

16th &
17th
Centuries.

The Sixteenth & Seventeenth Centuries
The Centuries immediately preceding the present
constitute an era of ^{remarkable} ~~wonderful~~ geographical
discovery, but they were fruitful also in still
more wonderful geographical fictions. So large
a part of the world was yet unknown, that there
remained ample scope for the imagination of
the credulous, & while such pretended geographical
discoveries drove the map makers of the day to
the verge of distraction in the endeavour to reconcile
& properly depict them, they doubtless aided
much in stimulating further exploration, which
sooner or later resulted in bringing the actual
facts to light.

Strait
of Anian

Of such geographical romances few had
greater currency or is more frequently referred
to by the old writers than the Strait of
Anian. Long before the North-West Passage
was spoken of, navigators were in search of
this pretended strait & books & treatises
were written to prove the existence & whereabouts
of this passage, through the American land

to the Pacific, or as it was then usually called, the South Sea. A Portuguese named Cortereal is credited with having invented & named this Strait in 1500. Be this as it may, English voyagers went in quest of it as a direct route to India & China, while the Spaniards sought for it on the Pacific that they might possess & fortify it against the English.

1579 Drake

In 1579 Sir Francis Drake, after loading his ship the Golden Hind with plunder from the Spanish galleons in the South Pacific sailed boldly northward in search of some such direct & safe route to England, & but falling in with the American Coast in the latitude of Oregon, could find no way eastward & shortly abandoned the attempt, probably before sighting any part of the shore of what is now the province of British Columbia.

1587 Cavendish

Ten years later (in 1587) Cavendish, having captured a Spanish vessel off the Californian Coast did himself of the crew by landing them

to the Pacific, or as it was then usually
 called, the South Sea. A Portuguese
 Cartographer is credited with having
 discovered this Strait in 1500. He was
 very English in opinion, and he
 thought for it in the Pacific that the
 a fortify it against the English.
 In 1579 Sir Francis Drake after
 ship the Golden Hind with pleasure
 Spanish colonies in the South Pacific
 which he returned in search of some
 a safe route to England, & following
 with the American coast in the latitude
 could find the way returned a short
 the attempt, probably after sailing
 show of what is now the Province of
 Columbia.

1579
 Drake

ten years later (in 1587) Governor
 Captured a Spanish vessel off the
 Coast six months of the year of

1587
 Governor

upon that Coast, there to shift for themselves
 as best they might. By good fortune, the abandoned
 & partly burnt vessel drifted ashore, & the Spanish
 Sailors having patched it up, set sail & eventually
 reached Europe. With these Sailors it would appear,
 was a Greek pilot known as Juan de Fuca
 who, nine years afterward was met in Venice
 by an English Merchant named Lock. Fuca
 related to Lock the story which I have just
 alluded to & also gave him the history of several
 other voyages which he had made in the service of
 the Spaniards on the West Coast, in one of which
 he professed to have discovered the veritable
Strait of Anian.

Hoping to interest his friends in England in the
 pursuence of this discovery, Lock wrote down
Fucas Narrative, substantially as follows. —

In 1592 Fuca was dispatched by the viceroy of
 New Spain, on a voyage of discovery to the
 Northward, with a small Caravel & a pinnace.
 He Coasted Northward till he reached the latitude

Fuca

Fucas Narrative

3

When the Court then took up the
as last they might. The first feature, the character
a party would have rights under a Spanish
lawyer having looked it up, let me a contract
checked Europe. But the lawyer of some other
was a book put them on from the
the, some years afterwards was not in this
of an English merchant named Jack. The
delated to look to the thing which was first
collected to also for him the history of some
other papers which he had used in the course
the Spanish on the Court in an of which
he referred to the discovery of the
Strait of Giron.

Hoping to find his friends in England in the
importance of this discovery, but not then
Spain's maritime superiority as follows.

In 1592 there was discovered by the treaty of
New Spain, as a voyage of discovery to the
westward, and a small canoe & a Spaniard.
The Court westward till he reached the Strait

7/2

Spain's maritime superiority as follows.

of 47 degrees, & "there finding that the land
 trended North & North-East, with a broad inlet of
 Sea, between 47 & 48 degrees of latitude, he
 entered therein, sailing therein more than twenty
 days & found that land trending still sometime
 North-west & North-East, & North, & also East
 & South-Eastward, & very much broader sea than
 was at the said entrance, & that he passed by
 divers islands in that sailing; & that at the
 entrance of this said strait, there is, on the
 North-west Coast thereof, a great headland or
 island, with an exceedingly high pinnacle
 or spired rock like a pillar thereupon. Also
 he said that he went on land in divers places, &
 that he saw some people on land clad in beards
 skins; & that the land is very fruitful, &
 rich of gold, silver, pearls & other things, like
 Nova Spania." Having thus, as he supposed,
 ascertained the existence of the desired strait, &
 having as he says "come into the North sea
 already," he returned Southward to Nova Spania.

of 47 degrees, & the finding that the land
tended back a short way, with a broad inlet,
between 47 & 48 degrees of latitude, the
interior thence, being there less than twenty
days & found that land bearing the same
back-way a short way, & back & also but
a short way, & very much broken on the
use of the land distance, & that the passage of
ships remains in that sailing, & that of the
distance of the said strait, there is, in the
back-way short way, a great number of
islands, but an exceedingly few
a spring rock like a fallen ship, the
I said that the water land in these places, &
that the low land parts on land & sea in short
skies; & that the land a very fruitful, &
rich of fish, wheat, fruit & other things, like
these Spanish. Having then, as he expressed,
ascertained the nature of the said strait, &
having said says "over into the land sea
shores," he returned afterwards to these Spanish

when he arrived at Acapulco in the same year "hoping to be rewarded by the viceroy for his services done in the said voyage."

A romance? *

It has become the fashion to class this story of De Fuca with the geographical romances, but in my opinion there can be little doubt that he actually discovered the strait which separates Vancouver Island from the Mainland to the South & ~~was~~ that he was the first European to sight that island. There is no doubt of Cook's good faith in the matter, nor can I see any reason to impeach De Fuca's honesty, as he was wishful to undertake a second expedition if only the means necessary could be obtained - which proved impossible. His statement is as accurate as those of other travellers of that date. The strait actually exists nearly the latitude he assigned to it, & on reaching the wider sea within, which branches in all directions into waterways, it was a pardonable error on his part to

for & against

It was a remarkable man on his part &
 pointed in all directions in various ways,
 & in reaching the water he walked, which
 position beyond the latitude he occupied it,
 the order of that date. He about actually
 statement is as accurate as that of other
 he obtained - which proved impossible. His
 repetition of the various passages could
 as he was unable to undertake a second
 for any reason to suspect De Quincey's
 Jack's foot fault in the water, as far as
 to fight that island. There is no doubt of
 doubt & even that he was the first European
 Vancouver believed from the description of the
 correct discovery of that island which supports
 my opinion that he can be well said that he
 De Quincey with the geographical names, but in
 It has been the fact & then this story
 for his services done in the land voyage?
 year "Hoping to be remembered by the history
 when he arrived at the place in the same

De Quincey

De Quincey

assume that he had already passed the narrowest part of a transcontinental passage. High pillar-like rocks such as he describes exist near Cape Flattery on the South side of the entrance of the strait, & though he places his pillar on the opposite shore, this might easily have been an error in memory or in transcription, or he may even in his small vessels have sailed between one of these high rocks & the mainland by a passage not now usually navigated. It is certain that subsequent voyagers accepted his description as substantially accurate, & that Ureares, much later, applied Fucal's name to the strait in question.

In 1774, 182 years after Fucal's voyage, Juan Perez, another Spanish navigator, anchored on the Coast of Vancouver Island, but does not appear to have landed, & two years ^{later} ~~afterward~~ Quadra sighted the same Coast. These Spanish voyages, however, had little or no result, & such accounts as are extant concerning them came to light many years after they were made, having been

182 years
later. Juan
Perez

2 years later
Quadra

Spanish
voyages
without result

Assume that he had already found the manuscript
 part of a transcription of passage. His father
 the words but as he discovered that one copy
 existing on the south side of the entrance of the
 street, a copy he found his father on the opposite
 side, this copy had been an error in copying
 or in transcription, as he says in his notes
 which has since been in the right track &
 the remainder of a passage as now correctly
 reported. It is certain that subsequent
 progress accepted his description as substantially
 accurate, & that several, such as, others
 such names to the list in question.

In 1774, 182 years after Jacob's voyage, from
 Paris, another Spanish navigator, and in
 the County of Barcelona island, but also in other
 parts of the island, & two years ^{later} another
 sighted the same coast than Spanish voyager
 however, had little or no account, & such account
 as are about concerning them can't give
 in any year after the war made, having been

182 years
 1774
 182 years
 1774
 182 years
 1774

Suppressed at the time by the government, which was very jealous of all information concerning the Pacific. It therefore remained to the great navigator Cook, in 1778, to have the credit of being the first European, after Fuca, to land upon the Coast of the island, at Nootka. Here he stayed at anchor in Friendly Cove, for about a month, & it was in consequence of the value of the furs obtained by his people from the natives, that within a few years after his return a number of vessels, sailing under different flags, began to resort to the North-west Coast in pursuit of the fur trade. Cook's officers & men did not know the value of the sea-otter skins which they obtained in barter. They took no special care of them, & were surprised to find on their arrival in Canton more than a year later, that the skins they had still retained in a saleable condition, 560 in number, fetched \$20,000. Geographical discovery was not altogether neglected by the fur traders, & little by little the intricacies of the Coast became known.

Cook. 1778

Fur trade

Value of furs

Discoveries of traders

of the Court Revenue Bureau.
 by the far greater, & little or little the interest
 geographical this way was not altogether equal
 Carolina, 500 is number, fetched \$20,000.
 the other the box will deliver in a whole
 arrived in Carolina was then a year later, that
 of them, & were surprised to find on them
 obtained in Carolina. They took an especial care
 than the value of the sea - other things which they
 the far trade. Cook's officers & men did not
 to resort to the Court. but not in payment of
 of bonds, & being under different laws, from
 within a few years after his return a number
 obtained of his people from the Carolina, that
 it was in consequence of the value of the fur
 under in British Carolina for about a month, &
 part of the island, at North Carolina. There is a large
 the first purchase, after which, to come from the
 Virginia took, in 1778, to have the credit of being
 the Pacific. It therefore remains to the great
 was very far from of all information concerning
 appearance at the time of the government, which

Cook, 1778

Value of fur

Value of fur

Revenue

Nootka

Nootka, on the west coast of Vancouver Island became the centre & rallying point of the fur trading vessels, not because it was the only port or even the best one, but apparently because it had been described & surveyed by Cook.

Though interesting to those acquainted with local details it would be impossible here even to sketch in outline what is still known of the discoveries & adventures of the traders along the coast. It must be mentioned, however, that a Captain Berkley, sailing under the Austrian & Mearns, sailing under the English flag, in 1788 rediscovered & partly explored the strait to the south of Vancouver Island & that in that year, Mearns, as already mentioned, recognized it as the Strait of Fuca & so named it. Another notable event, on the 17th of September in the same year, was the launch by Mearns at Nootka of a schooner, which he named the North West America & which was the first vessel ever built on the North American coast of the Pacific.

Barclay & Mearns.
1788

Launch of Schooner
same year

Pacific, on the west coast of Vancouver Island
 known to British & whaling part of the fur trading
 vessels, but because it was the only part of the
 the best one, but apparently, it was not
 discovered & surveyed by Cook.
 That interesting & then acquainted with Cook
 details of what is important has been to show
 in writing that is still known of the discovery
 adventures of the British along the coast. It must
 be mentioned, however, that a Captain Babbler
 sailed under the direction of James Cook, sailing
 under the English flag, in 1788 or thereabouts &
 first explored the coast of Vancouver
 Island & that in that year, James Cook, as already
 mentioned, returned it as the Strait of Juan de
 Fuca. Another strait but on the
17th of September in the same year, was the
 named by James Cook at another of a strait,
 which he named the Strait of Juan de Fuca,
 & which was the first vessel ever built on the
 Pacific Coast of America.

Pacific

1788

James Cook

Pacific

Position
of Spain

At this time Spain was still a power in America & regarded the Pacific as almost a Spanish sea in which the intrusion of the English & Russians was resented, & the presence of traders from New England only tolerated in so far as there might be played off against other powers. Thus, in the year following the events just noted, the Viceroy of New Spain sent an armed expedition to Nootka, hoisted the Spanish flag & shortly afterwards seized several English vessels. Nearly a year afterwards these seizures were reported to the English government by Spain & complaints entered as to the encroachments of the English traders. The Spaniards appear to have wished to discuss the question of rights on the west Coast, but the reply to the above announcement was so laconic & firm as to surprise them. "It was to the effect that nothing was known of the facts, but that the acts of violence mentioned by the Spanish Ambassador must necessarily suspend all discussion

Armed
Expedition

Report
& reply.

Summary.

must necessarily suspend all discussion
 act of violence (entirely) of the Spanish business
 that nothing was known of the fact, but that the
 form as to surprise them. "It was the office
 to the other announcement was in Paris &
 question of rights on the west coast, but the only
 Spaniards after that wished to discuss the
 disengagement of the English traders. The
 of Spain & Constantinople letters as to the
 signs were reported to the English government
 English vessels. Such a few opinions that
 Spanish flag a short afternoon paper news
 an English expedition to North America
 West Coast water, the history of her Spain but
 other papers. This, in the year following the
 so far as their right to proper off against
 of traders from their English and located in
 English & Americans was located, a business
 Spanish sea in which the interests of the
 America & regarded the Pacific as almost a
 At this time Spain was still a power in

Pacific
 Spain

English
 Expedition

Spanish
 flag

Spanish

of the Claims made until the seized vessels should be restored & an adequate atonement made for a proceeding so injurious to Great Britain".

This obviously meant either the yielding of the Spanish pretensions or war, armament was pushed forward on both sides, & Nootka, a quiet inlet among the mountains of the Pacific Coast, became known throughout the world as the Central point of a heated dispute & quarrel which threatened to involve all Europe, ~~in 1791~~. It was not, however, Nootka alone that was at stake, - Nootka became for the moment merely the gaze of an Empire in the west which was to pass from Spain.

The state of tension was relieved a few months later by the Nootka Convention which provided means for the settlement of the dispute & for the reparation of the damage inflicted on the traders. Spain appeared to yield, but meanwhile Spanish exploration in the west was quickened, & it may be conjectured that had this resulted in the discovery of the long sought Strait to the Atlantic, Spain would

Nootka's
prominence

not alone
Nootka

Nootka
Convention

Exploration
quicken

and the Spanish made until the signed treaties
 should be restored to an adequate amount
 made for a few weeks to give me a brief history
 this showing about the history of the
 Spanish possessions in war, government was
 further known in the time of Cortes, a great
 will among the possessions of the Pacific Coast,
 known known throughout the world as the Cortes
 part of a better outfit & general which character
 to consider all benefits, it was all known,
 another class that was at stake - Cortes known
 for the movement was the page of an Empire in
 the west which was Spain from Spain.
 the state of Spain was better a few months
 led by the Cortes Convention when Spanish were
 for the settlement of the capital of the separation of
 the change of capital in the center, Spain appears
 to yield, but eventually Spanish liberation in
 the west was questioned, & it was the question
 that has this resulted in the discovery of the
 map brought about in the world, Spain was

Cortes
 Spanish

Cortes
 Spanish

Cortes
 Spanish

Cortes
 Spanish

in the end have elected to fight.

Year of
Convention.
Quimper

In the year of the Convention, but before its provisions could be carried out, Quimper, sailing from the Spanish establishment at Nootka, explored the whole southern end of Vancouver Island, naming what is now Victoria Harbour Pto. de Cordoba. The next year

next year
Elsa

Elsa, also starting from Nootka discovered the inner coast, northward nearly as far as the middle of the Island. So far as recorded, he was the first navigator to anchor in Victoria Harbour, where he stayed some days. He named the Strait running north-westward "Gran Canal de Nuestra Señora del Rosario la Marinera" which Vancouver afterwards — no doubt wrongfully but very wisely — changed to that of Strait of Georgia.

Caamaño
Galiano & Valdez
Vancouver 1792

Caamaño followed in the exploration of the north-west coast, & the Spanish Commanders Galiano & Valdez were occupied in a like duty when Vancouver arrived in 1792 with two English vessels, instructed not only to completely explore the coast, but also to receive the Surrender of the lands at Nootka. In the same year, first Vancouver, & afterwards

the same year, first Vancouver, & afterwards
 across the straits of the coast of British Columbia,
 but not to Puget Sound where the coast, but also to
 various in 1792 with the English vessels, and
 was occupied in a like duty when Vancouver
 coast, & the Spanish Commodore Bodega y Quadra
 followed in the exploration of the coast and
 - changed to that of Strait of Georgia.
 afterwards - the coast was explored by very successful
 Lewis and Clarke to the mountains, when Vancouver
 running past - outward "San Carlos de Bodega"
 then it stopped some days. He discovered the Strait
 the first description of water in Victoria Harbour,
 middle of the island. So far as recorded, he was
 inner coast, backwood deep as far as the
 Bay, also starting from British Columbia the
 San Victoria Harbour Pt. de Gorda. The coast was
 Vancouver was of the coast of British Columbia, running along
 points of the coast of British Columbia, before the
 coast to British Columbia, looking from the
 in the bay has been visited & sight.

Year of
 Vancouver
 1792

Year of
 1792

Vancouver
 1792

Circumnavigated

the Spaniards as above named, passed completely through the strait which separates what is now known as Vancouver Island from the mainland, demonstrating its insular character. The Island was at first & for some time, by mutual consent, called the Island of Quadra & Vancouver, Quadra being the name of the Spanish Commissioner.

Quadra & Vancouver

Termination of Nootka difficulties 1795-

Difficulties which arose in ~~the~~ regard to giving effect to the Nootka Convention, & which had to be referred to Europe for settlement, were allowed, however, to prevent the termination of the incident till after Vancouver had left the Coast. It was not till 1795 that the Spanish Establishment was finally disavowed & evacuated & the Spanish flag hauled down. In the same year an indemnity of \$210,000 was paid by Spain to the owners of the captured vessels. Nootka relapsed into its pristine quiet & obscurity, now nearly one hundred years ago, & to the present day has remained in the undisputed occupancy of its Indian inhabitants.

Relative of Nootka

The Spaniards on shore viewed, however, completely
 through the thick mist separate what is now known
 as Vancouver Island from the mainland,
 characterizing it under the name, the island
 was at first after some time, by mutual consent called
 the island of San Juan de Fuca, but as long as
 some of the Spanish Commissioners
 diffidence still was in the eyes of King of Spain
 & the British Government, a vessel was sent to
 cruise for settlement, was absent, however, to hunt
 the remains of the vessel the after Vancouver had
 left the coast. It was on the 17th of the Spanish
 establishment was finally discovered & located
 & the Spanish settlement there. In the year
 was an estimate of \$250,000 was paid of Spain
 to the owners of the Captains names. Another
 proposed into the province quite a considerable
 sum being one hundred years ago, a lot
 present day has remained in the condition
 occupancy of the British inhabitants.

Continued

San Juan de Fuca

1792
of the
of the
of the

San Juan de Fuca

↑ 1/3

Following Events
passed over

Vancouver's
explorations

H. B. Co. 1843

Grant of
Island 1849

Gold
1858-59

To follow out events in the order of their occurrence, we should next trace Capt. Vancouver's remarkable & Conventions surveys of the island & neighbouring Mainland, in which he finally set at rest the question of a transcontinental strait. Vancouver's explorations closed the period of romance, & subsequent surveys were matters of fact affairs, useful, but uninteresting to the public at large. Next we might examine the establishment of the Hudson Bay Co. at Victoria in 1843, the grant of the island to the Company in 1849, the "Oregon question" the joining of Vancouver Island with the mainland of British Columbia as a single colony. — But none of these subjects need detain us at present. It will not, however, do to pass over without mention the gold excitement of 1858 & 1859, ten years later than the great gold discoveries in California. Rich bars were found on the Fraser, & at once the quiet little settlement of Victoria, as the point of departure for the diggers, became peopled by a ruthless crowd of fortune-hunters of every nationality. It is estimated that within a few

to follow out track on the case of this occurrence
 for which see also Capt. Lawrence's conclusions
 a conclusionary copy of the above & reigning
document, in which I find out of question
 of a documentary that Lawrence's explanation
 clear the ground of Lawrence, a subsequent copy
 was made of for officers, useful, but uninteresting
 to the public at large. But on eight times in
the history of the War of 1812 in
1843, the ground of the above & the copy in
1849, the "Paper Question" the form of Lawrence
 showed with the document of John Stuart
as a single copy. But was the copy
then in at present. It was not known,
the form was not mentioned in the 1843 document
of 1838 & 1839, the year later than the 1843
for discussions in California. But was
was found in the House, at the time
just the beginning of Victory, as the first
of documents for the copy, was found
in a copy of facture books of my
late life. It is interesting that the copy

Following copy
 found in

Lawrence's
 explanation

1843
 1849

1843
 1849

1843
 1849

weeks or less than 30,000 people landed at Victoria. The flush times did not last very long, however, so far as Vancouver Island was concerned, though for many years the prosperity of Victoria was largely based on the gold mines of the neighbouring mainland. In 1871 British Columbia with Vancouver Island became a part of our Confederation. The problem of a means of communication & connection between the eastern & western provinces was discussed. We began by speaking of a wagon road, then of utilizing the river systems, & eventually, without very well realizing the magnitude of the task ended by planning & building the Pacific Railway, thus realizing at length the long wished-for north-west passage, the Strait of Juan de Fuca's strait now proves to be in reality the western entrance & an integral part.

Confederation
Communication

no time to follow

But we have now no time to linger on any of these subjects, for I have still ^{something} ~~some words~~ to say respecting the character of Vancouver Island itself.

weeks to less than 30,000 paper pounds of
 history. The fact that the cotton crop
 grows, so far as the cotton plant is concerned,
 that for many years the history of history
 was largely based on the fact of the
 nightmarish conditions. In 1871 British
 with various others have a part in
 cooperation. The history of a series of
 connection between the cotton & wool
 was discussed. The year of speaking of a
 work, then of history the two systems, a
 without any well defining the importance of the
 took under of planning & building the Pacific
 Railway, then defining at length the law under
 for the "west passage", the threat of
 from the "western ocean" & the "east sea" of which
 Jones' street was known to be in which the
 western entrance & an interior part.
 that we have seen in this chapter in part of
 the subject, for I have the ^{something} ~~experience~~ ~~of~~
 respecting the character of the various ~~of~~

Cotton

Wool

*the
of*

Descriptive

General
view of V.I.

The best general view of Vancouver Island which I ever obtained, was my first, & was I shall never forget my first view of the ~~island~~ from the sea. We had coasted northward from San Francisco, in sight of the brown dry hills of the Californian & Oregon shore & at daybreak were steaming over a sea perfectly calm with low clouds of fog resting upon it. Shortly after sunrise these vanished. The air was as calm & clear as the sea. We found ourselves about twenty miles off Cape Flattery & with one glance could take in nearly the whole length of the island. We appeared to have reached a new world. In place of the low brown hills was a distant Sierra of mountains clearly outlined against the morning sky, & here & there reflecting the Sun's rays from high fields of snow on the far summits while the dark colour of the forests wrapped the bases of the hills & filled the valleys. Vancouver Island may in fact be regarded as a partly submerged mountain range, of which the extremities, gradually declining, form lower land, but of which the higher points reach elevations surpassing

Submerged
Mnt. Range

High points

7000 feet, — much less it is true than those of the mountains of the mainland, but very much higher than any we can show in this low Eastern part of the Continent.

Such view
Jucca

Just such a view as ~~shown~~^{this} ~~described~~ way we suppose Jucca to have seen — if we are content to admit that his voyage was not a fable — when he first sighted the entrance of his Strait. Entering it today, we pass between two light houses, one on the Vancouver shore at Cape Beale, the other on Cape Flattery. As we sail up the strait, lower neighbouring mountains on the island conceal the more distant higher peaks, but the Olympian mountains on the South shore rise high & rugged, & the strait is a fitting portal to the wonderful system of inlets & passages, by which, as by a covered way, & almost without exposure to the open ocean, we may voyage far northward along the whole Coast of British Columbia & even far up that of Alaska.

Gateway to
inner waters

Victoria

At the South Eastern extremity of the island is

At the bank where I got the
 bank for a year for up the
 we may say for bank and
 a about without expense to the
 is a fitting part of the
 with a passage, in which, as
 on the bank there was high &
 our distant higher parts, but
 high bearing mountains on the
 Cape Battery. As we went up
 the mountain there at Cape
 Battery, we saw between the
 first sight the rest of the
 about that the paper was
 paper was there seen - of
 part and a view on the
 further part of the
 higher than any we saw
 mountains of the mountain,

High point

As the view

View

View

View

Victoria, ~~with a very small~~ now a thriving
 little city, with a very small though very snug harbour.
 When the H.B. Company selected Victoria for their
 establishment they had no enlarged views as to
 the Commerce of the future, or they would not have
 passed over Esquimalt — three miles distant —
 with its excellent & roomy harbour. Beyond Victoria
 we find the land "trending sometime both west &
 both east & north & also east & south backward
 & very much broader sea" just as Fucua reported.
 Southward is the entrance to Puget Sound,
 opening a way into the heart of Washington Territory,
 but let us pursue our voyage bothward & both westward
 amid Fucua's "divers islands" & complete the
Circumnavigation of the island. We may sail
 either up the middle of the Strait of Georgia where
 we may chance to meet vessels laden with Coal
 from Nanaimo or lumber from Burrard
 Inlet on their way seaward, or follow the
narrower Channels used by the coasting steamers
 near the Vancouver shore, which are the wares

Beyond Victoria
 "Land trending"

been the Vancouver store, which are the most
 numerous channels used in the carrying of
 salt in their way seaward, a further
 from Vancouver a number from Vancouver
 we may have that reach down with coal
 pits up the banks of the coast of British
 Columbia. The salt is carried in
 small boats "China boats" a couple of
 hundred pounds in weight. The boats are
 built of wood and are very light and
 a few small vessels are "fast as sea
 shells" and a boat or two are built
 in fact the term "rowing boats" is
 not so excellent a name. Beyond this
 power was required - then with
 the assistance of the power, or the
 establishment they had no enlarged
 when the T.T. Company selected Victoria for their
 base of operations, with a few small
 boats, and a few small boats.

Beyond Victoria
 "China boats"

picturesque. Low rocky islands & rocky headlands which rise inland to wooded mountains succeed each other, with bays & harbours between, where small but promising & pretty settlements have been formed, & the slow but certain progress of the work is clearing away the great forests & adding day by day to the cultivable land.

Nanaimo

At Nanaimo we reach the Centre of the Coal trade with Collieries, Coal railways, wharves, & rows of Miners Cottages & a yearly output already of nearly half a million tons of Coal. Here we observe the low wooded border of land which intervenes continuously between the sea shore & the bases of the Central mountains, & which coincides very nearly with the width of the soft sandstones & other newer rocks associated with the Coal.

Low border

Still on this low border of land, a further north, is Comox, known to possess almost inexhaustible quantities of Coal, which, in consequence of the more advantageous position of Nanaimo, has scarcely yet been touched. Comox is one of the most important agricultural settlements, the first comers having there

Comox

taken up open patches of prairie-like land while those who follow have the forest to clear from their holdings.

Narrows

Not far to the northward of Coma, is a place which deserves more than passing mention. Here the shore of Vancouver Island approaches west nearly to that of the mainland, from which it is separated only by a thick set group of smaller islands, once no doubt forming a land connection, but between which in the ~~long~~ long course of geological time rocky passages have been worn out. The whole northern part of the wide strait of Georgia is filled & emptied twice every day by the tides flowing through these passages, giving rise to tidal currents of extraordinary strength. Where the channels are most constricted, there become true marine rapids, but with a volume of water & a depth not found in the rapids of even the largest rivers. Seymour Narrows, which is the only one of these passages used by vessels, though shallower than the waters to the north & south is still 40 fathoms in depth, yet when the highest spring tides are pouring through it they flow between its rocky shores with a velocity of eleven miles an hour. Whirlpools & eddies of great strength are formed

Filled & emptied twice daily.

taken up after patches of porous-like bones
 while the other portion has the porous texture
 from their holdings.
 but for the uninterrupted of bones, is a
 place which denotes one and the same matter.
 Here the thin of laminae below appearance but
 deep, that of the uninterrupted from which is a
 separate cap of a thick slip of laminae
 islands, are in slip forming a bone concerning
 but others which in the slip of slip
 the body of slip has been out. The slip
portion part of the slip of slip is
filled a portion time slip of the slip
through the slip, slip is a slip
of slip strength. When the slip are
not slip, then slip slip, but
with a slip of slip slip in the
slip of slip slip. slip
slip is the slip of slip slip
slip slip than the slip to the slip
is slip in slip, slip slip
slip slip are slip slip at the slip
slip slip with a slip of slip slip
slip, slip slip of slip slip

Parsons

slip slip slip

the largest vessels would become perfectly unmanageable, being caught & whirled about like were chips. Not many years ago a U.S. war vessel, the Saranac, unwisely attempting the passage at a wrong stage of tide was dashed against the rocky walls & lost.

It is necessary to wedge the narrows at slack water, when the current is ~~at its greatest~~ about to change & when for a short time its force is suspended.

Near the Southern entrance to the narrows is the principal village of the Yuculta Indians, who, in former years, possessed an unenviable notoriety as the pirates of the Coast. It was with fear & trembling & under cover of night it is probable that the Northern & Southern Indians prepared to pass through the narrows, & many are the tales of conflicts & massacres which occurred about this place.

Beyond Seymour Narrows to the north westward we pass through Johnston & Broughton Straits, so named by Vancouver after two of his officers. Both the Shore of Vancouver Island on the left &

Yuculta
village

pirates

Johnston &
Broughton
straits

those of the smaller islands opposite are bare steep
 & mountainous, but a straight & open water way
^{stretches on}
~~has been~~ between, & on gaining the wider
 space of Queen Charlotte Sound, the land immediately
 bordering it becomes again low & a belt of coal-bearing
 rocks runs along the Vancouver shore northward. Here,
 many years ago the Hudson Bay Company first endeavored
 to open coal mines, but when the nearer coal
 deposits of Nanaimo were found these were abandoned
 & still remain waiting till circumstances shall
 call for further exploration & work. At Alert Bay
 is another Indian village, & a Salmon Cannery
 but the whites inhabiting the whole northern part of
 the Island at present might almost be counted on
 the fingers of both hands. There is ^{an} ~~another~~ Indian
 village & an old fort of the H.B. Co. at Port Rupert, ^{Beaver Harbour}
 & still another Indian village at Nawitti on Hope
 Island ~~opposite~~ near the extreme north point of
 Vancouver. These Indian villages are all alike
 composed of a line of low houses built of wide
 upright cedar slabs, arranged in line & facing

Queen
Charlotte
Sound

Coal

Alert Bay

Beaver Har
Port Rupert

Nawitti

Indian villages

These of the several columns appear on the left
 a horizontal line, but slightly to the right
 between the lines, a referring to the order
 of Green Church to found the last university
 building it houses again in a hall of the house
 with some other the university. The
 ground plan of the house the company first
 to open the house, but when the house was
 opened of the house was found the case of the
 of the house was up to the circumstances of the
 Call for further information & work. At about the
 is another building which is a school building
 but the date of building the whole building
 the house at present sufficient to contain
 the papers of the house. There is another building
 which is an old part of the house at present
 a little further down the side of the house
 below the house the house with part of
 the house. The house is up to the house
 of a line of the house with part of the
 which is the house, arranged in line of the

Green Church
 University
 building

Call for

another building

a little further down

below the house

of a line of the house

the beach. The houses are adorned with paintings
 & carvings in wood after the peculiar style of the
 natives of the West Coast, & each of them possesses a
 little fleet of ~~small~~ Canoes.

Having reached the ^{extremity} north point of the island, should we
 continue further northward, on our hypothetical
 voyage, we shall soon feel the vessel rising &
 falling again to the long ^{motion} ~~swell~~ of the Pacific, for
 at this place, for about twenty miles, the outer
 sheltering land ceases. Should we prefer on the
 contrary to continue our circumnavigation of
 Vancouver Island we had better provide ourselves
 with one of the sea worthy Cedar Canoes & a
 good crew of Indians, for ~~on~~ this outer
 coast ~~the~~ lies open to the whole sweep of the sea
 & the long swell which has pursued an unimpeded
 course from the shores of Asia, ~~however gentle~~ ~~the~~
~~the~~ ~~swell~~ however gentle it may appear
 at a distance from land & however quiet the
 air may be, never ceases to break with fury
 on this exposed shore. The Indians are most

Reach
 north
 extremity

Canoe for
 W. Coast.

an exposed
 shore

The book. The house on Adams with paintings
 a drawing in wood for the building steps of the
 picture of the west coast, a case of the house a
 little part of Adams house.
 Henry ordered the ~~book~~ ^{book} of the volume, which we
 continue further backwards in our historical
 paper, in which we find the west coast of
 falling again to the ~~west coast~~ ^{west coast} of the Pacific, for
 at that place, for about twenty miles, the west
 stretching land masses. Shows us paper on the
 history of California on ~~California~~ ^{California}
 however beyond we have little ~~historical~~ ^{historical}
 with one of the ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~valuable~~ ^{valuable} ~~books~~ ^{books} on a
 good view of California, for as the ~~book~~ ^{book}
 last the ~~book~~ ^{book} of the ~~west~~ ^{west} ~~coast~~ ^{coast} of the sea
 a the map which has ~~been~~ ^{been} ~~published~~ ^{published}
 since from the ~~time~~ ^{time} of ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~discovery~~ ^{discovery} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~west~~ ^{west} ~~coast~~ ^{coast}
 the ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~valuable~~ ^{valuable} ~~books~~ ^{books} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~subject~~ ^{subject}
 at a distance from ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~west~~ ^{west} ~~coast~~ ^{coast} ~~of~~ ^{of} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~west~~ ^{west} ~~coast~~ ^{coast}
 the ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~valuable~~ ^{valuable} ~~books~~ ^{books} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~subject~~ ^{subject}
 the ~~most~~ ^{most} ~~valuable~~ ^{valuable} ~~books~~ ^{books} ~~on~~ ^{on} ~~the~~ ^{the} ~~subject~~ ^{subject}

By the
 W. C.

W. C.

W. C.

2/3

Adroit
Canoe menVery
agile
made

Adroit Canoe men & each in his own district knows every Cove & Crevise in which a landing may be safely effected. I made a voyage with a couple of Indians from Hawitt's two Summers ago along ~~the~~ part of this Coast & as it was my special business to examine the rocks we kept as close to the shore as we safely could, generally just outside the line of the surf & I had abundant opportunity of noting the very skillful manner in which they handled the Canoe. When I wished to land — which I did very frequently for the purpose of examining the rocks or obtaining specimens of them — the Indians would usually have a short discussion as to the best spot at which to make the attempt, & though in a few cases we were glad to back out & seek another spot, we were generally quite successful.

West Coast
on waps.
Character
repeats
mainland

A glance at the waps will show that the West Coast of the island is very different in character from the inner shore, & that it repeats, though on a smaller scale the system of long fiords or inlets of the mainland. These inlets generally

About four years ago I was in this room at about
 the same time as a business in which a landing
 was to be effected. I made a paper out
 a couple of business from the business of
 along the part of the coast as it was
 there's business & I thought the work in the
 that to the time as in the part, I thought that
 relative to the time of the part & I had
 opportunity of seeing the way which was
 which was the case, when I was
 land - which I had my property for the purpose
 examining the notes on the business of the
 the business would be a that business
 as to the part of which I was the attempt, &
 traps in a few cases, was then I had out
 a week or there about, but I was finally
 I found out the traps was then that the
 kind of the business is very different in character
 from the time there, as that it is different
 another side the system of the part is
 nature of the business. Then with generally

*Chick
Cove*

*Vol. 1
No. 1*

*Vol. 1
No. 1
Chick
Cove*

are bordered by high hills or mountainous land
 but afford many secure harbours, & on each of
 them is one or more Indian villages. On Quatino
 Sound the Koskimo Indians live, notable for
 their peculiar ~~habit~~ custom of bandaging the heads of
 their female children till they cause them to assume
 a high pointed conical form. These people belong
 to the Kwakwaka stock, which forms the entire
 northern part of the island ^{the vicinity of} Seymour narrows
 round & Cape Cook on the west coast, south of
 which are the Ahts a distinct family speaking
 a different language. Here ~~on~~ there the Indians
 cultivate in a rude kind of way a little
 patch of potatoes, but there is very little
~~open~~ land suitable for agriculture on
 the outer coast, ~~where~~ the rainfall
 is exceptionally heavy. There are large quantities
 of excellent timber in the more sheltered valleys
 & everywhere abundance of fish. I will not
 however, risk wearying you with any further
 description of this region.

Coast probably
 sea
Quatino Sol.
Koskimo Lind

Kwakwaka
 & Ahts

Cultivation

Timber
fish

Notes on Barclay
 Sol. etc!

description of this species.
 However, with increasing frequency
 of long slender structures of fish. Small
of excellent quality in the more slender
 is respectively long. There are large
 the water front, transverse of the surface
 organization and but for spinal
patches of patches, but there is very little
coloration in a dark band of very a little
a different coloration. There is also the luminous
which are the color a distinct family of shrimp
lives to take color in the vent part, and of
bottom part of the silence family of shrimp has been
the shrimps stock, which forms the color
a very marked color form. There is also being
these forms colored in the same the same
the function of feeding color. of feeding the color
forms the function of feeding color, which is for
there is also some other color types. On which
At least many of these color forms, as well of
the color of this kind is very various and long

Color of
 the
 function of
 feeding color

Color of
 the
 function of
 feeding color

Color of
 the
 function of
 feeding color

Color of
 the
 function of
 feeding color

Color of
 the
 function of
 feeding color

Interior
little known

Respecting the interior of Vancouver Island generally
Surprisingly little is accurately known. Owing to
the density of the forests & its rough mountainous
Character, though the distance from shore to shore is
not great, it is a very difficult Country to travel
in. The Rivers too are usually small & rapid &
~~afford~~ ^{of} little ~~value~~ ^{value} as means of
Communication. A great deal of bush whacking &
Surveying will require to be done before we obtain
an accurate Knowledge of the whole. There are,
however, a number of fine Lakes, Valleys capable of
yielding excellent timber & low tracts ~~between~~
between the mountains which are susceptible of
Cultivation & will eventually be utilized. Even the
Indians go very little into the interior of the island,
not obtaining ~~any~~ ^{any} an easy Subsistence along the shores &
from the sea they have no special reason for travelling
inland & have even a distinct dislike & dread
to do so, having peopled the mountains in imagination
with various dangerous & uncanny Creatures.

Difficulties
of travel

There are
however

Indians do
not venture

as People with me by, one eye etc.

2/3

+2

r

Future of
IslandJuana's report

I now a few words as to the future of
 this island. — We have got far enough
 towards its development & our knowledge
 of its resources — though doubtless there is
 much still to learn — to enable us to form
 a very just idea of the direction in which its
 future progress will tend. Juan de Fuca
 reported, as we have seen, that the "land was
 very fruitful & rich of gold, silver, pearls &
 other things." As to the gold he was in a
 measure right, for even in Vancouver Island
 remunerative placer mines occur. He may
 very probably also prove correct as to the silver,
 but ~~not~~ with regard to the pearls we must admit
 that he was wrong. Though a Greek he appears to
 have had a true Spanish longing for the discovery
 of the precious metals. He did not foresee that
 the beaver skins in which the Savages were clothed
 would first bring vessels & trade to the coast, &
 that the other things which he did not care to
 enumerate or did not know, would prove to be

Beaver's
skinsOther things

I have a few words on the future of
 this island. — We have got for some
 towards the development of an industry
 of its resources — that is to say
 must be done — I would like to see
 a very few ideas of the character in which its
 future progress will tend. From the
 reports, as we have seen, that the land was
 very fertile & rich in gold, silver, pearls &
 other things. As the gold is now in a
 measure left, for now in the various islands
 numerous places have been seen. The way
 for progress also from what is to be seen,
 but we will regard the pearls as most abundant
 that is was wrong. That a great to appear to
 has had a true opinion laying for the carrying
 of the precious metals. The old set forms that
 the 'best thing' in which the progress was better
 would first bring in a trade to the coast, &
 that the other things which he did not care for
 numerous or did not know, would have to be

Future of the island

Future of the island

Future of the island

Future of the island

the true wealth of the region. It is the magnificent
 timber, the coal, the iron & the fisheries which make
 Vancouver Island rich in promise for the future
 & already very valuable. My description of the
 island will have sufficiently indicated that it not
 primarily an agricultural country, yet there is a
 broad belt on the inner coast, from Victoria to
 Seymour Narrows, & again bordering Queen Charlotte
 Sound, in which the climate is eminently suitable
 for agriculture & where the mountains intercept the
 too ample rainfall of the west coast. To clear &
 cultivate this part of the island is a work of time,
 but we cannot doubt that eventually it will become
 a well settled & fruitful district. As to the west coast,
 we ~~may picture~~ may picture its innumerable harbours
 & coves as the future heritage of a hardy race of fishermen,
 engaged in reaping the ~~iron~~ never failing harvest
 of the sea. of other minerals which may be
 found & worked I will not now speak, the resources
 in coal & iron being alone sufficient to guarantee
 the future manufacturing importance of the island,

Timber
 Coal
 Iron
 Fisheries

Agricultural
 belt

West Coast
 fishermen

Coal & Iron
 alone
 enough.

& to justify its designation as a future
little Britain on the Pacific. We have already
 noticed ~~shown~~ the magnificent line of water communication
 which runs along the entire coast. We may now
 pause for a moment to glance at the position of
Fuca's Strait which forms the southern entrance to
 these inner seas. It is separated from the harbors
 of San Francisco by nearly 700 miles of practically
harbored open coast, & now that railway
 connections with the East are assured, appears
 naturally adopted to become the western trade outlet
 of the entire northern half of the continent. Look
 at them, now we may, the geographical features point
 clearly to this conclusion. ~~Whether or not~~ ^{Even if} San
 Francisco should ~~lose~~ ^{lose} years hence ^{into the condition of} a dreary
 old town bearing much the same relation to the ~~rest~~ ^{rest}
 of the continent that the City of Mexico now does, we may
 rest assured that ~~the~~ the Strait of Fuca & its
 connected waters will become & remain, so long
 as man inhabits this ^{hemisphere} ~~continent~~ a busy avenue
 of commerce, & a focus of the active life of the
 northern continent.

Position of
Fuca's Strait

Permanent
 Centre of
 Commerce &
activity

Have summarized
European discovery

I have already summarized what is known of the discovery & first exploration of Vancouver Island by Europeans, which leads us back to Spain, & the old fur traders - yielding historical associations such as invest any region with additional interest; but Vancouver Island was 'discovered' long before it was seen by European eyes. Unfortunately we cannot ^{yet} read back to the original peoples of this region by its Indian inhabitants, & possibly we never may, but we obtain glimpses of a remote past in their tales & legends, & find evidence of prolonged occupation. We attach a name & history of exploration or discovery to a few places, but to the Indian it is a very different land for there is no point or bay or stream for which some history or legend is not found. Some of these are comparatively modern, & ~~the~~ commonplace enough, & the names of the actors are still remembered & told, but others are very very old & have become modified & altered as they passed by word of mouth from one generation to another as folk-lore till they have ~~passed~~ assumed the form of myths & allegories so grotesque that we can

Indian history

Different land for them

Folk lore

Scarcely conjecture upon what they were originally based, nor can the Indians of ~~these~~ today themselves tell. Such are the stories associated with a wonderful being named Kaniakalā, who by the natives of the northern part of the island is said to have come over the sea from the west to the extreme north-western part of the Island, at Cape Scott, & who, after performing many wonderful works, ~~returned~~ disappeared over the sea to the west again, & was never more seen.

We can only hazard a conjecture that Kaniakalā was a South Sea Islander who brought arts & notions unknown to the natives of the west coast & that he may possibly have arrived there in the 17th Century, when it is believed great movements occurred among these islanders, & surprisingly long voyages were undertaken by them. The whole is now merged in Culture myths & Creation myths as interesting but as unsubstantial as a mirage.

We know that the Indians had inhabited the coast for hundreds of years before the whites came. There is evidence in many places of a slight elevation

Such as
Kaniakalā

Conjecture as
to the
origin

Culture &
Creation myths

We know
occupation
very old

is evidence in the very fabric of a slight blurring
 for hundreds of years before the white came. There
 be than that the business has indicated the least
 unambiguously as a message.
Culture and a certain type of interesting but as
 indicated by them. The whole is now being in
 the relations a surprising and proper were
 when it is behind great movements occurred and
 they finally have occurred there in the Century
 business to the position of the world and a that in
 a look the elements the brought out a action
 we can not regard a sufficient that knowledge was
 the era to the west again, a new one was seen.
 many wonderful works ~~between~~ this sphere was
 of the island, at Cape Salt, a day after performing
 the sea from the west to the eastern coast. western part
 northern part of the island is said there was an
 being named Kauai, who is the mother of the
 tell. Such are the stories associated with a voyage
 based, we can be certain of these today themselves
 scarcely capture upon what they were originally

*Copy of the
 original*

*Copy of the
 original*

*Copy of the
 original*

*Copy of the
 original*

Physical
changes

of the land in times geologically recent, & of a slight depression following later. We know by the undisturbed growth of great trees at the present water-line that these changes must have occurred several hundred years ago, & we find traces of human occupation which can be shown to be earlier in date than the first of these changes of level.

Indian people
slowly advancing

During all these years then, at least, unchronicled by historians, & not soon like the old Icelandic peoples sung of in Sagas, these ^{mute} people of the west, lived from generation to generation, developing their arts & Customs such as they were, advancing doubtless, though perhaps slowly enough, towards some form of civilization. Time did not pass in these early advances, for it was measured only by the seasons & by cycles of new wood yearly added to the great trees of the forests. It was a long & a quiet time, & the ribs of growth of such trees, showing by their ^{relative} thickness a good or a bad season, tell us perhaps all we shall ever

Time did
not pass

gettand in times forgotten about, as a gift
 dependent following later. The form of the constitution
 part of part trees at the forest sites but the
 changes must have occurred several hundred years
 ago, as we find traces of human occupation which
 can be shown to the reader in that the part of

Physical
 changes

the changes of land.
 During all these years the, at least, as shown
 by his various & not true like the old colonies
 people camp of in logs, the wood parts of the
 part trees from forest to forest, showing
 their order & location but in the area, showing
 that the, that perhaps long enough, trees
 are found of Chiricahua, Chiricahua and other
 the leaf branches for it was known only
 by the rooms & by cycles of new wood growth
added to the part trees of the forest. It was a big
a quite time, & the size of part of such
trees, showing by their thickness & part in a
low room. Tell us perhaps. All we shall see

Human life
 changes

Physical
 changes

Old trees

Quiet
Broken into

What we have
taken & what
given

He is still in
an attitude of
surprise - I
say that
at the change
which has
come so swiftly
upon him.

Know of it. Such trees there are with 500 or 600
yearly records of growth, which were saplings ~~already~~
in the days of the Plantagenet Kings & of Wallace,
Bruce & Tell, & middle aged already when
Columbus discovered the new world. ~~But~~ ^{But} ~~we~~
~~we~~ have broken in upon this quiet realm before
the nascent ~~the~~ autochthonous Civilization ^{of its people,} had passed beyond its
very early stages. The great old forests are falling
before the axe & the busy hum of our modern life
begins to be heard now everywhere. We flatter
ourselves it is a better thing, & certainly it is
a manner of making more of this land in the
interests of the human race as a whole, but we
should remember that we have not ~~only~~ alone
dispossessed the Indian of his country, but
disenchanted him with himself & his own Customs
& arts & beliefs. We have taken much from him
& given him very little in return but the unpleasant
edge & seamy side of civilization such as "civilized"
diseases & "civilized" whisky. We owe something still

Capable &
Amenable

What we
owe

to these Aboriginal fishermen & hunters of Vancouver
 Island & the West Coast ^{& we must plant as well as cut down} They are Capable enough &
 more amenable to good influences than the Indians of
 the plains, & the least we can do for them is to train &
educate them in so far that they may be able to take
 some part in such benefits as our civilization has to
 offer & to become useful & respected members of the
New Community. — I do not know that I can
 close my short account of Vancouver Island
 better than by putting in this plea for its native
 races.

