tax on order for delivery in B.C. No discounts. Cheques or money orders to be payable to the Minister of Finance. Order from: Director, Surveys and Mapping Branch, British Columbia Lands Service, Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. Attention: Map/Photo Sales.

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From History News, the journal of the American Association for State and Local History: "Cooperative efforts of United States and Canadian historical agencies should provide an exciting combination of learning experiences at their Annual Meeting in Edmonton on September 18th - 21st, 1973. In a break with tradition the sessions will end at noon on Friday so that Convention goers can begin a two-day tour of the Canadian Rockies." Sounds like a grand adventure and it is open to our members as the B.C. Historical Association is a member of the AASLH.

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From the Newsletter of the Federation of B.C. Naturalists "Men from Vancouver Club work on a Historic Trail: In 1846 the H.B. Co. tried as a brigade route to the interior a trail which left the Fraser near Chapman's Bar, ascended the hill to the east and reached the easy Nicola meadows via the rugged Anderson River country. It was a disastrous failure: one man



shot himself and 27 horses were lost. For some years Bob Harris, Bill Hughes and others have been quietly locating and mapping the western end of this trail. Much the same has also been done for the Cascade-Rossland section of the Dewdney Trail by men sent out by the Parks Branch last summer. A new form of reserve protection for trails is being worked out and these two could be the first to receive it."

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From the Newsletter of the Vancouver Historical Society comes this item of news taken from the Vancouver Province, March 28th. "Nootka Sound suggested as big U.S. Oil Station" The article by Mark Wilson suggests that British Columbia could offer to build a super port on Nootka Sound that could berth tankers of 250,000 tons and upwards. This port would be for the convenience of the United States importing oil from Alaska and the Middle East. Wilson continues with astronomical figures of ship tonnage and oil requirements of the U.S., projected into the future. Where in the name of reason do these idiots get their crazy ideas? The Newsletter then states "This item was published on the very day that Professor Bartroli spoke to the Society. As many of us know, Professor Bartroli has spent many years trying to have Nootka recognized as an historic site". So has the B.C. Historical Association.

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Any members planning or thinking of a trip to the Yukon which can offer them a fascinating and exciting chance to relive the gold rush history and follow the paddlewheel routes to the goldfields, might check with Marg. Reede, Ste 8 - 1384 West 10th Ave., Vancouver 9 (738-0406). She has some very interesting and economical tours arranged.

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It is noteworthy that one of our members, John Gibbard, Professor Emeritus of Education, University of B.C., wrote the following letter to the Editor of the Sun, which appeared on March 22nd.

"Thank you for your "Page Five" reprint of the Victoria Daily Colonist editorial, 'History-rich Yale left to neglect', on February 28. It presents a problem which has perturbed me and some of my friends in the B.C. Historical Association for many years, and I hope it may help as well as stimulate us to do something about it.

It also manages to compact into a little space some of the major facts of the history of Yale. In fact I cannot recall seeing elsewhere so cogent a case for honouring Yale as the first organized municipality in British Columbia, which means, indeed, in all Western Canada.

Because of its excellence it seems to me the more unfortunate that it contains one small error of fact, but one that should be corrected. It says, ". . . the council served him (Douglas) well under the chairmanship of Dr Max Fifer, with Jason Allard of the company, Hugh McRoberts and William Power . . . . The fifth member is thought to have been 'Judge' Saunders." Jason Allard was born at Fort Langley in 1848 so would have been twelve in 1860. His father, Ovid Allard, was in charge of the Hudson's Bay Company's post at Yale during the first few years of the gold rush, and it would have suited Douglas' autocratic and company-oriented ideas to have appointed him to the council.

just how much that council was "responsible for the exploration of the route which the famous Cariboo Road was to follow" is a moot question. The Royal Engineers have always been given the credit. Yours truly..."

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The Editor has had an enquiry regarding the whereabouts of relatives in B.C. of the late Dr M.J. Jackson, a life long friend of A.E. Housman. Dr Jackson retired in 1911 to a farm in Aldergrove after a career as a schoolmaster in India. One sister named Irene died at Mission in 1948; another sister named Agnes was living at Mission at the time of Irene's death, but cannot be traced now. A brother, Robert, was known at one time to be living in Altamont, Manitoba. The Editor would appreciate hearing from any reader who might know something of the whereabouts of Agnes.

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#### BOOK REVIEWS

'We've Killed Johnny Ussher!' the story of the wild McLean boys and Alex Hare. Vancouver, Mitchell Press, 1973. 210 pp., illus. \$5.50; \$3.75 paper.

This book is highly recommended to anyone interested in the history of British Columbia and Canada; to anyone interested in racial and social problems; to anyone interested in reading a gripping and exciting tragedy superbly told.

Having read short accounts of the wild McLeans and the sordid murders done by them and Alex Hare, one is amazed at the fascinating, absorbing and utterly tragic story the author has produced. And as Mrs Mary Balf says in her introduction on the inside of the cover "with no sacrifice of historical accuracy".

For us Canadians it takes something away from our, perhaps somewhat false pride in our west not being so wild. Nothing could be much more west or more wild. It adds drama to our history which often gets an unduly humdrum treatment.

The three McLean boys belonged to the second family of Chief Trader Donald McLean C of the Hudson's Bay Company. The C was to distinguish Donald from other H.B.C. men of the same name. The mother was an Indian. Hare was also a half breed; his father a settler of no good reputation. Donald McLean entered the Company service in 1833, arriving by ship at Fort Vancouver the next year. All his service was west of the Mountains and in 1855, on the death of Paul Fraser, he succeeded to the command of Thompson's River (Kamloops). In 1854 he had been married to his second wife, Sophia, who was to be the mother of the three boys destined to die by hanging at New Westminster in January of 1881.

In this wise the stage was set -

The McLeans and Hare were half breeds. Young people of today will hardly appreciate what that meant in "the old unhappy far off days" of a pioneer and intolerant society. Now most such families have either become Indian and proud of it, or white with some Indian strain, rather cherished than regretted in this more tolerant age. Then the breeds were not really accepted by white or Indian and often, naturally enough, harboured the resentment of outcasts.

Two of these young people had no schooling whatever to broaden their outlook or add interest and discipline to their lives. The other two hadn't much more but could read and write to some extent.

The McLean boys' father, though a respected member of the rough community, was certainly at times a harsh and violent man. From the view point of our day he was guilty himself of murder when he killed and caused to be killed several innocent Indians while in pursuit of an Indian murderer.

At this point we see where the drama trends but its climax is not as yet inevitable. This is proved by the successful lives of the McLeans' half siblings, Donald's first family, and of course by the success of thousands of others of mixed blood. But for the four boys and their victims fate was inexorable. Circumstance was piled on circumstance.

In 1864 Donald McLean went to help in the capture of the Indians involved in the Chilcotin Massacre and was himself killed. One of the three boys was still a baby and the others the merest children. The loss of the father's discipline and protection probably sealed the destiny of the boys.

The mother merely encouraged them in their career as outlaws. One runs across other instances of Indian women prompting their men to violent deeds, as in the case of the murder of Samuel Black in Kamloops. Was this a trait of primitive Indian woman, or, Heaven help us, is it common to many of the sex in all races?

The Law failed to bring the young men up short in their career of horse thievery and general trouble making. The inadequacy of a government with very little money trying to establish the machinery of civilization over a vast area had its part in the drama too.

The McLeans had a sister. To make sure that no possible escape route was left for the four and their victims the gods ordained that this girl be beautiful. Of course an unscrupulous white man became enamoured of her and Alex Hare fell in love with her.

As a last precaution the evil genii provided a good supply of whiskey.

And so we come to the final catastrophe. Constable John Ussher is foully murdered in the course of his duty. As is one Kelly, a sheep herder, who had no connection with the plot but happening to be sitting on a rock eating his lunch, at the wrong place in the wrong time, was thrown in by the fates for good measure. The boys, now murderers, are beyond the pale.

The pursuit, siege of a cabin with plenty of gunfire, and at last the surrender follow and then the bungled trial and the verdict.

There are two mentions of pride which seemed to me not to belong. In the Postscripts, "The hanging - especially of a young boy of 16 - was not looked on in later years as one of the prouder moments in Canadian justice". Whatever one may think now it is nevertheless a fact that, for nations as for individuals, many things have to be done in which no pride can be taken; where neither pride nor shame are relevant.

In the Dedication, "To McLeans everywhere, may they have pride". The story is not of pride or shame but of pure tragedy; the greater that it involved members of a proud clan.

Really the only pride to be taken in this bit of history is in the actions

of John Ussher. He seems to have understood the young men's situation and to have tried to befriend them, overworked and under equipped as he was to do all his jobs as a representative of Government. On the fatal day he tried the brave manoeuvre, often successful in our history, of approaching unarmed to make the arrest; depending on calmness and reason. It did not work.

The story as told by Rothenburger leaves one with little sense of heroes or villains, only a sense of deep tragedy, and this is as it should be.

Harley R. Hatfield.

Mr Hatfield is a member of the Okanagan Historical Society.

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KINBASKET COUNTRY; THE STORY OF GOLDEN AND THE COLUMBIA VALLEY. Golden, Golden & District Historical Society, 1972. 88 pp. illus. \$3

On the newsstands now is a booklet published by the Golden & District Historical Society, "Kinbasket Country, the story of Golden and the Columbia Valley". From its eye-catching cover (adorned with an excellent photo of Kinbasket Lake) to its final advertisement, it is 88 pages of very good reading. If by chance you do not read, it is very good for just looking!

For those of us with a historical mania, "Kinbasket Country" is a lake of information presented in an objective, accurate, and at times an amusing manner. (Have you, for instance, ever tried "Fruit Soup"?) It is always satisfying to know how a town got its name, and right on page 1 you can read all about how Golden was named. Perhaps you have heard of the Whiskey Trail; the Swiss guides and Edelweiss; the Blæberry Falls. If you wonder about the name "Kinbasket" in the title read this book and satisfy your curiosity.

For the tourist who will be fortunate enough to travel our magnificent valley there is a section on "Geographical Information". There are five detailed maps of interest to wanderers. There are numerous helpful references for the tourist who really wants to see the country. Listen: "Only by exploring the many fine trails (Rogers Pass) can today's tourists get an inkling of the difficulties of early travel." Or "Re the Big Bend, it is advisable to take this highway only on weekends because ....." With "Kinbasket Country" as your trusty guide, we can almost guarantee that you won't get lost!

Along with the mayor of Golden, who has a message for the readers on page 3, we "express our gratitude to the publishers of this book for their research and study of the settlement of this area."

Jean L. Dakin.

(The book is available for \$3 plus postage from Golden Historical Society, Box 992, Golden, B.C.)

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N.B. STOP! LOOK! LISTEN!

Don't forget the B.C. Historical Association Convention, Vancouver, May 24th-26th. Information has been mailed to all local society secretaries and all members should have programmes and registration forms by now. If you haven't received this information, phone your own society secretary immediately.

VENTURE AND DEDICATION

JOHN JESSOP: GOLD SEEKER AND EDUCATOR. by F. Henry Johnson. Vancouver, Mitchell Press, 1971. 181 pp. \$6.50.

"The history of Education is Clio's neglected child. One would almost suspect that the muse of history had disliked her school." (1) Dr F. Henry Johnson of the Faculty of Education, University of British Columbia, must now rank alongside Dr Chas E. Phillips, late of Ontario College of Education, University of Toronto, in trying to bring the child's neglect to the mother's attention. Yet textbooks, however well written, do little to mollify Clio or to render her popular. It is safe to venture that the fine works of these two gentlemen have had few lay readers, neither educators nor historians. Dr Johnson's latest work, however, may just "do the trick". It certainly deserves to be "read for enjoyment".

"John Jessop: gold seeker and educator" is not just the story of British Columbia's first educational bueraucrat nor just the first chapter of the province's educational history. It is a definitive biography of the founder of our free, non-sectarian public school system, yes; but it is much more, partly because, like the men of the Renaissance, Jessop was a "man of many parts": Wesleyan convert, printer, teacher, pathfinder and gold seeker (albeit not a successful one); partly because Henry Johnson has been able to transfer to the written page much of the spirit of the man and of his age. Certainly in the first three chapters the mid-Nineteenth Century and the Fraser River-Cariboo Gold Rush live again.

Those three chapters give us Jessop's background and a great deal more; they constitute a Nineteenth-Century Odyssey in themselves. The first brings young John from his boyhood home in cathedraled Norwich by immigrant ship (nearly fatal) to the backwoods of Ontario and to a printing office somewhere near Toronto, all before he was twenty-one; then to a Methodist "revival" meeting and by logical progression to Canada West's Normal School and adulation of Dr. Egerton Ryerson, and finally to teaching positions, first in a village near St. Thomas (indidentally, not very far from another Norwich) and then at Whitby, near Toronto. Five years he taught in the Ryerson school system, but with his highly successful Normal School experience they were to shape his most productive years in a new environment.

The second chapter is the real Odyssey. Early in 1859 he hiked from Toronto to Collingwood, knapsack on back and bowie-knife and revolver at the ready, to take ship from there to Fort William. Thence to Upper Fort Garry, now Winnipeg, he was to know all the route, the hardships and the adventures of the early fur-trader explorers, and to arrive there just in time to see the first steamboat on the lower Red River. After a month there recuperating and deciding the next move, he set out with one companion, a young man from Belleville, the only one of his half-dozen fellow-travellers from Fort William who had the nerve to continue, to go afoot with a one-horse Red River cart for luggage - not a particle of metal in either cart or harness - to the Rocky Mountains. At Fort Ellice, near what would over a decade later become the Manitoba-Northwest boundary, they were joined by six Americans from St. Paul seeking the Yellowstone route to the west! Together they traversed the buffalo country, living on its bounty, to the Waterton Lakes, in the shadow of the Continental Divide. Here they

broke up the cart, still good, to make pack-saddles and gave most of their combined wealth to a Kootenay guide to conduct them over the Boundary or South Kootenay Pass, and then through the South Kootenie Pass (U.S.A.) to Tobacco Plains on the Kootenay River. (2) It was still rough and circuitous going from there to Fort Colville on the Columbia. (It included the route of United States Highway 2 from Libby to Spokane.) The way from there to Fort Vancouver, Port Townsend and Victoria was obvious but still far from easy by modern standards.

Jessop set out almost immediately in January 1860, for Cariboo by the Douglas-Lillooet route, well known to B.C. historians. First gold had been found on the Quesnel River while he was at Fort Garry, so he hoped to get in on the "ground floor". The hardships of the trail, his failure to find a claim, and his return to Victoria in the fall constitute the third chapter. Jessop was cured of gold fever.

After a winter as pressman on New Westminster's Times, shortly to become the British Columbian, and on the Victoria Press, a short-lived enterprise, he opened a private non-sectarian school in his own building on Fort Street, Victoria. Two years later he offered it for sale and began agitating for a free non-sectarian public school system, and thus entered the most important phase of his career. The next ten chapter headings outline the story: Victoria Schoolmaster; Free Schools, but not for Long; Confederation and the Hustings (unfortunately "Hastings" in the Table of Contents); Superintendent Jessop; Tour of Inspection; The Cache Creek Experiment; Creating a School System; the First High School; Jessop and his Teachers; a Victim of Politics.

Only forty-nine when he felt compelled to resign in 1878, he had many years of usefulness left in him, but life became a matter of routine and reminiscences, and the author wisely confines it to a single chapter. Failing in his application for the position of post-master - "John A." had other fish to fry - Jessop became B.C.'s first Immigration Agent, then a Federal Customs Inspector, Dominion Immigration Agent, and finally Provincial Immigration Agent again for the rest of his days. In his declining years he found more time for church work, which compensated for the routine nature of his official life. When he died of a heart attack in 1901, as his wife had done four years earlier, he was in his seventy-second year and still active. Johnson closes the record fittingly with two lines from Hilaire Belloc:

He does not die who can bequeath  
Some influence to the land he knows.

Mitchell Press has done a good job of production, the illustrations add much to the earlier part of the book, and the clear end-paper maps by Henry Johnson himself will be of great assistance to the armchair traveller as he follows Jessop from the plains to Victoria, from there to Cariboo, and on the hustings to the Big Bend and thence via Osoyoos and Fort Colville again to Wild Horse Creek. The bibliography shows an impressive amount of research.

## FOOTNOTES:

- (1) Opening lines of Preface, Johnson, F. Henry: A History of Public Education in British Columbia. Vancouver: Publications Centre, University of British Columbia, 1964.
- (2) The similarity of the two names is confusing and unfortunate. South Kootenay Pass is in Canada and leads over the Continental Divide between Alberta and British Columbia; South Kootenie is in the United States and leads over the Whitefish Range between the Flathead and Kootenay Rivers in North-Western Montana. Both are on the old Kootenay Indian trail from their homes along the river that bears their name to their buffalo hunting grounds in the Waterton area of Alberta. The early use of the name Boundary Pass for the Canadian one is also a bit confusing and hard to explain. Akamina Pass lies between it and the boundary and must have been known to and used by the Boundary Survey. It is only a mile from the Akamina Highway, Waterton to Cameron Lake. The Survey probably used the easier Kootenay trail for packing supplies, which may account for the name. That, however, would be after Jessop's visit; was Jessop interpolating the name in retrospect?

John Gibbard

Mr Gibbard is a member of the Vancouver Historical Society

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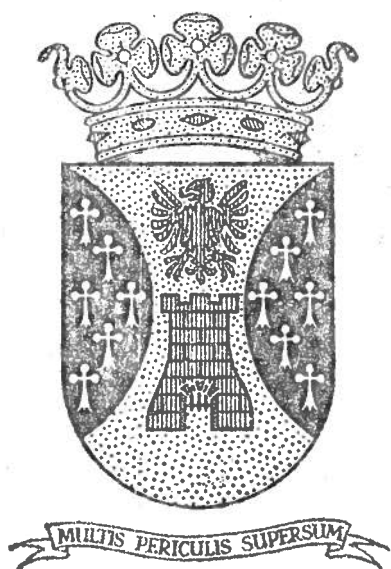
### THE TOWN OF COEVORDEN

by Adrien Mansvelt

In the February 1973 issue of the B.C. Historical News mention was made of the fact that the name Vancouver was originally derived from the family name of van Coeverden and that this family goes back many generations, and that years ago its ancestry found their origin at Coevorden, a town near the German border in the Province of Drenthe in the North East of the Netherlands.

In his article on "Captain George Vancouver, a study in Commemorative Place Names", which appeared in 1942 in the British Columbia Historical Quarterly, Vol. VI, No. 2, Longstaff, relating a brief history of the town, was sorry that little had been written in English about the old Dutch frontier town of Coevorden. Neither has very much been written on this subject in Dutch. Recently, however, a book entitled "Historie van Coevorden" (History of Coevorden), written by Adriaan Veenhoven, appeared in Dutch in The Netherlands in 1969, giving a short but good review of the town's history. Since Vancouver virtually bears the same name, it might be interesting for British Columbians to have some knowledge of the history of its little but elderly sister.

There are some indications that Coevorden existed in early days, its name originally meaning cow-ford (or rather oxford) and therefore having been a place where cattle could easily cross or ford the stream. It probably was a passage through the bog country by which Coevorden was surrounded in the old days. It



was not until the 11th Century that some mention of the area is made in the chronicles of the Middle Ages.

After the Empire of Charlemagne had been split up by his three sons, the middle Empire belonging to his son Lotharius soon disintegrated, probably due to its odd and extended shape, running as it was from Northern Italy through Lorraine to the Lowlands. It was no small wonder that the territory was being encroached upon both from the Western and the Eastern sides and that the Emperors of the Holy Roman Empire judged it to their advantage to issue feoffs or grant Provinces to their Vassals by taking slices from the area that originally formed Lotharius' Empire. By Charter of 1046 Emperor Henry III of the Holy German Empire gave to the Bishop of Utrecht the rights over the Region of Drenthe. These contained his rights to mint coins, to hunt and to impose taxes. The area was at that time much larger than the area that the actual Province of Drenthe covers nowadays and it contained as well parts of to-day's Provinces of Groningen, Friesland and Overijssel. In order to be able to administer the area properly it was split up in three sections, one Northern Region with Groningen as its capital; the East of the actual Province of Drenthe with Coevorden as its main point; and the West of the Province of Drenthe together with the East of the Province of Friesland and the North of the later Province of Overijssel, with Vollenhove as its centre. The area probably came first under the local sovereignty of a certain Rudolph. But then in 1122 Herbert van Bierum, Bishop of Utrecht, got the right from the German Emperor to build a stronghold at Coevorden, and appointed his brother Ludolph as Castellain of Coevorden, having made his second brother Leffert, Prefect of Groningen. The members of the van Bierum family as Castellains of Coevorden soon adopted the title of Viscount of Coevorden. By intermarriage they carried their dynasty into the dynasty of the Counts of Borculo who subsequently claimed the title of Viscount of Coevorden. They thus became the second van Coeverden dynasty, from which the present van Coeverden family and hence Captain Vancouver's ancestors descended.



In the latter days of the 14th Century Coevorden became quite a lively commercial centre as the transit trade from Groningen to County Bentheim (to-day in Germany) and to the Bishopric of Munster passed through the town with such products as cheese, butter, dried cod, cod oil, going from Groningen to Lower Germany and whilst in return such products as stone, wood, rye, wool, meat, linen, pigs, bark, tubs and barrels passed in transit to Groningen. On these products Coevorden levied a certain transit duty. This levy, however, soon became the reason for discord between the Lords of Coevorden and their Suzerains, the Bishops of Utrecht. Actually this struggle for power whereby the Viscounts of Coevorden tried to get more say in their region, much to the distress of the Bishops of Utrecht, had already been going on for some years. It was no small wonder that from 1395 onward the Bishops of Utrecht decided to depose the hereditary Castellans and appointed an official in charge of the Drenthe area to reside at Coevorden Castle. The first Bailiff thus appointed as Castellan was Sweder van Rechteren, who originated from Rechteren Castle (Province of Overijssel). The question was finally settled in 1402 when Viscount Reinolt IV of Coeverden ceded his hereditary rights on Coevorden and Drenthe officially to the Bishop of Utrecht.

From a Town Charter given to Coevorden on 31st December 1407 it appears that there was a Board of 12 Aldermen appointed by the Bailiff. The town had the right to hold markets but did not have the right to have City walls. It had the right though to have a moat dug around the town reinforced on the inside by palissades. First mention of a Mayor is made shortly after 1500. There soon seems to have been a team of four mayors who each in turn was Chairman of the Board of Mayors and Aldermen. Since their appearance on the scene the position of the Bailiff in matters regarding the town itself seems to have declined.

In the beginning of the 16th Century the wars of Duke Albracht of Saxony and subsequently his sons Henry and George, against the town of Groningen left their marks on the town of Coevorden. These Dukes of Saxony had been enfeoffed with the regions of Friesland and Drenthe by Emperor Maximilian of the Holy Roman Empire. As the Frisians got weary of their Saxon masters they joined the side of Duke Charles of Gelderland who meanwhile in 1514 had been accepted by the town of Groningen as their Lord and Master. Taking the people of Drenthe and thus the town of Coevorden in his wake, Duke Charles established in 1522 the seat of his local power at Coevorden. He had the Coevorden Castle remodelled and his Coat of Arms encrusted over the main entrance of the Castle. A stone (still in existence) bearing the inscription Carolus Dux Gelre dated 1527 reminds us of his reign.

As meanwhile Duke George of Saxony had sold his rights on Friesland and Drenthe to Charles V, later Emperor of the Holy Empire, the area became involved in the wars between Charles V and the Duke of Gelderland who eventually had to give in to Emperor Charles V.

The reign of Duke Charles of Gelderland therefore was only to last a short time. After the town of Groningen, soon tired of this ruler, in 1536 conferred their sovereignty upon Emperor Charles V, the Emperor decided to get in possession of the whole Drenthe area. He besieged Coevorden in September 1536 and the town had to capitulate on 10th November that year. The town's administration was then reorganised and modernised. As a fortress Coevorden was considered of little importance during both the reigns of

Emperor Charles V and his son Philip II, King of Spain, who succeeded his father in his rights as Lord of the Lowlands.

When the Dutch Republic in 1579 turned in rebellion against King Philip II and started their 80 years' war against the Spaniards, the Region of Drenthe only half heartedly followed the Dutch cause, with the result that the town of Coevorden was on the Dutch side one moment and on the Spanish side the other moment. During this period which was to last from 1580 until 1592 the Spanish regional commander Francois Verdugo reinforced the castle and its surrounding town and turned Coevorden into a great fortress providing it with five bastions and surrounding it by a second moat of 100 feet in width in which was erected a strong oak palisade. Meanwhile Prince Maurice of Orange, the Dutch "Stadhouder" turned up on the battle scene with a forceful army and on 12th September 1592 Commander Verdugo had to surrender and transfer power over Coevorden to the Dutch authorities. In the following year Verdugo tried again to reconquer the city. This time, however, Prince Maurice of Orange managed to bring an army of 12,000 men into the field. Against such an overwhelming force Verdugo had to yield and in 1594 he abandoned the siege of Coevorden. From that time onward Coevorden remained in Dutch hands. It seemed at first that the town would become the capital of the Province of Drenthe in the newly formed Dutch Republic. However, as the town's location was not considered to be central the authorities preferred to instal their Provincial Government at Assen, and ever since this place has remained the capital of the Province of Drenthe, where the Bailiff from that time seems to have mainly resided.

Coevorden itself became one of the main garrisons of the Dutch Republic. Construction took place between 1597 and 1607 of even better fortifications, comprising seven bastions named after the seven Dutch Provinces. These fortifications were in the shape of a seven point star inside which were maintained inner fortifications surrounding the old castle with its five bastions, dating back to Verdugo's commandership. They were presumably designed by Adrian Anthonisz, a kind of Dutch Vauban, the architect of many Dutch fortresses in those days. When completed this fortress was such a masterpiece that it served as the defence of the Eastern border of the Dutch Republic for the rest of the war against the Spaniards and for a long time thereafter it was considered to be one of the strongest in Europe.

After the Spanish War was over the fortifications were neglected and fell into decay. When the Dutch Republic in 1672 was attacked by England, France, the Prince Elect of Cologne and the Bishop of Munster (referred to in the Netherlands as the 3rd English War!) the decayed ramparts had to be repaired in haste, but unfortunately they were not in time to prevent the town of Coevorden being heavily besieged. A bombardment starting on 1st July 1672 and lasting about 10 days resulted in the capitulation of the town on 11th July to Bernard van Galen, Bishop of Munster. The Coevordians were not resigned to their fate and under the direction of their verger and local schoolmaster Meyndert van Thienen they managed by ruse to recapture the town from the Munsterians. The following year the Bishop of Munster tried in vain to reoccupy the town. He even dammed the local river in order to raise the water level in the moat around the town. In 1673 this dam broke in a heavy storm and the whole surroundings were flooded, resulting in many Munsterians being

drowned. In 1674 the peace treaty was signed between Munster and the Dutch Republic. As a reward Meyndert van Thienen was appointed Mayor of Coevorden in the same year.

From that time onward until the Napoleonic days the town did not suffer a great deal any more from wars. Gradually it lost its function as a commercial centre and its inhabitants turned their interests more to farming. The town became quite rural and several farms could even be found inside the town's enclosures. The population by the end of the 18th Century amounted to about 1500 people.

In 1811 during the French occupation of the country the French Commander, Lt.Col. Joseph Martin David, was commissioned to reinforce the fortress and prepare the town for a possible siege. The Cossacks who arrived to beleaguer the city were however not sufficient in numbers to make their siege very effective and the main French pastime seems to have consisted of launching several assaults from the town on allied troops in the nearby countryside. Since the French stubbornly kept the town occupied even after Napoleon had given in, Dutch sovereignty could only be reestablished in May 1814.

Although a Dutch garrison was stationed at Coevorden after the French period this was considerably reduced after a while and finally removed altogether by the middle of the 19th Century. As the main means of transport in Holland in those days was by water, canals were dug in the area around Coevorden in the 19th Century in order to link Coevorden properly with the outside world. It was not until about 1900 that a railway was built to connect the town with the rest of Holland. These improved connections gave rise to the establishment of a few industries mainly in the agricultural field.

After World War II an enormous reserve of natural gas was discovered to the East of Coevorden and this find brought quite a few more industries to the town, such as concrete works, wood manufacturing, clothing and apparel industry, metallurgical production, paper industry and food products. The present town administration is hoping to attract even more industries in future. The population which amounted to 7,000 by the beginning of the war in 1940 grew by more than 75% to nearly 13,000 inhabitants in 1972. The town now forms again a centre of local trade and a lively market is held every Monday in the town's market square.

The castle, the original centre of the town, around which the city grew up had fallen into utter decay when it was bought by the municipality just before World War II. Restoration took many years but eventually the building was put back into shape as it must have looked around the year 1500.

During the 1972 celebrations of the 300th anniversary of the liberation from the Bishop of Munster the festivities culminated in the reopening of this Castle by Her Majesty Queen Juliana of The Netherlands on 8th September. Together with the Dutch Reformed Church, a beautiful house with an old Dutch 18th Century gable in one of the streets, some old barracks, an old army warehouse and the former orphanage, the castle forms one of the sights of Coevorden to-day which should not be missed.

A photograph of the Town Council, taken during these celebrations, showing them in the costumes of 1672, in front of the restored Castle, was sent to

the Mayor of Vancouver, B.C. and rests now in the Vancouver City Archives.

The Coat of Arms of the Town of Coevorden, as shown in the beginning of this article, reflects its past history very well. The tower symbolizes the Castle around which the City gradually grew up. The eagle is meant to represent the Coat of Arms of the van Coeverden family (see the previous article), who as Viscounts of Coevorden ruled the Town for more than two centuries and resided at the Castle as Castellans. The fields on either side of both these signs represent the bog country and marshy areas by which Coevorden was surrounded as shown earlier on in the article. The curves of both the fields towards the centre are meant to indicate that Coevorden started its existence as a place where people crossed these marshes through a narrow passage. The crown over the Coat of Arms underlines the importance of Coevorden as a strong fortress defending the country through the ages. The device "Multis periculis supersum" or "I overcame many perils" indicates the heroic and difficult past of the town.

Adrien Mansvelt

Mr Mansvelt is the resident Vancouver Consul General of the Netherlands.

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N.B. Ed.: The crest in the previous issue of the News, February 1973 is that of the family of Van Coeverden, and not of the town of Coevorden, as stated.

In view of the fact that the Convention is being held in Vancouver, this series of articles should give a glimpse of some hitherto little known aspects of the name Vancouver.

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ARMORIAL BEARINGS OF THE CITY OF VANCOUVER

While the grant of formal arms to the City of Vancouver is only three years old, the story of civic arms and badges goes back to 6th April 1886, the date of the city's incorporation. The present arms granted by the College of Heralds on 31st March 1969, is the third identifying device used by the City since incorporation.

The first was a badge of the kind that many Canadian cities seem to have been fond of in the late 19th Century (Figure 1). It had only the most tenuous connection with heraldic design or ethics and was really a pictorial representation of the things that were paramount in the life of the young city, namely the lumber trade, the development of a sea-port and the link provided by the Canadian Pacific Railway. In 1936, the badge's designer, L.A. Hamilton, reminisced about its drafting, in a letter to the Vancouver City Archivist.

"The matter (of a civic badge) came up at one of our council meetings, whether it was before or after the "Fire" (of 13 June 1886) I cannot say, and as I was the only draughtsman or artist in this

council, the lot fell to me to do this work. This was the time when the C.P.R. had reached the coast and when the first ships had arrived. Our industry at that time was lumbering and fishing .... These conditions relating to land and water showed that our future prosperity depended on them. So I drafted the sketch and gave as the motto "By Sea and Land We Prosper".

Unfortunately, it has not been possible to locate the exact Council meeting to which Hamilton refers, although there is no doubt that the badge was in common use on civic documents and stationery by 1890.

The visit of the Duke of Cornwall to Vancouver in 1901 sparked the desire for a change to a more elaborate device, even though Hamilton's badge was still used on the illuminated civic address presented to the Duke and Duchess on 30th September that year. Major T.O. Townley was Mayor at the time and he asked James Blomfield, a local artist, to prepare sketches. Blomfield's design (Figure 2) was adopted formally in 1903. Unfortunately, uninformed redesignings resulted in its immediate debasement. Blomfield himself had considerable knowledge of heraldry. Variations of his idea were used as the civic coat-of-arms from 1903-1969. Significantly, nothing survived in his conception from the original badge except the motto, although his choice of supporters reflects Hamilton's feelings about important local industries. In 1940, Mr Blomfield expressed his ideas about the symbolism of his design in a letter which eventually found its way into the City Archives. The shield (barry wavy, Argent and Azure, on a pile Gules a caduceus or) was meant to represent Vancouver's situation on the sea and its world wide commerce, alluded to through the use of the caduceus of Mercury, god of commerce. The use of the ship's sail and the mural crown in the crest were to indicate Vancouver's status as a sea-port.

In 1928, the first of several steps was taken to register the city's armorial bearings, with the establishment of a council committee. Discussions dragged on for four years but no final decision was made.

In 1962, the present City Clerk, Mr R. Thompson, with the support of the Mayor and Council, began new discussions. The guiding principle was that the civic arms should be properly registered and heraldically correct, without altering the essential design as it had existed from 1903. In a leaflet describing the new grant, Mr Thompson has outlined the final stages of the discussions.

"During the course of these endeavours, four designs were prepared before the present was agreed upon. Mayor Rathie visited the College of Heralds in 1966 and discussed the City's intentions and the City Clerk also visited the College of Heralds to discuss the final design. The City's application was handled by Mr W.J.G. Verco, M.V.O., the Chester Herald of Arms, to whom we are indebted for his patience and ready willingness to help.

The City's new Coat of Arms differs only in detail from the previous one. The points of interest are: the Caduceus of Mercury has been replaced by a Totem Pole of Kwakiutl Design: the chief has been changed with two Dogwoods; the Helm has been properly drawn; the Mantle has been added; the word "Air" has been added to the Motto."

2.



1.



3.



The dogwood is, of course, the provincial flower of British Columbia, while the Totem pole is one of the most familiar and dramatic forms of West Coast Indian art. It reminds us that for centuries before Europeans ever settled on the south shore of Burrard Inlet, it was the home of the Indian. The addition of the word "Air" to the Motto was at the request of City Council, who wished to acknowledge the increasing part air travel and transport played in the life of the City. The motto remains the only direct link with the Hamilton badge. It should also be noted that the grant included a proper badge in the form of "A Felling Axe and an Oar in saltire proper enfiled through a Mural Crown per pale Or and Azure."

So it was, after several attempts to regularize the civic arms, that the new grant finally gave the city handsome armorial bearings, symbolizing both the history and the ongoing story of Vancouver (Fig.3) The new arms, exclusive of the badge, are blazoned as follows:

"Barry wavy of eight Azure and Argent on a Chief Or two Dogwood flowers proper over all on a Pile Vert a Totem Pole of Kwakiutl design embodying representations of an Eagle, Grizzly Bear and Halibut Or." Crest: "Issuant from a Mural Crown per pale Or and Azure a Ships Foreroyal Mast with sail set proper pennon flying to the dexter Vert." Supporters: "On the dexter side a lumberman holding in the exterior hand a Felling Axe and on the sinister side a Fisherman holding in the exterior hand a Salmon net with wood floats all proper."

Robert Watt

Mr Watt is the incoming President of the Vancouver Historical Society.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION  
May 24th - 27th, 1972 to be held in Vancouver, B.C.

An interesting programme has been planned, including a visit to Hycroft, the old McRae residence, tour of the new Vancouver City Archives, the Museum & Planetarium, a panel discussion on preservation of old buildings, tour of Burrard Inlet, and an address by Mr W. Sampson, University of Alberta, on Kenneth Mackenzie and the beginnings of agriculture in British Columbia.

Accommodation has been reserved at the Walter Gage Residences, University of British Columbia. Programmes and registration forms have been mailed to all society secretaries some weeks ago, and all members should have received them by now. If not, please contact your local secretary, or Miss Jill Rowlands, Apt. 203, 4800 Arbutus Street, Vancouver 8, B.C., who is accepting all registrations.

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