

B.C. historical NEWS

JUNE 1973



WHERE IS IT?

Robert Lemm 1973

B.C. BOOKS OF INTEREST, compiled by Frances Woodward, Vancouver Hist. Soc.

- BRITISH COLUMBIA CENTENNIAL '71 COMMITTEE. The celebration of the century 1871-1971; the report of the British Columbia Centennial '71 Committee. Victoria, 1973. 92 pp., illus.
- CLUTTON-BROCK, Elizabeth. Woman of the paddle-song. Toronto, Copp Clark, 1972. 176 pp. (fictionalized life of David Thompson's wife)
- COMMUNITY ARTS COUNCIL OF VANCOUVER. Directory of B.C. arts 1973. Vancouver, Community Arts Council, 1973. 43 pp. \$1.00.
- COOK, Warren L. Flood tide of empire: Spain and the Pacific Northwest, 1543-1819. New Haven & London, Yale University Press, 1973. xi, 620 pp., illus. \$17.50. Distributed in Canada by McGill-Queens University Press.
- DAKIN, Jean L. Kinbasket country; the story of Golden and the Columbia Valley. Golden, Golden & Dist. Historical Society, 1973. 88 pp. illus. \$3.
- DICTIONARY OF THE CHINOOK JARGON: OR, INDIAN TRADE LANGUAGE OF THE NORTH PACIFIC COAST. Seattle, Shorey Book Store (1971.) 42 pp. \$2.00 Reprint.
- EVANS, Lynette and George Burley. Roche Harbor: a saga of the San Juans. Everett, Wash., B & E Enterprises, 1972. 95 pp., illus.
- FIENNES, Ranulph. The Headless valley. London, Musson, 1973. 207 pp., illus. \$8.95.
- FLADMARK, Knut R. A summary of Queen Charlotte Island prehistory. (Burnaby) Dept. of Archaeology, Simon Fraser University, 1973. 4 pp.
- GREEN, John. The Sasquatch file. Agassiz, Cheam Publishing, 1973. 80 pp., illus. \$4.00.
- HERVEY, Sheila. Some Canadian ghosts. Richmond Hill, Ont., Simon & Schuster of Canada (1973) 208 pp., illus. \$1.50.
- HODGES, Lawrence Kaye ed. Mining in southern British Columbia. Seattle, Shorey Book Store, 1970. 10, 117-192, xxvi-lix pp., illus. \$10. Reprint.
- HUNGRY WOLF, Adolf. Good medicine in Glacier National Park; inspirational photos and stories from the days of the Blackfoot people. (Good medicine series no. 4) (Golden, Good Medicine Books, 1971) 32 pp., illus. \$1.50.
- LIVERSEDGE, Ronald. R^dcollections of the On to Ottawa trek; ed. by Victor Hoare. (Carleton Library # 66) Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1973. 300 pp. \$4.50.
- LOBBAN, Chris. Bamfield Marine Station 1972: a very good year for small-town marine biologists. Bamfield, Western Canadian Universities Marine Biological Station, 1973. 50 pp., illus. \$2.50.
- LOUDON, Peter. The town that got lost (Anyox) Sidney, Gray's Publishing, 1973. 111 pp., illus. \$7.50.
- MORTON, Arthur S. A history of the Canadian West to 1870-71. 2nd ed. Toronto, U. of Toronto Press, 1973. 1039 pp. \$25.00.
- NAPIER, John. The Yeti and Sasquatch in myth and reality. London, Cape, 1972. 252 pp., illus. 2.95.

PAGE FACING: A few reminders of the 1973 Convention.

1. "Sir, would you give food to a poor man that's starving?" "Under the circumstances that would be the correct diagnosis. - \$25.00 please"
2. "Actually I'm going to Spain but a ride down town will do for a start."
3. "There's too much competition in this alley."
4. Looks like Women's Lib. is working this one!
5. "There's more competition here than Hastings Street."
6. "You think I'm paying, don't you. Wait till I bring out my 'six-shooter'"
7. "I suppose a white hat wasn't such a bright idea after all."
8. "These Conventions are fine - it's the long trip home."

appear to be the first and last few chapters, where the motives for Spanish expansion and contraction are explored in some detail. The author has made extensive use of Canadian, United States, British, Mexican, and particularly Spanish archives. His lengthy bibliography, though somewhat disorganized, is a testament to the author's diligence in tracking down the last item of information. Many of the entries are of marginal interest or use, and could well have been dispensed with. The index, of which one hundred entries were checked, is accurate, and the sixty-one illustrations and two maps add to the fine printing quality of this weighty tome.

This book brings out a number of historical items that deserve to be better known. First, that it was the Spanish and not the Americans who first sighted the mouth of the great Columbia River (p.78): the honour belongs to Hezeta, not Captain Gray. Second, that one outcome of the Nootka crisis was that it was the lever by which Britain gained access to Spanish American markets in the Caribbean, Central America and South America (p.240). Third, that Maquinna and other Nootka Sound Indians probably engaged in cannibalism (anthropophagy) before White pressures ended the practice (p.190 and 190 n.107). The last point is made more powerfully owing to Professor Cook's expertise as an anthropologist.

This book is not without its faults. The narrative is long and frequently tedious, and it could have profitted from editorial pruning of redundancies and overstatements - but these are matters of taste and open to debate. Professor Cook likes to classify historians according to nationality, as if nationality might determine historical perspective: A.L. Burt (p.211) is a Canadian (although after his move to the University of Minnesota he took out United States citizenship). Professor John Norris (p.210) is an English historian; and by that perhaps Professor Cook meant that Norris is an historian of England, a not totally correct assumption considering Dr Norris's recent and important study on the ethnic composition of British Columbia. A more substantive complaint is that Professor Cook has not made use (apparently) of volume 2, chapter 7 of Vincent Harlow's Founding of the Second British Empire, which is the best source presently available on British maritime activity on the Northwest Coast in the late eighteenth century and its relationship to the China trade. Nor does the author deal much with Canadian and British westward expansion that brought Mackenzie ultimately to the Pacific coast and threatened Spanish interests from yet another quarter.

These matters aside, this is a very important book. For all too long we have depended on Henry R. Wagner's investigation of Spanish voyages along the Pacific coast. For too long also we have had to use William R. Manning's unbalanced and uneven treatment of the Nootka Sound controversy. Professor Cook's book, with its breadth and depth, is now the standard treatment of Iberian participation in the international rivalry for the Pacific Northwest. Accordingly, this is a publication event of the first magnitude for British Columbians and others with an interest in the rise and fall of Spanish interests in northwestern North America.

Barry M. Gough
Nanose Bay, B.C.

Dr Gough is a member of the History Department at Waterloo Lutheran University.

present but for the future some of the many picture collections that many of your members know should be copied."

This is a golden opportunity that our members should not overlook. Get in touch with Mr Lang, if you know of any such collections. They will travel throughout the Province if there is enough material available.

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This is a piece of whimsy for the older members of our Association, that appeared in a trade journal, AB Bookman's Weekly, in a letter to the editor. The letter states that Peter Rabbit's Briar Patch in Sandwich, Mass. (Cape Cod) immortalized by Thornton W. Burgess, has been saved from the developer's bulldozer. A local committee was launched in a campaign to save "dear old Briar Patch". Despite the proposal being turned down by the town's finance committee, and the half hearted support of the town fathers, the voters overwhelmingly agreed to buy the Briar Patch, 52 acres at \$200,000. They now have a small statue of Peter Rabbit in the Town Hall to remind them that even old timers were young once and that Peter Rabbit and his Briar Patch are a part of youth that citizens aren't ready to give up. There's hope for us all yet, and a thousand blessings to those of us who have the guts to fight and retain a childhood memory dear to millions.

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BOOK REVIEW

Flood Tide of Empire: Spain and the Pacific Northwest, 1543-1819, by Warren L. Cook. New Haven and London: Yale University Press, 1973. pp. xi + 620. illus. \$17.50. Distributed in Canada by McGill-Queen's University Press, Montreal.

This is a superior book, one of the best to appear on Pacific Northwest history in the past decade. Its scope both in time and space is immense: in time, the book begins with the first tentative exploration of the Spanish by sea north of Point Reyes, just south of the Golden Gate, and ends with the abandonment of Spanish claims to northwestern North America in 1819 by the signing of the Adams Onis Treaty with the United States. In the sense of space, this volume is similarly comprehensive: it focuses naturally on the western edge of North America north of Cape Mendocino "the last temperate zone coastline to withhold its secrets from European explorers" but it also considers the relationship of Spanish interests on the Northwest Coast to the development of Spanish imperial concerns elsewhere, in central America, in Mexico, in Louisiana and also in Europe. Both in time and scope then, the author has set himself a huge task.

It is often said that each generation must write its own history. It can now safely be said that our generation has its history of Spanish imperial developments in northwestern North America, and this reader would venture to say that future generations will have to consider the issues raised in this book. It is unlikely that they will be able to go beyond Professor Cook's in supplying an even coverage of the subject. Professor Cook of Castleton State College, Vermont, is a trained historian and anthropologist. In thirteen lengthy chapters, the author traces the rise and fall of Spanish interests on the coast. While one finds little new here in the treatment of the Nootka Sound crisis, the most valuable sections

an oral history programme with an enthusiastic group participating. The Society records all its speakers on tape.

The 1973-74 Executive consists of the following: Pres.: Mr A.G. Slocomb; 1st Vice-Pres.: Mr K.L. Leeming; 2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs A.D. Turnbull; Recording Sec.: Mr G.A. Turner; Corresponding Sec.: Mrs E.F. Stewart; Treasurer: Mr L.G. Toms.

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OBITUARY

The Nanaimo Historical Society regretfully announces the death of Mr Alan Burdock, one of its most devoted members and a Past President of the Society. Born in England, Mr Burdock emigrated to Canada in 1920 and after living in the prairies for some years he came to Nanaimo in 1936. He was shop foreman for General Auto Sales until failing eyesight led him to his work in Wardell's Bicycle Shop and later his ownership, until his retirement in 1965. Mr Burdock's hobby was collecting and restoring historical objects and he was always very happy to show visitors his great collection of Edison phonograph machines and his hundreds of Edison cylinder and disc records. Many of Mr Burdock's recordings have been played on different occasions to the Nanaimo Historical Society. For his devoted attention as guide for visitors at the Museum, Mr Burdock was awarded a life membership. "We pass this way but once, and as a tribute to Alan, he left the world a little better for having lived amongst us."

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JOTTINGS

The National Film Board has advised the Association that it has a considerable number of films available for the use of any of our member societies. These films have been grouped under specific headings, and it would seem that the following groups should be of particular interest to our members. The History Makers-17 films on the men who made history in Canada's half of North America, e.g. Cabot. Struggle for a Border - 9 one hour length films showing the historical interplay that produced the two great North American nations. Eskimos and Indians - a wide variety of films and quite a numerous selection. Here are a few of the titles, "The Ballad of Crowfoot", "The Loon's Necklace", "The Days of Whisky Gap". Regional history - Here are some titles: "Legendary Judge" the story of Matthew Baillie Begbie, "Gold Seekers" "City of Gold", Yukon gold fever recalled by Pierre Berton, and many more.

These films are free of charge to any of us, the only stipulation being that admission to performances must be free. However, this does not prevent taking a collection. For further information write to Mr Joe Brumec, National Film Board Representative, 1155 West Georgia Street, Vancouver 5, B.C., or the Editor.

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In a letter from Mr K. Lang, Ste 4, 995 West 7th Avenue, Vancouver 9, B.C., comes this information. "We are four people and are funded for 3½ months. We are available to make copy negatives from family albums, private collections, small museums etc. The negatives would be given to the large collections, Provincial Archives, Vancouver City Archives, Vancouver Public Library, etc. We wish to preserve not only for the

of the Programme Committee. Officers are: Pres. Mr Steve Sapruff, Sec. Mrs Alta Weir, Executive members Ethel McIntosh, Helen Peachey, Craig Weir, Tom Weir, Fred Edwards; Erica D. Johnson is Corresponding Secretary to B.C. Historical News and chairman of phone committee.

The April meeting was addressed by Wm Sloan of Selkirk College on the history of the West Kootenay. He traced the economic development from the time when the Kootenai and Salish Indians came into the area to fish and hunt; the impact of the fur trade and early gold discoveries had on the Indians and their environment.... to the present time through the advent of rail and the impact of two world wars.

In May a talk was given by Russell McArthur, a teacher at Selkirk College, on modern China. The speaker first visited China in 1945 while serving with a Friends' Ambulance Unit, and revisited the country in 1965 while in Singapore on Colombo Plan duties, and made another visit recently with a group representing the Canada-China Friendship Association.

Mr Wm Merrilees of Selkirk College has offered space to store the Society's collections, for a future museum. President Steve Sapruff has already removed to his own garage four filing cabinets which had been stored in the Fanderlik's basement and now they are awaiting a better home.

As a money making venture Miss Letty Schofield has suggested going into the china business - having, for example, a china plate made with a picture of old Fort Shepherd, to be sold commercially. Plans are in progress.

NANAIMO At their April meeting the Society had a book sale to which members brought along unwanted books. A drawing of one of Mr Hardcastle's paintings was also sold, all in aid of the Society's centennial project.

At the May meeting the guest speaker was Mrs Ellen White, who spoke on "History, leadership and legends of my people".

At the opening of the 1972-73 season the Nanaimo Society had 40 individual members and one organizational member. They are sorry to report four deaths - Mr W.W.S. Kennedy, Mr J.J. Johnson, Mr Jack Green and Mr A. Burdock. They gained ten new members during the year.

VANCOUVER At the last meeting of the year, in April, the Society's Secretary, Michael Halleran, gave a talk on The Forgotten Pioneers: the Hawaiian settlers in B.C. The usual May meeting was cancelled since the Society was fully occupied in hosting the Convention.

Incidentally, some readers might like to know the names of the participants in the Round Table Panel Discussion on Friday May 25th, chaired by Jackie Gresko. They were: Mrs Joan Mackie, Membership Secretary, Heritage Canada (Canada's National Trust) Box 1358, Station B, Ottawa K1P 5R4. Mr Peter Holtshousen, Head, Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, National and Historic Parks Branch, Department of Indian and Northern Affairs, Ottawa. Dr E. Gibson, Geography Dept., Simon Fraser University, Burnaby 2, B.C. Dr Gibson has been studying historic landscapes and buildings in Vancouver, Coquitlam, and Greenwood. Mr Harold Kalman, Fine Arts Dept. University of B.C. See the spring B.C. Motorist for his article on saving old buildings. Alderman Darlene Marzari, who is alert to the needs of Vancouver for revision of by-laws on zoning and development.

VICTORIA At the April meeting Col. G.S. Andrews spoke on his "South American Safari", after returning from a 3-month teaching assignment there. In May Col. J.W.D. Symons, Curator of Victoria's Maritime Museum talked on the subject "Maritime Museum - Past and Future".

Under the direction of Mr Ian L. Sutherland, a start has been made on

The following dates were selected for the next convention to be held at Cranbrook and hosted by the Historical Association of East Kootenay: May 23rd, 24th and 25th, 1974.

NEW BUSINESS The matter of a future convention being held in the vicinity of Nootka was referred to the next Council Meeting to take action.

The revision of the Constitution was discussed inasmuch as several amendments have been made but have not been incorporated in a new draft and officially accepted by the Association. This has been a recurring situation and the majority of delegates felt that each affiliate should have a copy of the constitution. A committee was appointed of Mr Brammall and Mr K. Leeming with powers to add and this committee would prepare and print sufficient copies to cover adequately the needs of the Association and all its affiliates.

Mr New proposed that Council should go on record of officially thanking the retiring Treasurer, Mrs P. Brammall, for her four years of hard work managing the financial affairs of the Association. This proposal was unanimously accepted.

Moved Leeming, seconded German that the meeting adjourn. Carried.
8.00 p.m.

P. Yandle

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SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

ALBERNI The Museum opening on April 7th 1973 was the highlight of the year. Mr Laurie Wallace, Deputy Provincial Secretary, performed the opening ceremony. At the Society's regular April meeting Mr Sendey, the Curator, gave a tour of the Museum to members and guests who had all contributed in some way to the success of the Museum. The Society is working closely with Mr Sendey, and a group meets each week to collect, catalogue and file photographs. Another group is working on an oral history project.

GULF ISLANDS At the February meeting on Pender Island, President Donald New showed slides of English cathedrals taken on a recent trip. The March meeting on Saturna Island heard Miss K. Cronin speak on "The Oblate Fathers in B.C.", subject of her well known book. Miss Cronin traced the movement of Father Pandosy from Walla Walla to the Okanagan. The first Oblate community was set up in Esquimalt in 1858, with later developments at Mission, Hope, near Williams Lake and Fort St. James.

A presentation was made to Miss Gwen Hayball who is returning to England. Members enjoyed her recent article in the Canadian Geographical Journal on Lobsticks in B.C.

At the Annual Meeting in April, Donald New was reelected as President. Members had a preview of a historical marker to be erected where a bridge now stands between North and South Pender Islands. At that point, native people and the earliest white settlers used to portage their canoes.

The Society is considering a fifth printing of its perennial best seller "Gulf Islands Patchwork".

WEST KOOTENAY At the Annual Meeting in March the existing slate of officers was returned, with the addition of Wm Cant as Vice President and Chairman

The President introduced the Members of Council. Branch reports were presented as follows: Alberni and Dist., Mrs Ford; Gulf Islands, Mrs McAllister; Burnaby, Mr Street; Victoria, Mr Slocomb; Vancouver, Mrs Gresko; Nanaimo, Miss Norcross; West Kootenay, Miss Johnson; East Kootenay, Mr Hunter who explained that the prepared report had been delayed by a car accident.

NEW Business The President made the presentation of a certificate of Honorary Life Membership to Mr Barraclough. The Secretary read a letter of invitation from East Kootenay for the 1974 Convention. Mr Yandle moved, seconded by Mr Slocomb that the invitation be accepted with thanks. Carried. Mrs Ford (Alberni) asked about a mooted visit to Nootka. In the course of discussion it was suggested that this visit might take place in 1975, the bicentenary of the Spanish exploration of the West Coast, or if this was not feasible, in 1978, the bicentenary of Captain Cook's visit to Nootka. It was agreed to leave the matter for further study by the incoming Council.

The Secretary drew attention to the many excellent films available to the Branches free of charge from the National Film Board, and to the photographic services available through Kurt Lang, operating with a federal grant. Mr Slocomb asked about new copies of the Constitution and recommended that the Council be asked to revise or edit, print and distribute it to Branches. This was also referred to the incoming Council. There being no further business, Mr Slocomb moved adjournment at 11.45 a.m.

J.E. Gibbard.

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Minutes of First Council Meeting of the 1973-74 season, held in Vancouver May 25th, 1973.

The meeting was called to order at 6.45 p.m. by President G.S. Andrews and the following delegates were present: Victoria - Mr H.B. Nash, Mr K. Leeming, Mr A. Slocombe, Mr G. German; Vancouver - Mr J. Roff, Mr P. Yandle, Mrs A. Yandle (Co-Ed.) Mr R. Brammall (Past Pres.); Gulf Islands - Mr D. New; Burnaby - Mr F. Street; Nanaimo - Miss E. Norcross; East Kootenay - Mr A. Hunter; West Kootenay - Miss Erica Johnson; Alberni - Mrs H. Ford; Also present: Mrs Claire McAllister, Gulf Islands; Mrs T.S. Barnett, Campbell River.

The first order of business was the election of officers for the forthcoming year. Mr R. Brammall in the role of immediate Past President conducted the election according to the Constitution, and the following delegates were elected. Pres; Mr G. Andrews; 1st Vice Pres. Mr F. Street; 2nd Vice Pres. Mr J. Roff; Treas. Miss J. Rowlands (in absentia) Sec. Mr P. Yandle; Editor Mr P. Yandle; Co-Ed. Mrs A. Yandle; Rec. Sec. Mr R. Watt (in absentia); Exec. members: Mrs Claire McAllister, Mr H.B. Nash. (Both members elected in absentia have since agreed to stand as elected.)

Under business referred to New Council discussion took place on the Association's proposed representation on the Historic Sites Advisory Board as suggested by Provincial Secretary, Mr Ernest Hall. The following names were selected to be forwarded to Mr Hall: Mr G. Andrews, Mr R. Brammall and Mrs Ann Stevenson. Should Mrs Stevenson decline to have her name submitted, then Mrs Anne Yandle would be included.

Arising from further correspondence Mr Leeming raised the question as to whether there was any hope of reviving the British Columbia Historical Quarterly. Mr Yandle said that even if it were, the News would still have to be published to hold the Association together, since Mr Ireland had indicated that a future Quarterly would be strictly a scholarly publication with no Association connection. Further discussion of this question was held in abeyance pending further outcome of the study.

A letter from the East Kootenay Historical Society asked the privilege of hosting the 1974 Convention. F. Street moved, seconded by C. McAllister, that acceptance of the offer be recommended to the Annual Meeting. Carried.

The Secretary summarized a letter from Mr Glen Adams, the printer working on Champness. To Cariboo and Back, saying that a mild heart attack had delayed the work but that he hoped to have the book ready for distribution in the Fall.

NEW BUSINESS It was announced that the new Membership Cards are now ready to be sent to the member societies on application. It was also announced that the Editor has purchased two new electric staplers for the News. The meeting was shown a framed certificate of Honorary Life Membership to be presented to Mr Wm Barraclough at the Annual General Meeting. This life membership had been previously approved at the first Council Meeting in Alberni on May 25, 1972 and this was now a tangible expression of the high regard the Association felt for Mr Barraclough.

Mr Slocomb inquired whether there is a fixed membership term. The Secretary stated that the working year of the Association was considered to be from Convention to Convention, and accordingly council meetings were held with the same delegates taking part during that period. Approved delegates forming first Council meeting would have a term of office running to the fourth Council meeting just prior to the next Convention.

The meeting adjourned on motion at 9.50 a.m. J.E. Gibbard.

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Minutes of the Annual General Meeting of the B.C. Historical Association held in Vancouver on 25th May, 1973.

The meeting was called to order at 10.15 a.m. by President G.S. Andrews. The announcement of three new member societies was greeted with applause, the three being Atlin, Campbell River and Windermere. Attention was drawn to numerous photographs posted in the convention hall by Mr Ronald D'Altroy of the Vancouver Public Library at the request of Mr Brammall, for which both gentlemen were thanked. Minutes of the last Annual General Meeting, held in Port Alberni on May 26, 1972, were then read and adopted on motion of Messrs Yandle and Street.

The Treasurer next presented her report which was adopted on motion, seconded by Mr Leeming who took the occasion to compliment Mrs Brammall on her concise and clear explanation of the financial condition of the Association. The Secretary's and Editor's reports were read and adopted along with a formal motion of acceptance of the applications of the three new member societies, as moved by Messrs Yandle and Slocomb.

feet to announce another presentation, this time to our Speaker of the evening. In our midst were two holdouts from the last century who had been overlooked by time - a burly Scot and a bowler-hatted Englishman, together with a female companion reputedly of the Allison clan. It seemed that these two employees of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Langley had drifted in time down the Fraser to attend our gathering and wished to present a can of worms to Mr Sampson. Did he in his talk open a can of worms, and was this to be a replacement? Read his text and judge for yourselves. And then it was time to close proceedings for another year and hope to meet again next year in Cranbrook.

There were still those who hadn't had enough. They had dutifully arranged to be escorted by Gordon Elliot on a tour of Gastown. Having by this time reached a saturation point, it was the editor's privilege to lie in bed and take a well earned rest, knowing full well what was to be seen and knowing that the tour conductor would play his part to the full. The pictures will give some idea of the "faithful" who took in a tour of Vancouver's umbilical cord - Gastown. And so, my friends, that was Convention '73.

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MINUTES

Minutes of the Fourth Meeting of the Council of the B.C. Historical Association for 1972-1973, held at the University of British Columbia, Friday, May 25th, 1973.

Present: G.S. Andrews (Pres.); H.R. Brammall (Past Pres.); F. Street (1st Vice-Pres.); J.Roff (2nd Vice-Pres.); P.A. Yandle (Sec.); P. Brammall (Treas.); A. Yandle (Co-Ed.); C. McAllister and H.B. Nash (Exec. Members); H. Ford (Alberni); J.E. Gibbard (Vancouver); E. Johnson (W. Kootenay); K. Leeming and A. Slocomb (Victoria); D. New (Gulf Islands); E.B. Norcross (Nanaimo); K. Haworth (Prov. Archives); M. Southwell and Mrs F. Street (Visitors).

The meeting was convened in the Walter Gage Centre at 9.00 a.m. with President G.S. Andrews in the chair. Minutes of the previous meeting were adopted as circulated. The Secretary reported correspondence involving the application for affiliation with the B.C. Historical Association from Atlin, Campbell River and Windermere, and that Campbell River would have a representative at the Convention. It was moved Yandle, seconded Brammall that Council recommend to the General Meeting the acceptance of the three societies. The Secretary read a letter from Mr W.E. Ireland, Provincial Archivist, apologising for his inability to be present at the Convention, but he had sent a representative from his staff who would be acting on his behalf, as previously arranged should Mr Ireland be unable to attend. This was acceptable to Council. The Secretary reported further correspondence from Mr E. Hall, Provincial Secretary, stating that the problems concerning both the Provincial Archives and Library as put forward in the brief submitted by the B.C. Historical Association were still under study. However he was prepared to accept representation by the Association on the Historic Sites Advisory Board on the basis that he suggested in his letter, namely that we submit three names, from which he would pick one. Moved Yandle, seconded Leeming that this be referred to the new Council.

By 4.15 p.m. the "faithful" were being shepherded across to the Centennial Museum for a Planetarium show commencing at 4.30 p.m. sharp. To those who have never seen such a show, and there must have been several, this is a great levelling experience, and provides an insight into how infinitesimally small man becomes in relation to his universe. At the completion of this show it was back to the Campus, have dinner, hold our second Council Meeting, because at 8.00 p.m. there was a Round Table Panel Discussion, that had Jackie Gresko for Referee in charge.

Gamely we heeded the call and moved in shortly after 8.00 p.m. to see what was brewing among such an assembly of expert opinion. After all the infighting and the dust had settled we discovered that we have some pretty sharp people in our backyard and that Ottawa should prepare their emissaries to the "savage West" with a deeper knowledge of our province and a better understanding of its people. In all fairness to the representative of Canada's Inventory of Historic Buildings, he not only "hit into a double play" but he allowed himself to be upstaged not only by his audience but by other members of his panel. And that, my friends, was Friday.

Saturday was to be fun day and we all presented ourselves at 10.30 a.m. to board the M.V. Edgewater Fortune (a converted minesweeper) for a tour of the harbour. (It is of some significance that two unattached members of different sex missed the boat by finding themselves conveniently parked at the Bayshore Inn instead of the dock. A lost lady's scarf produced at the banquet did nothing to dispel conjecture.) It was a type of day well known to Vancouverites, when you could gaze aloft and be prepared for anything - rain, hail, snow, and possibly sunshine. Well bundled in clothing we set off with a nasty cold wind chasing a number of the "hot-house" variety to take cover. Our commentator and historian, John Gibbard, bravely stayed at his post and gave us a most interesting account of the development of the harbour facilities from Stanley Park to Port Moody. As he was being revived with hot coffee for the umpteenth time the weather took a turn for the worse and it started into rain half-way back on the return journey. No matter, we'd had a splendid cruise and all hands were in good form, for as we returned to the dock the sun was taking over the rest of the day.

What a glorious evening and a magnificent setting for our banquet. The Graduate Centre with its background of sea and mountains was bathed in early evening sunshine as we assembled in our finest plumage. What a contrast to the "motley crew" that had dashed off to their "digs" after the boat cruise.

The "good humour" session at the bar had built up to a peak by the time Grace was said and the moment of feeding was at hand. The head table was introduced by the President and a lot of nice things were said about various members of the Association who had worked to build it to its present status. Meanwhile the delegates sat back in gorged content, blissfully sipping coffee. Bill Sampson, the speaker of the evening, was rudely made aware that we British Columbia natives expect transient guests from Alberta to fulfill speaking engagements. And so it was that he unfolded the story of Kenneth MacKenzie and the beginnings of agriculture in British Columbia, interspersed with enough anecdotes to assure himself of an attentive audience. Hardly had our thanks been proffered and duly accepted when a commotion among the guests brought the President to his

What Happened at the Convention 1973?

From the opinions expressed by letter and by word, Convention '73 was a resounding success. For those who couldn't make it here is a short "run down" of what transpired. The Walter Gage Convention Centre at the University of B.C. was our headquarters and was "home" to most of the visiting delegates.

Thursday evening was spent at the old MacRae home in Shaughnessy (Vancouver's high rent district), which is now the home of the University Women's Club. We gathered together on a beautiful May evening and spent an hour getting acquainted and imbibing a little sherry. We were given a brief history of the house and the various uses to which it has been put since the MacRae's turned it over to the Government during the Second World War to be used as a Veterans' Convalescence Home. It became vacant and remained empty for a considerable length of time until it was purchased by the University Women's Club hoping to restore it to its former splendour. By this time both house and grounds had become badly run down and it was a slow and costly project that the ladies began some ten years or more ago. The ladies provided guides and we broke up into small groups to see what can be done to restore and keep for us a part of our heritage. It was thoroughly enjoyed and our congratulations and thanks are small praise indeed for such a splendid contribution to the history of our city.

Friday started a long day of meetings which will show up on various pages of this issue of the News as minutes - two Council meetings and our Annual General Meeting. Everything had to flow smoothly as so much had to be crammed into such a short space of time. At 12.00 noon we headed for the Royal Vancouver Yacht Club at Jericho for lunch and President Andrews' address to the Convention. It is worthy of note for the historical significance of this club-house to quote from a brief history of the Yacht Club

" It was perhaps prophetic that in 1904, when the club chose the foot of Bute Street as its headquarters, H.O. Alexander proposed that the club room and yacht moorings be at Jericho in English Bay, several miles from the city. He argued "the anchorage is fine and the position sheltered and far from the turmoil of city life". But it was considered much too far from city life for the majority of members, and it was not until 1927 that the Jericho clubhouse was officially opened, close to the location favoured by Mr Alexander 23 years previously."

Col. Andrews gave us a most interesting and personally involved history of aerial surveying in Canada and what a large part it played in the detailed mapping of our country. This will be the feature article in the November issue of the News, so until November we will all have to be content to wait.

We pushed on to the City Archives in Vanier Park, and Lynn Ogden - City ARchivist - was polished and beaming to show off what is probably the finest city archives building in Canada. Again we had the "red carpet" treatment with a grand tour of all the facilities and a series of experts along the way to answer a barrage of questions. Incidentally, we've all heard about "not letting the grass grow under your feet" - well in this building they let the grass grow over their heads!

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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. Please send your entry to the Editor before that date. A prize will be awarded to the winner.

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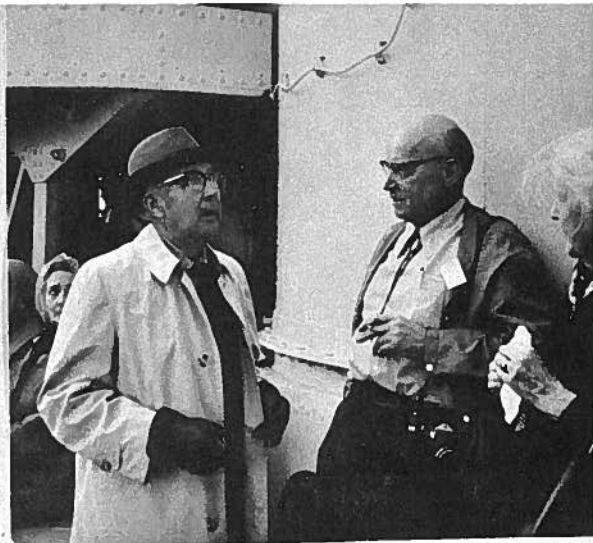
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- TALES FROM THE LONG HOUSE, by Indian children of British Columbia. Sidney, Gray's Publishing, 1973. 112 pp. \$4.50.
- UNION COLLEGE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA, Board of Governors. The story of Union College. (Vancouver, 1971?) 46 pp., illus.
- VANCOUVER URBAN RENEWAL STUDY. Attitudes of Vancouver city residents towards their surroundings. (Technical reports 6) Vancouver, 1970. 29 pp.
- WALKER, Russell R. Bacon, beans 'n brave hearts. (Prince George). Lillooet, Lillooet Pub., 1972. 162 pp.

* * * * *

Procedures and techniques for recording a historic structure through various media are described in the newly published Historic American Building Survey book Recording Historic Buildings, compiled by Harley J. McKee. Historical societies contemplating restoration projects should order the \$3.50 book from the U.S. Government Printing Office, Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D.C. 20402.

* * * * *

PAGE FACING - A few more reminders of the 1973 Convention.

9. "Mmh. I wonder if she does look like her picture."
10. "..... and then the vision appeared...."
11. "If my coffee doean't get here soon, I'm going to holler 'Women and children first - man the lifeboats."
12. "I think I'll go back to my old tailors - Jones Tent & Awning."
13. "Did you see my mommy? I'm lost."
14. "I'm not quite sure if I'm prepared to make a statement at this time."
15. "You'd never believe what nice people they are."
16. "I knew I'd get my parole today."
17. "There's no truth in the rumour that I'm going to defend Nixon."
18. "Come back soon. Me and Maw will always take care of you."
19. "We never thought we'd have to travel steerage."

BOUNTIFUL APPLES

A small island in Nootka Sound and a celebrated sailor of the eighteenth century link Vancouver Island to Tahiti and to Tasmania by their connection, not with forest trees, but with fruit trees, in a curious and interesting series of circumstances.

Resolution Cove on Bligh Island was the scene of the refitting of Captain James Cook's ship H.M.S. Resolution; William Bligh was the Resolution's sailing master; and the year was 1778. Many years later, Hydrographer George Henry Richards of the Royal Navy, gave prominence to these names on his Chart of Nootka Sound.¹

William Bligh, his ship, H.M.S. Bounty, and the breadfruit expedition to Tahiti which developed into one of the most disastrous mutinies in history, are well-known. How many people, however, have heard of the doughty seaman's interest in apples, plums and peaches?

There's an old saying: "An apple a day keeps the doctor away" and those responsible for the storage of the apple crop in this part of western Canada do their best to cater to the health of the community on the lines of the old maxim by supplying fresh apples to consumers for as long a season as possible. But, if there were no "Granny Smith" apples available from south of the Equator during April, May and June, it is certain that British Columbians would be short of this wholesome fruit until their own "Early Transparents" are ready for marketing in July.

And what have apples to do with "Bread Fruit Bligh" of H.M.S. Bounty? And who was Granny Smith anyway? Almost unbelievably there is quite a connection between the two.

Captain William Bligh was sent from England to Tahiti to collect plants of the Bread-Fruit tree (Artocarpus incisa) in order to introduce them to the British West India Islands; the fruit of which was to be used as a foodstuff for the natives. H.M.S. Bounty sailed from the shores of the British Isles in the autumn of 1787, and amongst the crew were two professional gardeners, one of whom was David Nelson.²

During the Bounty's stay at the Cape of Good Hope, on the outward voyage, various plants and seeds were collected, both fruit and vegetable; and when the ship came to anchor in Adventure Bay, Van Diemen's Land (actually the Island of Bruni, off Tasmania), these were planted with much care. The details of this operation are worth quoting:

Some of the fruit-trees which the captain brought from the Cape of Good Hope were planted on the east-side of the bay, as Mr Nelson deemed that the more eligible spot, being freer from wood than any other spot, clear of underwood, and less liable to be consumed by the fires which are made by the natives. They

1. John T. Walbran. British Columbia Coast Names, 1592-1906. 1909. p.53,54,420.

2. George William Anderson. A new, complete and universal collection of ... voyages and travels to all parts of the world. 1794. p.188. David Nelson had accompanied Captain James Cook on his last voyage.

planted three fine young apple-trees, nine vines, six plantain-trees, a number of orange and lemon seed, cherry-stones, plumb (sic), peach, pumpkins, apricot-stones, apple and pear kernels, with two kinds of Indian corn. They likewise planted on a flat near the watering-place, which seemed a promising situation, some potatoes, cabbage-roots, onions, &c.³

From the mention of orange and lemon seed, cherry stones, apricot stones, apple and pear kernels, it would appear that from the fruit consumed en route, the pips and stones were saved with a view to utilizing them later on. How welcome all this fruit and the fresh vegetables must have been after a diet of salt pork and beef on board the ship.

The Bounty sailors planted well, they then proceeded on to their ultimate port of destination and the primary object of the expedition at Tahiti where grew the sought-after Bread-Fruit trees. Little did any one of them dream that tragedy and disaster lay before them.

Meanwhile the apple-trees flourished, the seeds germinated, and in course of time was developed, by chance, a hybrid apple, best suited to climatic and other conditions on that small island. Eventually some of these sturdy Tasmanian seedlings found their way to a small market garden in Eastwood, near Sydney, New South Wales, which was kept by Maria Ann Smith, a settler from Britain in the middle of the 19th century. So popular were the pale green apples of unnamed variety, and such was the demand for them by reason of their flavour, and their cooking and keeping qualities, that Maria Ann labelled her boxes "From Granny Smith".⁴

One wonders if, in the course of his governorship of New South Wales, William Bligh ever revisited the scene of his fruit and vegetable plantation on Bruny Island, or the parent island, Tasmania. Whatever other unhappy associations have accompanied Bligh through the pages of history, it is refreshing to think of him as the originator, on that August day in 1788, of Tasmania's fruit and field crop industry which to-day is an important factor in the Australian economy.

On account of its temperate climate, average moderate rainfall, and freedom from hot winds (so prevalent in most of the Australian states), Tasmania appears to be somewhat similar to Southern Vancouver Island. One Encyclopedia describes it thus: "The winter is cold, enough to produce thin ice in the lowlands and snow in the m(oun)t(ai)ns and plateaux". All of which sounds advantageous for the annual production of its more than 5,000,000 bushels of apples. No wonder that a reported more than 8,000,000 apples a day were consumed in Britain during the year 1962. Well done Bligh!

Madge Wolfenden.

Victoria, B.C.

3. Anderson, loc.cit., p.192

4. Port of London Authority, The P.L.A. monthly (Australian number), February, 1963, p.39.

KENNETH MCKENZIE AND THE ORIGINS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA AGRICULTURE

In these days of concern about the future of the family farm and the increasing role of the corporation in agriculture, it should be of interest to reflect upon the origins of commercial agriculture in this province, for those origins are directly linked to the pre-gold rush monopoly of the Hudson's Bay Company and its important role in the opening of and early developments within British Columbia.

Agriculture had long been an important adjunct of the fur trade of the Hudson's Bay Company, for post managers were encouraged to provide as much of their foodstuffs as possible, and particularly was this true of the Red River Valley where Lord Selkirk, a major shareholder in the Hudson's Bay Company, attempted to establish an agricultural colony of displaced Scottish crofters in 1811 with the double purpose of providing foodstuffs for the fur trade and embarking on a re-settlement scheme for the poor of England, some twenty-eight years in advance of the concepts of Edward Gibbon Wakefield.

When the Hudson's Bay Company acquired the exclusive license to trade west of the Rocky Mountains following its absorption of the Northwest Company in 1821, the long and expensive supply lines either by land from Fort Edmonton to the Columbia River or by sea around Cape Horn were a constant drain on the profits of the Columbia Department which included the lower Fraser Valley and, after 1825, New Caledonia on the upper Fraser. In his inspection tour of 1824-25, Governor George Simpson declared that the establishments west of the Rocky Mountains were conducted on an altogether too lavish scale, and he not only instructed John McLoughlin, the new Chief Factor for the Columbia Department, to economize; but he ordered McLoughlin to make the region as self-sufficient as possible.

To secure its claim to the north bank of the Columbia, the Company moved its headquarters from Fort Astoria in 1825, and the site of Fort Vancouver, across the mouth of the Willamette River, was chosen because of the broad tablelands which would be suitable for farming. During the ensuing years, McLoughlin was able to raise crops of potatoes, wheat, peas, beans, barley, and timothy until by 1829 the Department was nearly self-sufficient in those foodstuffs. But corn would not grow in the sandy soil and the damp climate, and the herds of cattle increased so slowly that it was not until 1836 that McLoughlin permitted any to be slaughtered for meat.

Although the chief concern of the Hudson's Bay Company was the fur trade, it was after all a commercial company seeking the greatest possible profits from its trading monopoly on the west coast. As early as 1829, the agricultural produce of the Columbia Department was large enough for Governor Simpson to propose supplying the Russian American Company at Sitka. But the Russian American Company was reluctant to become dependent on a single, uncertain source of supply, particularly if that source were under the control of its chief fur trade rival, and Simpson's overtures fell through. Besides, the Russians had invested heavily in the establishment of Fort Ross on Bodega Bay north of San Francisco for the purpose of providing their own supplies of wheat and other foodstuffs. However, in another decade the situation for both companies had changed. Fort Ross had proved to be an expensive and abortive enterprise, and the Russians at Sitka came increasingly to rely on provisions supplied by American traders.

The Hudson's Bay Company was increasingly alarmed by the infiltration of Americans into the Pacific Northwest, particularly in the Willamette Valley. Boston traders had opened supply lines to the Russians at Sitka with the consequent threat of becoming competitors of the Hudson's Bay Company for the trade in furs farther south, and the continued ability of the Hudson's Bay Company to hold the Northwest and particularly the Columbia River highway seemed doubtful. In the renewal of its twenty-one year license for exclusive trading privileges west of the Rocky Mountains in 1838, the Company had asserted that it planned to become the agents of stock raising and colonization north of the Columbia in an effort to forestall the American threat and secure the area for Great Britain. To fulfill its promises, negotiations were successfully reopened with the Russian American Company for supplying foodstuffs and the Columbia Department was reorganized. In 1839, the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company was formed as a wholly owned subsidiary of the Hudson's Bay Company with a capital of £200,000. The Hudson's Bay Company was to transfer its farms at Cowlitz Prairie and Fort Nisqually to the new company which would settle farming families on one thousand acre leaseholds and provide them with cows, a bull, sheep, oxen, pigs, and horses as well as provisions for the first year. The land and buildings were to revert to the company at the end of the lease, and the company was to have the exclusive right to market the farmers' produce, and half the increase of the stock was to belong to the company. Working on half shares, the farmers thus were not to become free agents; while south of the Columbia, free enterprise and individual initiative prevailed. In addition, the Pacific Northwest had to compete with the blaze of publicity surrounding the Wakefieldian settlement schemes for South Australia and New Zealand, and the company was unable to attract colonists from the British Isles. The company thus turned to the Red River Settlement for settlers, and in 1841 James Sinclair led one hundred twenty-one people comprising twenty-three families from Red River to the Columbia. Settled originally at Cowlitz Prairie and Fort Nisqually, all had removed to the freer conditions prevailing on the Willamette by 1845. The Puget's Sound Agricultural Company thus failed in both its settlement and in its agricultural schemes for the Oregon Country. Agriculture and the fur trade could not be successfully combined, for settlement by its very nature drove the shy and wily beaver into hiding if not into extinction. In June 1846, Great Britain and the United States signed the Oregon Treaty, thus ending the efforts of the Hudson's Bay Company to secure the region north of the Columbia for Britain. Commercial monopoly interest and international diplomacy did not always walk hand in hand.

With the loss of the Columbia River, the protection of its rights north of the 49th parallel assumed increasing importance for the Hudson's Bay Company. In an era of 'Reluctant Empire' when Wakefieldian schemes for privately sponsored and funded colonization were capturing the imagination of the English and appealing to a penurious and hard-pressed government, the Hudson's Bay Company applied for a grant to Vancouver Island. In return for an annual rent of seven shillings, the Company was given proprietary rights to Vancouver Island in January 1849 on condition that it introduce colonists within five years. While the Hudson's Bay Company, with its western headquarters now located at Fort Victoria, was to continue monopolizing the Indian trade and the fur trade, the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company was to become the vehicle for colonization. The company was to sell its land to colonists for £1.0.0 an acre with the minimum holding

being twenty acres,¹ and nine-tenths of the proceeds were to be allocated to a Development Fund for the establishment of schools and the construction of roads, bridges, and other public services. Between them, the Hudson's Bay Company and the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company allotted to themselves some thirty square miles of land (later reduced to six square miles, the remainder having to be purchased), and the first private settler, Captain Walter Colquhoun Grant, who reached the island in 1849, had to select lands some thirty miles north of Victoria. But agriculture on Vancouver Island, the first area other than the fur posts (notably Fort Langley and Fort St. James) on the mainland to be farmed in modern British Columbia, was not to be carried on in the early years by a stout, enterprising, thrifty yeomanry. It was to be established under the aegis of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.²

In 1850, the Hudson's Bay Company sent out two bailiffs, Edward Edwards Langford and Thomas Elinkhorn, and seventy-four farm labourers; and in 1853 Kenneth McKenzie and Thomas Skinner arrived with an additional twenty-two farmers. It is to Kenneth McKenzie's career that I would now turn.

Born in Edinburgh in October 1811, McKenzie was the son of a surgeon and the grandson of a druggist of that city. Following his mother's untimely death in 1820, he lived with his paternal grandparents while attending the High School and College of Edinburgh. But the professions held no attraction for him, and after leaving school in the late 1820's he became the manager of his father's estate, known as Rentonhall, in the Parish of Morham, Haddingtonshire, in the East Lothian district.³ Scotland in those years was undergoing a technological revolution in agriculture with the introduction of farm machinery, scientific manuring of fields, and the selective breeding of livestock, especially sheep. Of greatest importance was the introduction of tiling to drain the wet marsh lands. Young McKenzie thus gained invaluable experience in the management of his father's farms and sheep runs, and he established a tile works, utilizing local clays, to bring more of

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1. At this time, lands in Oregon Territory could be claimed under the Donation Land Law of 1850, by which lands were granted free of charge to settlers who had occupied and cultivated their lands for four years, or title would be granted after two years upon the payment of \$1.25 per acre.
 2. For this sketch of the early history of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company in the Pacific Northwest, the following accounts have been most useful: John S. Galbraith, The Hudson's Bay Company as an Imperial Factor, 1821-1869 (Berkeley, 1957), pp. 192-217, 283-307; Margaret A. Ormsby, British Columbia: a History (Toronto, 1964) pp. 99-102, 126-27; E.E. Rich, The History of the Hudson's Bay Company, 1670-1870, Vol. II: 1763-1870, The Hudson's Bay Record Society, Vol. XXII (London, 1959), pp. 686-87, 689-785; W.R. Sampson, "Farming Operations of the Hudson's Bay Company in the Columbia District prior to 1840" (unpublished ms).
 3. Photostat of vital statistics page from McKenzie family Bible in vertical file "Kenneth McKenzie", Archives of British Columbia; Kenneth McKenzie, Sr. (Druggist) to Kenneth McKenzie, Junior (Surgeon), 19 Sept 1823; and Kenneth McKenzie to John and James Hope, Rentonhall, 19 Dec. 1848, in Kenneth McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia; and James Deans, "Rustic Rhymes by a Rural Rhymaster," 1845, 1901, ms. Archives of British Columbia, p.10.

his father's lands into production. Although I have found no direct reference to this latter aspect of his experience in his correspondence with the Hudson's Bay Company, it is tantalizing to speculate as to whether his application to the Company was successful in part because of the supposed need for tiling and drainage on Vancouver Island where precipitation is not dissimilar from that of eastern Scotland, but where soil conditions are vastly different.

Despite his attested abilities in the management of the estate, McKenzie was unable to cope with the encumbrances left by his father, who died in 1844; debts which mounted to £4,200 or about \$21,000. In 1848, McKenzie was finally forced to put the lands and estate of Rentonhall up for auction, but no buyer could be found in that period of depression, and from 1848 to 1851 McKenzie answered several advertisements for positions as factor, bailiff, or land steward on estates in Scotland, Cornwall, northern England, and northern Ireland, all of which were unsuccessful. Finally, in 1851, McKenzie was able to sell Rentonhall and its comfortable stone manor house for £4925, and through his friendship with John Haldane he was granted an interview in London by the Governor and Committee of the Hudson's Bay Company for the position of bailiff or overseer of one of the four farms they projected under the auspices of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company in the Esquimalt district near Fort Victoria. The interview was successful, and McKenzie's contract with the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company was signed on 16 August 1852. McKenzie was to serve as bailiff of a company farm at a salary of £60 per annum and share 1/3 of the profit or loss of the farm beginning at the expiration of three years. The company agreed to provide passage and McKenzie's five year term was to commence upon his landing on Vancouver Island. The company was to provide a farm of 600 acres, livestock, seeds, and implements; and all improvements were to be at company expense. The position of bailiff had precedence in the Company's farming establishments at Red River, and it was stipulated that the relationship of the bailiff to the farm labourers was to be that of master and servant.⁴ In effect the company was seeking to establish a landed gentry or squirearchy surrounded by small landholders, a paternalistic form which proved as incompatible with conditions on the frontiers of the British Empire as it had proved incompatible with the attempts of the French to establish an attractive and flourishing settlement colony on the St. Lawrence by means of the seigneurial system.

McKenzie spent the spring and summer of 1852 recruiting labourers, blacksmiths, carpenters, and a schoolteacher for his new venture. Ploughmen and labourers were to be paid £17 per annum with board and lodging during a contract period of five years, after which they would be permitted to claim twenty or twenty-five acres, valued at £1 per acre, in their own name to be acquired in instalments of £4 or £5 per year as a premium for their

4. "Testimonials;" "List of claims lodged on the Sequestered Estate of Kenneth McKenzie of Rentonhall, 27 October 1837;" Frederick and Neilson to Kenneth McKenzie, Haddington, 14 January 1851; "State of Affairs of Kenneth McKenzie of Rentonhall as at 17 January 1851;" Archibald Barclay to John Haldane, London 6 January 1852, in "Archibald Barclay, Correspondence Outward, 1852;" Agreement between John Henry Pelly, Andrew Colville and Sir George Simpson on behalf of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company and Kenneth McKenzie, 16 August 1852, in "Miscellaneous Contracts, Agreements," McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.

work for the company. Smiths and carpenters were to be paid £25-30 per year and were to receive the option on forty to fifty acres at the end of their contract period.⁵

McKenzie with his wife Agnes whom he had married in 1841, and six children (the youngest, Wilhelmina Blair, was only three months old) and twenty-two men, three servant girls, plus wives and children totalling seventy-three persons embarked on the fifty-six ton barque Norman Morison which sailed from Gravesend on 20 August 1852. Among the passengers were Thomas Skinner, also appointed a bailiff for the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company, Mrs McKenzie's brother Thomas Russell, and Robert Melrose who kept a trenchant diary of his career with the company. The little ship anchored at Royal Roads, Vancouver Island on 16 January 1853 after a stormy passage during which little Wilhelmina Blair's behaviour earned her the life-long nickname "Goodie". The weary passengers were given temporary accommodation in makeshift quarters at Fort Victoria and by January 24th McKenzie had moved the carpenters and blacksmiths to the farm allotted to him at Maple Point between Esquimalt Harbour and the Gorge. By April first, preparations at Craigflower, named for the Fifeshire home of Governor Andrew Colville of the Hudson's Bay Company, were sufficiently advanced for McKenzie to move his family out to a temporary dwelling which they occupied until the large manor house resembling Rentonhall was ready for occupancy on 1st May 1856. During the spring and summer of 1853 McKenzie and his men built additional houses, planted gardens and fields, set up the seven horsepower engine brought from England to run a sawmill and grind grain, and work was begun on a brick works and a lime kiln to produce plaster and whitewash.⁶

McKenzie had brought Robert Barr to serve as a schoolmaster for the children of his farm, but Governor James Douglas diverted Barr to Fort Victoria and Governor Colville refused to intervene on McKenzie's behalf. Finally, in November 1854, Charles Clarke arrived to start the school at Craigflower; although the schoolhouse, begun in August 1854 across the inlet from the farm, was not completed until February 1855. Clarke held the island's first school examination on a "royal scale" in July 1855 with triumphal arches bearing the royal cipher erected at each end of the

5. "Puget Sound Agricultural Company - Agreements with Employees," and Andrew Colville to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 5 March 1852 and 29 April 1852 in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856", both in McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.
6. "Founders of Craigflower", (typescript dated 4 February 1931) in vertical file "Craigflower Farm", Archives of British Columbia; and "List of Men, Women, and Children engaged to go to Vancouver's Island with Mr K. McKenzie, August 1852", in Kenneth McKenzie Daybook, 1867-68, McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia; Robert Melrose, "Diary, August 1852-July 1857", ms, Archives of British Columbia, entries for 16 Jan., 22 Jan., 24 Jan., 1 April, 7 April, 9 April, 5 May, 10 May, 8 June, 15 June, 4 July, 23 August, 25 August 1853 and 1 May 1856 (reprinted in W. Kaye Lamb, ed. "The Diary of Robert Melrose", in British Columbia Historical Quarterly, VII, April, July, October 1943, pp. 119-134, 199-218, 283-295).

bridge and a twenty-one gun salute.⁷

McKenzie's men proved to be fractious, with frequent instances of drunkenness and desertion. Several men deserted for the United States, and those who were apprehended were jailed for thirty days. To augment his labour force, McKenzie used men from H.M.S. Trincomalee, then at Esquimalt, and he hired several groups of Indians, but these too proved to be unsteady hands. So unsteady were they in fact that "one of Neptune's sons, belonging to the Trincomalee, got himself hurt by falling from a tree, after drinking a bottle of Grog on the top of it".⁸ Finally, in March 1853, Governor Douglas appointed McKenzie and the three other bailiffs to be Magistrates and Justices of the Peace in the District of Victoria, evidently in an attempt to provide a measure of authority and justice on the four farms of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company.⁹

During the early months at Craigflower, McKenzie feared the neighbouring bands of Indians. Morning roll call and drill, followed in the evening by the firing of the one small cannon and the men's muskets in which Mrs McKenzie joined with her horse pistol insured the safety of the colony, and this practice was continued even after they realized that the natives were not going to attack them.¹⁰

The four bailiffs of Craigflower, Constance Cove, Viewfield, and Colwood Farms operated independently and sometimes extravagantly until February 1854 when the Hudson's Bay Company appointed McKenzie as agent and superintendent for the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company on Vancouver Island with a commission of ten percent on the net profits of the farms in addition to his regular salary from Craigflower.¹¹ Wage disputes and unauthorized salmon trading with the Indians along the Fraser River led to the intervention of Governor Douglas, and on McKenzie's appeal to London the Governor and Committee sided with Douglas, instructing McKenzie to be guided by Douglas' advice. For the salmon trade, McKenzie had refitted a

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7. Robert Melrose, "Diary, August 1852-July 1857", entries for 21 August, 23 September and 8 December 1854, 23 February, 2 March and 28 July 1855; Andrew Colville to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 18 November 1853, 13 Jan. and 20 Jan. 1854 in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia. For a description of the school examination, see John Work to William F. Tolmie, Victoria, 30 July 1855, quoted in B.A. McKelvie "Victoria's Spinster Starts Another Century", in The Province (Vancouver, B.C.) 17 January 1953.
 8. Robert Melrose, "Diary, August 1852-July 1857", entries for 3 July, 26 July, 12 October, 17 October, and 19 October 1853. The quotation is from the entry for 3 July 1853.
 9. James Douglas to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 31 March 1853, in "Appointments - Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, 1853", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia; and W. Kaye Lamb, ed. "The Diary of Robert Melrose", in B.C.H.Q. VII (July 1943), 204, note 10.
 10. N. de Bertrand Lugin (Mrs E. Brunswick Shaw), The Pioneer Women of Vancouver Island, 1843-1866 (Victoria, 1928), pp. 77-78.
 11. Andrew Colville and Henry Hulse Berens to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 3 February 1854, in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.

company bateau as the Agnes and he purchased the Black Duck which he renamed the Jessie. Douglas considered such trading to be an infringement on the exclusive rights of trade with the Indians which was held by the Hudson's Bay Company, and McKenzie was ordered to cease his trading venture.¹²

The Company found it necessary to complain to McKenzie about his delinquent and inadequate accounts, the expense of his establishment and its buildings, and in response to his proposals for constructing saw mills, flour mills, and a brewery, Governor Colville reminded McKenzie that the bailiffs should devote their efforts to raising crops and making the farms self-sufficient. Colville added that he could not "submit to this state of things much longer", and McKenzie was to be prepared for a precise limitation on his expenditures.¹³

In addition to the problems of developing Craigflower, McKenzie as Company Agent was instructed to deal with the luxury-loving, lavish, and intractable bailiff of Colwood Farm at Esquimalt, Edward E. Langford. In 1854, McKenzie was instructed to terminate Langford's contract, but Langford refused to give up quietly, and McKenzie was chastised for not taking "more active and effective measures for the protection of their property".¹⁴ Langford was not amenable to being evicted from his farm, and he seems to have reformed sufficiently to stay on until his final dismissal in 1860; but the troubles with Langford put McKenzie in an embarrassing position between Company officials and the bailiffs, and he was further discredited in the eyes of the Company. Consequently, in 1857 Alexander Grant Dallas was sent to Fort Victoria with instructions to assume the administrative supervision of the farms.¹⁵

The Crimean War put a stop to agricultural exports to the Russian American Company, but the war also brought new incentives to the development of agriculture on Vancouver Island. During the war, hospital huts had been

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12. Andrew Colville to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 10 February 1854 and 1 Oct. 1855 in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856"; James Douglas to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 17 April 1855, in "James Douglas, Correspondence Outward"; Kenneth McKenzie to Andrew Colville, Craigflower, 5 Aug., 15 Dec. and 18 Dec. 1855, in "Kenneth McKenzie Letter Book, 1854-1856"; Andrew Colville and Henry Hulse Berens to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 1 Oct. 1855, in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856", and Henry Hulse Berens to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 13 March 1856 and 4 February 1857, in "H.H. Berens; Correspondence Outward", all in McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.
 13. Andrew Colville to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 14 December 1855 (Private), in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.
 14. James Douglas to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 29 December 1856, in "James Douglas, Correspondence Outward", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.
 15. Andrew Colville and Henry Hulse Berens to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 13 November 1854, in "Andrew Colville, Correspondence Outward, 1852-1856"; Kenneth McKenzie to Andrew Colville, Craigflower, 25 December 1854, 21 May, 7 June and 22 September 1856, in "Kenneth McKenzie Letter Book, 1854-1856", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia; and Sydney G. Pettit, "The Trials and Tribulations of Edward Edwards Langford", in British Columbia Historical Quarterly, XVII (Jan-Apr 1953), 8-12.

erected at Esquimalt to receive the wounded from the Battle of Petropavlovsk, and thereafter ships of the Pacific Squadron increasingly used Esquimalt Harbour as a base, particularly during the San Juan Island dispute. Craigflower Farm, located as it was between Esquimalt and the Gorge, was ideally situated to supply the naval squadron, and in September 1856, McKenzie reported that he had supplied the squadron with nearly 1,000 pounds of meat and 400 pounds of vegetables per day. Despite the opposition of the Hudson's Bay Company, McKenzie erected mills at Craigflower to provide flour to the navy's bakers, who frequently used McKenzie's ovens. While continuing to supply the Royal Navy with meat and vegetables from the company farms, McKenzie undertook to supply bread and biscuit in 1858, and in 1860 he entered into a regular contract with the Commander-in-Chief, Pacific Squadron, to supply 10,000 pounds of biscuit within twenty-four hours of demand and an unlimited quantity within fourteen days of demand, the biscuit being guaranteed to keep "good and fit" for nine months.

The Navy's demand for breadstuffs was so great in fact, that McKenzie was unable to supply enough wheat from his own farms, and he was forced to import wheat from Oregon farmers, the successors to those who had defeated the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company's efforts to establish a viable agrarian society south of the 49th parallel. Despite oft repeated protests printed in the anti-Company-Family Victoria Colonist that the contract had not been open to free and competitive bidding, and that local bakers could meet the navy's demands more cheaply than could McKenzie who was accused of hiring naval personnel at ship's pay, McKenzie continued to hold the navy's bread contract until his death in 1874 except for a brief period in the mid-1860's. He installed an engine and biscuit machines at Dallas Bank on Esquimalt Harbour, valued at \$2600 and during the first quarter of 1863 he supplied the Navy with 61,000 pounds of biscuit and 65,000 pounds of soft bread. He also supplied breadstuffs to Hudson's Bay Company ships, and during the Fraser River gold rush he advertised breads and crackers for sale at San Francisco prices where a loaf of bread sometimes sold for as much as \$3.00. It is a sad reflection on the failure of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company to bring sufficient lands under cultivation rapidly enough, that while Oregon shippers such as John McLoughlin and Francis Pettygrove were making small fortunes supplying wheat to California during the gold rush, McKenzie was having to import wheat from Oregon to meet the local demands.¹⁶

During this period, manorial Craigflower became a social centre for naval and colonial officials, and the McKenzie girls, particularly the beautiful, tight-laced 'Goodie', were much courted by visiting officers.

16. Kenneth McKenzie to Henry Hulse Berens, Craigflower, 22 Sept. 1856, in "Kenneth McKenzie Letter Book, 1856-1859"; Kenneth McKenzie to J.L. Southey, Craigflower, 11 July 1860, in "Kenneth McKenzie, Correspondence Outward, File Copies"; Contract between Kenneth McKenzie and Rear-Admiral Sir Robert Lambert Baynes, K.C.B. dated 30 August 1860, in "Contracts with the Royal Navy"; "Accounts re Craigflower Bakery"; Alexander Grant Dallas to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, undated (probably July 1858), in "Alexander G. Dallas, Correspondence Outward"; and Thomas Lett Stahlschmidt to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 27 July, 2 August 1869, and 10 January 1870, in "Thomas Lett Stahlschmidt, Correspondence Outward", all in McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia.

I am reminded that in these days when Britain is bemused by the second round of sex scandals in the past thirteen years that such are not new. One of the officers who was captivated by the charms and beauty of 'Goodie' McKenzie was Edmund Hope Verney, who came to Victoria in the early 1860's as a Lieutenant in the Royal Navy, serving on H.M.S. Grappler. Visiting Salt Lake City in 1865, he telegraphed 'Goodie' that he was "well and frisky", and it appears that even after his return to England the two corresponded. In Victoria, the tradition lingers that the McKenzie family hoped for a marriage into the well-placed Verney family. However, in 1878 when Kenneth McKenzie's heirs were seeking to salvage the estate they requested financial aid from Verney with apparently no response, and in the early 1890's the Colonist titillated Victoria's citizens with the news, headlined "A LONDON SCANDAL", that Verney, by then a member of the House of Commons, had been sentenced to one year in prison and expelled from Parliament for attempting to procure a governess for immoral purposes. 'Goodie' McKenzie's reaction to that bit of news has not been recorded, but she died a spinster, "The Lady of the Camellias", in 1928.¹⁷ A happier social event occurred in 1861 when Lady Jane Franklin, widow of the noted Arctic explorer Sir John Franklin, visited Victoria. The season's gayest and most colourful social event was the picnic held in her honour at Craigflower to which she was rowed by men effecting a bright semblance of voyageur costume.¹⁸

The farm at Craigflower was not large enough for both cropland and pasturage for the sheep from which McKenzie hoped to get a profitable wool clip, so in 1855 he established a sheep station at Lakehill, near Christmas Hill, north of Victoria; and in 1856 and 1857 he acquired lands there in his own name along with 825 acres for the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company's new Lake District farm known as 'Broadmead'. Under McKenzie's management, Craigflower began to show small and intermittent profits after 1857, but the company remained concerned by the "confused and incorrect" accounts submitted by McKenzie. Despite the fact that Craigflower was the only profitable company farm, the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company became increasingly critical of the large capital debt charged against its operations, and in 1861 McKenzie's second five-year contract as bailiff for the company was cancelled and he was given a two-year lease, renewable on a year to year basis for a total of five years, on the cultivated acreage of the farm with the rent set at £500 per annum so long as he held the naval bread contract. If McKenzie were to lose the contract with the Navy, the rent was to be halved. The livestock and implements of husbandry at Craigflower were to be sold, and McKenzie's Lakehill farm was used as security for his purchase of the stocks of flour, biscuit, growing crops, and equipment at Craigflower. At the termination of this five-year contract, McKenzie was to quit his occupancy of Craigflower. McKenzie was unable to reduce the debt against his farms satisfactorily, and he was unable to sell the house and land at Dallas Bank to the Navy for continued use as the Admiral's residence. In 1864, McKenzie was notified that his lease of Craigflower Farm would terminate on 31 October 1865, and on that date he mortgaged his Lakehill and Dallas Bank properties to the company to secure his indebtedness to them

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17. Edmund Hope Verney to Miss Goody McKenzie, Salt Lake City, 15 July 1865 (telegram), in miscellaneous McKenzie materials at Craigflower Manor, Victoria; Kenneth McKenzie (son) to Edmund Hope Verney, Lakehill, 9 Feb. 1878, in "Kenneth McKenzie, Correspondence Outward", McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia; Victoria Colonist 14 July 1860, April 14 and 7 May 1891.
18. British Colonist (Victoria) 21 March, 22 March 1861.

which totalled £3376 or about \$17,000. During 1866 McKenzie moved his family from Craigflower to a new home at Lakehill, which still stands; but the burdensome debt plagued him for the remainder of his life, although the company was very patient.¹⁹ The failure of McKenzie and concomitantly the failure of the Puget's Sound Agricultural Company illustrate graphically the fact that the interests of commercial enterprise do not always coincide with political ends, nor is an attempt at commercial monopoly always conducive to the settlement and expansion of the economy in newly opened lands.

Kenneth McKenzie was primarily a farmer, farm manager, and supplier of breadstuffs, but his position and experience led him to accept minor legal positions and to assume a position of leadership in the agricultural community of Vancouver Island. He served as Justice of the Peace from 1853 to 1855 and again from 1867 until about the time of his death. During the 1860's he served as a Road Commissioner for the Esquimalt District and for Victoria, and in 1871 he was appointed to the Court of Appeal for the Esquimalt and Metchosin Road District. In 1861 he was a founding member of the Vancouver Island Agricultural and Horticultural Association, serving first as a director and later as president, the office he held at the time of the Association's collapse in 1865. When the society was reorganized in 1869, he was again made a director. In 1865, McKenzie was considered to be a protectionist candidate for the legislature, but he stepped aside in favour of John Ash, a free trader. Again in 1869, he supported protection and opposed confederation with Canada in seconding the nomination of James Lowe as a candidate for the Legislative Council.²⁰

Kenneth McKenzie died at his Lakehill farm on 10 April 1874 of heart disease and lies buried in Ross Bay Cemetery, Victoria, not far from the

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19. "Craigflower Accounts, 1854 to 1857-Oct.31", pp.5-6; Joseph Despard Pemberton to Kenneth McKenzie, Fort Victoria, 18 August 1856, in "Joseph Despard Pemberton, Correspondence Outward"; "Craigflower Farm Stock Account", 31 May 1858; Henry Hulse Berens to Kenneth McKenzie, London, 16 January 1857, in "Henry Hulse Berens, Correspondence Outward"; "Miscellaneous Contracts, Agreements"; Alexander Grant Dallas to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 9 March 1861, in "Alexander Grant Dallas, Correspondence Outward"; Kenneth McKenzie to William F. Tolmie and Alexander Munro, Craigflower, 31 October 1864; Kenneth McKenzie to Admiral Joseph Denman, 5 July and 11 July 1866; McKenzie to John Henry Ethbridge, Lakehill, 10 April 1867; McKenzie to William F. Tolmie and Alexander Munro, Lakehill, 28 May 1867; and McKenzie to James Allan Grahame, Lakehill, 22 Aug. 1872, in "Kenneth McKenzie, Correspondence Outward, File Copies"; and James Allan Grahame to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 26 Aug. 1872, in "James Allan Grahame, Correspondence Inward", McKenzie Collection, Archives of B.C.
20. James Douglas to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 31 March 1853, minuted by Douglas on 16 November 1855 accepting McKenzie's resignation, in "Appointments - Magistrate and Justice of the Peace, 1853"; Philip J. Hankin, Colonial Secretary, to Kenneth McKenzie, Victoria, 27 Jan. and 8 March 1871, in "British Columbia, Colonial Secretary, Correspondence Outward"; McKenzie Collection, Archives of British Columbia; Kenneth McKenzie to Colonial Secretary, Lakehill, 31 January 1871, in British Columbia, Colonial Correspondence Inward - Kenneth McKenzie, Archives of British Columbia; The Government Gazette, British Columbia, 12 January 1867, p.1 and 4 Feb.1871, p.1; The Daily British Colonist (Victoria), 8 June 1861; 6 June, 29 Sept., 2 October, 21 October 1865; 6 June 1866; 29 July, 30 November 1869.

imposing memorial to Sir James Douglas. Beset by the results of over-capitalization in a primitive economy, McKenzie had nevertheless done a great deal to encourage agriculture and milling on Vancouver Island as the tenuous colony moved from the restrictions of the fur trade to become the entrepot for the mining rush and the base for Great Britain's Pacific naval operations. So far as the company was concerned, their agricultural enterprise on Vancouver Island was, in the apt phrases of John Sebastian Helmcken, a "mistake" conducted at "fearful expense", but families such as the McKenzies "did much good to the colony in the shape of keeping it at a high standard of civilization....."²¹

21 The Daily British Colonist (Victoria), 11, 14 April 1874. The quotations are from John Sebastian Helmcken, "Reminiscences", 1892, typescript in the Archives of British Columbia, pp. 139-140.

William R. Sampson
University of Alberta

Banquet Address
Annual Meeting of the
British Columbia Historical Association
26 May 1973.

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