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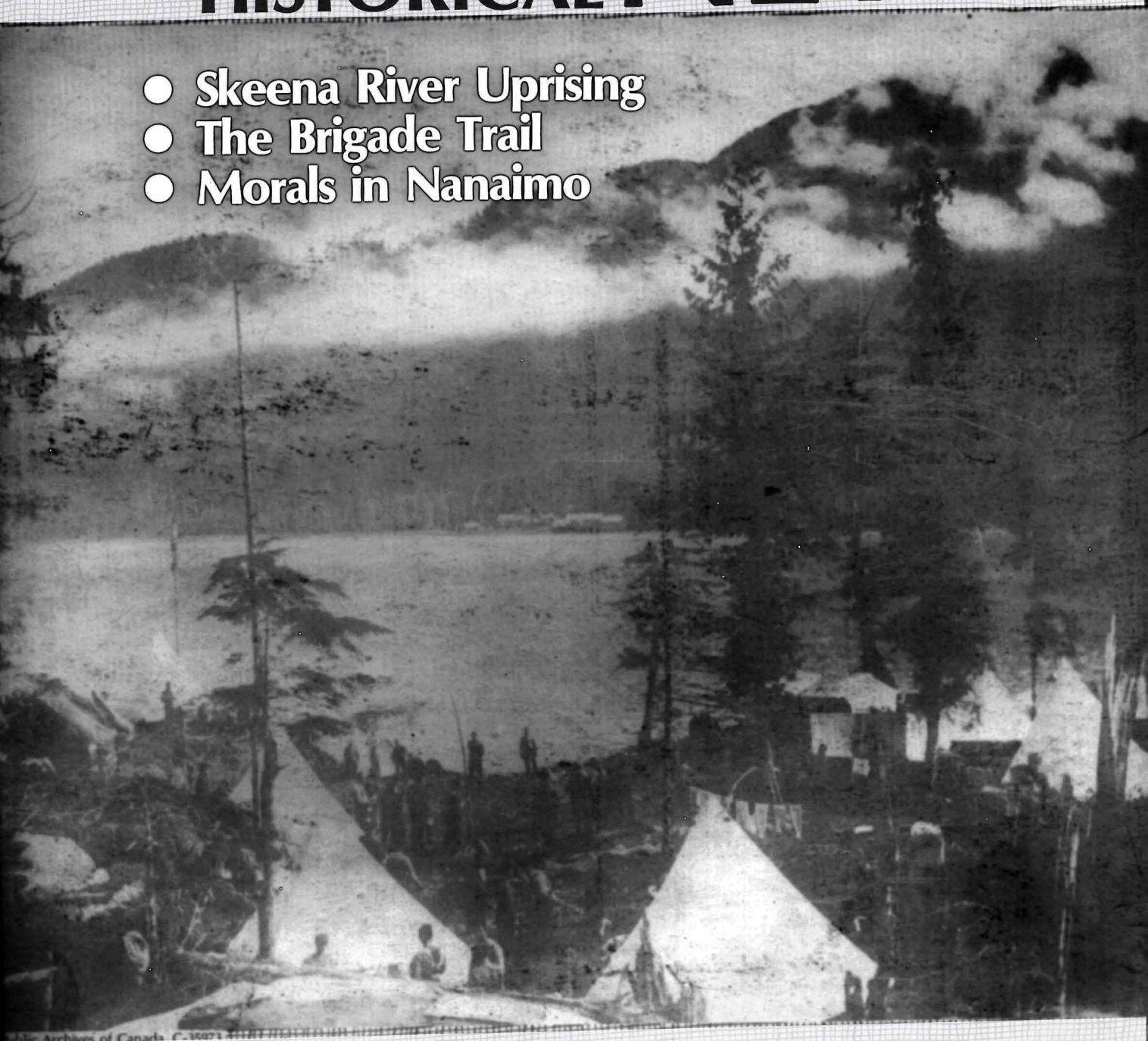
Spring 1983

BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL NEWS

- Skeena River Uprising
- The Brigade Trail
- Morals in Nanaimo



Public Archives of Canada, C-35973

On the cover ...

Militia Camp near Port Essington

"C" Battery of the Canadian Militia camped near Port Essington at the mouth of the Skeena River. The militia was called out on forty-eight separate occasions between 1867 and 1914 to help civil authorities. Usually used to intervene in strikes and Orange-Catholic riots, they were used in northwestern British Columbia in the summer of 1888 to impress the Gitksan people of the upper Skeena River basin of the strength of the Queen's law.

... story starts on page six.

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◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆◆

Member societies and their secretaries are responsible for keeping their addresses up-to-date. Please enclose a telephone number for an officer if possible also.

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BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL NEWS

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To the Editor

The Editor:

The British Columbia Heritage Trust is continuing work on restoration of the Keremeos Grist Mill which it purchased in 1979. The current phase of work is focused on the reconstruction of the mill machinery.

The Trust is requesting assistance in locating the following:

(1) photographs of the mill interior (pre-1979)
(2) exterior photographs showing the flume and/or the waterwheel.

The Trust would appreciate hearing from you if you have any of the above photos or if you have any "leads" as to their possible whereabouts.

Any photograph, even if not of the best quality, may provide a needed clue to the original workings of the mill machinery.

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P.O. Box 1738,
Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y1

Your Ladyship:

You will please find a Personal Cheque for the sum of $4 -- — the Extra dollar is for Postage. Am taking a Chance at Longevity at my age of 99 years & 9 months — thinkest thou?

Your Ancient Scribe,

Walter MacKay Draycott

NEXT ISSUE

Deadline for submissions for the Summer issue of the **NEWS** is June 1, 1983. Please type double spaced if possible. Mail to the Editor, *B.C. Historical News*, P.O. Box 1738, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y3.

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A Message from the President

First things first. I was very impressed at the Febuary council meeting with the reports of the local societies and with the way history is being recorded and presented throughout the province.

It was decided to publish the B.C.H.A. *News* with quarterly issues as at present. There will be a further announcement at the convention in June about the number of issues and the introduction of the new editor.

I would like to thank Maureen Cassidy for her work as editor. She improved the B.C.H.A. *News* to a marked degree.

Here I send greetings to two of our members whom we miss very much at our meetings: Ken Leming and Mr. New. Hope to see them both at the convention.

I am sorry the date for the convention is late this year, but our host society had the choice and this was the best for them.

The report of the convention plans at the February meeting was very interesting. We can look forward to an informative, interesting and pleasant convention. I hope you will give your support by attending. It will be a busy convention this year. There is a lot to be resolved. This is a crucial year in our development. Changes to the constitution and policy are to be resolved.

Hope you enjoyed the new newsletter. This is an effort on our part.

See you at the convention in June.

— Barbara Stannard

British Columbia Historical Association

Annual Convention

June 2, 3, 4, 1983

Royal Towers Hotel
New Westminster

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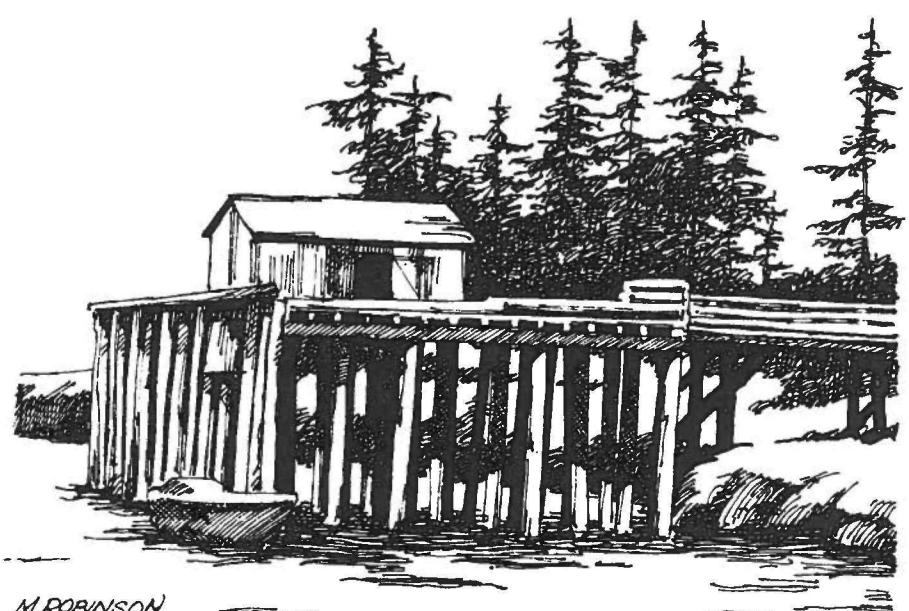

M. ROBINSON
ARBUTUS POINT WHARF

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Maureen Cassidy

The Skeena River Uprising of 1888

In the early hours of the morning of June 19th, 1888, a man known as Kitwancool Jim was shot in the back. He was fleeing from a Special Constable of the British Columbia Provincial Police. The constable had been sent to the upper Skeena region to arrest Jim for murder. Jim, who had been armed, died about an hour later.

This set in motion what has been called the Skeena River uprising. Covered extensively in the provincial press and nationally as far away as Toronto, Kitwancool Jim's story and the subsequent events after his death are illustrative of the forces of social change which touched the natives of British Columbia in the nineteenth century.

In the interior of northwestern British Columbia, the Gitksan people lived in seven villages spread out along the Skeena River and its tributaries. Kitwancool Jim was from Kitwancool, one of the more isolated of these villages. The Gitksan were Tsimshian speaking and were related by language and culture to the Coast Tsimshians and the Nishga of the Nass Valley.

The town of Hazelton sat in the middle of the Gitksan's territory. Situated where the Bulkley River meets the mighty Skeena, it had been laid out on its present site in 1871 by Edgar Dewdney. As the practical head of navigation on the Skeena River, it was the jumping off point to the gold fields of the Omineca. Few white people came to live in the region until the building of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway caused the area to boom in the years after 1908.

With the whites came diseases to which the Gitksans had no immunity. The Gitksans suffered great losses as successive epidemics swept through the region. There was a particularly bad epidemic of measles in the winter of 1887-1888. Large numbers of people died, especially the very young. Many blamed the whites or felt that they were being deliberately poisoned.[1]

Measles killed the son of Kitwancool Jim. Jim's wife, Fanny Johnson, of the neighbouring village of Kitsegukla, blamed a shaman of her villge for the death. In her opinion, the shaman had killed the boy through spells to stop him from assuming his rightful position as a powerful chief. Upset by the death of his son, Jim met the shaman on the trail between Kitwancool and Kitsegukla and killed him on February 1, 1888.[2]

The angered villagers of Kitsegukla were convinced by their resident missionary, the Methodist Reverend W.H. Pierce, that they should not avenge the shaman's death but should "show that Christianity had taught them better things" and report the murder to provincial authorities.[3] According to some accounts, however, the people of Kitsegukla did accept compensation for the death in the traditional manner.

The provincial authorities eventually, in the slow ways of the north in winter, received word of the murder. A warrant for the arrest of Jim was issued in April. On May 8th, a party of five Special Constables accompanied by the Indian Agent from Metlakatla started up the Skeena River to arrest Kitwancool Jim and bring him to trial. They had been informed that Jim was armed and intended to defend himself.

A Gitksan informer eventually led two constables to where Jim was hiding it Kitwanga, another Gitksan village. Jim's death set off bad feelings on both sides. Fear, threats, and difficult communications combined to make the whites in the area fearful for their safety. For the Gitksans, Jim's death was unnecessary and even murder. They believed he was about to turn himself in. He was the first Gitksan to be shot by a white man.

In the whole of a region from present-day Terrace to Burns Lake, there were at that moment five constables, one Stipendary Magistrate and no jails. The handful of whites gathered together in the now-fotified Hudson's Bay compound at Hazelton. On July 1, they wrote Attorney General

Alexander Davie that "our lives and property are in great, and we fear immediate danger."[4]

The provincial government decided to act decisively in the face of what was called "an alarming state of Indian Affairs at Hazelton".[5] On Monday, July 16th, an expedition consisting of the ten officers and seventy-two men of "C" Battery of the Canadian Militia along with ten Special Constables proceeded from Esquimalt in Her Majesty's Ship *Caroline*.[6] Superintendent of Provincial Police H.B. Roycroft had gone the evening before by the steamer *Barbara Boscowitz*.

Roycroft, with the constables, was instructed by the Attorney General to go to Hazelton "for the relief of the white people at that place", while the militia would wait at the mouth of the Skeena.[7] If the party was obstructed by Gitksans, Roycroft was instructed to call in the militia. Constable Green, the man who shot Kitwancool Jim, was to be arrested for homicide.

When Roycroft got to Hazelton on August 1, he found the Gitksans off fishing and the white residents "at liberty".[8] It became evident that the "uprising" was not quite as serious as supposed. As the Victoria *Colonist* headlined on July 30, "The Hazelton Indians Have Committed No Outrage". On August 2, Roycroft wrote the commander of the "C" Battery camped at Port Essington that the "Indian matters are now quiet up here and I think I shall be able to deal successfully with them. I should therefore advise your immediate return to Victoria".[9] After another three weeks of waiting for a boat, "C" battery went back to Esquimalt. Seven months after the affair began, it was over.

This wasn't the only time a show of force had been made in the northwest of the province, but it was the largest. Just four years before, Roycroft had been to Hazelton to arrest another man accused of murder.[10] Gunboats had been sent up the coast in 1872 and 1885.

What resulted from all this storm and fury over what was with hindsight a relatively small matter? The first and only amusing result was a large argument between the provincial and federal governments over whom would pay for the mobilization of the militia.[11]

For the white residents of Hazelton, the affair left certain tangible benefits. White authority had been asserted in a convincing manner, two constables remained in town, and an Indian Agent was hired the next year.

For the Gitksans, the affair represented the end of a way of life. On August 8th, 1888, Stipendary Magistrate N. Fitzstubbs and Superintendent

Public Archives of Canada, PA-83001

Hudson's Bay Company Stockade, 1899

The Hudson's Bay Company had established its post at Hazelton in 1880. The twelve foot high stockade and the log bastions were erected in 1888 by the constables. C.W.D. Clfiford, the man in charge of the post, was one of the leaders in pressing the provincial government for action in the affair. The piles of wood in front of the stockade are for the sternwheelers who plied the Skeena to Hazelton after 1891 and tied up near by.

Roycroft called together the chiefs of the Gitksan people. The thirteen chiefs who came were informed by Fitzstubbs of "the terms on which for the future we are to live." These terms were that the "law is the British law not the Indian law." No longer would the chiefs be the arbitrators: "You may not settle your own quarrels."[12]

Superintendent Roycroft was even more explicit: "If you ever defy the Queen's authority, although you may kill a great number of whites, the Queen's soldiers would pursue you everywhere and shoot you down like rabbits."

On August 14th, Roycroft wrote Davie. He noted that the expedition had been successful and that no further trouble would arise with the Gitksans on the upper Skeena. As he put it, "they seem now perfectly to understand our power."[13]

Maureen Cassidy is the author of From Mountain to Mountain, *a history of the Gitksan Village of Kispiox. She has been the editor of the* B.C. Historical News *for the last two years.*

1 "Copies of correspondence in and out re the Skeena River Uprising. Transcript 1888", Attorney General, Provincial Archives of British Columbia. Letters by N. Fitzstubbs (July 27,1888), Margaret Hankin (August 7) and H.B. Roycroft (August 14), Provincial Archives of British Columbia.

2 For an extended interpretation, see Marius Barbeau, *The Downfall of Temlaham,* Edmonton: Hurtig Publishers, 1973.

3 William Henry Pierce, *From Potlatch to Pulpit,* Rev. J.P. Hicks, ed. Vancouver: Vancouver Bindery Ltd., 1933, p.59.

4 "... corresponedence ... re Skeena River Uprising", letter of July 1, 1888.

5 "Minutes relative to the Indian troubles on the Skeena River", British Columbia Executive Council, 1888. Provincial Archives of British Columbia, p.1.

6 See Desmond Morton, "Aid to the Civil Power: The Canadian Militia in Support of Social Order, 1867-1914", in *Studies In Canadian Social History,* eds. Michiel Horn and Ronald Sabourin, Toronto: McClelland and Stewart, 1974, for background.

7 "... correspondence ... re Skeena River Uprising", letter of July 15, 1888.

8 Ibid., letter of August 3, 1888.

9 Ibid., letter of August 2, 1888.

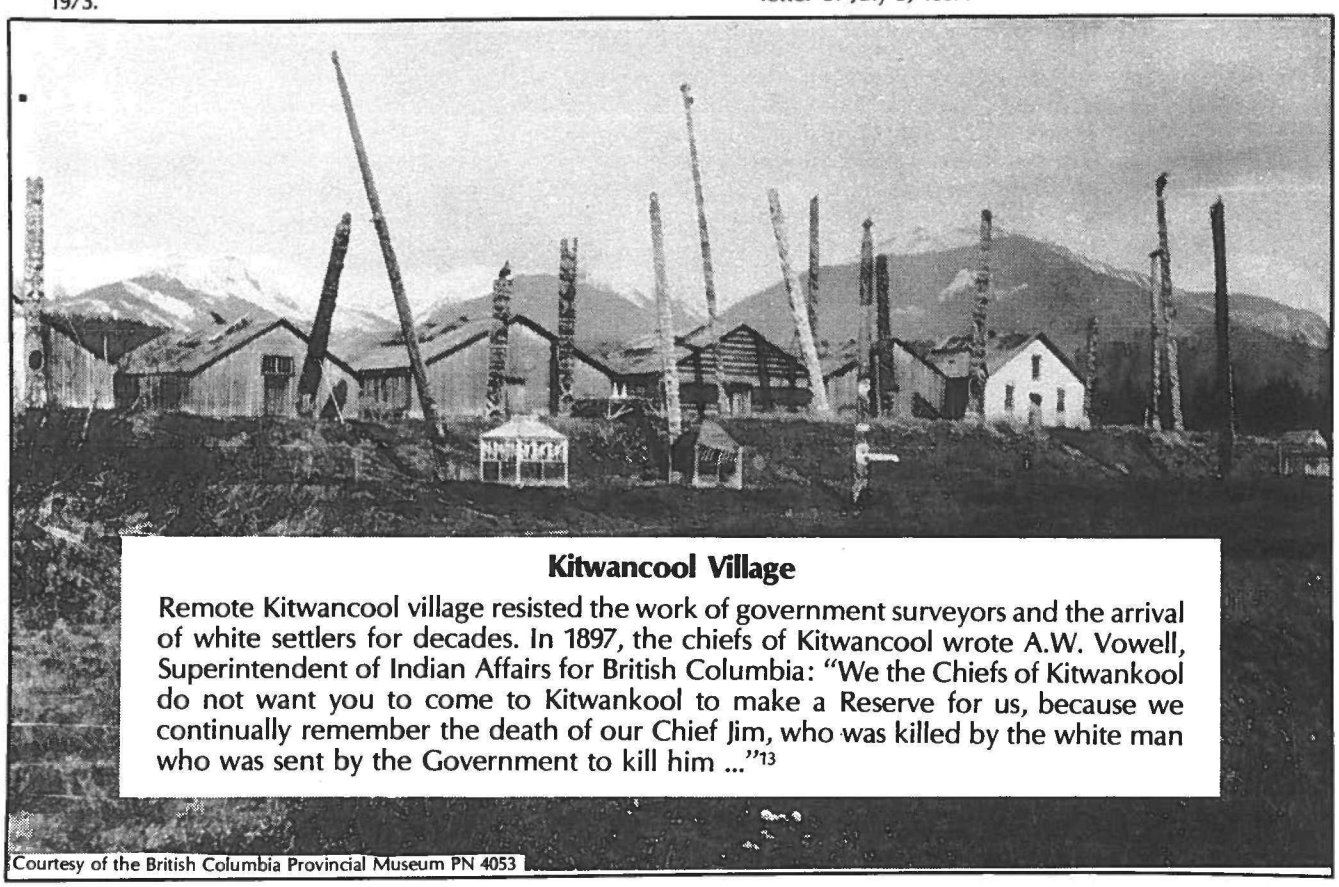
10 See I.V.B. Johnson, "The Skeena Uprising 1888", typescript, no date, for a discussion of this event. It is available at Ethnology Division of National Museum of Man, Ottawa.

11 Compare, for example, the draft prepared for the British Columbia Executive Council, with the final version which can be seen in Public Archives of Canada, R.G. 10, Volume 3802, file 49,774.

12 The transcript of this meeting can be found in Public Archives of Canada, R.G. 10, Volume 3802, file 49,774, no pagation.

13 "... correspondence ... re Skeena River Uprising", letter of August 14, 1888.

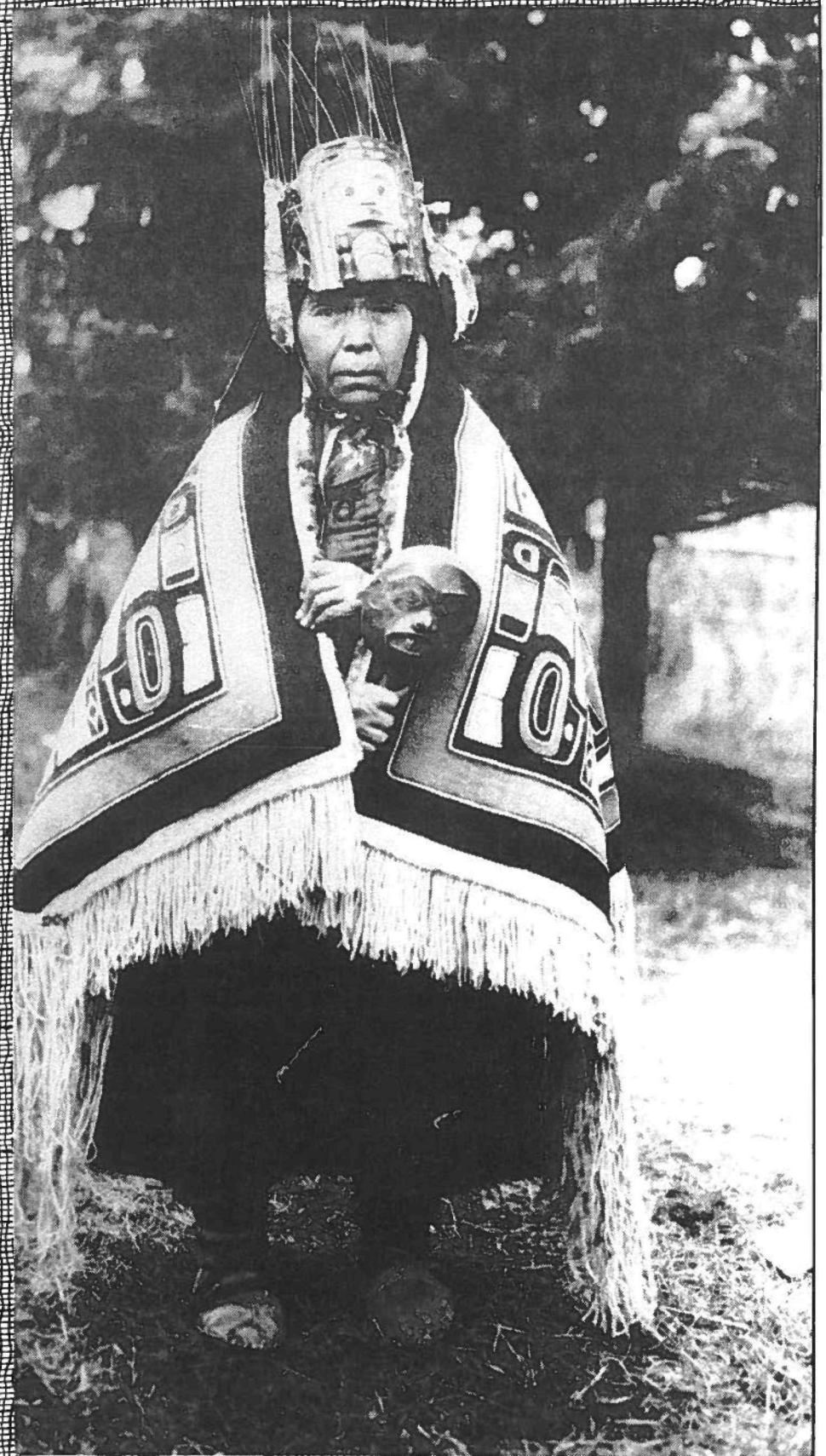
14 Public Archives of Canada, Indian Affairs, RG 10, Babine Agency, British Columbia, General Administration Files, letter of July 3, 1897.



Kitwancool Village

Remote Kitwancool village resisted the work of government surveyors and the arrival of white settlers for decades. In 1897, the chiefs of Kitwancool wrote A.W. Vowell, Superintendent of Indian Affairs for British Columbia: "We the Chiefs of Kitwankool do not want you to come to Kitwankool to make a Reserve for us, because we continually remember the death of our Chief Jim, who was killed by the white man who was sent by the Government to kill him ..."[13]

Courtesy of the British Columbia Provincial Museum PN 4053



National Museums of Canada 62619

"Sunbeams"

Fanny Johnson was the wife of Kitwancool Jim and the mother of the young boy who died of the measles. She was "Sunbeams" in Marius Barbeau's epic account of the background of the Skeena River uprising in *The Downfall of Temlaham*. Dressed in the regalia of a Gitksan chief, she was photographed in 1924 by Barbeau.

Shaman in Action

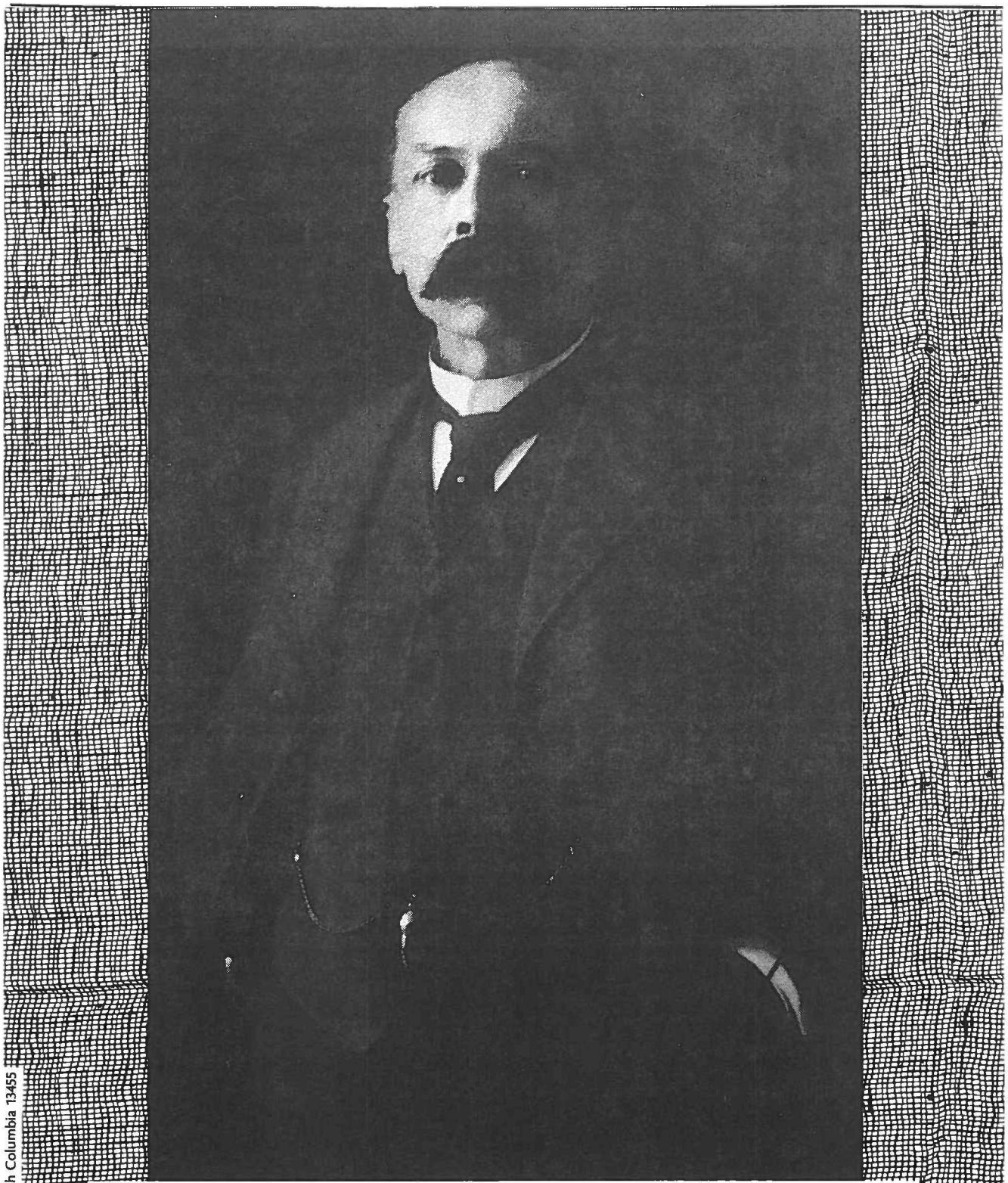
In this 1910 photograph, a boy from Kitwancool has been brought to Kitwanga for treatment by a shaman. Gitksans believed that, in addition to regular illnesses and injuries which could be cured with medicinal herbs and treatments, there were illnesses and even deaths caused by forces over which shamen had special control. Although her boy died from measles, Fanny Johnson believed a shaman to be responsible. This set into play a string of events now called the Skeena River uprising.

Courtesy of the British Columbia Provincial Museum PN 4192

Provincial Archives of British Columbia 11137

Kitsegukla, a Christian Village

Kitsegukla is located on the Skeena River between Hazelton and the coast. Reverend W.H. Pierce, a Methodist missionary, had resided in the village singe 1885. When the shaman from Kitsegukla was killed by Kitwancool Jim, Rev. Pierce managed to convince the people of Kitsegukla that they should lay a complaint before the provincial government rather than settle the manner in the traditional way.



Provincial Archives of British Columbia 13455

Richard E. Loring

Richard E. Loring was one of the constables who went up the Skeena River in the spring of 1888 to arrest Kitwancool Jim. He was appointed the first Indian Agent for the Babine District, Department of Indian Affairs, on July 11, 1889. Loring remained the agent for over thirty years overseeing the adaptation of the Gitksan and Carrier peoples to the reserve system and white way of life.

Nicola Lake to Kamloops

The Brigade Trail

R.C. Harris

Kamloops was an important depot on the fur trade's main route through what is now British Columbia. While its importance waned as a fur collecting centre, it became the hub of the horse traffic on the five hundred mile horse portage from Fort Alexandria on the upper Fraser River to Fort Okanagan on the Columbia River. Horses could winter at Kamloops, particularly at the Garde Lafferty, northwest of the fort.[1]

When traffic to the Columbia River was obstructed by the 49th parallel, it was diverted southwest via Nicola Lake to the lower Fraser River, first (1848) to Fort Yale, then (1849-1860) via the upper Similkameen basin to Fort Hope. This was not the first use of the Kamloops-Nicola route, which was used routinely by early travellers.

At the "Company on the Coast" conference in Nanaimo, May 1982, Ken Favrholdt of the Kamloops Museum and Archives suggested a reconnaissance of this twenty-five mile stretch of the Brigade Trail as part of his inventory of historic trails around Kamloops. We did this in July 1982.

Before the trip, we examined early records to help define the location of the trail, and the extent it was used.

When reviewing old records, it is important to remember the concept of "Similkameen" reached north to the Nicola Lake country one hundred fifty years ago. Then, the present Tulameen River was the Similkameen, mainly because an important route ran along its northern side, as shown by A.C. Anderson on several of his maps.[2]

First Uses

Alexander Ross of Astor's Pacific Fur Company travelled from Kamloops via Nicola Lake and the Similkameen to the lower Okanagan in January 1813. Archibald McDonald of the Hudson's Bay Company made the same trip in October 1826, and shows it on his 1827 "Sketch Map of Thompson's River District"[3]

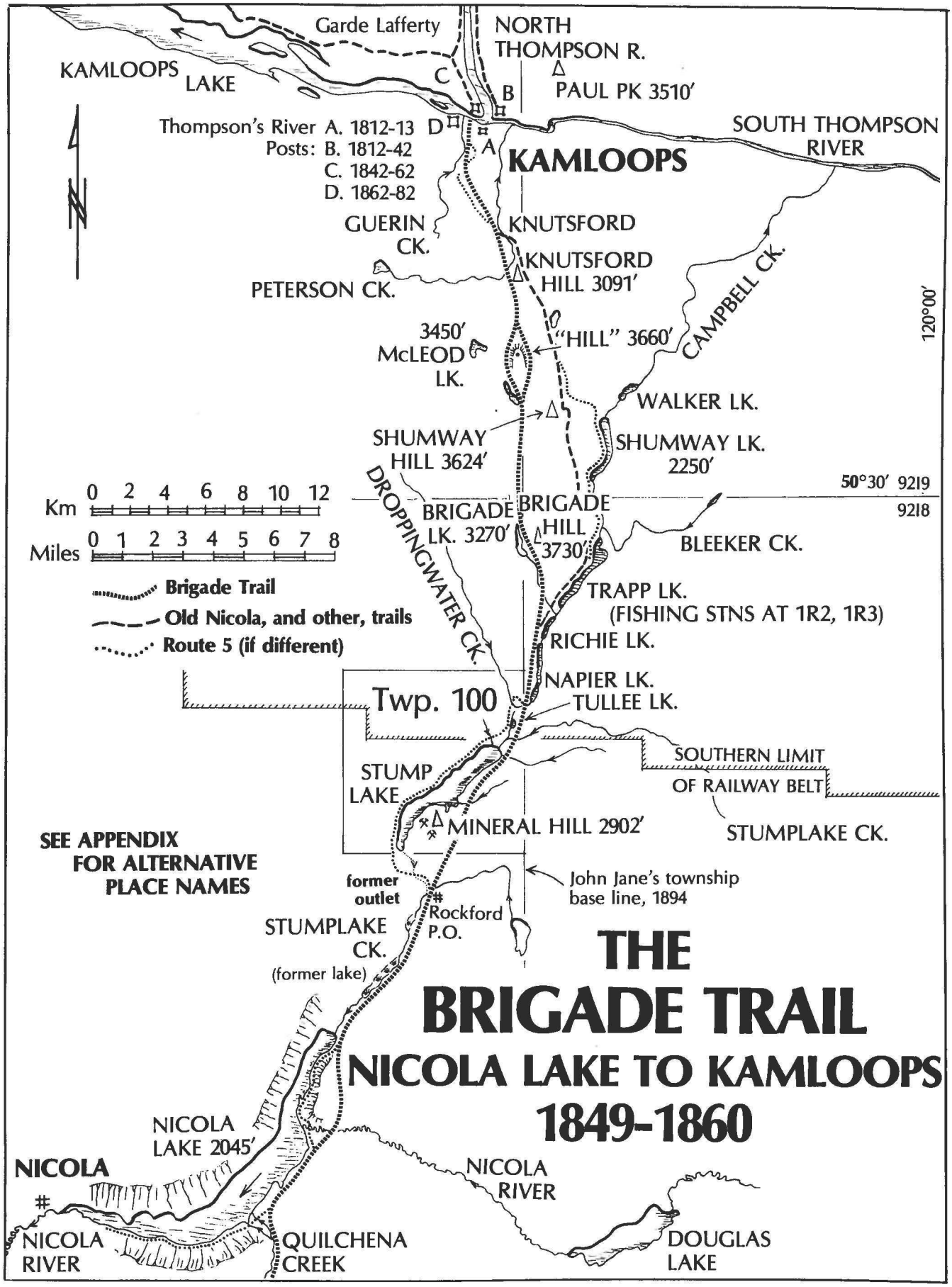
A.C. Anderson travelled from Kamloops to Nicola at least twice during his 1846-47 explorations for a horse-portage from Kamloops to the sea. H.B.Co. Governor Eden Colvile also made two trips over the trail, travelling from Kamloops to Fort Hope, and stopping at what became the regular campsites. His first trip in the summer of 1849 took six days. In October 1852, on poorer horses, he took seven days, but commented:

> *... the new road from Thompson's River to Fort Hope has been passed without any material loss of horses and is susceptible of improvement, so that communication from the sea to the interior through British territory may be considered as attained.*

References to the trail, both manuscript and cartographic abound during the Fraser River gold rush, starting in 1858. Maps were made by Arrowsmith, the Royal Navy (Mayne), the Royal Engineers (under Moody), the Royal Geographic Society and sundry promoters of "routes to the gold fields", of whom Anderson and Epner are among the best.[4]

Judge Begbie, with his registrar Arthur Bushby, and Gold Commissioner Peter O'Reilly, walked from Hope to Kamloops in September 1859, on Begbie's second assize circuit in the interior. As far as Campement des Femmes on Tulameen River, Begbie and party accompanied Lt. Palmer, R.E., who was exploring the Brigade Trail from Hope to Fort Colvile in Washington Territory. At the Tulameen River, they met the ancient north-south Similkameen trail, here Begbie and colleagues turned north, while Palmer and his H.B.Co. escort turned south.

Begbie reached Nicola Lake via Quilchena Creek, whose long history is manifested by four earlier names: McDonald, Bourdignon,


Garde Lafferty
NORTH THOMPSON R.
KAMLOOPS LAKE
PAUL PK 3510′
Thompson's River Posts: A. 1812-13 B. 1812-42 C. 1842-62 D. 1862-82
SOUTH THOMPSON RIVER
KAMLOOPS
GUERIN CK.
KNUTSFORD
KNUTSFORD HILL 3091′
PETERSON CK.
CAMPBELL CK.
120°00′
3450′ McLEOD LK.
"HILL" 3660′
WALKER LK.
SHUMWAY HILL 3624′
SHUMWAY LK. 2250′
50°30′ 9219
9218
Km 0 2 4 6 8 10 12
Miles 0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
BRIGADE LK. 3270′
BRIGADE HILL 3730′
BLEEKER CK.
DROPPINGWATER CK.
Brigade Trail
Old Nicola, and other, trails
Route 5 (if different)
TRAPP LK.
(FISHING STNS AT 1R2, 1R3)
RICHIE LK.
NAPIER LK.
Twp. 100
TULLEE LK.
SOUTHERN LIMIT OF RAILWAY BELT
STUMP LAKE
STUMPLAKE CK.
MINERAL HILL 2902′
SEE APPENDIX FOR ALTERNATIVE PLACE NAMES
former outlet
John Jane's township base line, 1894
Rockford P.O.
STUMPLAKE CK.
(former lake)
THE BRIGADE TRAIL
NICOLA LAKE TO KAMLOOPS
1849-1860
NICOLA LAKE 2045′
NICOLA
NICOLA RIVER
NICOLA RIVER
QUILCHENA CREEK
DOUGLAS LAKE

Governor's and Hamilton.[5] In later life, Begbie often recalled with pleasure his first trip through the park land north of Nicola Lake.

Township Surveys

The first township surveys between Nicola and Kamloops were run by John Jane, a former corporal of the Royal Engineers who came to British Columbia in 1858 with the North American Boundary Commission. When this field work finished in 1862, he transferred to Colonel Moody's Columbia Detachment, in the Lands and Works Department. After the detachment disbanded in the fall of 1863, Jane continued in public service, sometimes locating roads and surveying land, at other times being a constable.

When part of Jane's survey was covered later by the Dominion Railway Belt (a strip of land extending twenty miles on either side of the Canadian Pacific Railway's main line), the relevant field notes were transcribed into Dominion Field Book No. 5156, and certified correct by the Surveyor General of British Columbia, W.S. Gore at the Lands and Works Department, Victoria, 31 August 1886.[6]

From these transcribed field notes, we learn:

> *... In continuing the survey from the Nicola Valley (which ends here) towards the Thompson River, it is presumed there will be but little agricultural land to survey — but there are rich tracts of grazing land which ere long will be sought after.*
>
> *I propose therefore to establish a line of Townships and section Posts the whole way, so that the position of the land can be fixed on the plans without any trouble, as it is taken up. (August 26th, 1874)*

When John Jane had surveyed his group of townships, they numbered from 87 to 111, and extended some distance north of the Thompson River.[7] His base-line, or "line of section Posts" referred to above, ran from Stump Lake due north, past the east edge of Brigade Lake and through downtown Kamloops, never very far from the Brigade Trail. Jane's six-mile square townships were plotted in the Lands and Works Department at the standard British scale of six inches to a mile, resulting in some very large plans. A few survive. Township No. 100, surrounding Stump Lake, allows us to trace the Brigade/Nicola Trail over the low divide to Napier Lake. Its eastern edge is also the start of Jane's base-line to the north. Township No. 100 was plotted from Jane's field notes by F.G. Richards of the Lands and Works Office, and was certified by Richards as correct, and closing well, on April 9th, 1875.[8]

In the 1880's, the Dominion surveys of the forty mile wide Railway Belt spread westward from a prime meridian near Winnipeg, with a new set of townships six miles square. The Railway Belt reached south, almost to Stump Lake, obliterating earlier surveys unless title had been given. Within the Belt, only two quarter sections of Jane's old townships are left.

The Dominion township plans were plotted at a more practical scale of two inches to a mile. Where extra detail was required, quarter townships were plotted at four inches to the mile. Railway Belt township plans survive in many editions, and are a great help in finding the Nicola-Kamloops section of the Brigade Trail. These plans also show the alternative "Old Nicola Trail", which ran just east of, and below, the Brigade Trail for several miles, and may have been the preferred trail in some seasons.

Dawson

Conforming with the terms of union with Canada in 1871, which called for a geological survey of British Columbia, George M. Dawson of the Geological Survey of Canada traversed every main trail in southern British Columbia between 1877 and 1895.[9] This resulted in several detailed maps and lengthy reports, now of historical as well as geological interest. His 1895 Kamloops sheet, at four miles to the inch, shows and names the course of the "Old Brigade Trail" to Nicola Lake.[10]

Dawson also recorded some interesting history of Stump Lake, which he found to have a long tradition of slowly flooding and receding. He talked to local Indians who recalled the lake flooding in the 1820's, and drowning the trees along its shore, resulting in its English name. The French name of fur trade days, Lac des Chicots, means the same.

At present, the lake's level is well below its outlet channel, although Dawson noted this had been deepened by several feet in the 1870's when settlers downstream noticed their irrigation water failing, and the lake receding, despite a good inflow at the north end from Stumplake Creek. Their weathered sluice gate, high and dry, is still in place.

Dawson suggested some derangement of the underground channels which drain Stump Lake, presumably towards the Nicola. However, where Droppingwater Creek turns north at the divide between Stump and Napier lakes, we have a situation reminiscent of the Columbia and Kootenay Lakes at Canal Flats. Droppingwater Creek may at times have continued south into Stump Lake, rather than turn north into Napier

Lake and Campbell Creek (Lakes River). There is a marshy connecting channel, presently dammed at two places (see Tullee Lake on the map). The Brigade Trail ran to the east of this marshy channel in crossing the gentle divide to Napier Lake.

Modern approval of the Brigade Trail's direct north-south route between Kamloops and Nicola is seen in a high voltage wood pole transmission line which is never more than a quarter mile from the trail in the sixteen miles between Knutsford and Stump Lake. To local residents, this is the Long Lake range. The decision to rename Long Lake as Brigade Lake was taken in August 19, 1908, and is recorded in Dominion Field Book 9105.[11]

Reconnaissance

Starting our reconnaissance northwards on Route 5 from Quilchena, we soon reached the deltaic flats at the mouth of the upper Nicola River. Here the trail went inland slightly to avoid the marshy flats, and crossed at, or near, the second bridge up, then over the upland to avoid the cliffs crowding the lake. The power line also crosses the upland. At the north end of the upland, there are several parallel trail grooves descending the grassy sidehill to rejoin Route 5.

The trail, as Route 5, runs east of swampy, brushy land in the floor of the valley; old maps show a small lake here. Nearing Stump Lake, Route 5 swings westward, while the Brigade Trail, now a narrow, damp gravel wagon road, continues north. This fork in the road was once Rockford post office. The gravel road passes east of Mineral Hill before reaching the east bank of Stump Lake, which it follows to the head. Mineral Hill was one of the earliest lode mining localities in the province.

At the head of Stump Lake, about where the gravel road crosses Stumplake Creek and passes west through Lot 229, the Brigade Trail continued north, just east of the line of marshes typified by Tullee Lake. Here the Brigade Trail crossed the gentle divide and Droppingwater Creek, and is

APPENDIX

PRESENT and Early place names on the map.

KAMLOOPS LK.	Shuswap/Shew-whap Lk.
LAC DU BOIS BATCHELOR HILL	Garde Lafferty, (an HBCo horse park)
KAMLOOPS	Thompson's River Post, Fort Shuswap, etc.
CAMPBELL CK.	San Poil River (Indian tribe?) Lake(s) River
BRIGADE HILL	Skyetayen Skye-ta-ken Skyetaken
BRIGADE LK.	Long Lk (the Post Office was two miles north of the lake)
BLEEKER CK.	Fish Ck.
NAPIER LK.	Whalea, or Whatea
STUMPLAKE CK.	R. de la Prairie Fraser Ck.
STUMP LK.	Hamea Tahamea L. des Chicots (stumps)
NICOLA R. (upper)	Embarras (log jams)
NICOLA LK.	Smeehatlon
QUILCHENA CK.	McDonald's R. R. Bourdignon (frozen rapids) Governor's R. Hamilton R.

rejoined by Route 5, which continues along the west shore of the chain of lakes. At the north end of Richie Lake (Lot 445), the Brigade Trail starts climbing the grassy sidehill to the Long Lake range, passing between Brigade Lake and Brigade Hill.

The alternative Old Nicola Trail, continues north as far as Trapp Lake before starting the sidehill climb to rejoin the Brigade Trail at Knutsford. An attraction on this lower trail was the trout in Trapp Lake, on which there are two small Indian fishing stations, IR2 and IR3. Bleeker Creek, entering Trapp Lake from the east, was formerly Fish Creek. From IR2, the Old Nicola Trail climbs only part way to the plateau, passing below Shumway Hill.

Returning to the Brigade Trail, Brigade Hill is Lt. Mayne's "Skyetayen" in his 1859 map and report, made while exploring ashore from H.M.S. *Plumper* at the request of Governor Douglas:

> *... 3600 feet above the sea. The view from here is very extensive and beautiful, ranging as far as the Semilkameen Valley and the Shuswap (Kamloops) Lake, and disclosing a fine tract of grass land ...*

Mayne must have written this some time after his visit; at best one can only see the tops of the hills bounding Kamloops Lake and the Similkameen, however his "fine tract of grassland", steppe, or prairie, is there. Looking northeast down Lakes River, now Campbell Creek, one is reminded of the great meltdown at the end of the Ice Age, pouring through here en route to the sea, following the general course of the original fur trade route to the Columbia. The narrow channel was overdeepened, and partly filled with loose glacial debris and slide material, providing another possible underground outlet for Stump Lake.

The trail now runs north over the Long Lake range as a gravel road, passing the former post office of Brigade Lake at the cross roads, after two miles. Being heavily used, it was extensively braided, and not all of it lies under the gravel road. From McLeod Lake, where the road diverges a little to the west, there is a more direct alternative route passing east of "hill 3660" and rejoining the road near Anderson Creek. Hill 3660 gives a good view north to conspicuous Knutsford Hill, which the Brigade Trail passes on the west side, while the Old Nicola Trail passes on the east.

The Brigade Trail crosses Peterson Creek alongside Knutsford Hill, then both the trail and creek make their descents to downtown Kamloops. Peterson Creek has cut a deep canyon, so the trail makes a more gradual descent a little to the west, passing through Lots 410 and 416, and running near Guerin Creek down to the waterfront.

The destination of the Brigade Trail at the waterfront varied over the years. Until 1842, Thompson's River Post (Kamloops) was in the northeast corner of the river junction; then until 1862 it was located northwest of the junction. After several floods, it was moved south of the river, about half a mile west of the Overlanders' Bridge.

Use of the Brigade Trail between Hope and Kamloops ceased in the early 1860s, as better trails and roads were built by the new colony of British Columbia. Eastwards, the big loop north to Campement des Femmes, between Hope and Princeton, was eliminated by the Dewdney Trail in 1860, and the Hope Trail in 1861. Northbound traffic no longer had to avoid the Fraser Canyon. First a good mule trail was built north from a rejuvenated Fort Yale in 1861; then the renowned Cariboo Wagon Road was completed beyond Cache Creek by 1863. The two ferries were eliminated by the Alexandra Bridge near Spuzzum, and by Spences Bridge at Cooks Ferry.

[1] Surveyor General of Canada. Sectional Map No. 95. 1 in.=3 miles. Kamloops sheet (Railway Belt). Revised to 28th September 1904.

[2] Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 8000 L10 "Original Sketch of Explorations between 1846 and 1849". Alex. C. Anderson. Provincial Archives of British Columbia. 0 615 pBC A545m 1867-f "A portion of the Colony of British Columbia ..."

[3] "A Sketch Map of Thompson's River District, 1827" by Archd. McDonald, Hudsons Bay Co.

[4] "Sketch of Part of British Columbia, 1859" by Lt. R.C. Mayne, RN, of HMS *Plumper*. Royal Geographical Society, London, 1861: Map "to illustrate papers by Mr. Justice Begbie; Com'r Mayne, RN; Lt. Palmer, RE; and Mr. Downie."

[5] Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 8000 L10 "Original Sketch of Explorations between 1846 and 1849". Alex. C. Anderson.

[6] Transcript of Survey of Townships, 1874. Nicola Lake to Thompson River. Dominion Field Book 5165.

[7] Geological Survey of Canada, "Map of a portion of the Southern Interior ..." George M. Dawson, 1877. Shows John Jane's townships.

[8] Township No. 100, Kamloops Division, Surveyor General of British Columbia. Surveyed by John Jane, 1874. Plotted by F.G. Richards, 1875; 6 ins to 1 mile.

[9] Geological Survey of Canada, Report of Progress, 1877-78 Section B, G.M. Dawson.

[10] Geological Survey of Canada, 1894 Annual Report VI, Section B Plate III, opposite p. 6 shows "Stump Lake from the South". Geological Survey of Canada, 1895. Map: Kamloops Sheet, 4 miles to 1 inch by G.M. Dawson.

[11] Dominion Field Book No. 9105 — a note written by plan of Long Lake: "Should be Brigade Lake, decision of Mr. Whitcher; August 19, 1908. W.L.M."

Discovery: 1895

(Editor's note: This by-law, called the "Public Morals Amendment By-Law, 1895", was passed by the Municipal Council on December 30th of that year. And to think that they now hold bathtub races!)

"Corporation of the City of Nanaimo, B.C.

BY-LAW RELATING TO PUBLIC MORALS

The Municipal Council of the Corporation of the City of Nanaimo enacts as follows: —

BATHING

1. No person shall bathe or swim in the stream known as the Mill Stream or in the waters of the Harbour of Nanaimo within the City limits between the hours of six o'clock a.m., and ten o'clock p.m., without a proper bathing dress covering the body from the neck to the knees, but any person wearing such proper bathing dress may bathe at any time in any of the waters within the City limits or in the Harbour known as Nanaimo Harbour.

INDECENCY

2. No person shall indecently expose any part of his or her person in any street or public place nor shall the plea of answering the call of Nature be considered a palliation of the offence.

3. No person shall post up any indecent placard writing or picture or write any indecent or immoral words or make any indecent pictures or drawings on any public or private building, wall, fence, sign, monument, post, sidewalk, pavement or on any other thing or place in any street or public place or grounds.

4. No person shall sell or offer to sell any indecent of lewd book, paper, picture, plate drawing, or other thing, nor exhibit any indecent or immoral show of exhibtion or perform any indecent, immoral or lewd play or other representation of the like effect within the city limits.

HOUSES OF ILL FAME

5. Any person who shall be found guilty of keeping or maintaining or being an inmate or habitual frequenter of, or in any way commected with, or in any way contributing to the support of any disorderly house or house of ill fame or who shall knowingly own or be interested as proprieto, landlord, tenant or occupant of such house shall be subject to the penalties of this by-law.

SWEARING OR IMMORALITY

6. No person shall make use of profane swearing, obscene, blasphemous or grossly insulting language or be guilty of any other immorality or indecency on any street or public place.

DRUNKENNESS AND VAGRANCY

7. Any person found drunk or disorderly in any street or public place, and all vagrants (the meaning of which shall be as laid down in the Criminal Code of 1892 of the Dominion of Canada) found within the city limits shall be subject to the penalties of this by-law.

GAMBLING

8. No person shall expose in any street or public place any table or device of any kind whatever upon or with which any game of chance or hazard can be played, and no person shall play at or upon such table or device or at any unlawful game or game of chance or hazard in any street or public place.

9. No person shall keep or permit to be kept or used in any house, room or other place for the purpose of gambling any faro bank, rouge et noir, roulette table or other device for gambling or to permit or allow any games of chance or hazard with dice, cards or other device to be played for money, liquor or other thing within such house or place and the Police Magistrate or other Justices of the Peace may order all faro banks, rouge et noir, roulette tables and other devices for gambling

found in any such house, room or other place, to be seized and destroyed.

BEGGING

10. No person shall go about from door to door soliciting charity or as a common beggar, nor shall any person in the street importune others for help or aid in money nor shall any malformed, deformed or diseased person expose himself or be exposed in any street or public place in order to excite sympathy or induce help or assistance from private or public charity.

SALE OF INTOXICATING LIQUORS, TOBACCO, OR CIGARETTES TO MINORS

11. No persons shall sell or give any intoxicating drink tobacco or Cigarettes to any child under the age of sixteen years other than his own child or employe (sic) to remain in such saloon, bar-room, or other place where spiritous or intoxicting liquors, tobacco or cigarettes are sold or kept for same, or to engage in any game of cards, billiards, bagatelle or any other game in such saloon, bar-room or place aforesaid.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS

12. No person shall be guilty of wantonly, cruelly or unnecessarily beating, abusing over-driving or torturing any cattle, poultry, dog, domestic animal or bird, nor shall any person while driving any cattle or other animal by negligence, ill-use the same by means whereof any mischief damage or injury is done to such cattle or animal, nor shall any person encourage aid or asisst at the fighting or baiting of any bull, bear, badjer (sic), dog, cock or other kind of animal whether domestic or wild nature, nor shall any person build, make, maintain, keep or allow a cock-pit to be built, made, maintained or kept on premises belonging to or occupied by him.

13. Any person convicted of breach of any the provisions of this By-Law shall forfeit and pay at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate a fine not exceeding fifty dollars for each offence exclusive of costs either forthwith or within such period as the said convicting Magistrate shall think fit to order or be committed to prison for any term not exceeding one month at the discretion of the convicting Magistrate, and in case such fine and costs shall not be paid at the time appointed, the same may be levied by distress or sale of the goods and chattels of the offender and for want of sufficient distress such offender may be imprisoned for any time not exceeding one month, the imprisonment to cease upon payment of the fine and costs."

News and Notes

Local Support

Heritage Society of British Columbia

The Dogwood Heritage Society of B.C. (Heritage B.C.) is the provincial heritage society affiliated with Heritage Canada. We are an umbrella group whose primary purpose is to facilitate communication and dissemination of information and to act as a "voice" for our mutual concerns about heritage.

Heritage B.C. holds a conference each year in a different part of the province. The conference consists of workshops (whose topics are based on requests from the membership) and general meetings. Travel subsidies to attend the meetings are available for one representative of each member group.

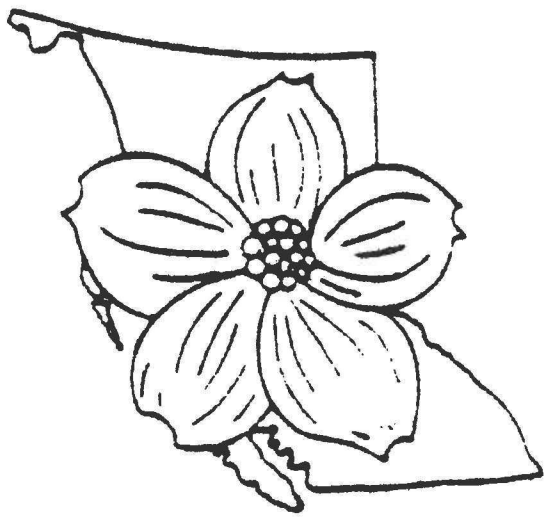
Heritage B.C. publishes a quarterly news magazine, *Heritage West*, which is sent to each member group. We try to include information on group activities so that everyone is kept abreast of current happenings in the realm of heritage. This information is, of course, in addition to feature articles, photo features and other items.

Heritage B.C. is designed to provide support to local groups throughout the province. The directors have each been assigned an area of the province and work with groups in that area to ascertain and attempt to meet the groups' concerns.

When a group expresses concern about a project, the society will write letters and make presentations on behalf of that group. This past year Heritage B.C. made presentations to commissions investigating "Site C" and the Vancouver Roundhouse. The society has been active in preservation efforts for the Cascade Wilderness area. Letters to government officials have been sent supporting efforts of various groups around the province.

When a group joins Heritage B.C. they are also joining Heritage Canada. The Heritage Canada foundation is a national organization working at the national level to improve the position of heritage conservation.

For more information write:
Heritage Society of British Columbia
P.O. Box 520
Postal Station A
Vancouver, B.C. V6C 2N3



This year the conference will be in Delta on June 10, 11, and 12. All heritage-minded individuals and organizations are invited to come.

Local History Books

Continued from last issue

The following is a list of books which were offered for sale by the Vancouver Historical Society at the B.C. Historical Association Annual Conference, April 30-May 2, 1982. This list does not include those titles which were also sold at the B.C. Studies Conference last October and which were listed earlier in the *News* (Volume 14, No. 4: Summer 1981).

These titles are **not** obtainable from the Vancouver Historical Society. They may be purchased from the addresses listed, or, if none, through your local bookstore.

Halpin, Marjorie M. *Totem poles; an illustrated guide.* Vancouver: University of B.C. Press, 1981. $7.95.

Hastings, Margaret Lang. *Along the way; an account of*

pioneering White Rock and surrounding district. White Rock: Author, 1981. $6.95. (Margaret Lang Hastings, City of White Rock Museum, 1030 Martin St., White Rock, B.C. V4B 5R3.)

Indian Masterpieces from the Walter and Marianne Koerner Collection in the Museum of Anthropology, University of B.C. Vancouver: U.B.C. Press, 1975. $4.95.

Johnstone, Bill. *Coal dust in my blood; the autobiography of a coal miner.* Victoria: Provincial Museum, 1980. $3.00.

Keane, Frank. *The Vancouver Stock Exchange from bucket shop to world venture money capital.* Vancouver: Chinook Communications Inc., 1981. $8.95.

Keller, Betty. *Pauline; a biography of Pauline Johnson.* Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1981. $19.95.

Kershaw, Adrian and John Spittle. *The North Bentinck Arm route; Lt. Palmer's trail of 1862.* Kelowna: Okanagan College, 1981. $6.50 (John Spittle, 1241 Mount Crown, North Vancouver, B.C. V7R 1R9.)

Klassen, A.E. ed. *Yarrow; portrait in mosaic.* Rev. ed. Yarrow, B.C. 1980. $13.95. (Miss A.E. Klassen, Box 49, Yarrow, B.C. V0X 2A0.)

Leslie, Susan. comp. *In the Western mountains; early mountaineering in B.C.* Victoria: B.C. Provincial Archives, 1980. $3.00 (Sound Heritage No. 27.)

McMicking, Thomas M. *Overland from Canada to British Columbia.* Vancouver: University of B.C. Press, 1981. $19.95.

Moore, Vincent. *Angelo Branca; "gladiator of the courts".* Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1981. $16.95.

Norcross, Elizabeth Blanche ed. *Nanaimo retrospective.* Nanaimo: Nanaimo Historical Society, 1979. $7.50 (Nanaimo Historical Society, Box 933, Nanaimo, B.C.)

Norcross, Elizabeth Blanche. *The warm land; a history of Cowichan.* Nanaimo, Island Books, 1975. $7.95. (E.B. Norcross, 7109 Hamilton Ave., Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 4G6.)

Northwest Coast Indian Artifacts from the H.R. MacMillan Collection in the Museum of Anthropology, University of B.C. Vancouver: U.B.C. Press, 1975. $4.95.

Obee, Bruce. *The Gulf Islands explorer; the complete guide.* Sidney, B.C. Gray's Pub., 1981. $7.95.

Pearson, Anne. *Sea-Lake; recollections and history of Cordova Bay and Elk Lake.* Victoria: Sea-Lake Editions, 1981. $8.25. (Anne Pearson, 784 Claremont Ave., Victoria, B.C. V8Y 1K1.)

Stacey, Duncan A. *Sockeye and tinplate; technological change in the Fraser River cannery industry, 1871-1912.* Victoria: Provincial Museum, 1982. $4.00.

Treleaven, G. Fern. *Rivers, roads and railways; 100 years of transportation in Surrey.* Cloverdale: Surrey Museum and Historical Society, 1981. $7.95. (Surrey Museum and Historical Society, P.O. Box 1011, Cloverdale, B.C. V3T 4X4.)

Treleaven, G. Fern. *The Surrey story.* Cloverdale, B.C.: Surrey Museum and Historical Society, 1978. $9.95 (Surrey Museum and Historical Society, as above.)

Turner, Arther J. *Somewhere — a perfect place.* Vancouver: Boag Foundation, 1981. $3.50 (Boag Foundation, 576 Keith Road, West Vancouver, B.C. V7T 1L7.)

Turner, Robert D. *Railroaders; recollections from the steam era in British Columbia.* Victoria: Provincial Archives, 1981. $3.00 (Sound Heritage No. 31.)

Varley, Elizabeth Anderson. *Kitimat my valley.* Terrace, B.C.: Northern Times Press, 1981. $12.95. (Northern Times Press, Box 880, Terrace, B.C. V8G 4R1.)

Ward, W. Peter and Robert A.J. McDonald, comps. *British Columbia; historical readings.* Vancouver: Douglas and McIntyre, 1981. $12.95.

Wejr, Patricia, and Howie Smith, comps. *Fighting for labour; four decades of work in British Columbia, 1910-1950.* Victoria: Provincial Archives, 1978. $3.00 (Sound Heritage No. 23.)

Whitehead, Margaret. *Cariboo mission; a history of the Oblates.* Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1981. $8.95.

Whitehead, Margaret. *Now you are my brother; missionaries in British Columbia.* Victoria: Provincial Archives, 1981. $3.00. (Sound Heritage No. 34.)

MAPS

Cityscape: a map of downtown Vancouver. Vancouver: Weller Cartographic, 1982. $1.65. (Weller Cartographic, 543 East Broadway, Vancouver, B.C. V5T 1X4.)

Gold Regions of British Columbia (Epner, 1862.) Historical Map Society of B.C. $3.00. (F. Woodward, 3794 West 24th Ave., Vancouver, B.C. V6S 1L6.)

News and Notes

Reports from the Branches

Golden & District

1982 was an exceptionally good year for the Golden and District Historical Society. The teamwork and enthusiasm was at an all time high. The paid staff worked so well together that one couple became engaged in December. We ended the year "in the black".

A Canada Community Development Project ran at the Museum from December 7, 1981 to December 3, 1982. Three young adults brought order out of the chaos in the filing system, built dozens of shelves for archival and artifact storage, created a new room for period displays, built a large shed to house farm implements and other bulky artifacts, prepared the log schoolhouse for display, painted several large signs, and maintained good public relations with the community.

Attendance at the museum was up by one thousand visitors due to the many hours the building was open. The Lions and Kinsmen gave financial assistance to provide cement for the front sidewalk and material to fence the property. With fresh paint inside and out, and a groomed lawn the Museum has become a more attractive community facility.

Numerous personal histories, additional photographic views of early Golden, and several fascinating artifacts were brought to the Society during Anniversary Days in June.

"Golden Memories — revised", came back from the publishers on September 1st. Two hundred copies had been sold by advance sale. This three hundred page book is the product of a hard working committee. Ethel King, editor, assumed the heaviest responsibility for collecting and compiling family histories. There are over two hundred pictures in this book, many loaned specially for this printing. Financial support was obtained from New Horizons, B.C. Heritage Trust, and sales of the previous society publication "Kinbasket Country".

"Blaeberry Homesteaders", a unique book prepared by a Society member, came on the market during the summer of 1982. Arvid Seward compiled histories of the pioneers in rural Blaeberry and Moberly. His one hundred fifty page book was lovingly prepared with hand lettering, well illustrated with old photographs and his own delightful drawings.

Yes, 1982 was a good year, tempered with sadness at the passing of Ellen Cameron and Arvid Seward, and illnesses of Bill Yurik, Chris Schiesser and others.

— Naomi Miller

Nanaimo

An historical symposium, "The Company on the Coast", was the big 1982 project of the Nanaimo Historical Society. This symposium, initiated by the Society, was carried out in conjunction with Malaspina College.

The project carries forward into 1983 with the publication in early March, it is expected, of the symposium papers. This soft-bound, 6" x 9" book of close to one hundred pages includes not only the papers presented at the symposium, each with its footnotes, but a map covering the territory with which the papers deal, an index, a listing of Hudson's Bay Company Archives' material, and photographic illustrations.

The book may be obtained direct from the Society at a cost of $5.50, which includes handling, if received before May 15, 1983. After that date it will be carried by some book stores at a mark-up above that amount, and orders addressed to the Society will be filled at the same figure.

The Nanaimo Historical Society feels that this little volume will not only be of interest to the history buff but alsoserves as a valuable tool for the student. Orders should be addressed to the Nanaimo Historical Society, P.O. Box 933, Nanaimo, B.C. V9R 5N2.

— Elizabeth B. Norcross

Historic Trails Update

Yukon Telegraph Trail

Last summer it was reported that I had hoped to re-trace a section of the trail through Raspberry Pass southeast of Telegraph Creek. Unfortunately, in spite of a helicopter standing by to assist us across the swollen rivers, poor weather coupled with an extensive forest fire in the area forced last minute cancellation of our plans.

Whilst the section between Hazelton and Telegraph Creek had originally been surveyed by P.J. Leech for the ill-fated Collins Overland Telegraph, the line was not completed until the Dominion Government built the Yukon Telegraph.[1] In 1936 it was reported:

> *The telegraph trail and bridges north of Hazelton and especially along the headwaters of the Nass, Babine, and Kispiox Rivers having been washed out for many miles by unusually destructive floods, the four telegraph stations between Hazelton and Telegraph Creek could not be provisioned for the ensuing year and were closed, and communication over the 325 miles of land line was necessarily discontinued.*
>
> *Telegraph service, however, was maintained to the extreme northern portion of British Columbia and the Yukon by means of emergency wireless stations which, the previous year, had been installed at Hazelton and Telegraph Creek and are now handling this traffic very satisfactorily.*[2]

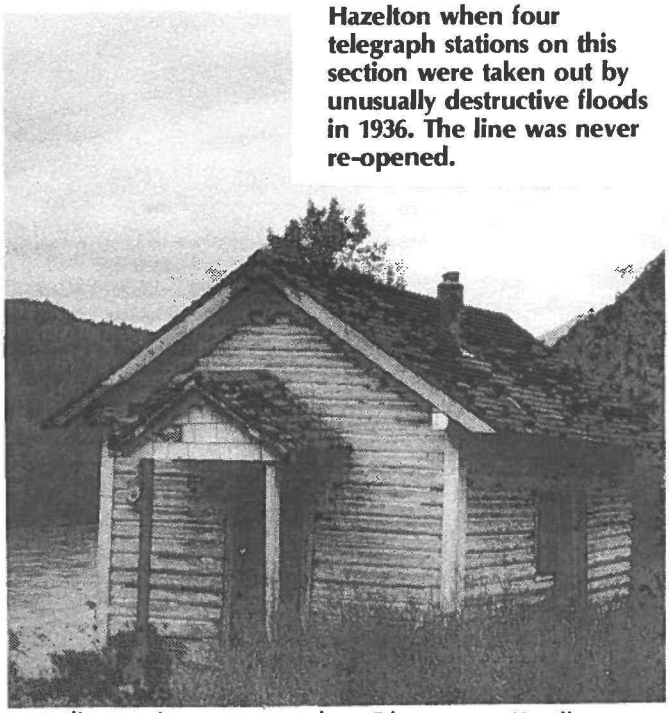
The radio telegraph station at Telegraph Creek was built alongside the Stikine River on the edge of the old village and some miles downstream from the point where the telegraph line crossed. Its empty cabin still stands together with the antenna poles on which the insulators still hang. It is understood to be privately owned by someone living in Victoria.

My interest here however lays more in the radio equipment itself. Has any of it survived? Museums and collectors appear to have made a concerted effort to preserve line equipment and there is a thriving trade throughout North America in insulators, but little attention seems to have been paid to the early "wireless sets". I would be pleased to hear from any reader who has specific knowledge of such equipment.

Cascade Wilderness

The provincial government's decision to allow logging in the Cascade Wilderness has been a big disappointment to the Okanagan Similkameen Parks Society who worked so long and hard to have this region preserved. Harley Hatfield is reported to be directing his efforts now to co-operating with various advisory committees set up to try and preserve as many of the trails as possible. Victor Wilson, according to his wife, is now working on preserving Father Pandosy's trail to Okanagan Mission. How about a short report to include in this column, Victor?

Dominion Telegraph Radio Station at Telegraph Creek, B.C. It maintained communication with Hazelton when four telegraph stations on this section were taken out by unusually destructive floods in 1936. The line was never re-opened.



John D. Spittle, 1982.

Dewdney Trail

A recent letter in the Vancouver *Sun* suggested that a section of the Dewdney Trail through the Pend d'Oreille valley would be threatened if the provincial government goes ahead with a proposal to raise Seven-Mile dam. Being unfamiliar with the region I cannot comment further. Once again, how about a few words from someone in the Trail Historical Society?

[1] See David R. Richeson, "The Yukon Telegraph", *BCHA News*, Winter 1982 and R.C. Harris, "The Route Adopted by the Government ...", *BCHA News*, Winter 1983 for further background on the Telegraph Trail.

[2] *Government of Canada*, Department of Public Works, Annual Report on Government Telegraph Lines, 1936-37.

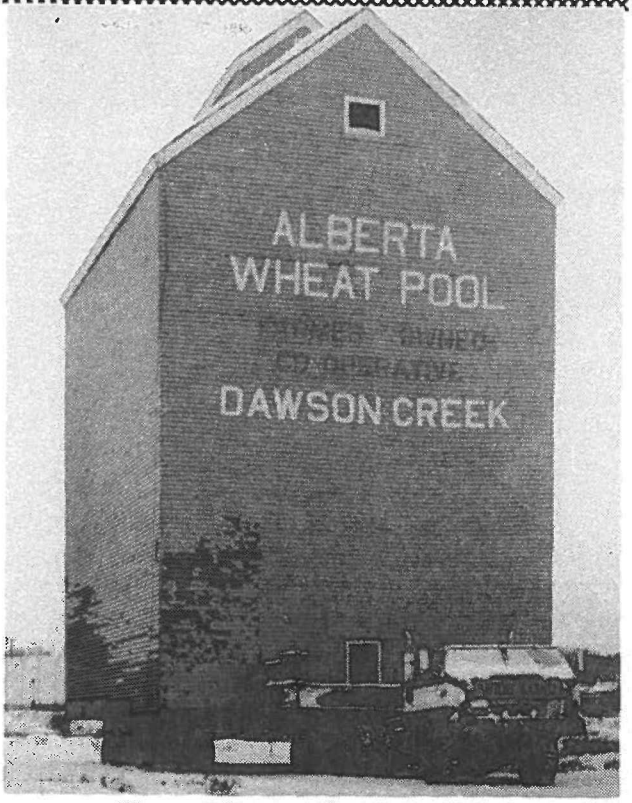
— John D. Spittle

News from the British Columbia Heritage Trust

The British Columbia Heritage Trust recently awarded substantial grants to assist with major restoration projects being undertaken around the province.

- The Kelowna Museum Association was awarded a grant of $45,000 toward restoration of the **Laurel-Cascade Packing House,** Kelowna. Restoration plans for this building, now owned by the City of Kelowna and leased to the Museum, are quite unique. Formerly a fruit packing plant, it will be converted to a combination of commercial and non-commercial space to provide needed room for arts activities such as pottery, weaving, sculpture, performance as well as area for an Orchard Museum.
- The City of Dawson Creek is determined to save its remaining grain elevators. In 1949, thirteen of them dotted the city's skyline; today, only two of these wooden structures remain. Out of necessity the **Alberta Wheat Pool Elevator** was relocated adjacent to the former Northern Alberta Railway Station. Together, these structures will be restored to form the nucleus of Dawson Creek's arts and cultural centre. Aid from the Trust was provided in the form of a $32,000 Building Restortion grant.
- Since 1945, **Locomotive #374,** which pulled the first transcontinental passenger train into Vancouver on May 23, 1887, has been on display in Kitsilano Park, Vancouver. The West Coast Railway Association and Pacific Coast Division of the Canada Railroad Historical Association have been awarded a grant of $40,000 (over two years) to restore #374 to its original state for display at EXPO '86.
- The Fort George Band, Shelley, received a $15,000 grant to restore the **Church of St. Francis Xavier,** built in 1913-14. The spires are of the type that were once manufatured in Quebec and shipped in kit form all over the country

Church of St. Francis Xavier, Shelley



Alberta Wheat Pool, Dawson Creek.

Historical societies provide a major impetus for undertaking heritage projects in the province. Recent awards made to historical societies include:

- A grant of $3,900 was awarded to the Wells Historical Society for restoration of the **Wells Pool Hall**. Funds were providedfor stabilization of the building as the first phase of its restoration.
- The Riondel Historical Society received a $4,000 grant to restore the **Riondel Gold Club House**. This log structure, built in 1905 by Lord Ebury, was used as a private residence until 1951.
- The Nanaimo Historical Society was awarded a grant of $1,300 to assist with publication of the findings of their symposium "The Company on the Coast" held in the spring of 1982.
- A $2,000 grant was awarded to the Golden & District Historical Society in support of publication of their local history entitled, *Golden Memories.*

– Roberta J. Pazdro

Bookshelf

AN ACCOUNT OF A VOYAGE TO THE NORTH WEST COAST OF AMERICA IN 1785 AND 1786 BY ALEXANDER WALKER. Robin Fisher & J.M. Bumsted, eds., Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1982. P. 319, illus., $24.95.

The first publication of Alexander Walker's account of his voyage with James Strange is a significant event. Considering its importance to the history of the North West Coast, it is natural to speculate why we have had to wait for it so long. To publish it now, the editors point out, is "the belated accomplishment of the author's intentions", but in undertaking the task of bring it to the light of day, they clearly had a higher purpose and have served Walker well.

Strange's journal of the same voyage has recently been reprinted by Ye Galleon Press (and reviewed in *British Columbia Historical News,* Fall, 1982). The appearance of Walker's so soon afterwards is fortuitous as they complement each other to an unusual degree. Even though the expedition fell far short of its ambitious objectives and was a failure from a commercial and geographic point of view, Walker's account — and to a lesser extent Strange's — must be considered a positive result. The account covers a one month stay in Nootka Sound and seventeen days in Prince William Sound. The scope of his observations and the conclusions he draws constitute a major document of ethnohistory and must rank in importance with Cook, written eight years earlier, and Moziño, six years later.

Walker was a young ensign in the service of the East India Company. His restless nature, combined with the poor economic prospects of the Company, led him to seek a leave of absence to participate in a proposed fur trading expedition to the North West Cost of America. Strange planned this venture to be the first since the publication of Cook's Third Voyage had revealed the high prices to be obtained for sea otter furs in Canton. Walker wrote in his preface, "as ... nothing but peace for a long time [was] to be expected, I thought I could not employ myself better than visiting a country little known which might afford many objects of curiosity". In point of fact, he expected to remain behind in charge of a small detachment of fifteen Company soldiers as a token of occupation should Strange's "prospects succeed." Walker does not explain why it did not come about and the surgeon, Mackay, was left behind alone instead.

The journal now published is not the one Walker kept on the expedition. The original was apparently lost in transit to England. Walker was able to reconstruct it over the years from notes and extracts he had copied. His foresight in retaining these was fortunate as what we have now, in the words of the editors, "represents a subtle blending of the first hand observations of the young observer with the critical understanding of the mature soldier, veteran of thirty years of Indian service."

This service, which enabled him to develop a serious interest in native cultures also gave him a longer view of what he had observed, recorded and read. As a consequence, his findings and conclusions are much less Eurocentric ("May we not be unjust in our judgment of Savages? When we accuse them of cruel and treacherous actions, have we made sufficient allowance for their Motives and Feelings? Europeans inflict on them injuries, and then complain that they show their resentment by the only means in their Power ... Those who visit their Shores imagine that they have a right to constitute themselves their Judges.")

Successive revisions enabled him to change some of his conclusions, as for example, on the tortured question of cannibalism. His approach was that of a trained observer rather than of a scientist such as Moziño, but little escaped his curiosity. His interests extended beyond anthropology and ethnology as evidenced by passages devoted to birds, plants, fish, climate, soil, trees food and minerals. Of particular interest is his "memoir" on the fur trade, its economics, prospects and suggestions for improving on methods of the day which are in fact a criticism of Strange.

What stands out in a close reading of this fascinating document is Walker's acute perception and shrewd judgment. He quickly sensed, for example, the extent to which Maquinna sought to monopolize the fur trade, the need for conservation of the resource if the trade was to last, the arrangement of families in multi-family houses, the protocol surrounding tribal hierarchy, the the "lucrative commerce" which could be developed in India and China in forest products. Added to this faculty is a capacity for recording

Patricia Roy is the Book Review Editor. Copies of books for review should be sent to her c/o *B.C. Historical News,* P.O. Box 1738, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y3.

important details that escaped others. He notes, for example, that women are better sources of information than men; he gives detailed descriptions of arms and weapons, and tools for household use. He writes in an unpretentious, straightforward style, interspersing his comments periodically with such philosophical gems as "hospitality is not perhaps a Savage virtue."

The editors, both distinguished scholars, have approached their task with both the expert and the non-expert in mind. Complementing their excellent introduction are nearly five hundred informative footnotes, some of them little essays in themselves. The footnotes are to be found at the end of the volume and printed sequentially, a device which makes consultation much less frustrating. (One minor error was noted: in footnote 474, the names of the commanders of the ships of the Spanish expedition of 1775, the SONORA and the SANTIAGO, have been reversed. Bodega commanded the former and Heceta the latter, not the other way 'round).

The publishers are to be congratulated on a well-produced volume. The sturdy binding will ensure many hours of handling. The design is particularly pleasing and the colour of the ink, an off tint, is relaxing on the eyes. The maps are uncluttered and relevant to the text. The illustrations, however, are not as sharp as they might be, but this is a minor fault. Unfortunately only one page of seven of Walker's pencil sketches of weapons and household artifacts is reproduced.

Freeman Tovell has a long-standing interest in maritime exploration. He recently spoke to the Victoria Section of the BCHA on the voyage of Juan Francisco de la Boega y Quadra.

GENTLEMEN EMIGRANTS: FROM THE BRITISH PUBLIC SCHOOLS TO THE CANADIAN FRONTIER. Patrick A. Dunae. Vancouver: Douglas & McIntyre, 1981, P. viii, 276, illus., $18.95

A well-bred Englishman who had lost his way nearly died of thirst beside a river. He did not drink the water because "I didn't have a bally drinking cup, don'tcher know." (p. 135) Such stories ridiculing gentlemen emigrants were very popular in Canada at the turn of the century, and helped to establish the image of the snobbish, lazy, incompetent, remittance man, paid to remain in the colonies for the good of his family at home.

Patrick Dunae seeks to rescue gentlemen emigrants from the negative stereotype which in the early twentieth century turned them all into ne'er-do-well remittance men and from the neglect which in more recent years has concealed their experiences. He shows that the gentlemen emigrants were a diverse as well as a controversial and colourful group.

They came to Canada in two waves. In the period before 1870, half-pay officers attracted by land grants in the colonies were joined by adventurers lured by the discovery of gold in the interior of British Columbia. In the second and much larger wave which increased in size up to the First World War, the gentlemen emigrants were generally younger and less experienced in the ways of the world. Indeed the modern reader is struck by the number of references to youths of sixteen or eighteen years of age who came to Canada to make their living.

These emigrants were often younger sons whom the laws of primogeniture and the rise of competitive exams barred from employment considered respectable for a gentleman in Britain. Wealthy or poor, from bourgeois or aristocratic backgrounds, emigrants were distinguished as gentlemen because they had received the education of a gentleman, usually at a British public school.

Individuals come to life in *Gentlemen Emigrants.* Along with their sisters, gentlemen emigrants were Canada's most literate settlers. They liked to write and they wrote well. Hence they have left rich accounts of their experiences in both published and unpublished form. Dunae has researched the emigrants' own record very thoroughly and he uses their letters, diaries and memoirs to communicate the detail and flavour of individual lives. The personal accounts are organized to illustrate the range of activity undertaken by gentlemen emigrants.

In Ontario, gentlemen emigrants became part of the white collar labour force. James Cockburn, who liked the social life of the city, achieved contentment perched on a high stool in the office of a patent solicitor in muddy Ottawa. Frederick DelaFosse finally acquired financial security as chief librarian in Peterborough after discouraging attempts to survive in the West by bucking cordwood, working as a navvy, shovelling coal, and delivering newspapers.

For other gentlemen emigrants, western Canada presented strong attractions. In the West, British sons of gentle birth or breeding could associate with other expatriate British gentlemen and attempt to recreate the essence of British country society on the ranches of Alberta and British Columbia, in the fruit growing district of the Okanagan, in the farming and sheep raising areas of Vancouver Island and the Gulf Islands or in cloistered colonies such as Cannington Manor on the the prairies.

The Church brothers, who established themselves on a ranch near Calgary after a not particularly profitable spell as farm pupils in Ontario, are most

Bookshelf

memorable for their very large steamer trunk, the "Woolwich Infant". The"Woolwich Infant" seems to symbolize much of the culture which the emigrants hoped to transport cross the Atlantic, for in addition to clothes suited to a gentleman, it contained fishing rods and tackle, sporting rifles, tennis rackets, cricket bats, medicine, books, and games.

Dunae's sympathetic portrayal of the gentlemen emigrants is intended to draw attention to the contributions they made to Canada. Many of the individual emigrants whom he uses as examples did indeed achieve material and social success in the Dominion. However, any general assessment of the fate of gentlement emigrants as a group is much more difficult. It is obvious in the book that there were also gentlemen emigrants who failed, who took to drink, who were unable to adapt to the work required of them in Canada.

The balance between those who succeeded and those who failed, between those who made contributions and those who became a problem, remains obscure. The evidence does not exist for definitive conclusions, but a more detailed analysis, even in appendices, of the school and institutional records used by Duane would help to complement the rich personal memoires of the emigrants.

Dunae also proceeds only part way towards his aim of demonstrating that the gentlemen emigrants were members of a distinct ethnic group. Fascinating glimpses of the relation between ethnicity, social class, and culture recur throughout the book, but the significance is not developed.

Gentlemen emigrants were avid sportsmen. Again and again Dunae makes reference to the importance which gentlemen emigrants attached to hunting, tennis, or cricket, and to the way in which sporting activities gave cohesion to their society. The role of sport in defining or reinforcing the ethnicity and social class of the gentlemen emigrants begs for more attention.

One hopes the interest aroused by Dunae's very readable account of the trials, adventures, and contributions of the gnetlemen emigrants will lead to further studies.

Marilyn Barker, who teaches Canadian history at Carleton University, is preparing a study of gentlewomen emigrants.

BUILDERS OF BRITISH COLUMBIA: AN INDUSTRIAL HISTORY. G.W. Taylor. Victoria: Morriss Publishing, 1982. P. 231, illus., $15.95 (cloth). [Available through Sono Nis Press, 1745 Blanshard Street, Victoria, B.C.]

Applying the word "industrial" in the broadest sense to mean "trade" rather than simply "manufacturing", Geoffrey Taylor's *Builders of British Columbia* explores the business history of British Columbia from the beginning of white settlement to the present. After examining the evolution of B.C.'s transportation network from nineteenth century roads and riverboats to today's air transportation and pipelines, the book considers the role played by communications systems in binding the diverse areas of the province into an interconnected whole. Concluding Taylor's overview are chapters on

Contest

A recent book, *To Market, To Market: The Public Market Tradition in Canada* **by Linda Biesenthal (Toronto: PMA, 1980, $22.95) is a handsomely illustrated study of public markets across Canada. It does not, however, include photographs of the oldest continuing public market in British Columbia. In what city is it located?**

The *British Columbia Historical News* **will award a copy of** *To Market, To Market* **for the first correct answer drawn in our spring contest. Entries should reach the editor (P.O. Box 1738, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y3) before May 15, 1983.**

metropolitan centres, manufacturing enterprises, electrical power, and coastal harbour facilities.

Taylor's narrative is typical of a form of historical writing that aims to present a wealth of information about the province's past in a readable fashion to a non-academic audience. For the most part he succeeds in this endeavour. The author has researched the topic extensively through archival, dissertation, and manuscript sources, most of which are well known to those specializing in the field. But Taylor does break new ground when discussing the critically important role of the Huddersfield, Yorkshire, accounting firm of Armitage and Norton in channelling money into the Victoria and Vancouver real estate and utilities markets during the 1890s.

Geoffrey Taylor is much more assured when stating the bare facts of history than he is when interpreting their significance. The interrelationship between, and chronological significance of, events often leave him confused.Thus we are told at one point that in the early days "all merchandise from both Vancouver Island and the mainland" was funnelled through Victoria, yet on the same page (p.126) we learn that only the "greater portion" of imports took this route. Taylor states that by 1914 Victoria "was fast becoming the administrative centre of B.C." (p.131), a fact that would have seemed odd to the colony's administrative elite of the late 1860s or the province's political elite of the 1890s. Vancouver is said to have "first gained metropolitan status" after 1905 (p.139), a position it had clearly attained by the turn of the century. And in one of the most curious passages, Taylor concludes that "the three most influential economic units in B.C." in the late 1920s were the *Vancouver Province*, B.C. Telephone Company, and B.C. Electric Railway Company (p. 112). One wonders why these three organizations should be considered more influential to the B.C. economy that such industrial giants as the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Canadian Western Lumber Company, or the Powell River Paper Company.

Much clearer are Taylor's economic and social biases. *Builders of British Columbia* is a hymn of praise to the men and companies who shaped the province's commercial landscape. Taylor's approach does not include a structural analysis of the economic forces that underpinned B.C.'s business growth. Rather, history is seen as occurring from the top down, created by larger-than-life men such as "the great booster" Frank McMahon (p.86) and the "great" trail builder Edgar Dewdney (p.127). The large companies they created are viewed as necessary and positive agents of the province's constantly progressing economic development. Landmark buildings, the visible symbols of corporate success, are often presented in heroic terms. Taylor virtually ignores the fishing industry because, as he says it "built no roads, attracted no railroads, established no major towns (with the possible exception of Steveston) ... (p.17).

Obscured by this rush to find tangible evidence of material progress are more subtle, but often more significant measures of economic development. For example, lost in Taylor's narrative are the significant profits that accrued to Victoria merchants from the salmon trade during the 1890s, a reflection of salmon canning's pre-eminent position, along with Island coal mining, in the coastal economy of the decade. Also missing are the workers who, no less than the entrepreneurs, made significant contributions to B.C.'s industrial expansion. Taylor's "builders", in short, are the very opposite of the miners, sawmill workers, fishermen, and labourers praised forty-five years ago by socialist William Bennett in another book entitled *Builders of British Columbia*. In his own way Taylor is as much a polemicist for the capitalist class in western Canada's "Company Province" as Bennett was earlier for the opposing workers.

Robert A.J. McDonald teaches British Columbia history at the University of British Columbia.

ARCHES IN BRITISH COLUMBIA. Chuen-yan David Lai. Victoria: Sono Nis Press, 1982, Pp. 122, illus., $8.95 paper.

The unusual nature of David Lai's study is justified by the once prominent place such architectural ephemera as arches held for communities. The arches were temporary tribute to visiting Canadian or foreign dignitaries, or were intended to celebrate a notable event. The historical record regarding such structures, as Lai points out in his preface, is silent on exactly how many have been built, but his excellent research uncovered over 120 arches erected between 1869 and 1946.

The earliest instance found by Lai were the four arches put up by Barkerville in 1869 to celebrate the visit of Governor Anthony Musgrave. Among the arches greeting his visit was the volunteer firemen's hook, ladder and bucket balancing act. A photograph of this arch is probably the oldest visual record in the province of such structures.

The Barkerville arches, however, were not the first to have been built. Victoria erected three arches to commemorate the arrival of Governor Arthur E. Kennedy on March 25, 1864. Who paid for these has not been determined, but it was likely through donations. The arches were put up across the James Bay Bridge; at the corner of Yates and Government streets; and on Dickson, Campbell & Co.'s wharf

where the governor was to disembark.

The three newspapers reported various aspects of the construction work as well as criticizing features such as the mottoes ("might be considered in questionable taste") and the portraits ("rather a tax upon the imaginative powers"). Victoria was not alone in arch construction for that event; Esquimalt also put up two arches for Kennedy. The latter arches, reported the *Daily Chronicle*, were built without a subscription list (contributions).

Four other major visits for which arches were erected were meticulously researched by Lai. The background to each occasion is clearly stated and the route of each tour described and depicted in separate maps. Over 75 photos illustrate the diverse and ceremonial splendour of these objects.

The detailed treatments are preceded by an introduction to the subject of arches in general, their history and their engineering aspects. An overview of arches in British Columbia's history is also presented. The final chapter covers the author's role in the development of the Gate of Harmonious Interest in Victoria's Chinatown, only one of three permanent arches in the province (mini-quiz: What are the other two arches?)

Footnotes to source material and an index make this work a good reference tool. None of the photogrpahers, except for one, has been credited, but there is a source list. The caption information is minimal; some linking has been done between text and photos, but none between photos and text. The reproductions are halftone and the quality varies. A few spelling errors and a couple of dating errors mar an otherwise fine production.

David Mattison is an archivist and photo-historian in the Sound and Moving Image Division, Provincial Archives of British Columbia.

A READER'S GUIDE TO CANADIAN HISTORY 2: CONFEDERATION TO THE PRESENT. J.L. Granatstein and Paul Stevens, eds. Toronto: University of Toronto Press, 1982. P. xiv, 329. $8.95 paper.

This bibliographical guide is a revised and expanded version of two earlier editions. The *Guide*'s purpose is to "focus on the most recent research and writing in the major areas of Canadian historical writing", to provide critical comment, the location of articles or publishers, and, in general, to aid newcomers to the field of Canadian history. In this edition new chapters have been added on urban history, labour history, British Columbia and the North. The latter two chapters are the focus of this review.

In the past ten years a number of British Columbia history courses have been established in the provincial universities and in a few regional colleges and courses with British Columbia historical content have been taught in the high schools. This well-organized bibliographic aid prepared by Patricia Roy adds critical insight into the many disparate sources available for use in these courses. A comprehensive guide, it is well-organized under headings which effectively reflect the diversity of the society and history of the province.

The book in general and the section on British Columbia in particular reveal a scholaraly interest. Outlining developments in historiographical debate will arouse interest mainly among college and university academics though the "rating" of articles provides an invaluable basic tool for a teacher. The *Guide* is especially useful when used in conjunction with Jean Friesen's "Introduction" to *Historical Essays on British Columbia* edited by J. Friesen and Keith Ralston and the list of works on British Columbia in the bibliography prepared by Alan Artibise, *Western Canada Since 1870.*

The section on the North begins with a general note on reference which attempts to define the region. These baselines have been mainly supplied by geographers although in *The Opening of the Canadian North* Morris Zaslow, the author of this bibliographic essay, provides an excellent analysis with much detail and defines the broad outlines of

We invite you to attend the ninth annual conference of the Canadian Oral History Association to be held at the University of British Columbia, Vancouver, on June 2 and 3, 1983.

Our conferences are designed to allow delegates to share the latest developments and research findings in the field of oral history.

For the last four years COHA conferences have been held in conjunction with the Learned Societies conference. Registered delegates may therefore attend sessions of other associations and avail themselves of services provided by the conference.

For further information please contact:
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Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4 Phone 387-6748.

northern history. The section has been organized under the headings reflecting characteristics of the main historical epochs of the north with one notable omission, the Yukon gold rush for which readers must refer to Zaslow's book.

It has been said by good authority that the North has captured the imagination of non-northerners by the "double illusions" of either "mirages or disappointments". The extreme views of the North — a southern hinterland, or a wilderness never to be touched; a place inhabited by the good Indian, the noble savage, or the bad Indian "devoid of technical skills," "drunken," "irresponsible" — are illusions which can only be overcome by a more systematic and analytic approach.

Harold A. Innis once remarked that development in Canada, particularly the West and the North was frenetic and telescoped in an intensity comparable to a cyclone. The prevailing myths and illusions held by many Canadians about the North in correlation with a rate of growth in that region which is apparently accelerating once again make knowledge of the area vital. It is a vast fragmented land in a geographic, social, and as most recently demonstrated, a political and psychological sense. This *Guide* provides a basic tool for such serious historical analysis.

W.A. Sloan teaches History at Selkirk College and has a special interest in the North.

New Titles

Bernard, Elaine. *The long distance feeling: a history of the Telecommunications Workers Union.* Vancouver, New Star Books, 1982. 180 p., $14.95.

Blackman, Margaret B. *During my time: the life history of Forence Edenshaw Davidson, a Haida woman.* Vancouver, Douglas & McIntyre, 1982, 192 p., $24.95

Bowman, Phylis. *Land of liquid sunshine.* Prince Rupert, B.C., the author, 1981. 144 p., $16.95

Breen, David and Kenneth Coates. *The Pacific National Exhibition: an illustrated history.* Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press, 1982. vi. 121 p., ill. $22.00 bd., $10.95 pbk.

Breen, David and Kenneth Coates. *Vancouver's Fair: an administrative and political history of the Pacific National Exhibition.* Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press, 1982. 192 p., $24.00.

Chan, Anthony B. *Gold mountain: the Chinese in the new world.* Vancouver, New Star Books, 1982. 270 p., $14.95.

Green, Lewis. *The boundary hunters: surveying the 141st meridian and the Alaska panhandle.* Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press, 1982. 256 p., $18.95

Haig-Brown, Roderick. *Writings and reflections from the world of Roderick Haig-Brown.* Edited by Ann Haig-Brown. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1982. 222 p., $16.95.

Hastings, Margaret Lang. *Along the way —; an account of pioneering White Rock and surrounding district in British Columbia.* White Rock. M.L. Hastings, c1981. Available from author, 15560 Russell Avenue, White Rock V4B 2R3.

Lembke, Jerry and William Tatum. *One union in wood: a history of the International Woodworkers of America.* Madeira Park, B.C., Harbour Publishing, 1982. 200 p., $9.95.

MacKay, Donald. Empire of wood: the MacMillan Bloedel story. Vancouver, Douglas & McIntyre, 1982. 416 p., $24.95.

York, Lillian, ed. *Lure of the South Peace: tales of the early pioneers to 1945.* Dawson Creek, South Peace Historical Book Committee, 1981. 1050 p., ill., $30.00.

The B.C. Heritage Trust has granted financial aid to the following recently published books:

Historic Railroads of the Powell River Area, R. Ken Bradley, B.C. Railway Historical Association, Victoria, 1982. 99 p., ill.

Whistle Stops Along the Columbia River Narrows: A History of Burton and the Surrounding Area, published by the Burton New Horizons Book Committee (Box 25, Burton, B.C. V0G 1E0), 1982. 411 p., ill.

Totem Poles of Prince Rupert, Frank Drew and Dawn Hassett, Museum of Northern B.C., 1982.

Skeena: A River Remembered. Joan Skogan, B.C. Packers Limited, 1983. Distributed by Raincoast Book Distrib., Vancouver. 99 p., ill.

The Rainbow Chasers, Ervin Austin MacDonald, Douglas & McIntyre, 1982. 272 p.

Frontier Theatre, Chad Evans, Sono Nis Press, Victoria, 1983. 326 p., ill.

Historic Armstrong and Its Street Names, Jessie Ann Gamble & Mary H.E. Blackburn (Editors), Skookum Productions Ltd., Penticton, 1982. 100 p., ill.

Because of Gold, Branwen C. Patenaude. (Available from Branwen C. Patenaude, 1582 Beach Crescent, Quesnel, B.C. V2J 4J6.) 88 p., ill.

Ninety Years of Vernon Illustrated, Edna Oram and John Shephard, Greater Vernon Board of Museum and Art Gallery, 1982. 98 p., ill.

Golden Memories, Ethel King, Golden & District Historical Society, 1982. 314 p., ill.

75th Anniversary: The History of the University Women's Club, 1907-1982, Phyllis Reve, The University Women's Club of Vancouver, 1982. 102 p., ill.

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