

REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST

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## REPORT OF THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVIST, 1910.

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VICTORIA, B. C., February 28th, 1911.

*To the Honourable Henry Esson Young, M.D., LL.D.,  
Provincial Secretary, Victoria, B. C.*

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith the Report of the Archives Department for the half-year ending December 31st, 1910.

Acting under your instructions, the undersigned took charge of the office on July 1st. After a careful examination and as a preliminary to more serious work, it was deemed advisable, indeed imperative, that the manuscripts then comprising the collection should be arranged in some order, and an inventory made of them, so that there should be no doubt in the future as to the number and titles of the documents found in the Department on the date it was placed under my care.

The preparation of the inventory consumed much time and involved no small amount of labour, chiefly because the material, owing to the fact that it had been moved from its old quarters to the small room where it is stored at present, was in a more or less chaotic condition. The check-list at last has been compiled, however, and it is appended hereto. In it may be found the titles of all the early manuscripts comprising the collection at the time of my taking charge thereof. Great care has been exercised in preparing the list, and it may be accepted as an accurate accounting of the Provincial Archives in the possession of the Department. It should be explained that the material which has been acquired since the reorganization of the office is mentioned in a separate list.

Before proceeding to other matters, it may not be deemed irrelevant if a brief reference is made to the documents forming the nucleus of a collection which it is hoped in the near future may rank with the chief archival repositories of Western Canada. In the first place, it will be noted that while the collection is not large it is rich in matter of importance to students of western history. It consists chiefly of the official documents of the Colonial period, which extended from the formation of the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1849 to the union of the Crown Colony of British Columbia with the Dominion of Canada in 1871. This was a peculiar and exceedingly interesting era, for it was the formative period of our history, in which events occurred that influenced in no small degree future political relations and economic conditions.

If a proper understanding of the problems which agitated Colonial administrators is to be reached, attention must be given to the Journals of the Colonial Legislatures, the despatches of the Governors to the Colonial Office in Downing Street, the despatches of the Secretaries of State for the Colonies to the several Governors, the interdepartmental letter-books, and similar sources, for without an examination of such documents it is not possible accurately to portray conditions as they then existed, or to appreciate the effect in after years of the Colonial policy.

In these early papers one may find many significant details concerning the San Juan embroglio, the reservation of lands for the use of the native tribes, the building of provincial highways, the work of the Royal Engineers, the establishment of a branch of the Royal Mint at New Westminster in the early sixties, the inauguration of public schools, and other matters of general and local interest.

More or less complete series of the official documents may be found in the Archives Department, which when indexed and arranged will form a valuable addition to our knowledge of a phase of Provincial history that has not yet received due attention. The Despatches of Governor Blanshard, 1850 to 1851; the Journals of the first Legislative Assembly of Vancouver Island which met in Victoria in 1856; the Minutes of the Legislative

Council of Vancouver Island, August 30th, 1851, to February 6th, 1861; the Governor's Private Letter-book, May 27th, 1859, to January 4th, 1864; the Vancouver Island Miscellaneous Letter-book, June 22nd, 1850, to March 5th, 1859; the Despatches from Downing Street, July 21st, 1849, to December 18th, 1852; the Hudson's Bay Company's Letter-book (James Douglas to Archibald Barclay and others), May 16th, 1850, to November 6th, 1855, may be instanced as being of particular interest. Yet these are only a few of the records belonging to the Government, and they are mentioned merely to give an idea of the value of the collection as a whole.

The several periods covered by the history of British Columbia may be roughly designated as:—

1. The period of apocryphal voyages and explorations, 1578 to 1774, to which belong the doubtful relations of Juan de Fuca, Maldonado, de Fonte, and others, respecting the Strait of Anian, as the North-west Passage was called of old:
2. The period of discovery, exploration, and the fur trade, 1774 to 1849:
3. The Colonial period, which commenced with the founding of the Colony of Vancouver Island in 1849 and ended in 1871, when the united Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia entered the Dominion of Canada as a Province:
4. The Modern period, which may be said to have commenced in the year 1871 with the establishment of the Province of British Columbia.

The third of these periods, the Colonial, may be conveniently divided into three separate and distinct sub-periods—that of the Colony of Vancouver Island, 1849 to 1866; that of the Crown Colony of British Columbia (mainland), 1858 to 1866; and that of the United Colonies, 1866 to 1871. The fact that the two colonies were under one and the same Governor from 1858 to 1863 does not imply that the affairs of each during these years were administered by the same staff of officials. Actually each colony had its own governmental establishment, and consequently each had its own separate and distinct series of official documents, which were not affected by the dual governorship. Occasionally, however, the officers of the Government of Vancouver Island were called upon to assume duties in the neighbouring Crown Colony under the Douglas regime.

Of the earliest extant records concerning the territory now embraced in the Province of British Columbia, it may be noted that they relate to the various expeditions, by land and sea, which were undertaken with the object of examining the coast of North-west America and its vast interior and for the purposes of trade. Exploration and trade went hand-in-hand.

In the last quarter of the eighteenth century the lines of exploration converged upon a land heretofore unexplored and unknown; for the first time reliable information concerning it became available, which supplanted the mythical and legendary accounts, till then the current coin of the geographers and cartographers who had given it their attention. Of the expeditions of the Spaniards from their establishments on the Mexican Pacific seaboard, of the Russians from their posts on the Kamchatkan Peninsula, of the British discoverers who used the Hawaiian Islands as a base for their operations on the North-west Coast, of the French explorers who followed the course of the British, of the American traders who generally outfitted at Boston, and, like the British, used the Hawaiian Islands as a supply depôt, of the overland expeditions of the Canadian fur-traders—it may be observed that each was separate and distinct and that each had a literature of its own. In the Archives of the Indies at Seville are the reports of the commanders of the Spanish expeditions; among the Archives of the Russian Government are the voluminous despatches of the Russian explorers from the days of the great Bering (1728) to the cession of Alaska to the United States in 1867; at the Admiralty and in the Public Records Office in London are the reports and memoranda of the British navigators; scattered among the various public libraries, private collections, and learned societies of the United States are such of the memoirs of the American traders as have escaped the ravages of time; while in the Archives of the Adventurers of England must be hidden away a vast amount of illuminating material dealing with the explorations of the Canadian fur-traders west of the Rocky Mountains.

With regard to explorations, it may be remarked that the material relating to the overland journeys is no whit less important than that dealing with the voyages along the coast. It is interesting to recall that the first white man to cross the continent was the indefatigable Scotsman, Sir Alexander MacKenzie (1755?-1820), who, in 1793, after a long and hazardous journey, reached a point on the Pacific Coast in the neighbourhood

of Bella Coola. After MacKenzie came Captains Lewis and Clark, and then Simon Fraser, who descended the Fraser River to the mouth of the North Arm in 1808. For some reason or other, not easily explained, no connected narrative of the last-mentioned expedition has ever been given to the public. The Department has been fortunate enough to secure, through the courtesy of the explorer's granddaughters, a few documents relative to the work of Simon Fraser in New Caledonia, including five autograph letters which are notably interesting. The work begun by Alexander MacKenzie, and carried on by Simon Fraser and those who came after him, certainly deserves attention. The story of the exploration of the great interior, covering as it does the heroic efforts of David Thompson (1770-1857), the great Nor'wester, David Douglas (1798-1834), the roving botanist who came to such a sad end in the Hawaiian Islands, and many others, is one that should not be forgotten. The voluminous journals of David Thompson, after whom the Thompson River was named, and who first mapped (1813-1814), from notes supplied by John Stuart, the course of the Fraser River, are the property of the Government of Ontario. An effort should be made to procure transcripts of such portions of them dealing with his explorations in the Kootenays. The cordial co-operation of the Archivist of that Province has already been promised, and it is hoped that certified copies of the documents may be obtained in the near future.

But, apart from these sources, which may be termed "official," and of which we may have some knowledge, are the many long-forgotten documents scattered in odd corners and out-of-the-way places where they are reposing until such time as they may be rescued from an undeserved oblivion. Reference is made to family records, to the rich mass of material belonging to various private collectors, to the papers which have fallen into the hands of people little interested in their contents, yet who in some instances value them highly—to the many places, in short, where odds and ends of documentary evidence, by accident or design, may be stored away. By no means without interest, in fact of high interest, to the historian would these scattered documents be, provided that they were gathered together and arranged, for they would all throw light, either more or less, upon the events recorded in the documents which may be termed "official."

From the foregoing it will be gathered that archives may be divided roughly into two classes—official and unofficial—the "official" complementing and supplementing the "unofficial," both being indispensable to the student.

While it is true that no adequate history can be written without the aid of official documents, which are, and always must be, the backbone, as it were, of the narrative historical, yet the material of the second class must enter largely into the composition of national chronicles, and for the reason that it embraces the documents called, for lack of a better term, "human." The private letter, the diary, the memoir, the journal, and the reminiscence, with all their varied and rich side-lights upon men and events, cannot be neglected if close adherence to truth is desired. A thorough understanding of the motives that lay behind and prompted actions and movements, motives which not always have been acknowledged publicly, may only be reached after a conscientious examination of all sources of information.

In matters historical, the public is not, as a rule, so much concerned with the exigencies and secret conclaves which may have paved the way for an event of far-reaching consequences, as with the broad and intelligible effect thereof, as exhibited in a definite public policy applied to conditions of which knowledge is general. The student and historian, on the other hand, are as directly concerned with what has taken place behind the scenes as upon the stage itself, for without such knowledge it is not possible adequately to represent the past, or to characterize truly the men who have played important parts in national life. The official document, then, must be interpreted, not always but often, in the light of the private, unofficial, or secret document.

Of the historic events affecting the territory of British Columbia, the most important were the "Nootka Affair" and the Oregon Boundary Question. In 1789 the celebrated "Nootka Affair" focussed the attention of the civilised world upon a remote and hitherto unknown region, and for the first time it loomed large in the sphere of international politics; and in after years the Oregon Boundary dispute assumed serious proportions. These matters were of international concern and each for a time threatened to provoke war between powerful countries. Naturally enough, controversies which were conducted with much bitterness on both sides were productive of a more or less voluminous literature, all of which did not find its way into print. The unpublished official papers relating to these events must be extremely interesting, and particularly so to one engaged in tracing the course of the affairs

and occurrences which are the warp and woof of North-western history. Both the "Nootka Affair" and the Oregon Boundary Question played a significant part in the shaping of the destinies of the regions they directly affected.

As the Nootka Convention, arising from the seizure by the Spaniards, in Nootka Sound in 1789, of certain vessels, the property of British merchants, marked the decline and fall of Spanish sovereignty on the north-west coast of North America, so the establishment of the present boundary-line between the British possessions and the United States of America by the terms of the Oregon Treaty, signed on June 15th, 1846, marked the termination of the long and bitter controversy between Great Britain and the American Republic touching the territories each were to have and to hold in the western portion of the continent—a controversy which had extended over a period of twenty-eight years—and presaged the decline and fall of the fur trade. It would be well, indeed, that all the documentary evidence bearing upon these exceedingly important discussions should be in the possession of the Department, as it would help to elucidate and explain things not without interest even at this late day.

It is interesting to note, in passing, that few unsettled regions have been the subject of or affected by, so many treaties, charters, and grants as the territories now united in the Province of British Columbia. In fact, during a period of seventy years, beginning with the signing of the Nootka Convention in 1790, a decade did not pass without the ratification of one or more far-reaching pacts or agreements affecting in one way or another the future of this land.

While the history of British Columbia proper may be said to commence with the founding of the Colony of Vancouver Island, a thorough understanding of the several matters and events leading up to the establishment of a settled form of government in a land hitherto, to all intents and purposes, beyond the pale of the law is of supreme importance, as instanced by the Alaska Boundary Dispute and other subjects of greater or lesser moment. In this connection we should not lose sight of the fact that, comparatively speaking, it is only in recent times that British Columbia has enjoyed a separate and distinct identity. The Oregon Treaty was not ratified until 1846; the Colony of Vancouver Island was not formed until 1849; the Crown Colony of British Columbia did not come into being until 1858. Before the year 1846, then, that portion of the Pacific seaboard stretching from the northern confines of California to the Russian possessions in Alaska may be said to have had a common history. The records of that period of indefinable jurisdictions and international complications are replete with interest, and it may be added that no adequate history of those troubled years has ever been written, for the good and substantial reason that the necessary particulars have never been available.

The consideration of the early documents naturally brings within view the methods of the fur-trading organizations whose last great field lay to the west of the Stony, Shining, or Rocky Mountains, and whose history for many years was the history of the far-extending territories which they had brought under their sway with such indomitable courage and unparalleled success in the face of unnumbered hardships and privations. The North-west Fur-trading Company of Montreal, organized under the daring leadership of Joseph Frobisher and Simon McTavish, the Adventurers of England trading into Hudson's Bay, and, for a brief space, the Pacific Fur Company, of which the intrepid and far-sighted John Jacob Astor, of New York, was the moving spirit and chief director, all exerted a powerful influence in and over the Oregon Territory, the limits of which, never clearly defined, roughly may be said to have included the whole of that immense domain extending from California far into what is now the Province of British Columbia, taking in a large part of New Caledonia, so named by Simon Fraser. The Americans, it will be recalled, claimed at one time the whole region lying between the forty-second parallel of latitude and fifty-four-forty, a claim never admitted by the British. The brief and singularly unfortunate rule of the American company lasted only from the founding of Astoria, at the mouth of the Columbia River, in 1811, until 1813, when the North-west Company acquired by purchase the property and interests of the concern, a matter touching which bitter things were said by Mr. Astor, who, it is said, believed that he had been betrayed by his agents. After that historic transaction the North-west Company held the reins of power, but its supremacy also was of but short duration.

In 1821, that company, as a result of the ruinous competition and fierce rivalries of the opposing forces arrayed against each other in that bitter and ever-memorable struggle for the control of the fur trade, joined hands with its powerful opponent, the Hudson's Bay

Company, an alliance directly brought about by bloody feuds and the depletion of the fur preserves. The interests of the two concerns, indeed, demanded a cessation of hostilities. From 1822 to 1846, the Hudson's Bay Company exercised supreme authority over the whole of the territory known in early days as the "Western Department," which the genius of a McLoughlin consolidated and welded into a fur empire, the like of which had never been seen before and as certainly will never be witnessed again. In the period mentioned that wonderful organization reached the height of its power and influence.

The operations of the North-west Company in the west have a peculiar interest for us, inasmuch as it was the intrepid "bourgeois" of that splendidly officered and organized association of "free-traders" who first established permanent posts in the land. The first was erected in 1805 on the shores of Lake McLeod (the outlet of which is a tributary of the Parsnip River) by James McDougall, who had preceded Simon Fraser by a few months. From the year mentioned, without a break, Fort McLeod has been the headquarters of the fur trade of that particular region. The famous triumvirate, Alexander Mackenzie, David Thompson, and Simon Fraser, were all "Nor'westers," as also were John Stuart, Harmon, McDougall, and others who were prominent in New Caledonia in early days.

The period of fur-trading activity and exploration in the interior commenced with the year 1793 and lasted until the abrogation by the Imperial Government of the grant of Vancouver Island to the Hudson's Bay Company in 1858. Of the conspicuous events of that period may be mentioned: Sir Alexander Mackenzie's famous reconnaissance; the exploration of the Columbia River by Captains Lewis and Clark; the commencement of operations by the North-west Company; the exploration of the Fraser River by Simon Fraser; the explorations of David Thompson; the coming of the Pacific Fur Company; the absorption of the Pacific Fur Company by the North-west Company; the amalgamation of the Hudson's Bay and North-west Companies; the grant of 1821, which gave the Hudson's Bay Company and the partners of the North-west Company a monopoly of the fur trade in the Indian Territories; the grant to the Hudson's Bay Company, in 1838, of the exclusive right of trading with the Indians for a period of twenty-one years; the arrival of American settlers; the Oregon Boundary dispute and its settlement by the Treaty of 1846; the establishment of Fort Victoria in 1843; the removal of the headquarters of the fur trade from Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River to Fort Victoria, 1847-9; the formation of the Puget Sound Agricultural Company; the granting of Vancouver Island to the Hudson's Bay Company; the establishing of the Colony of Vancouver Island; the careers of Dr. McLoughlin and James Douglas; the abrogation of the grant of Vancouver Island; and the Fraser River gold-rush in 1858, which knelled the doom of the fur trade.

For full and authentic information respecting the far-reaching ramifications of the wonderful system whereby the peltries of the fur-bearing animals were regularly gathered in a territory the area of which exceeded that of the Roman Empire in the days of its highest power, we must turn to the manuscript letters and journals of the "bourgeois" of the North-west Company and the chief factors, chief traders, and lesser officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, and for matters of general policy to the records preserved at headquarters. The letter and minute books of the Hudson's Bay Company during the acute and final stages of the Oregon Boundary dispute must contain valuable data respecting that much-discussed question.

All of these sources must be drawn upon if the Department is to render the service for which it has been established. In gathering together, classifying, and cataloguing the manuscripts now scattered broadcast, or hidden away, the Department will find ample scope for its energies for many years to come. The future reputation of the office, in fact, will rest largely upon the manner in which this important work is carried out. Here should be available for the student all of the unpublished manuscripts, or copies of them, throwing light upon the past. It should be possible in a year or two for the historian to find in this office the fullest information respecting the unpublished sources of any phase of our history. Without such data we must remain more or less in the dark as to many events and transactions which exerted a wide and compelling influence in years gone by. And in this connection it may be observed that the systematic classification and cataloguing of the material is a most important matter, because its usefulness must of necessity depend upon its availability.

It has been the endeavour of the writer, in making these brief observations, to show as clearly as possible why it is important that particulars of the fur-trading and colonial periods should be gathered and made available.

In view of the foregoing it is very respectfully recommended:—

1. That copies of all unpublished letters, despatches, and reports relating to Vancouver Island and British Columbia, particularly with reference to the historic controversies of the "Nootka Affair" and the Oregon Boundary Question, should be procured from the Colonial Office, the Public Records Office, and the Admiralty:
2. That an especial effort should be made to obtain from the Archives of the Hudson's Bay Company copies of all records relating to the exploits of the North-west Fur-trading Company of Montreal to the west of the Rocky Mountains (the two companies were amalgamated in 1821 under the name of the older concern), and the work of the Adventurers of England in the Oregon Territory, New Caledonia, the Colony of Vancouver Island, Alaska, and California—in fact, to all their operations west of the Rockies:
3. That transcripts of the Spanish and Russian documents relating to this coast should be obtained from the Archives of the Indies at Seville and the Archives of St. Petersburg respectively:
4. That the Dominion and Provincial Archives Departments should respectfully be asked to assist the office:
5. That a determined effort should be made, before it is too late, to gather the reminiscences of the pioneers, and that the same should be carefully edited and collated:
6. That all likely places in the Province or elsewhere should be carefully searched for letters, diaries, and manuscripts bearing upon any period or phase of our history:
7. That an earnest effort should be made to establish cordial relations with the Academy of Pacific Coast History of the University of California, the Oregon Historical Society, the University of Washington, the Washington State Historical Society, and all other learned societies and governmental departments interested in the early history of the Pacific North-west, with a view to the promotion of research and the extension of the co-operative principle:
8. That all records relating to Colonial days (1849 to 1871), on any subject whatsoever, now filed in any of the Provincial Public Departments, should be placed for safe keeping and arrangement in charge of the Archivist:
9. That the aid of the Provincial Press be solicited with a view to the expeditious gathering together of manuscripts and reminiscences.

As the above recommendations are self-explanatory it is not necessary to enlarge upon them; but reference may be made to the great importance of collecting from the old-timers and pioneers their reminiscences. There are still many stalwarts in the ranks of the "Old Guard," and their recollections should be preserved for the benefit of posterity. No time should be lost in gathering these memoirs, for each year that passes witnesses the diminution of the corps of pioneers whose work has contributed so greatly to the upbuilding of the Province.

It would be well to point out in this connection that the collecting of manuscripts must of necessity involve a large outlay. A large sum may be expended upon one item. Manuscripts are bound to cost more than books. There can be but one original manuscript, whereas there may be, and generally are, many copies of the original edition of a book. A book may become rare and valuable, and a manuscript may become, comparatively speaking, priceless. Hence the expense.

A number of important papers have been added to the collection since July last. It is not necessary to give their titles on this page, as a complete list of them will be found in the second statement attached hereto. A few remarks touching one or two of the more notable of them, however, may not be deemed out of place. The most conspicuous item, perhaps, is that entitled "Journal of the Voyage of the Brig 'Hope' from Boston to the North-west Coast of America, 1790 to 1792—By Joseph Ingraham, Captain of the 'Hope' and formerly Mate of the Columbia." It was obtained through the courtesy of Professor William H. Dall, of the Smithsonian Institution, Washington, D. C., and its chief value lies in the fact that, in spite of the author's knowledge of the fur trade of the North-west Coast, he does not claim or imply that Captain J. Kendrick, of the ships "Columbia" and "Washington," circumnavigated Vancouver Island, as asserted by certain historians who have endeavoured, for reasons of their

own, to prove that Captain George Vancouver was not the first navigator to sail through the intricate passages which separate the island from the mainland. This is by no means an unimportant point, as the great majority of the historians of the North-west Coast have followed Robert Greenhow, the American writer, in this particular, thereby doing an injustice to the painstaking British explorer.

Joseph Ingraham, it may be remembered, was an officer of the first American expedition to circumnavigate the world. On the occasion of his first visit to the North-west Coast he spent nearly a year at Nootka, and during his stay was a witness of the seizure by the Spaniards of certain British trading-ships. He made a second visit to the coast of British Columbia in 1791, and a third in 1792. He met Vancouver and Quadra at Nootka, where he gave evidence as to certain points at issue between these two commanders. His journal contains valuable data as to the geography, natural history, and ethnology of the places at which he touched, particularly of the Queen Charlotte Islands, with many facts of significance historically. As Ingraham's memoir is referred to at length in the first bulletin of the Department, it is scarcely necessary to pursue the subject further now.

In the list of new matter will be noted also certain documents most kindly presented by Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Baker, of Savona. These items are of great interest, especially the "Log of the Steamer Beaver and Brig Llama, 1836-7-8-9," the "Correspondence of W. H. McNeill with James Douglas," the "Diary of W. H. McNeill," and the "Fort Rupert Letter-book, 1857." It is scarcely necessary to say that the courtesy and public spirit of Mr. and Mrs. Baker in parting with these manuscripts are highly appreciated. It is hoped that others may assist in a similar manner. If the persons who have in their possession private or public records relating to the Province would kindly co-operate with the Department, it would soon become supreme in its own particular sphere. In so doing the owners of manuscripts would be rendering an important service to the Province and to posterity.

The letters of Captain George Vancouver and Señor Bodega y Quadra, for which we are indebted to the kindness of the Hon. J. H. Turner, are of more than ordinary interest; also the journals and memoirs supplied through the courtesy of Mr. F. J. Teggart, Curator of the Academy of the Pacific Coast History of the University of California, whose many civilities are most gratefully acknowledged by the undersigned.

The most important transaction of the year, as far as the Provincial Archives are concerned, has yet to be referred to. With the object of ascertaining exactly the extent and richness of the material in the Academy of Pacific Coast History of the University of California, and with a view to securing the co-operation of the officials in charge, a visit was paid to that institution in December last by the writer, who has great pleasure in reporting that his mission was entirely successful. He was assisted in every possible way by Mr. F. J. Teggart, the Curator, and Mr. Porter Garnett, the Assistant Curator, who went out of their way to extend courtesies. Without the slightest hesitation every facility for examining the manuscript treasures of the Academy was afforded and much useful information imparted. Such a cordial reception naturally was very gratifying, especially as it paved the way for an understanding between the two Departments, which it is sincerely hoped may prove mutually advantageous. It affords the writer very real pleasure to acknowledge the courtesy and kind consideration of Mr. F. J. Teggart, without whose cordial co-operation little or nothing could have been accomplished.

The visit was particularly desirable in view of the fact that the Academy has in its possession the fine collection of manuscripts gathered by Hubert Howe Bancroft, whose published works cover the entire Pacific seaboard, from Mexico in the south to Alaska in the north. In the course of his travels and researches Mr. Bancroft had gathered together from various sources documentary evidence of the first importance to western historians. Indeed, his work in collecting "original sources" will be of much greater benefit to students than the books—with perhaps one or two exceptions—which were founded upon the material he had brought together at the cost of so much time and labour. Whatever his shortcomings may have been, in justice it must be admitted that he has deserved the commendation of historians for his indefatigable assiduity in accumulating documents, many of which otherwise in all probability would have been lost or destroyed ere this.

The library in question is of more than ordinary interest to British Columbians, because it contains the letters, diaries, journals, and memoirs procured by Mr. Bancroft on the occasion of his visit to Victoria many years ago in quest of material for a history of the Province. The prominent men of the Province, and all those, in fact, whose knowledge of local affairs in general or in particular rendered their assistance desirable, ungrudgingly placed their

services at the disposal of the well-known historian. The author was successful in his quest and returned to his home in San Francisco with a goodly store of manuscripts, which in due course were incorporated in a history of British Columbia (San Francisco, 1887). The material obtained in the Province remained in San Francisco until a few years ago (1905-1907), when the Bancroft library was acquired at great cost by the University of California for its Academy of Pacific Coast History.

These manuscripts were carefully inspected, and there is no doubt at all that by far the greater number of them have an important bearing upon our history. Not a few, however, are but transcripts, while others were evidently written from memory some time after the occurrence of the events narrated, and on that account may not be altogether reliable. As a general rule, however, the material is of moment, and on that account the kind offer of Mr. F. J. Teggart to supply any transcripts that may be required by the Department will be highly appreciated. Mr. Teggart has already supplied many copies, and others are to follow from time to time.

Of the manuscripts examined on this occasion the chronicles mentioned hereunder may be instanced as illustrative of the wealth of material in possession of the University of California:—

- ANDERSON, ALEXANDER CAULFIELD. North-west Coast History.  
 BALLOU, W. T. Adventures.  
 BAYLEY, C. A. Vancouver Island. Early Life.  
 BODEGA Y QUADRA, JUAN F. Navegacion y Descubrimiento, 1779.  
 COMPTON, P. N. Forts and Fort Life.  
 CRIDGE, E. Characteristics of James Douglas.  
 DECOSMOS, AMOR. British Columbia Governments.  
 DOUGLAS, Sir JAMES. Diary of Gold Discovery on Fraser River.  
 DOUGLAS, Sir JAMES. Journal.  
 DOUGLAS, Sir JAMES. Private Papers.  
 DOUGLAS, Sir JAMES. Voyages to the North-west Coast.  
 EBBERTS, G. W. Trapper's Life, 1829-39.  
 ELISA, FRANCISCO. Salida de los tres buques para Nootka ano de 1790.  
 ELISA, FRANCISCO. Table diaria de los buques para el puerto de Nootka, 1790.  
 FINLAYSON, RODERICK. Vancouver Island and North-west Coast.  
 FRASER, SIMON. First Journal, April 12th to July 18th, 1806.  
 FRASER, SIMON. Letters, 1806-07.  
 FRASER, SIMON. Second Journal, May 30th to June 10th, 1808.  
 GOOD, JOHN B. History of British Columbia.  
 HARVEY, Mrs. DANIEL. Life of John McLoughlin.  
 HASWELL. Voyage Round the World.  
 HASWELL. Voyage in the Ship Columbia Rediviva.  
 HECETA, BRUNO. Diario del Viage de 1775.  
 HECETA, BRUNO. Segunda Exploracion, 1775.  
 HECETA, BRUNO. Viage de 1775.  
 HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Journal at Fort Simpson, 1834-37.  
 HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Journal, Fort Langley, 1827-29.  
 KENDRICK, JOHN. Correspondencia Sobre Cosas de Nootka, 1794.  
 MAURELLE, FRANCISCO ANTONIO. Navegacion, 1779.  
 MAURELLE, FRANCISCO ANTONIO. Diari del Viage de la Sonora, 1775.  
 MCKAY, J. W. Recollections of the Hudson's Bay Company.  
 MCKINLEY, ARCHIBALD. Narrative.  
 MCLOUGHLIN, JOHN. Private Papers, 1825-1856.  
 PEREZ, JUAN. Instruccion que el Virey dio a los Comandantes de Buques de Exploracion, 24 Dec., 1773.  
 PEREZ, JUAN. Relacion del Viage, 1774.  
 PEREZ, JUAN. Tabla Diaria, 1774.  
 SOLID men of Boston in the North-west.  
 STUART, JOHN. Journal from December, 1805, to February 28th, 1806.  
 SWAN, JAMES M. Colonisations.  
 TARBELL, FRANK. Life and Trade in Victoria during the Fraser River Excitement.  
 TOD, JOHN. New Caledonia.

TOLMIE, WILLIAM F. Puget Sound and North-west Coast.

VOWELL, A. W. British Columbia Mines.

WARREN. Among the Canadians of the North-west Coast.

WEED, CHARLES E. Queen Charlotte Island Expedition.

WORK, JOHN. Journal, 1824.

Apart from the material referred to, the Academy owns a very rich and extensive collection of British, Spanish, and Russian documents relating to the North-west Coast, all of which, it may be observed, are of great interest. As the time at the disposal of the writer was limited, it was not possible to scrutinise the papers very closely, but a cursory examination, under the able guidance of Mr. Teggart, sufficiently revealed the fact that they are of great value. It may be said, indeed, without fear of contradiction, that the Academy of Pacific Coast History possesses the most notable collection of Western Americana, in the form of original sources, ever gathered under one roof.

It should be stated that several matters of moment were freely discussed with Mr. Teggart. Among other things, it was suggested that an effort should be made to co-operate in the matter of publication; that is to say that if it should so happen that both offices should desire to publish one and the same document as a bulletin, the work should be undertaken conjointly. While no definite course of action was decided upon, it is believed that a mutually satisfactory arrangement may be reached in due course. In any event the frank discussion of the aims and objects of the two Departments has resulted in the clearing-away of misapprehensions, a matter which cannot but prove of benefit to both.

It was carefully pointed out that the Provincial Department was interested only in the more northern field—that our attention would be confined to Western Canada—it being clearly recognised, of course, that in certain cases, such as the Oregon and Alaska Boundary disputes, our interest extends beyond the bounds of the Province as they are to-day. The sphere of the Academy of Pacific Coast History, on the other hand, embraces the whole Pacific Slope, from the Isthmus of Panama to the Arctic Ocean.

It was agreed, among other things, that there should be a free interchange of transcripts, for which both Departments were to pay at a similar rate. Thus the Academy of Pacific Coast History will receive in exchange for such documents as may be transmitted to this office transcripts of any of the Provincial Archives desired—an arrangement which will be found, it is confidently expected, exceedingly useful.

It only remains to be said that the conference promises to result in much good. The amicable adjustment of the matter of the British Columbia documents gathered by Mr. Bancroft, itself is of no little consequence. The papers—if not the originals, at least certified copies of them—will be forwarded as they are transcribed, and these interesting records will be held in trust for the use of students.

Attached hereto is the manuscript of Bulletin No. 1 of the Archives Department of British Columbia. The pamphlet, entitled "The First Circumnavigation of Vancouver Island," has been compiled with the utmost care by Dr. C. F. Newcombe, who very kindly volunteered his services. While the work is not voluminous, it is undoubtedly an important contribution to the literature of the North-west Coast. With the evidence gleaned from Ingraham's journal, already referred to, and certain unpublished letters and memoranda recently forwarded from London, it has been possible to present the case in a new, and, it is trusted, in its true, light. This is the first of a series of bulletins which it is proposed to issue as occasion may offer. It is understood, of course, that in preparing the monographs or bulletins only original material will be used, as it would be inadvisable, for obvious reasons, merely to issue reprints, except in rare cases. The publication of manuscripts, with brief explanatory prefaces and notes, should be indeed one of the most useful results of the work of the Department.

It should be mentioned that the large programme outlined herein is put forward merely as a general statement of the objects and aims of the Department. It is not to be taken as a delineation of the work to be undertaken in any one year, but as a broad plan of future operations, the details of which must be elaborated from time to time. If the programme, as briefly sketched, were carried out in the course of the next few years, it would not then be possible for any historian to write of the West without extending his researches to the Archives of British Columbia, a matter, it would seem, which could not but reflect credit upon the Province. A great work, it is true, is being carried on by the Dominion Archives Department for Canada as a whole, but it is not to be expected that that office should be able to give that detailed attention to Provincial matters which their importance,

from a Provincial point of view, deserves. Each Province, therefore, should collect and collate the records peculiarly its own. Perhaps in the future some joint plan of operations may be evolved, but as matters stand now it is essential that the Provinces should act upon their own initiative.

A consideration of the best means whereby the usefulness of the office may be increased and its sphere of influence enlarged necessarily involves the question of quarters, for without proper facilities for the handling and filing of manuscripts the Department will be seriously handicapped in its work. The one small room now set aside is totally inadequate. It is respectfully recommended that suitable apartments be provided as soon as a convenient opportunity may arise.

While not a matter at present strictly within the purview of the Archives Department, the undersigned feels, because of its high importance, that it may not be deemed out of place if a brief reference is made to the desirability of acquiring a really representative collection of relics and tokens covering all phases of the Indian life of British Columbia. If the formation of such a collection is not undertaken at once, and vigorously prosecuted, it will be soon, very soon indeed, once and for all too late for the Province to acquire an exhibit worthy of the great ethnological field which it covers. The native races are fast forsaking their old tribal and immemorial customs for the civilisation of their white brethren, with the result that many primitive implements and utensils at one time in common use are no longer manufactured. Nor are such things easily, if at all, procurable now owing to the fact that the Province for years has been the happy hunting-ground of the collectors and ethnologists of the great museums and learned institutions of the world. It is certainly a pity that while Great Britain, Germany, and the United States should each possess comprehensive collections, covering the entire Province, there should be in British Columbia itself scarcely anything of the kind. Outsiders have spent in the last few years large sums of money for ethnological material which should have found a permanent resting-place in the Province. The number of representative totem poles, for instance, has been greatly diminished in recent times, while speculative trading in the smaller articles has been largely carried on to the detriment of the Provincial collection. It is certainly desirable that the Province should exploit this field on its own account instead of leaving it in the hands of aliens and traders.

The writer very respectfully recommends that, if possible, some means be devised whereby the export of the better class of anthropological and archaeological material may be prevented, at least until such a time as our own requirements may have been satisfied. The finest specimens are rapidly being removed, and, unless prompt action is taken, in a short time few objects of note will be left. As the material in question, however, is private property, it would be difficult to devise a scheme to prevent it falling into the hands of collectors or speculators. The only remedy that can be suggested, perhaps, is that the Government should proceed immediately to acquire by purchase all available material illustrative of the tribal customs, arts, industries, and home life of a people whose history can never be without interest.

Nor should the curious legendary lore and tribal history of the natives be neglected. It would be well, indeed, if the myths, legends, and historical narrations which have been handed down from generation to generation, by word of mouth, or by hieroglyphic, petroglyphic, or pictorial inscriptions, were preserved in definite form.

In conclusion, cordial thanks are extended not only to Mr. F. J. Teggart, Mr. Porter Garnett, Professor W. H. Dall, and to Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Baker, of Savona, whose courtesy has been referred to already, but also to the Honourable Mr. Justice Martin, His Honour Judge Howay, the Reverend E. G. Alston, of Framington Rectory, Norfolk, England, Mr. Gilbert Malcolm Sproat, Professor George Davidson, of San Francisco, Mr. Himes, of the Oregon Historical Society, the Hon. J. H. Turner, Agent-General for the Province in London, and Doctor C. F. Newcombe, for the kind assistance which they have so cheerfully rendered the Department on all occasions. And to Mr. R. E. Gosnell most grateful acknowledgments and sincere thanks are due for his valuable services in the past, especially with regard to the splendid gallery of portraits of historical characters and pioneers which he brought together at the cost of infinite pains and trouble. The gallery is certainly unique, and it will always stand as a monument to the energy, acumen, and foresight of its founder, who has ever been deeply interested in the history of British Columbia.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

E. O. S. SCHOLEFIELD,  
*Provincial Archivist.*

## APPENDICES.

### APPENDIX A.

#### Papers relating to Vancouver Island.

- Blanshard, Richard (Governor). Despatches, 1849-51.  
 Council, President of. Correspondence with House of Assembly, 1860-62.  
 Despatches. To Secretary of State, 31st October, 1851, to 24th November, 1855.  
 " " " 10th December, 1855, to 6th June, 1859.  
 " " " 8th June, 1859, to 28th December, 1861  
 " " " 13th January, 1862, to 12th March, 1864.  
 " From Downing Street to Governor Douglas, 1852.  
 " " " " 1853-57.  
 " " " " 1862-64.  
 " " " " 1863.  
 " " " Governors Kennedy and Seymour, 1864.  
 " " " " " 1865.  
 " " " Governor Kennedy, 1866.  
 " Registry of, received by Governor Kennedy, 1864-66.  
 " Schedule of, from Secretary of State. 2nd January, 1864, to 14th December, 1866.
- Douglas, James (Governor). Correspondence with Naval Officers.  
 " " Letters to Hudson's Bay Company (Archibald Barclay).  
 16th May, 1850, to 6th November, 1855.  
 " " Private Official Letter-book. 27th May, 1859, to 9th  
 January, 1864.
- Executive Council. Minutes. 26th March, 1864, to 27th June, 1865.  
 " " 18th July, 1865, to 19th November, 1866.  
 " Sources of Revenue, etc. 1863.
- House of Assembly. Acts, Proclamations, etc. July 9th, 1860, to February 27th, 1863.  
 " " Correspondence-book. 1856-59.  
 " " " " 27th July, 1860, to 11th March, 1864.  
 " " Drafts of Bills, Amendments, etc. 1861-65.  
 " " Journals (Second Parliament). 1861-63.  
 " " Messages, Returns, etc. 1856-60.  
 " " " 1864-66.  
 " " Minute-book (No. 1). 1856-58.  
 " " Minutes. 1860-64.  
 " " " 1864-66.  
 " " " of Committee on Supply. 1860-66.  
 " " Reports of Select Committees. 1858-65.
- Index. Letters Inward. 1859-64.  
 " " " 1864-66.  
 " " " Register. 1864-66.  
 " " Outward. 1864-65.
- Lands and Works. Specifications, etc. 1859-64.  
 Land Question. Address to the Duke of Newcastle. 1859.  
 Legislative Council. Journals. 1863-66.  
 Lighthouse Board. Correspondence. 1863-69.  
 Kennedy, A. E. (Governor). Commission as Governor of Vancouver Island and Islands  
 adjacent. With Great Seal of Great Britain and Ireland. December 11th, 1863.  
 Messages. By Governor—Replies to Addresses. 1856-60. (Unbound.)  
 " Governor to House of Assembly. 1857-63. (Unbound.)  
 Miscellaneous. General Letter-book. 20th September, 1864, to 11th September, 1865.

Miscellaneous. General Letter-book. 11th September, 1865, to 30th November, 1866.  
 " Letter-book. June 22nd, 1850, to March 5th, 1859.  
 " " (No. 2). January, 1859, to 13th September, 1859.  
 " " 14th September, 1859, to 21st September, 1860.  
 " " 28th September, 1860, to 13th August, 1861.  
 " " 15th August, 1861, to 27th March, 1863.  
 " " 24th March, 1863, to 20th September, 1864.  
 " " 22nd November, 1864, to 22nd December, 1866.  
 Proclamations. 26th March, 1853, to 8th May, 1858.  
 Treasurer. Letter-book. 9th March, 1859, to 2nd May, 1864.  
 Victoria Municipal Council. Correspondence with Colonial Secretary. 1862-64.

#### Papers relating to Crown Colony of British Columbia.

Blue Book. Schedule of Taxes, Duties, Fees, and all other Sources of Revenue. 1868.  
 Circular Despatches from Downing Street. 1852-61.  
 " " " " 1863-68.  
 " " " " 1867-68.  
 Colonial Secretary. Letters to and from. 1860-63.  
 Colonial and Provincial Secretaries. 1863-72.  
 Council Chamber and Governor. Correspondence. 1864-69.  
 Council, President of. Correspondence with House of Assembly. 1860-62.  
 Customs, Collector of. Letters. 18th April, 1859, to 21st November, 1870.  
 Despatches from the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Officer administering the Government of British Columbia. 1866.  
 " " the Secretary of State for the Colonies to Governor Seymour. 1867-68.  
 " " " " " Governor Seymour. 1869.  
 " " " " " Governor Musgrave. 1869.  
 " " " " " 1870-71.  
 " " Governor Douglas, Governor Seymour, and Mr. Birch. 14th September, 1863.  
 " " the Secretary of State, Ottawa, to Governor Musgrave. 1870-71.  
 Douglas, James (Governor). Proclamation as to Powers, etc. 1858.  
 Executive Council. Minutes. 30th April, 1859, to 7th July, 1871.  
 House of Assembly. Report on Crown Lands. 1863-64.  
 Lands and Works. Cash-book, General Revenue. 1859-60.  
 " " " " " 7th January, 1867, to 27th August, 1873.  
 " " " Crown Revenue. 1867-73.  
 " " Correspondence. Governor James Douglas and Lt.-Col. Moody. 1859-60.  
 " " Index to Letters received from H. E. the Governor. 28th December, 1858, to 29th December, 1860.  
 " " Index to Letters received from H. E. the Governor and the Treasury. 1858-63.  
 " " Index to Letters received from Captain Gosset. 17th October, 1858, to 23rd December, 1864.  
 " " Index-book. Tenders, Specifications, etc. 1859-64.  
 " " Records, Letters to Executive, Attorney-General, Treasurer, etc. 14th July, 1865, to 29th June, 1868.  
 Letters, Departmental. From Colonial Secretary. 6th May, 1861, to 26th November, 1864.  
 " " From Colonial Secretary. 28th November, 1864, to April, 1872. (Back of volume dated November 28th, 1864, to 26th February, 1870.)  
 " " General Index—Letters Inward. 1858-63.  
 " " General Index to Miscellaneous Letters (addressed to Governor Douglas). 1859-64.  
 " " Governor, Letters from. 1859-70.

Letters, Departmental.	Index to Letters.	1858-60.
"	"	1858-63.
"	"	Inward. 1864-65.
"	"	" 1st January, 1865, to 31st December, 1868.
"	"	" 1869-71.
"	"	from Governor. 1858-60.
"	"	Official Letter-book. 4th January, 1867, to 29th December, 1870.
"	Miscellaneous.	1860-73.
"	"	(No. 1). 13th July, 1858, to 30th May, 1859.
"	"	(No. 2). July, 1859, to 24th July, 1860.
"	"	(No. 3). 25th July, 1860, to 18th September, 1861.
"	"	(No. 4). 18th September, 1861, to 19th November, 1862.
"	"	(No. 5). 19th November, 1862, to 20th November, 1863.
"	"	(No. 6). 22nd November, 1863, to 7th September, 1864.
"	"	(No. 7). 7th September, 1864, to 29th December, 1866.
"	"	Treasurer, from Colonial Secretary and Assay Officer. 10th January, 1859, to 6th May, 1861.
"	"	Treasurer and Colonial Secretary. Letters to Captain Gosset, 1860-61.
Legislative Council.	Journals.	January, 1864, to May, 1868.
"	"	December, 1868, to March, 1871.
"	"	Messages from Governors and Resolutions in reply thereto. 26th January, 1864, to 15th March, 1869.
"	"	Messages from Governors Seymour and Musgrave. 1864 to 1871.
Naval Officers, Senior.	Letters from.	1859-71.
Seymour, Frederick (Governor).	Commission as Governor of British Columbia,	1864.

#### Papers relating to the Province of British Columbia.

Attorney-General.	Reports.	1871, 1875, and 1876.
Despatches.	Lieut.-Governor to Secretary of State, Ottawa.	1871.
"	"	" 1872.
"	"	" 1873.
"	"	" 1874.
"	Secretary of State, Ottawa, to Lieut.-Governor.	1871.
"	"	" 1872.
"	"	" 1873.
"	"	" 1875.
"	"	" 1876.
"	"	" 1877.
"	"	" 1879.
"	"	" 1880.
"	"	" 1881.
"	"	" 1882.
"	"	" 1884.
"	"	" 1885.
"	"	" 1886.
"	"	" 1887.
"	"	" 1888.
"	"	" 1890.
"	"	" 1891.
"	"	" 1892. [1872.
Executive Council.	Memoranda of Proceedings.	14th November, 1871, to 24th April,

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Executive Council. Minutes *re* Trouble on Skeena River. 1888.  
 Indian Affairs. Seven Letters relating to Land Titles, etc. 1875 to 1879. (Loose.)  
 Miscellaneous Letters. 1874-75.  
     "          "      1876-77.  
     "          "      1878-79.  
     "          "      1880-82.  
     "          "      1883-92.  
     "          "      1893.  
     "          "      1894.  
     "          "      Local. 16th August, 1871, to 14th July, 1876.  
     "          "      "      2nd August, 1876, to 21st June, 1881.  
     "          "      Foreign. 27th October, 1871, to 20th July, 1876.  
     "          "      "      1st August, 1876, to 31st May, 1881.

#### Miscellaneous Papers.

Anderson, A. C. Puget Sound Agricultural Company, Origin of the. 1865. Transcript.  
     "          Memo. relating to the Cowlitz Farm. 3 pages. 1841. Transcript.  
 Brown, Robert (Doctor). Journal of Vancouver Island Exploring Expedition. 7th June  
     "          "          to 20th June, 1864. Original.  
 Douglas, James. Diary of a Journey to Norway House. 1835. Original.  
     "          Journal. 22nd April, 1840, to 23rd January, 1841. With notes on  
     "          various matters at end of volume. Original.  
     "          "Establishments of Servants: Columbia District: Out 1839"; and  
     "          various letters from 13th July, 1840, to 16th March, 1867.  
     "          Original.  
     "          "Continuation of a Voyage to Sitka," and diary. Rough notes.  
     "          1841-43. Original.  
 Emigrant Soldiers' Gazette and Cape Horn Chronicle. 1858-59. Original.  
 Haller, Granville O. (Colonel, U. S. A.). Indian War of 1855-56 in Washington and  
     Oregon. Transcript.  
 Holloway, Robert. Pioneer Reminiscences.  
 Holtz, Charles. Pioneer Reminiscences.  
 McDonald, Archibald. Letters to Edward Ermatinger. 1828-56.  
 McIvor, John. Pioneer Reminiscences.  
 Oregon Question. Papers and Letters relating to the Oregon Territory and Boundary.  
     "          1842-43-44-45. Transcripts from the Public Records Office.  
 Pemberton, Augustus. Diary. 15th January, 1856, to 3rd August, 1858. (Note at  
     "          end: "This is a correct copy of the Original Diary." [sgnd.]  
     "          E. Lazarus.)  
 Puget Sound Agricultural Company. Papers relating to. Transcripts.  
     Clarke's (Frank) Account with Puget Sound Agricultural Co. 1865.  
     Indenture of 20th June, 1867. (Agreement between Company and United  
     States.)  
     Judgment of Supreme Court, Territory of Washington, in Puget Sound  
     Agricultural Company *vs.* Pierce County. 17th January, 1862.  
     Nisqually and Cowlitz Claims: List of witnesses and brief questions, etc., in  
     matter of Puget Sound Agricultural Co.'s claim against the United States.  
     Prospectus.  
     Shareholders, List of.  
 Simpson, George (Sir). Reports upon Oregon Territory and North-west America.  
     Addressed to Sir John Pelly, Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company. 25th  
     November, 1841, and 10th March, 1842.  
 Tod, John. Journal. Thompson River. August, 1841, to December, 1843. Original.  
 Tolmie, William Fraser (Doctor). Letters from and to. 1844-1864. Dr. John  
     McLoughlin, James Douglas, Peter Skene Ogden, and others. Transcripts.  
 Tuzo, H. A. (Doctor). Letter to his sister, Mrs. E. G. Alston, Fort Vancouver. 10th  
     December, 1863.

- Warre, Henry I. (Lieutenant), and Vavasour, M. (Lieutenant). Papers relative to the Expedition of Lieutenants Warre and Vavasour to the Oregon Territory. 1844-45-46. Transcripts from Public Records Office.
- Work John. Letters to Edward Ermatinger. 1828-1856.
- Yates, James. Pioneer Reminiscences.

## APPENDIX B.

- ADMIRALTY, THE. To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty. Letter transmitting Sir Joseph Banks' instructions to Mr. Menzies. 23rd February, 1791. C. O., No. 5.
- Instructions to be followed by Captain George Vancouver en route to Nootka. The Admiralty, Whitehall, 17th March, 1791. 3 pages. Transcript.
- Letter to Lieutenant Mearns *re* his letter for compensation for losses sustained in Nootka Affair. June, 1793.
- ALSTON, A. E. Sketch of Mrs. Anna Maria Tuzo. 1 page. Transcript.
- ALSTON, A. E. Sketch of Henry Atkinson Tuzo, Esq., M. D. September 14, 1910. 2 pages. Transcript.
- ALSTON, A. M. (Mrs.). Description of Victoria in 1859, with thirteen old photographs. December, 1907. 11 pages. Transcript.
- ALSTON, E. G. Account of his first year in Victoria, 1859-1860; with notes from diaries. 3 pages. Transcript.
- ALSTON, E. G. Extracts from Rough Diaries, 1859, and 1860-1865. With list of E. G. Alston's appointments. 1861-66-70-71. 5 pages. Transcript.
- ALSTON, E. G. Historical and Political Summary for Ten Years, 1858-1869. 5 pages. Transcript.
- ALSTON, E. G. Departure of, and Presentation to. 23rd August, 1871. Transcript.
- ALSTON, ELIZABETH CAROLINE. Sketch of. 1 page. Transcript.
- ANDERSON, ALEXANDER C. History of North-west Coast. From Academy of Pacific Coast History. 132 pages. Transcript.
- BANKS, SIR JOSEPH (F. R. S.). Letter to Mr. Alexander Menzies. Instructions respecting scientific collections and notes during Vancouver Expedition. 22nd February, 1791. 5 pages. Transcript. C. O., No. 5.
- BARNARD, J. F. Receipt signed by, for merchandise on first trip of steamer "Yale." 1st March, 1861.
- BLANSHARD, RICHARD (Governor). Despatches to the Secretary of State for the Colonies. 26th December, 1849, to 30th August, 1851. Transcript.
- BLANSHARD, RICHARD (Governor). Despatches to, from the Secretary of State for the Colonies. 1849-1850. Transcript.
- BLANSHARD, RICHARD (Governor). Letter to Sir John Pelly, Governor of Hudson's Bay Company, London, as to successor. 7th April, 1851.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Letter to Robt. Gray and Joseph Ingraham regarding Nootka Affair. Nootka, 29th August, 1792. 1 page. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Letter to Don Juan de Viana *re* Nootka Affair. Nootka, 29th August, 1792. Colonial Office, No. 5.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Letter to Captain G. Vancouver *re* Nootka Affair. Nootka, 29th August, 1792. Colonial Office, No. 5. 4 pages. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Letter in reply to Capt. G. Vancouver *re* restoration of land at Nootka. Nootka, 2nd September, 1792. 1 page. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Further letter *re* restoration of territory at Nootka, with explanatory postscript from Dobson. Nootka, 11th September, 1792. 1 page. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Further, in reply to a letter from George Vancouver, R. N.—Readiness to deliver captured territory. 11th September, 1792. 1 page. Transcript.

- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. To Captain G. Vancouver, *re* possession of territory on North-west Coast of Vancouver Island. 15th September, 1792. 3 pages. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Further letter to G. Vancouver about territory on North-west Coast to be ceded to H. B. Majesty. . . . Nootka, 15th September, 1792. 3 pages. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. To Captain G. Vancouver, about possession of territory on North-west Coast of Vancouver Island. 15th September, 1792. 3 pages. Transcript.
- BODEGA Y QUADRA, DON JUAN DE LA. Further letter to George Vancouver, closing correspondence *re* restoration of territory at Nootka. 20th September, 1792. 1 page. Transcript.
- "COWELITZ." Memorandum Book of Hudson's Bay Co.'s ship "Cowelitz." 1841-42-43. Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.
- "COWELITZ." Log of Hudson's Bay Co.'s ship "Cowelitz." 1843-44. Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.
- CRIDGE, EDWARD (Bishop). Notes on the characteristics of James Douglas. Victoria, May 29th, 1873. 3 pages. Typewritten.
- DEANS, JAMES. Settlement of Vancouver Island. Victoria, 1878. 16 pages. From Academy of Pacific Coast History.
- DUFFIN, ROBERT. Copy of letter to Captain G. Vancouver respecting the Nootka Affair. Nootka, 28th September, 1792. Transcript.
- FRASER, SIMON. First Journal of, from 12th April to July 18th, 1806. Copied from the Transcript in the Bancroft Collection. From Academy of Pacific Coast History.
- FRASER, SIMON. Letters from the Rocky Mountains from August 1st, 1806, to February 10th, 1807. Copied from the Transcript in the Bancroft Collection. From Academy of Pacific Coast History.
- FRASER, SIMON. Three MS. Letters to James McDougall. Nakazleh (Fort St. James), 21st December, 1806, 31st January, and 15th February, 1807. . . .
- FRASER, SIMON. MS. Letter to John Stuart. Natleh (Fraser Lake). 1st February, 1807.
- FRASER, SIMON. Second Journal of, from 30th May to 10th June, 1808. From the Transcript in the Bancroft Collection . . . Academy of Pacific Coast History.
- GOODFELLOW, S. J. (M.D.). Recommending removal of Mr. Richard Blanshard from Vancouver Island on account of ill-health. Russell Square, March 29th, 1851. 1 page. Transcript.
- GRAY, ROBERT, & INGRAHAM, JOSEPH. To Don J. F. de la Bodega y Quadra *re* the seizure of British ships at Nootka. Nootka (?) C. O. No. 5. 7 pages. Transcript.
- GRENVILLE, THE EARL OF. To the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, *re* commissioning ships "Discovery" and "Chatham" for the purpose of further exploring the North-west Coast of America, and to take over the lands and buildings at Nootka, and to acquire information as to the North-west Passage. Whitehall, 11th February, 1791. 13 pages. Transcript.
- GRENVILLE, THE EARL OF. Letter from, to the Rt. Hon. W. Dundas *re* the Nootka Affair. 10th June, 1793. 1 page. Transcript.
- HAMILTON, N. B. (Captain). Unsigned despatch to, requesting that Mr. Blanshard's application for passage on one of H. M. ships be communicated to the Admiral commanding H. M. forces in the Pacific. Vancouver Island, 7th April, 1851. 1 page. Transcript.
- HOLTZ, CHARLES. Pioneer Reminiscences. 1854-1863.
- HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. "Account of sales of goods shipped by the Hudson's Bay Company in Brig Llama in San Francisco, on the Coast of California." 1834. (Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.)
- HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Letter-book. H. Moffat. Fort Rupert, Fort Simpson, and Kamloops. 1857-67. (Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.)
- HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Letter-book. W. H. McNeill. Fort Simpson. 1851-52-53-54-55. (Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.)
- HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY. Letter-book. W. H. McNeill. Nisqually, Sitka, and Stikeen. 1841-1845. (Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.)

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- MEARES, JOHN (Lieutenant). Letter to the Rt. Hon. W. W. Grenville *re* Nootka Affair. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. London, 29th June, 1790. 2 pages. Transcript.
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- MEARES, JOHN. To Evan Nepean, Esq., *re* Memorial and Accounts. Foreign Office, Miscellaneous, No. 5. London, 1st October, 1790. 1 page. Transcript.
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- NOOTKA. Minutes of Cabinet *re* Nootka Affair. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. Whitehall, 30th April, 1790. 2 pages. Transcript.
- NOOTKA. Information obtained from Lieutenant Meares *re* Nootka Affair, respecting the arrival in China of the "Washington" from Nootka. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. London, 3rd July, 1790. 2 pages. Transcript.
- NOOTKA. Memorandum of information obtained from Mr. Neville, of the East India Company's service, respecting Kendrick's voyage in the "Washington" in the Autumn of 1789. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. 4th July, 1790.
- NOOTKA. Petition to the Rt. Hon. Philip Stevens, Secretary to the Board of Admiralty, of Peter Hiney and R. Davison, late of Ship "Fair American," offering to give evidence *re* Nootka Affair. 16th August, 1790. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. 2 pages. Transcript.
- NOOTKA. Petition to His Grace the Duke of Leeds, Secretary of State, of Peter Hiney and R. Davison, late prisoners at Nootka, claiming allowance for subsistence. 16th August, 1790. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. 4 pages. Transcript.
- NOOTKA. Substance of correspondence between Sig. Quadra and Captain Vancouver, with an abstract of the latter's narrative, from August 28th to September 22nd, 1790. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. 10 pages. Transcript.

- Nootka. Letter to Evan Nepean. Remarks on Vancouver's management of the Nootka Affair. Unsigned. 7th January, 1793. C. O., No. 5. Transcript.
- Nootka. Memorandum concerning Nootka Affair. Unsigned. No date. C. O., No. 5. 2 pages. Transcript.
- Nootka. Copy of unsigned despatch, enclosing translation of memorial relative to transactions at Nootka Sound, addressed to Count de Florida Blanca. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. 4 pages. Transcript.
- Nootka. Letter to Evan Nepean. Remarks on, regretting that Vancouver declined to close transactions at Nootka. F. O., Miscellaneous, No. 5. No date.
- PELLY, SIR JOHN (Governor, H. B. Co.). Letter to, transmitting copy of despatch from the Governor of Vancouver's Island, reporting his arrival at Panama on the 28th November, 1849. (894) Vancouver's Island, 11th February, 1850. 1 half-page. Transcript.
- PELLY, SIR JOHN (Governor, H. B. Co.). Unsigned letter to, requesting that a successor to Mr. Blanshard, in the administration of the Government of Vancouver's Island, be appointed. Vancouver's Island, 7th April, 1850. 1 page. Transcript.
- PELLY, SIR JOHN (Governor, H. B. Co.). Unsigned despatch to, enclosing copies of despatches from the Governor of Vancouver Island, and Earl Grey's replies. (5505) Vancouver Island, 23rd July, 1850. 1 page. Transcript.
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- PELLY, SIR JOHN (Governor, H. B. Co.). Unsigned despatch to, confirming appointment of J. S. Helmcken as Magistrate for Fort Rupert and adjacent district. (9152) Vancouver's Island, 20th November, 1850. 1 half-page. Transcript.
- PELLY, SIR JOHN (Governor, H. B. Co.). Unsigned despatch to, forwarding copy of despatch from Governor of Vancouver's Island reporting massacre of three British subjects, and asking for information as to measures to be adopted for protection of inhabitants. (9564) Vancouver's Island, 30th November, 1850. 1 page. Transcript.
- READE, JOHN. Notes on version of Simon Fraser's Journal, as published by Hon. L. R. Masson in "Les Bourgeois de la Compagnie du Nord Oest." 2 pages. MS.
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- SPROAT, GILBERT MALCOLM. Various papers and memorandum.
- SPURGEON, JOHN (M.D.). Certifying to necessity for removal of Mr. R. Blanshard from Vancouver Island, owing to ill-health. Russell Square, 28th March, 1851.
- STUART, JOHN. MS. Journal. 20th December, 1805, to 28th February, 1806. (Presented by Dr. I. W. Powell, Victoria.)
- STUART, JOHN. Journal from December 20th, 1805, to February 28th, 1806. From the Transcript in the Bancroft Collection . . . Academy of Pacific Coast History.
- TODD, WILLIAM. Autograph letter. York Factory, 15th July, 1829.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Letter to Admiralty, re accommodation for Mr. Menzies on board "Discovery." Whitehall, 23rd February, 1791. C. O., No. 5. 2 pages. Transcript.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Letter to Admiralty. H. M. S. "Discovery," St. Hellen's Road, 3rd March, 1791.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Letter from, with "demand for supplies" for H. M. "Discovery." H. M. S. "Discovery," Falmouth, 12th March, 1791. 20 pages. Transcript. C. O., No. 5.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Letter to Evan Nepean. H. M. S. "Discovery," Falmouth, 31st March, 1791.
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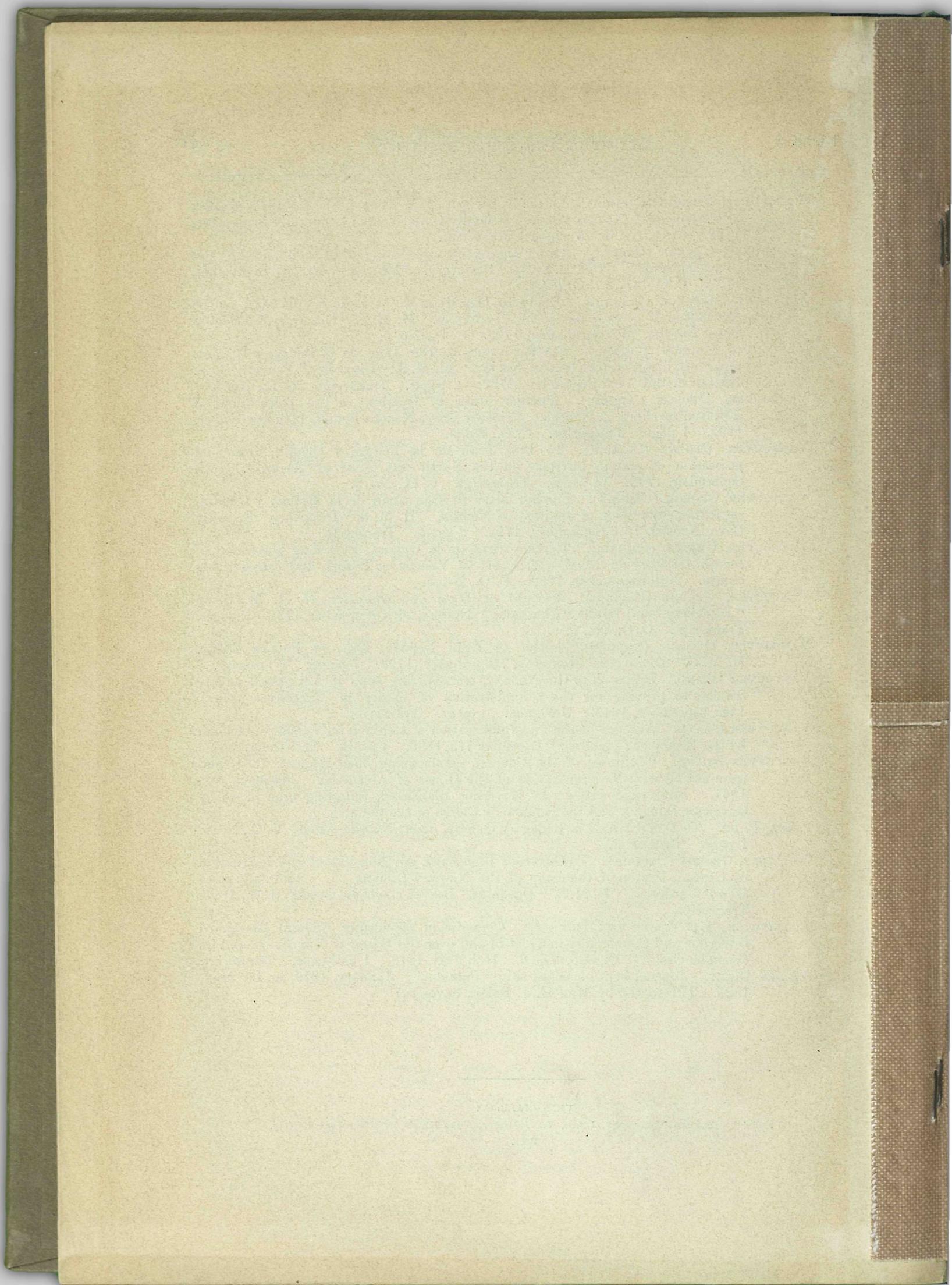
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Letter in reply to Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra *re* settlement of Nootka Affair. Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, 1st September, 1792. C. O., No. 5. 3 pages. Transcript.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Order signed by, appointing Mr. Archibald Menzies to act as Surgeon on H. M. Sloop "Discovery." Nootka Sound, 9th September, 1792. C. O., No. 5. Original.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Reply to Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, *re* the restoration of certain territories at Nootka. H. M. S. "Discovery," Friendly Cove, Nootka, 10th September, 1792. C. O., No. 5.
- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). Further letters to Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, regarding disputed territory at Nootka. H. M. S. "Discovery," Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, 11th September, 1792. 2 pages. Transcript. C. O., No. 5.
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- VANCOUVER, GEORGE (Captain). To Don Juan de la Quadra, regarding possession of certain territory on North-west Coast of Vancouver Island, and transmitting charts. 20th September, 1792. C. O., No. 5.
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- VANCOUVER ISLAND. Despatch to Governor of, transmitting copy of Act passed at late Session to provide for the administration of justice in Vancouver Island. 15th September, 1849. Unsigned. 1 page. Transcript.
- VANCOUVER ISLAND. Account of the first consecration of a church on Vancouver Island, by the Bishop of Columbia. December 7th, 1860. 4 pages. Transcript.
- VANCOUVER ISLAND. "Minutes of the Council, commencing 30th August, 1851, and terminating with the prorogation of the House of Assembly." February 6th, 1861. First page written by Governor Blanshard, following nine pages by Governor Douglas, and the balance by Clerks of the Council.
- VIANA, F. DE. To Don Juan de la Bodega y Quadra, about Nootka Affair. C. O., No. 5. 1 page. Transcript.
- WELLESLEY, GEORGE (Captain). To Governor Blanshard, advising him of the destruction by Captain Barton of the camp of the Newwitty Indians . . . and failure to secure murderers. H. M. S. "Daedalus," Beaver Harbour, October 13th, 1850. Transcript.
- WELLINGTON, HIS GRACE THE DUKE OF. Commission appointing Richard Blanshard Governor and Commander-in-Chief in and over the Island of Vancouver and its dependencies. C. O., 305, Vol. 2. 16th July, 1849. 1 half-page. Transcript.
- WILDES, DIXEY. Journal kept on board ship "Paragon." January, 1819, to 1st May, 1820. (Presented by Mrs. H. J. Baker, Savonas.)

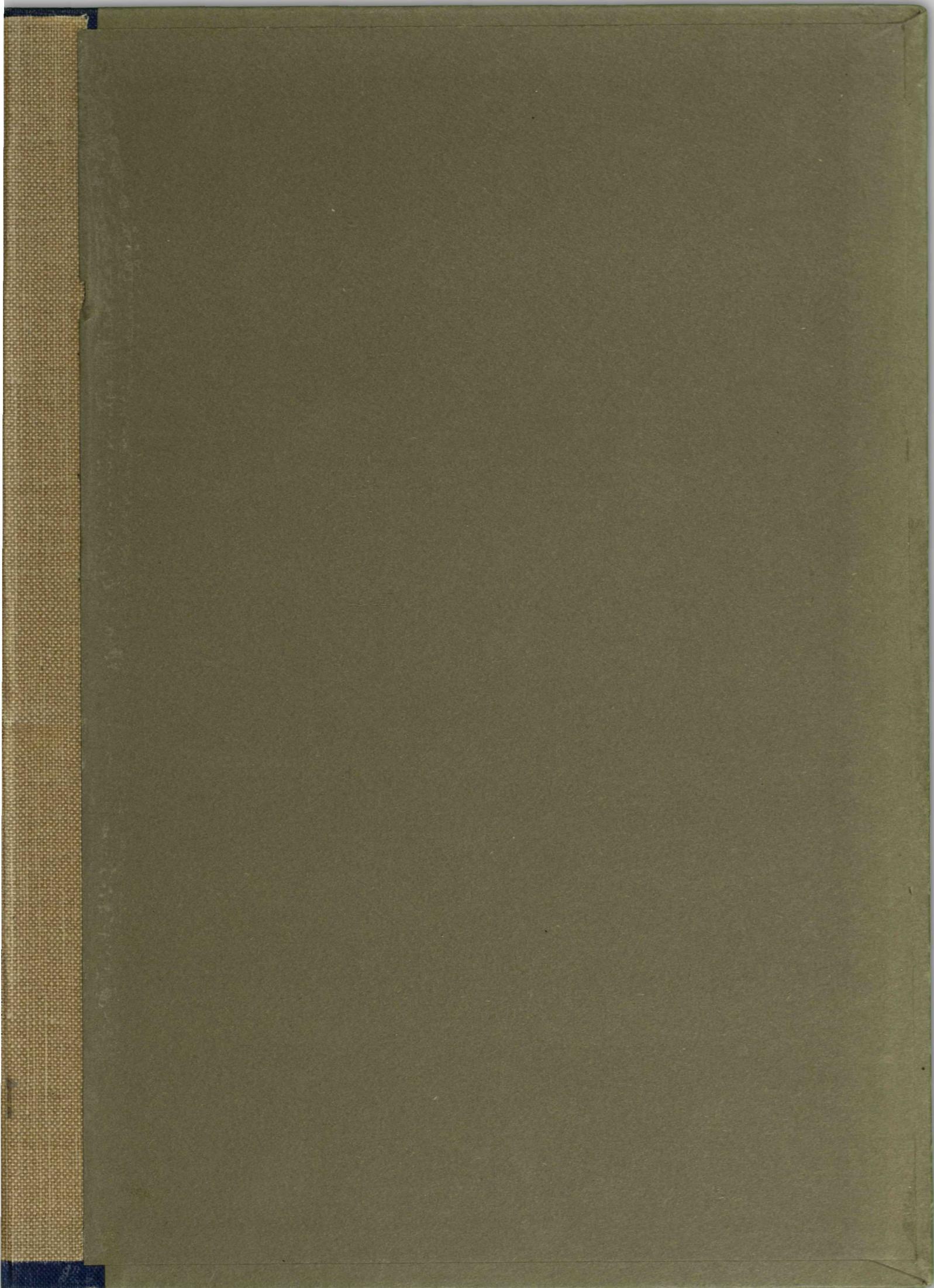
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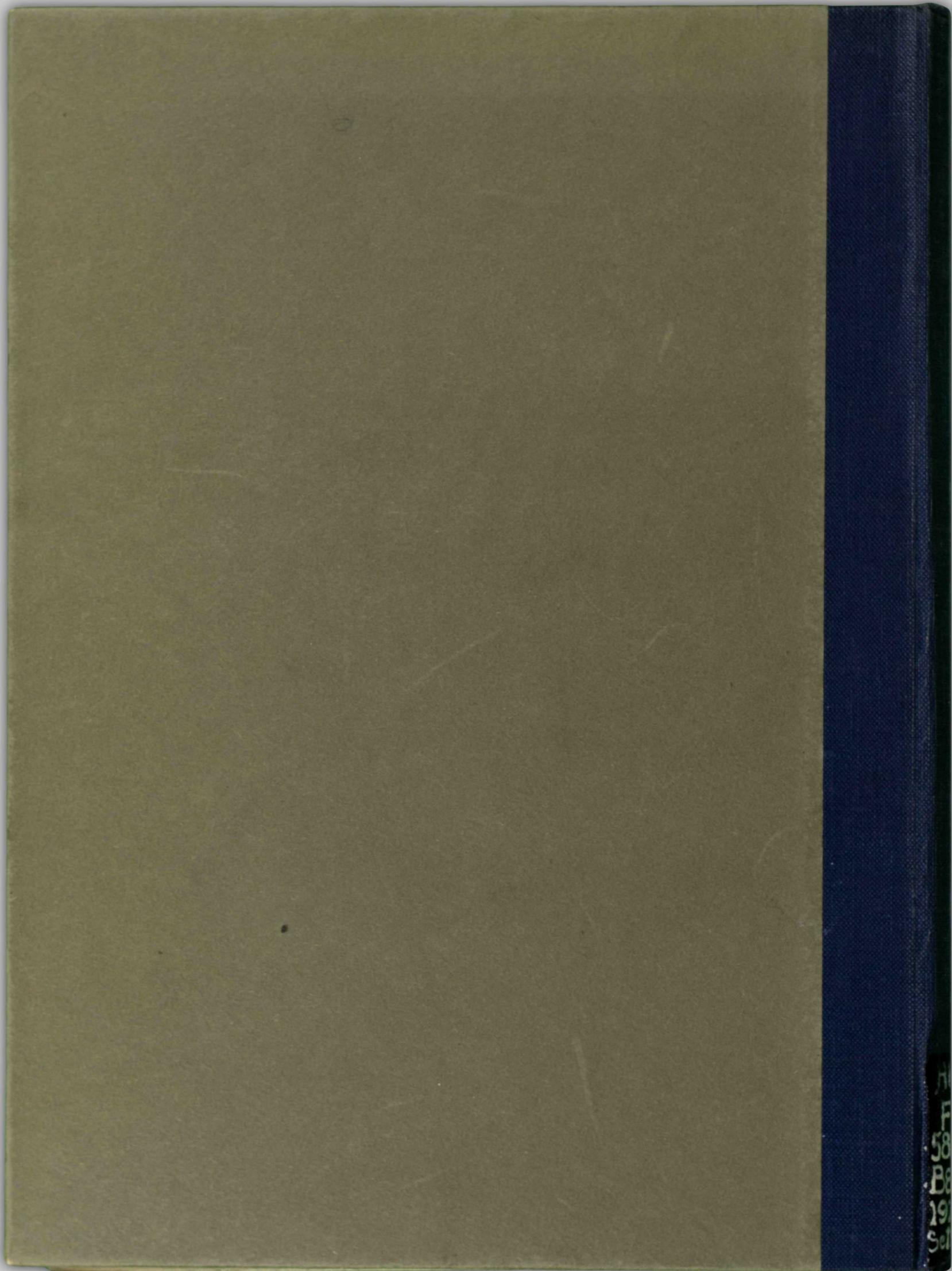
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