

***Digging for the gold - The history
of the Pacific Coast and the Yukon
in images***

- In March 2002, Library and Archives Canada acquired more than 4,000 works of art from one private collector—Mr. Peter Winkworth. This acquisition is one of the largest ever made by the Government of Canada; it is certainly the largest single purchase ever undertaken on behalf of Library and Archives Canada.
- Born in Montréal in 1929, Peter Winkworth began working in England in the late 1940s. He developed a passion for the visual history of Canada, and began a hunt for these images throughout Canada, the United States and Europe. Over five decades, he built an extensive and impressive collection of paintings, watercolours, drawings and prints by many of Canada's well-known artists—works known to many curators and historians, but seen by few.

- In keeping with the Library and Archives Canada mandate of providing access to our national treasures, the Winkworth acquisition is being presented to Canadians through a series of five regional exhibitions. A virtual exhibition of part of the collection is also available for viewing online at www.collectionscanada.ca.
- Library and Archives Canada is proud to present the Peter Winkworth Collection of Canadiana exhibitions. We hope you enjoy these selections for their informative value, their aesthetic appeal, their quality of execution, and more—for their unique perspective on Canada's past.

Section I: Conflict and Commerce

Many battles were fought in British Columbia and the Yukon: between various Aboriginal peoples; between competing European powers seeking the riches of the fur trade; and finally, between the British Empire and the American Republic. The discovery of gold in British Columbia in the 1850s and in the Yukon in the 1890s exacerbated these conflicts, and drew settlers from around the world to the region's lush coastal rainforests and to its desert-like interior. By the early 20th century, boundaries were settled between Canada and the United States, but Aboriginal land claims began to emerge and cause new conflict.



Frederick Alexcee (ca. 1857–1944)

Battle between Tsimshian and Haida at old Fort Simpson, British Columbia, 1860

Oil on cloth

1996-114-1

Marius Barbeau Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009

Robert Dodd (1748–
1816)

*The Spanish Insult to
the British Flag at
Nootka Sound, [now]
British Columbia,
1791*

Aquatint and
engraving

Printed by R.
Wilkinson, Cornhill
and B.B. Evans,
London

R9266-3257





Unknown British naval officer (active 1790)

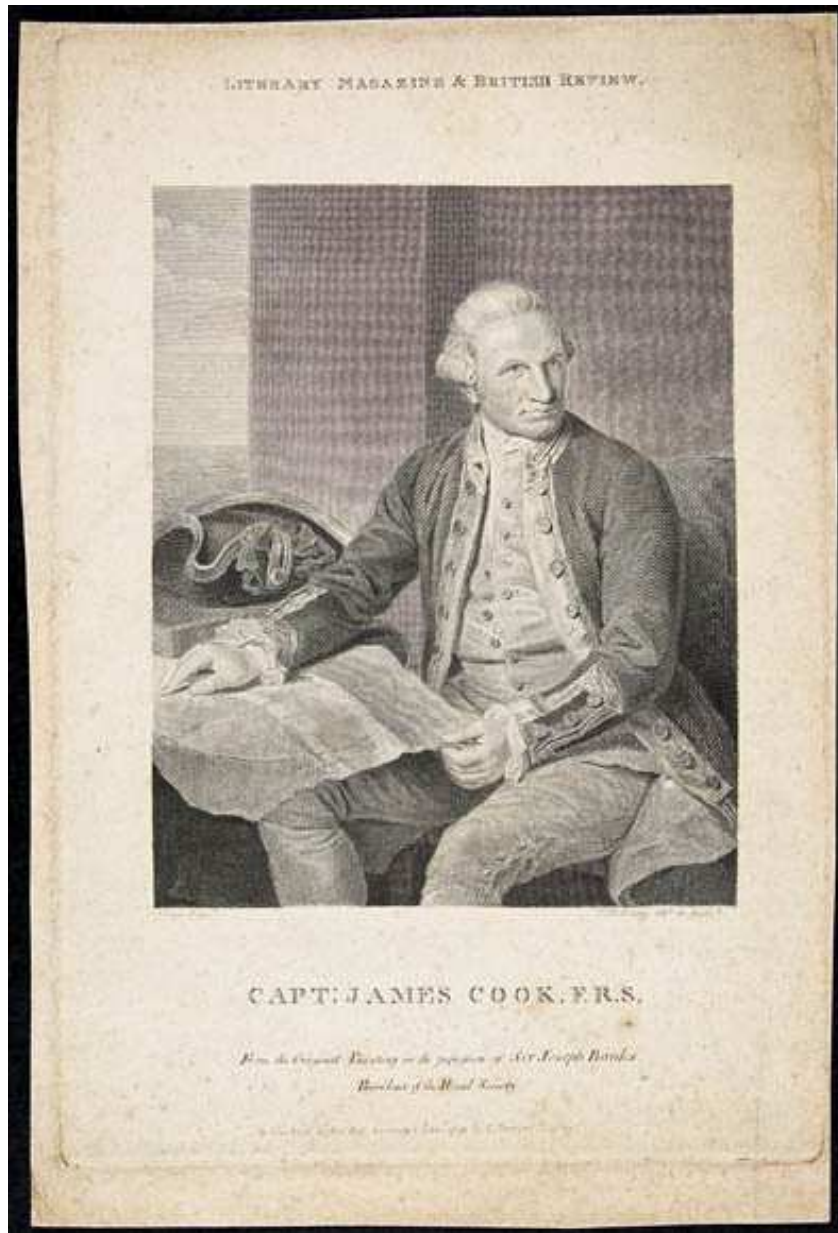
A View of the Grand Fleet under Admiral Howes preparing to sail for Nootka Sound, Vancouver [Island, now British Columbia], 1790

Colour aquatint

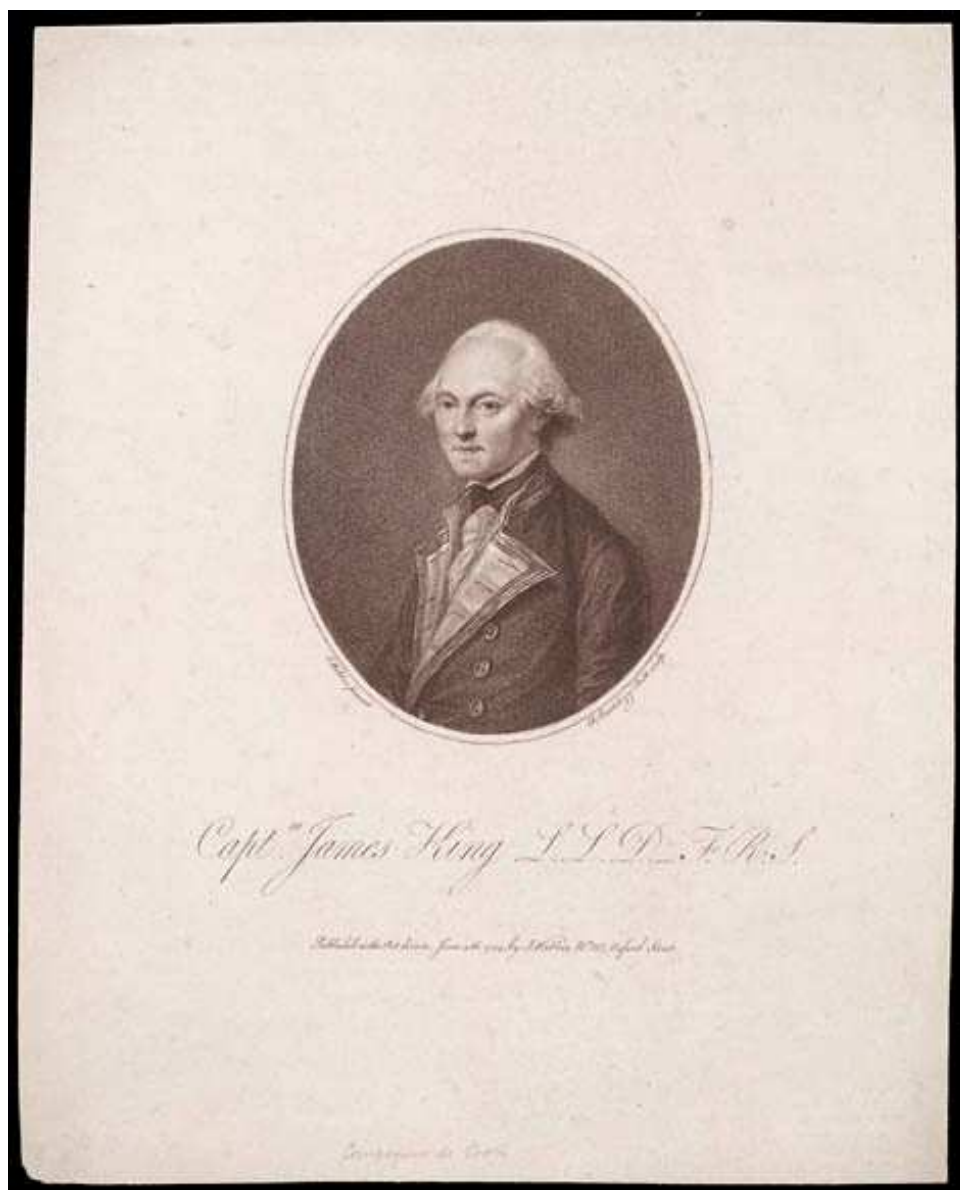
Published by Colnaghi, Son & Co., June 1, 1834

R9266-3476

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Nathaniel Dance-Holland (1735–1811)
*Capt. James Cook, F.R.S.: From an original
 Painting of the portrait of Sir Joseph Banks, 1790*
 Engraving
 Engraved by T. Holloway; published by C. Forster,
 London
 R9266-3474



John Webber (1751–1793)
Capt. James King L.L.D., F.R.S., 1784
Etching and engraving
Engraved by Francesco Bartolozzi;
published by John Webber, London
R9266-2924

Throughout the 18th and 19th centuries, the Northwest Pacific was explored by mariners from several nations: the Russians—Vitus Bering, Aleksei Chirikov and Otto von Kotzebue; the British—James Cook, James King, John Meares and George Vancouver; the French—Jean-François de Galaup, Comte de La Pérouse; and the Spanish—Juan Francisco de la Bodega y Quadra, Alejandro Malaspina and Manuel Quimper.



Unknown artist (active
1790)

*Billy and Harry Fishing for
Whales off Nootka Sound,
[now] British Columbia,
December 23, 1790*

Etching

Published by William
Holland, London

R9266-3504

The Nootka Sound Controversy occurred in 1789 when Spain seized British trading ships near Vancouver Island. British Prime Minister William (Billy) Pitt and Treasurer of the Navy, Henry (Harry) Dundas are seen here fishing for whales using a bag of money as bait. The Nootka Convention of 1794 guaranteed fishing and whaling rights for both nations.



Jose Cardero (1768–1797)

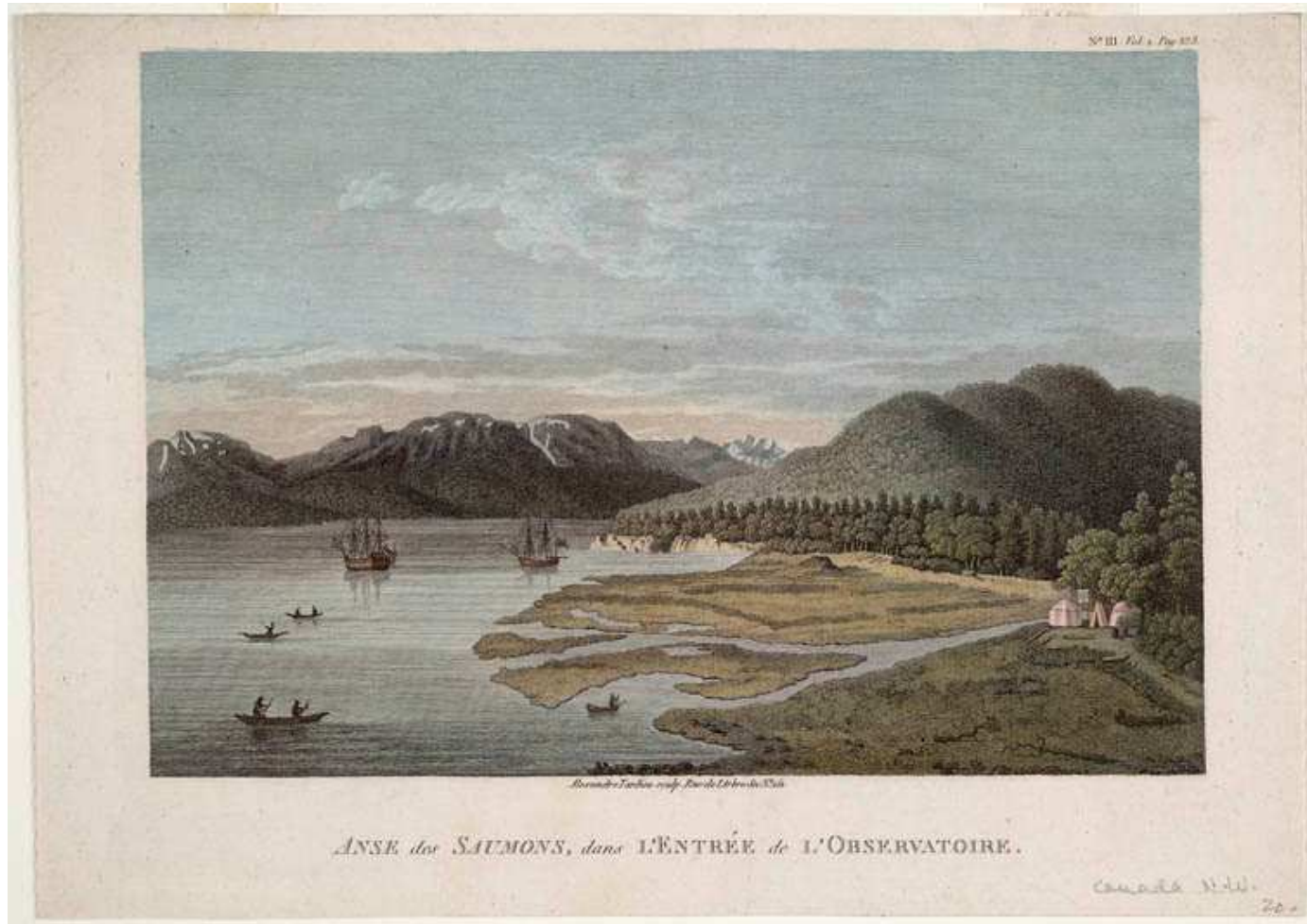
View of the Habitations of the Natives of Friendly Cove in Nootka Sound, [now] British Columbia
Aquatint

Published by Jose Espinosa Y Tello, in *Atlas para el Viage de las Goletas Sutil Y Mexicana al reconocimiento del Estrecho de Juan de Fuca en 1792*, Madrid, 1802

R9266-1575



J. Ross (active late
18th century)
A view of Vancouver
Island, [now] British
Columbia, 1792
Watercolour
1981-55-75
David Ives Bushnell
Collection. This work
was acquired with the
assistance of a grant
from the Government
of Canada under the
terms of the *Cultural
Property Export and
Import Act*



William Alexander (1766–1816) after Thomas Heddington (active 1786–following 1849)
Salmon Cove, Observatory Inlet, [now] British Columbia, 1793

Engraving

Engraved by Alexandre Tardieu; published in Paris in 1800

R9266-1553

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



J. Woodcock (active
1786–1788)
*A View in Goulding's
Harbour, North West
Coast of America,*
[now] British
Columbia, 1789
Engraving
Engraved by Peter
Mazell; published by
J. Stockdale and G.
Goulding, London
R9266-1555



*The Launch of the North West America at Nootka Sound.
Being the first Vessel that was ever built in that part of the Globe.*

Conrad Metz
(1749–1827)
from a sketch
by John Meares
(1756–1809)
*The Launch of
the North West
America at
Nootka Sound,
[now] British
Columbia, ca.
1790*

Engraving
Engraved by
Robert Pollard
R9266-3477



Edward Roper (1833–1909)
Yale on the Fraser River, British Columbia, ca. 1881
Oil on cardboard
1989-446-8
Edward Roper Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Charles Barwell
 (active 1850s)
*The New El Dorado: A
 Complete View Of The
 Newly Discovered
 Gold Fields In British
 North America With
 Vancouver Island And
 The Whole Of The Sea
 Board From Cape
 Flattery To Prince Of
 Wales Island, British
 Columbia, 1858*
 Lithograph
 Printed by Concannen
 and Lee
 Lithographers;
 published by Read &
 Co., London
 R9266-3470



Herman Otto Tiedemann (1821–1891)

View of Victoria, Vancouver Island, June 13, 1860

Colour lithograph

Engraved by T. Picken; published by Day and Son Lithographers to the Queen

R9266-1875



FORT LANGLEY, FRAZER'S RIVER.

THE FORTS ON FRAZER'S RIVER.

We give herewith reliable pictures of Fort Langley and Yale, Frazer's River, made from sketches taken on the spot. The recent gold discoveries and the rush of miners have imparted interest to the spot. Many of the poor fellows who have gone a gold-hunting in the Frazer's River country, and who are paying the penalty of their foolish haste, are now at this place. The editor of the *Alta Californica*, who has just returned from Frazer's River, thus describes life at Fort Langley:

"At six o'clock in the morning the massive bolts and bars are unlocked from the entrance to the stockade which surrounds the buildings of the Hudson's Bay Company, and the English, Scotch, Irish, half-breeds, dogs, pigs, and chickens, begin to make their appearance in and around the establishment. At a later hour in the morning the door of the warehouse is opened, in the left seat in the northwestern of the chief trader's residence, and the business of the day begins. The door is scarcely opened when the small square shovels to machine holes the building is filled with people, and from that moment trade is transacting, and a continuous stream of men flows into the city of the Company's well known, when a bolt is closed, and the business of the day is over. The whole of the day is spent in the same manner, and all hands go to dinner. At the end of an hour business is resumed again, and the same dull and monotonous routine is gone through with until six p.m., when again trade is brought to a dead halt, the crowd disperses, and the business portion of the day is ended. Inside this trading warehouse there is a bank of venerable antiquity that it would be difficult to match in any other portion of the world today. The scales used for weighing out the new goods are the old style balances, with picturesque upright and beam, and expedient drags for the reception of merchandise, suspended from the one end, and one for the weights from the other. Every thing else about the establishment is in keeping with this, and business is transacted exactly as it used to be in the quaint old towns of the thriving Knickerbocker and early tradespeople of old New England."

"A bottle of whiskey, or 'Hudson's Bay lightening,' as it is not inappropriately called, when sold to a purchaser, is first carefully corked, then a string tied around the neck, and a hoop forced so that it may be conveniently suspended from the finger, then a piece of paper is carefully wrapped around it, and the customer receives possession of his property. Such is the mode of conducting business, and, if I mistake not, it is to such extent that Young America applies the expressive title of 'old fashion.'"

"Most of these now in the employ of the Company at

Unknown artist (active 1858)

Fort Langley, Frazer's River, British Columbia,
October 9, 1858

Wood engraving
published in *Harper's Weekly*, New York
R9266-1557



Unknown artist (active 1858)

Fort Yale And The Gold Hunters' Camp, Frazer's River, British Columbia, October 9, 1858

Wood engraving

Published in *Harper's Weekly*, New York

R9266-1550

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



ESQUIMAULT (Vaniouwer-on)

Adolf Ekelöf

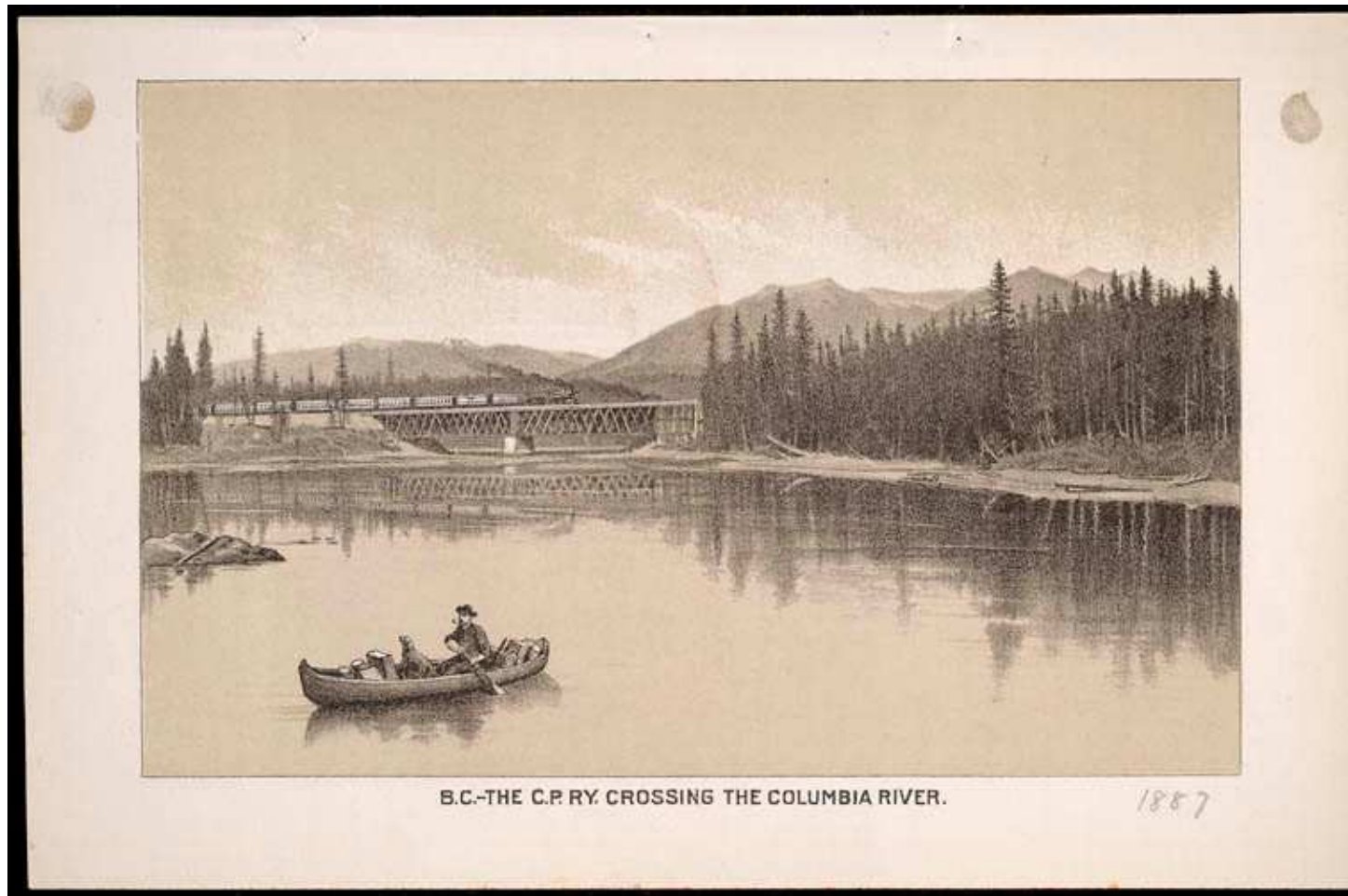
165
1872

Lieutenant Adolf Ekelöf
(active ca. 1870-1875)
Esquimault (Vaniouwer-on)
[Vancouver Island], British
Columbia, 1872
Lithograph
Printed by Stockholm
Lithography Company, 1872
R9266-1551



Edward Roper (1833–1909)
The Field Hotel below Mount Stephen,
British Columbia, ca. 1887
Watercolour with touches of gouache, pen
and ink
R9266-350

Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway was completed to the West Coast in 1886, and the first passenger train crossed Canada the following year. Here we see a westbound train arriving at the Field Hotel, a stop in the Rocky Mountains' Kicking Horse Pass. Field is now a tourist and administrative centre for Yoho National Park.



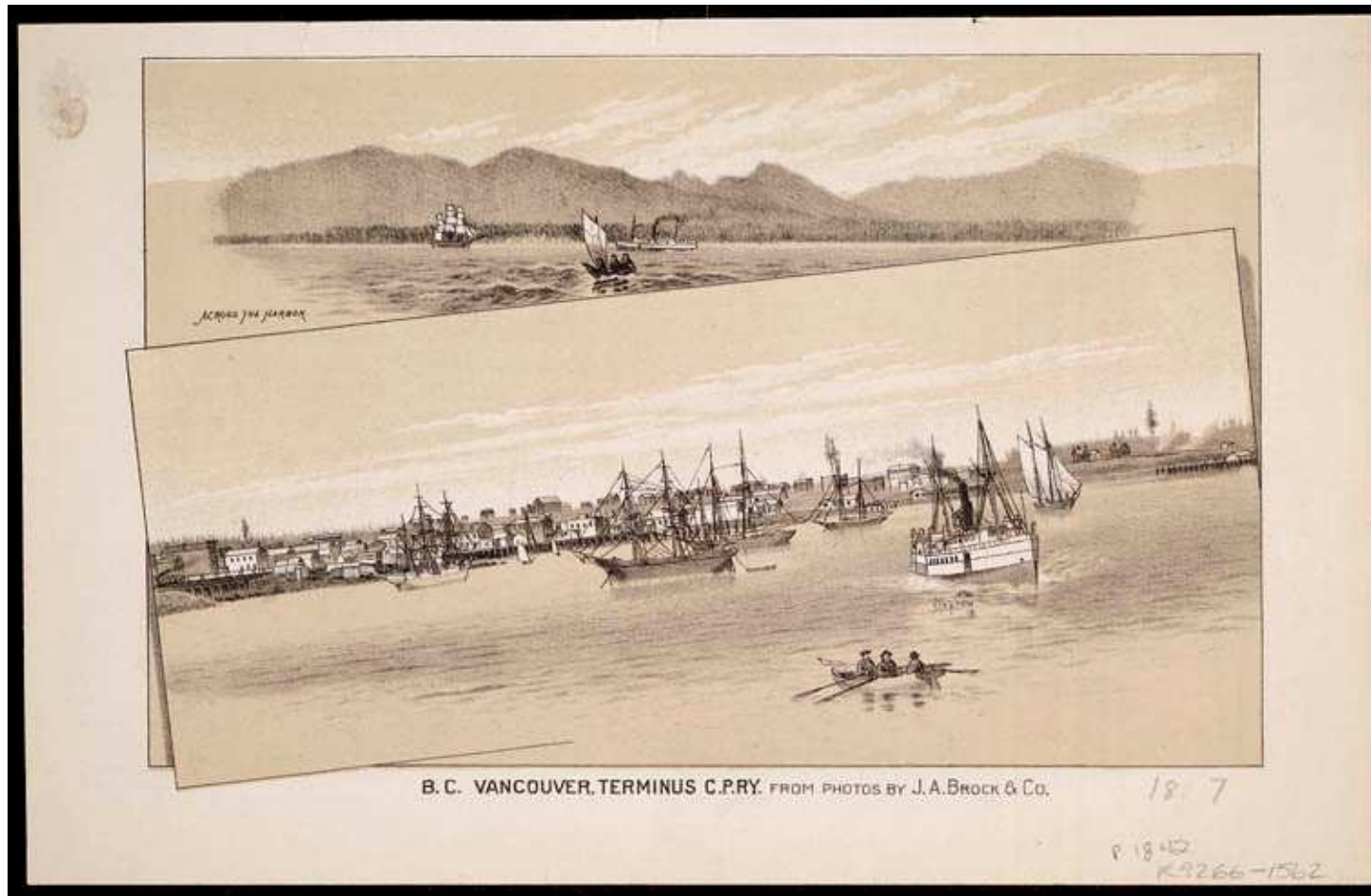
Unknown artist or photographer (active ca. 1890)

B.C.-The C.P.R.Y. Crossing the Columbia River, British Columbia, ca. 1890

Lithograph

R9266-1563 (verso)

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



J.A. Brock and Co., photographers (active 1886)

B.C. Vancouver, Terminus C.P.R.Y. from photos by J.A. Brock & Co., British Columbia, 1886

Lithograph

R9266-1562



Georgina M. de L'Aubinière (active 1880–1889)
Tea farm in British Columbia, 1887
Watercolour over pencil
1991-342-2
Georgina de l'Aubinière Collection

CANADIAN PACIFIC
Railway Company's Royal Mail Steamship Line.

Почтово-пассажирское Пароходство

КАНАДСКОЙ ЖЕЛЕЗНОЙ ДОРОГИ.

Срочное пароходное сообщение на быстроходных пароходах по Тихому и Атлантическому Океанам между Японией (Сѣверная Америка) Японією, Китаємъ, Австралією и Европейскими портами.

ОТХОДЪ
изъ Йокогамы (Японія) въ Ванкуверъ Сѣверная Америка.
въ текущую навигацію.

Пароходы:	Эмпресъ офъ Японъ (Empress of Japan)	7-го Aprѣля.	Пароходы:	Эмпресъ офъ Индія (Empress of India)	21-го Іюня.
	Эмпресъ офъ Хина (Empress of China)	28-го		Эмпресъ офъ Японъ (Empress of Japan)	11-го Августа.
	Монтгиль (Montgale)	8-го Маѣ.		Эмпресъ офъ Хина (Empress of China)	1-го Сентября.
	Эмпресъ офъ Индія (Empress of India)	19-го		Монтгиль (Montgale)	15-го
	Эмпресъ офъ Японъ (Empress of Japan)	9-го Іюня.		Эмпресъ офъ Индія (Empress of India)	22-го
	Эмпресъ офъ Хина (Empress of China)	30-го		Эмпресъ офъ Японъ (Empress of Japan)	13-го Октября.
	Монтгиль (Montgale)	11-го Іюля.		Эмпресъ офъ Хина (Empress of China)	3-го Ноября.

Пароходы „Эмпресъ офъ Японъ“, „Эмпресъ офъ Хина“ и „Эмпресъ офъ Индія“ находятся въ пути изъ Йокогамы въ Ванкуверъ 12 сутокъ, а пароходы „Монтгиль“ 14 сутокъ.

Стоимость билета

на пароходахъ Канадской желѣзной дороги отъ Йокогамы до Ванкувера, включая про-
довольствіе:

I классъ (на пароходъ „Эмпресъ офъ Японъ“, „Эмпресъ офъ Хина“ и „Эмпресъ офъ Индія“)	384 р.
II классъ (на пароходы „Монтгиль“)	201 р. 60
III классъ (на всѣхъ пароходахъ)	144 р. —
IV классъ (эмигрантскій, на всѣхъ пароходахъ)	94 р. —

Прѣздъ изъ Владивостока въ Цургу на пароходахъ Добровольнаго Флота стоитъ: I классъ 37 рублей; III классъ 6 руб. 50 коп.; IV классъ 5 руб. 50 коп. (отъ Цургу до Владивостока по недѣльнымъ и четвергамъ). Прѣздъ изъ Цургу въ Йокогаму по желѣзной дорогѣ: I классъ 8 руб. 65 коп.; II классъ 5 руб. 65 коп.; III классъ 3 руб. 25 коп.

Выѣздъ изъ Владивостока рекомендуется за нѣдѣлю до отхода парохода изъ Йокогамы.

Багажъ перевозится на пароходахъ Канадской желѣзной дороги бесплатно до 350 фунтовъ англійскихъ (около 9¹/₂ пудовъ). Дѣти на пароходахъ Канадской желѣзной дороги платятъ: Возрастомъ отъ 2—5 лѣтъ ¹/₄ вышеуказанной таксы, возрастомъ отъ 5—12 лѣтъ ¹/₂ вышеуказанной таксы, а дѣти моложе 2 лѣтъ перевозятся на этихъ пароходахъ бесплатно.

Билеты выдаются во Владивостокѣ агентами пароходства.

Предполагаемое время отъѣзда изъ Йокогамы рекомендуется сообщать заблаговременно агентамъ пароходства во Владивостокѣ для оставленія мѣста на пароходѣ.

За справками просить обратиться на контору
A. W. Laidholm & Co.
посредствомъ Т. Д. О. В. Ландгольмъ и К^о.
Агентовъ Канадской желѣзной дороги.
Владивостокъ, Соборная площадь, домъ н.п. Соллогуба.

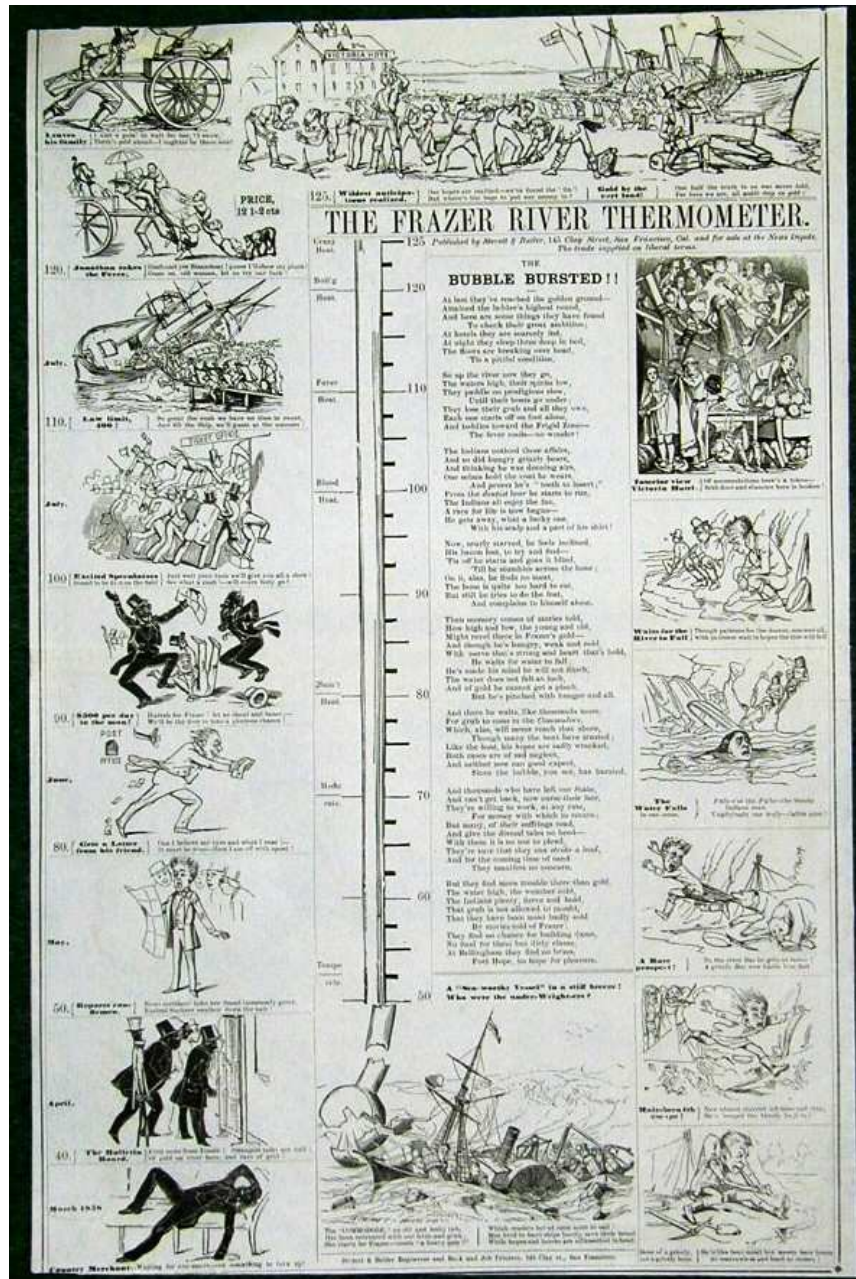
Печ. разр. Пом. Поа. Петровъ. Тип. Р. З. Шрейтманъ, Владив. Сибир. ул. д. Шолохова.

Handwritten: Владивостокъ 10-го Октября 1900 г. *Signature:* [illegible]

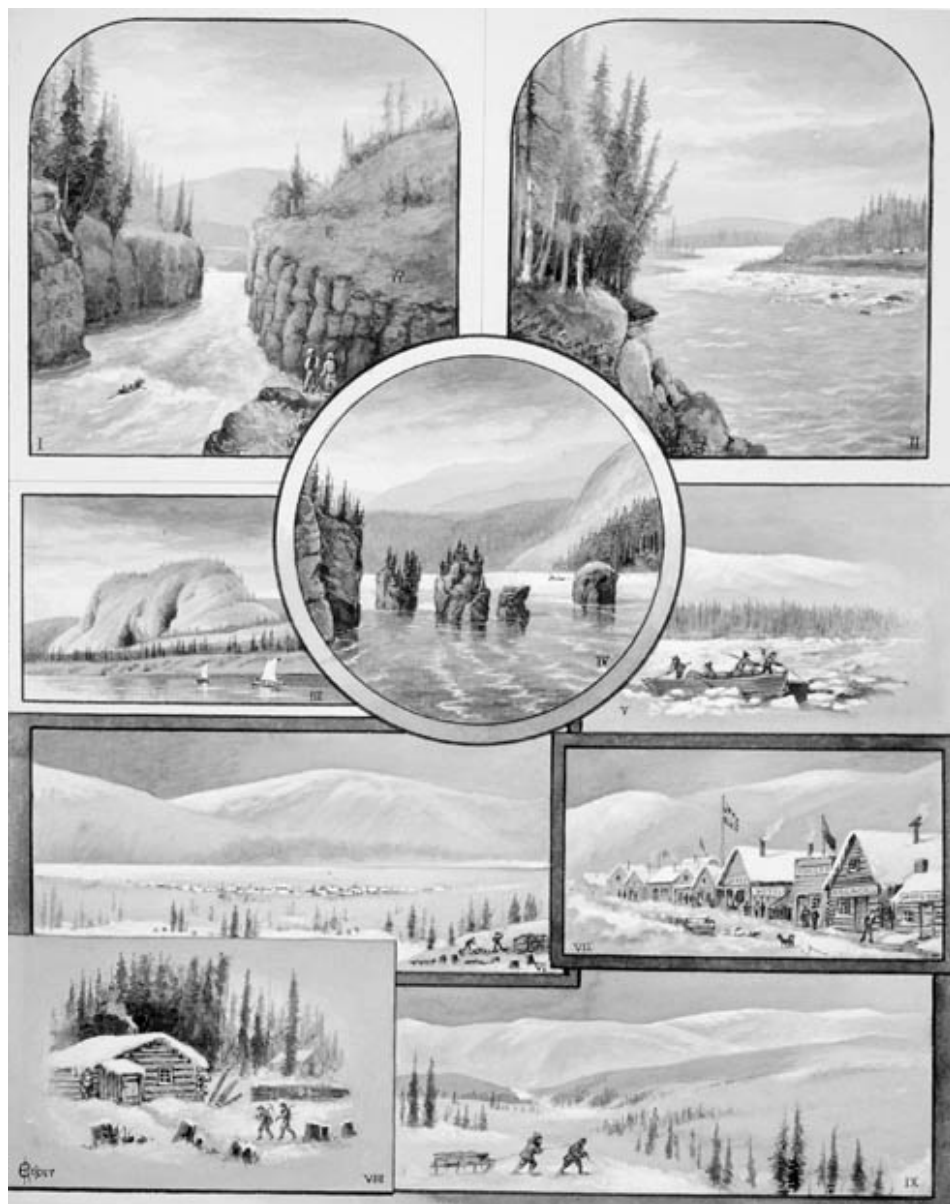
Handwritten: H.A. 10-го Октября 1900 г. *Signature:* [illegible]

Broadside issued by the Royal Mail Steamship Line of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company encouraging Russians to immigrate to Canada, ca. 1900

Broadside satirizing the Fraser River Gold Rush, issued in San Francisco, 1858



Exhibition display revised November 25, 2009

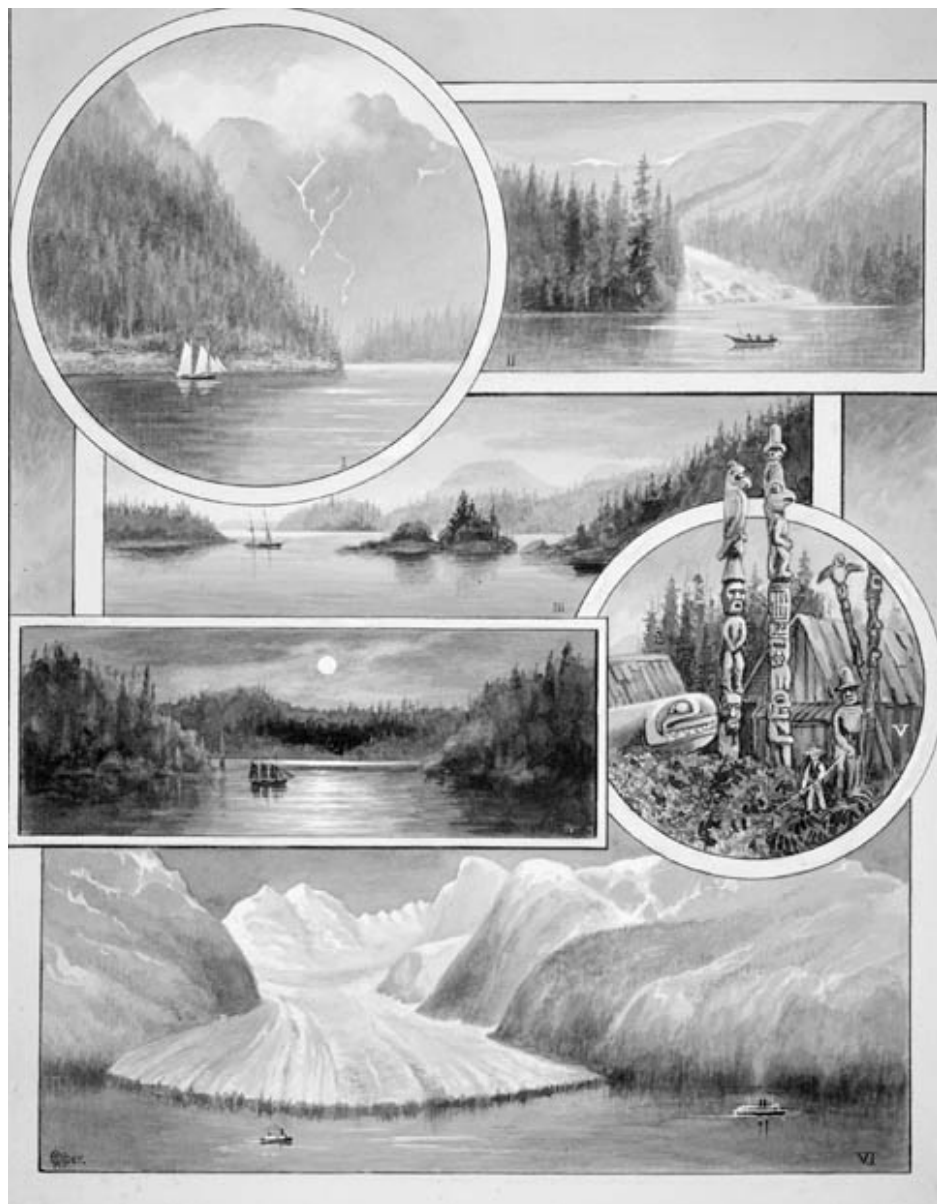


Edward Roper (1833–1909)
 A voyage to the Yukon: Minnie Wa-Wa;
 The White Horse Rapids; Eagle's Nest on
 the Lewes River; Five Fingers Rapids;
 Lake Bennett; Dawson from the hills
 behind; Front Street, Dawson City; Our
 cabin is dandy; On the way to Allgold
 Creek, 1897

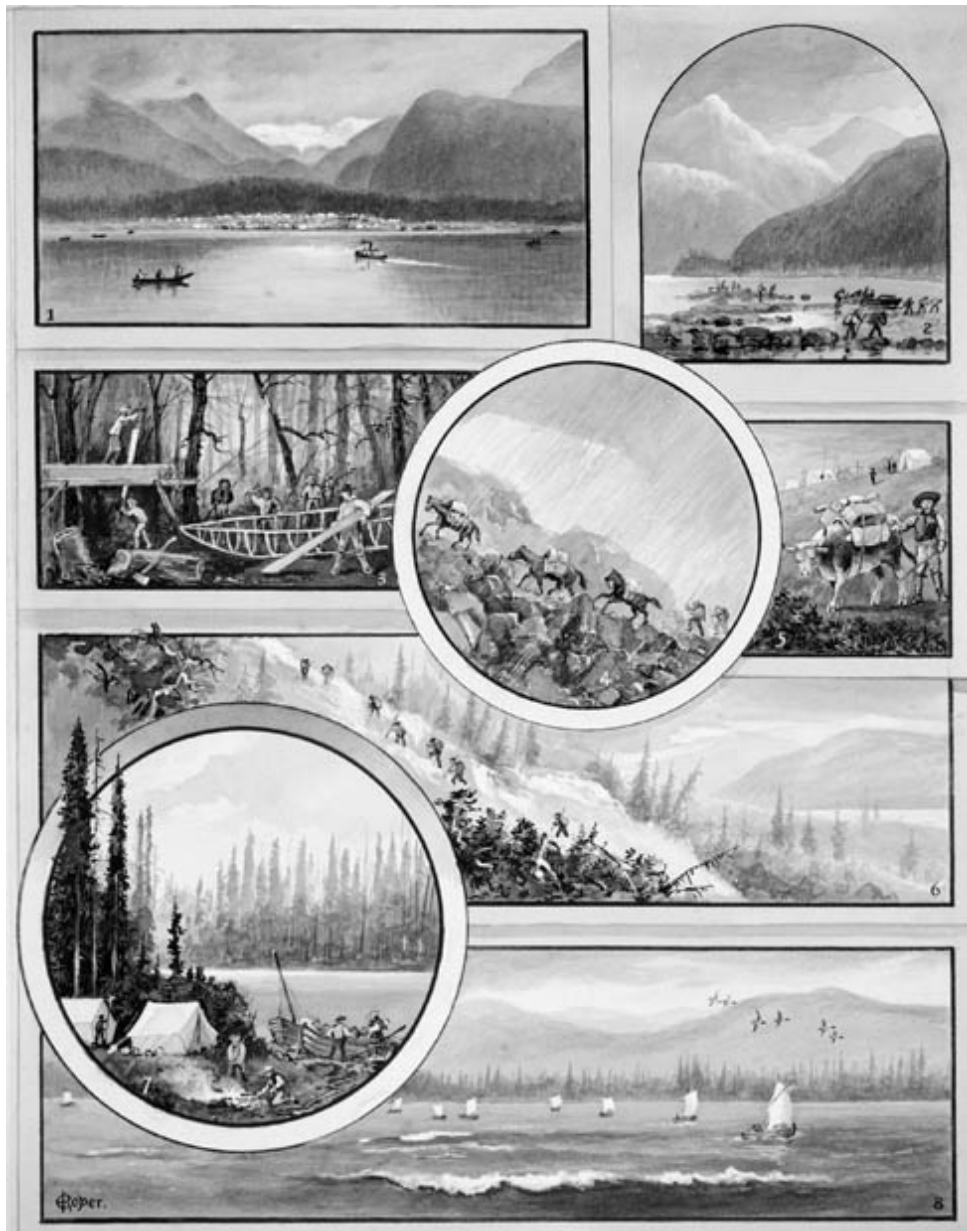
Watercolour and grey wash with gouache
 over pencil

1984-115-1

Edward Roper Collection



Edward Roper (1833–1909)
 Sketches made on the way from Victoria to
 the North (III and IV), including Bella Coola
 (I); We-Tlin-Otla (II); Totems at Fort
 Wrangel (V); Davidson's Glacier, Lynn Canal
 (VI), 1897
 Watercolour and grey wash with gouache
 over pencil
 1984-115-2
 Edward Roper Collection



Edward Roper (1833–1909)
 On the way to the Yukon: View of
 Skagway; Coastal view; Building boats;
 Pack horses; Man with an ox; Crossing the
 pass; Our camp; A fleet of boats, 1897
 Watercolour and grey wash with gouache
 over pencil
 1984-115-3
 Edward Roper Collection



Unknown artist (active ca. 1900)
I've Been Digging For The Gold, sheet
 music cover, Yukon, ca. 1900
 Chromolithograph
 Printed by Francis Day & Hunter, London
 music composed by Bennett Scott
 R9266-3482

SECTION II: THE NEW LAND

There were many barriers to exploration and settlement: the treacherous waters off the Pacific coastline were a hazard to navigation; the mountain ranges of the Cordillera Region, stretching from the northwest to the southeast, limited European penetration from both east and west. Moreover, the Indigenous peoples, who were well adapted to the wide range of environmental conditions, from the Pacific rainforest to the arid valleys of the interior, and the Arctic temperatures of the far northern Yukon to the mild temperatures of lower mainland British Columbia, also resisted the arrival of European settlers. However, the variety of geographical and geological features and the range of environmental conditions also produced a unique selection of flora, fauna and natural phenomena to discover.



Edward Roper (1833–1909)

View across the Fraser from Port Hammond, [British Columbia], 1881

Oil on pressed board

1989-446-3

Edward Roper Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009

34



Edward Roper (1833–1909)
Victoria, British Columbia from the Arm, ca. 1888
Oil on canvas
1989-446-4
Edward Roper Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



E.B. Parkhouse (active early 20th century)

F. & E. Crompton & Settlers Cabin at San Juan River, Vancouver Island, Brit. Columbia, Oct. 2, 1909

Oil on canvas

1986-23-2

E.B. Parkhouse Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



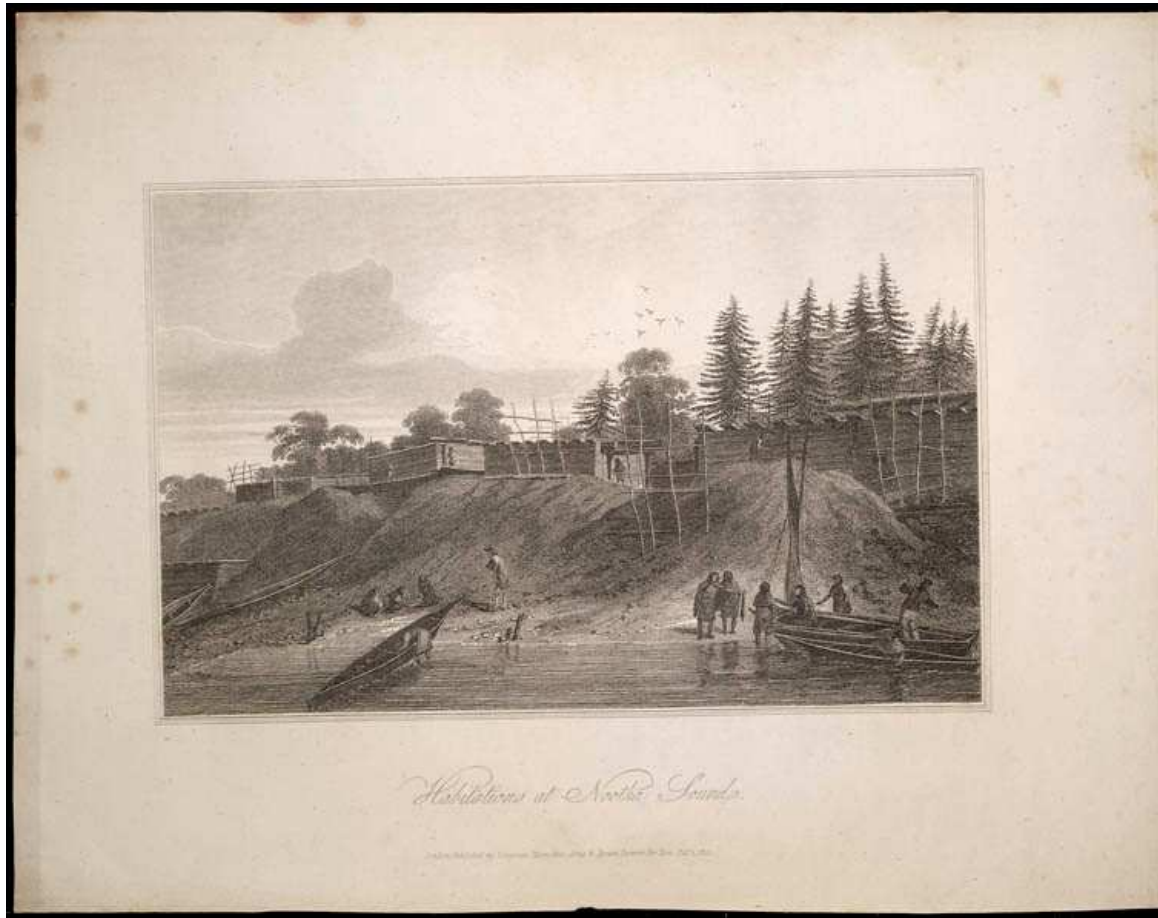
A.B.R. (active 1818)

Salmon Cove in Observatory Inlet, Prince Rupert, [now] British Columbia, 1818

Watercolour with grey wash and opaque white

1981-55-8

David Ives Bushnell Collection. This work was acquired with the assistance of a grant from the Government of Canada under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*.



Unknown artist after John Webber (1751–1793)
Habitations at Nootka Sound, [now] British Columbia, 1812
Engraving
Published by Longman, Hurst, Rees, Orme and Brown, London
R9266-2667



Edward Parker Bedwell (active 1851–1862)

Songish village opposite Victoria, Vancouver Island, British Columbia, ca. 1860

Watercolour

1981-55-16

David Ives Bushnell Collection. This work was acquired with the assistance of a grant from the Government of Canada under the terms of the *Cultural Property Export and Import Act*.

Exhibition display revised November
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William Alexander (1766–1816) after J. Sykes (active 1791–1794)

Cheslakee's Village in Johnstone's Straits, Vancouver Island, [now] British Columbia, after 1798

Engraving

Unknown Gremen Publisher, after 1801

R9266-1570

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



John Webber (1751–1793)
*Snug Corner Cove in
Prince William's Sound,*
[now] Alaska, 1778
Engraving
Engraved by Sparrow, ca.
1800
R9266-2103



Henry James Warre (1819–1898)

The Rocky Mountains From The Columbia River Looking N.W., [now] British Columbia, 1848

Lithograph

Published and printed by Dickenson & Co., London

R9266-1198

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Henry James Warre (1819–1898)

Mount Baker, [now] British Columbia, 1848

Lithograph

Published and printed by Dickenson & Co., London

R9266-1199

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Henry James Warre (1819–1898)

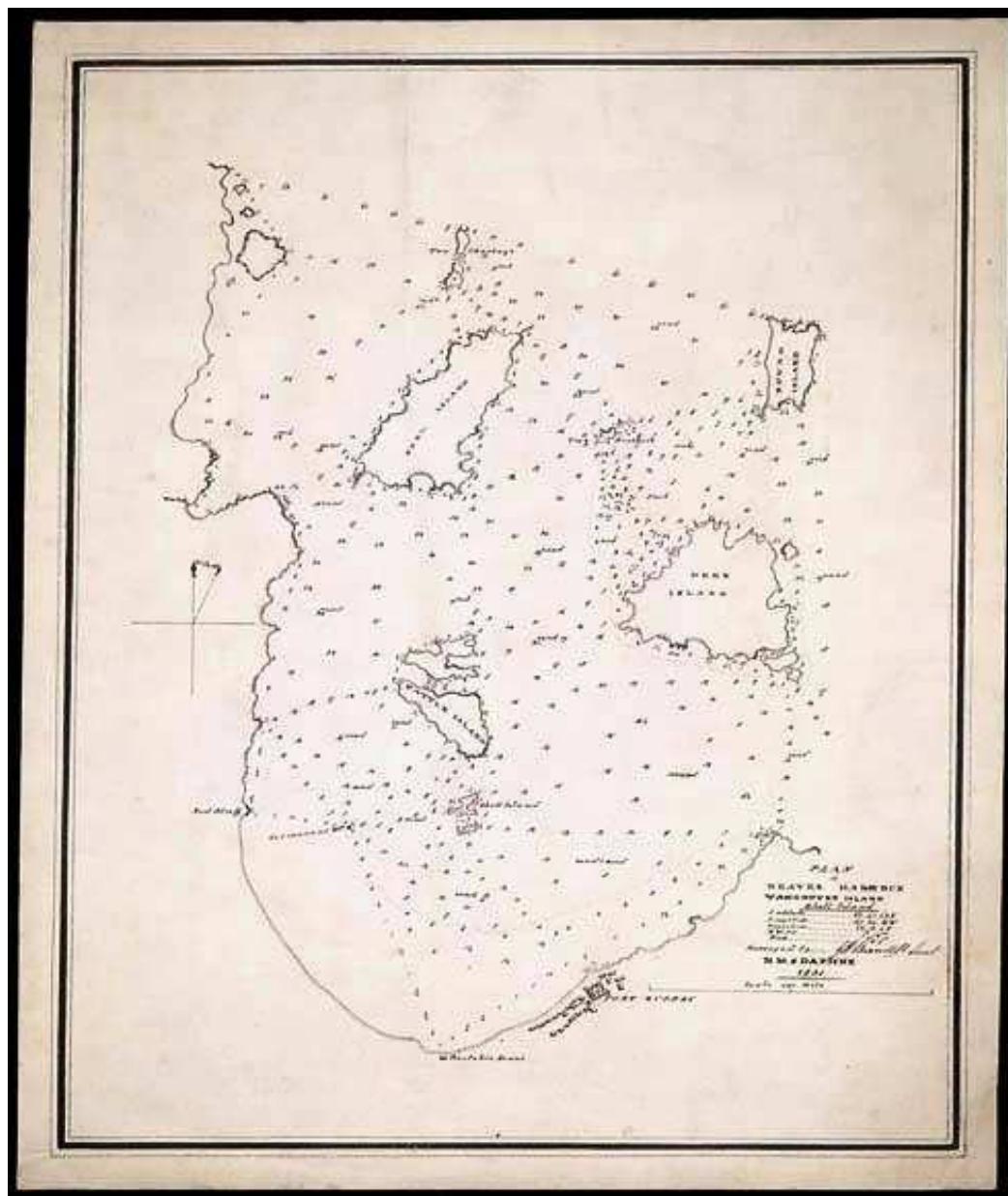
Distant View Of The Rocky Mountains, [now] British Columbia, 1848

Lithograph

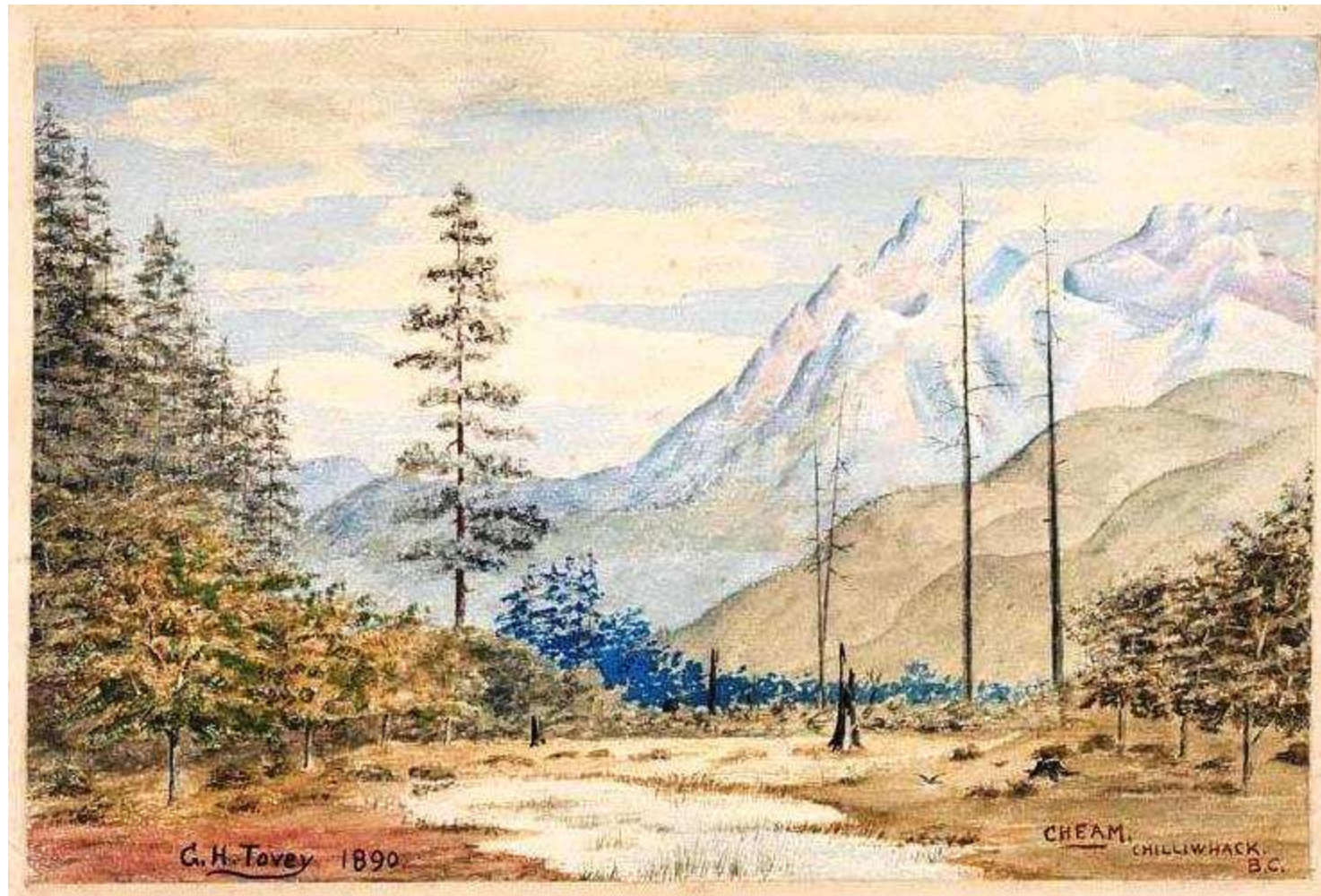
Published and printed by Dickenson & Co., London

R9266-1203

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009

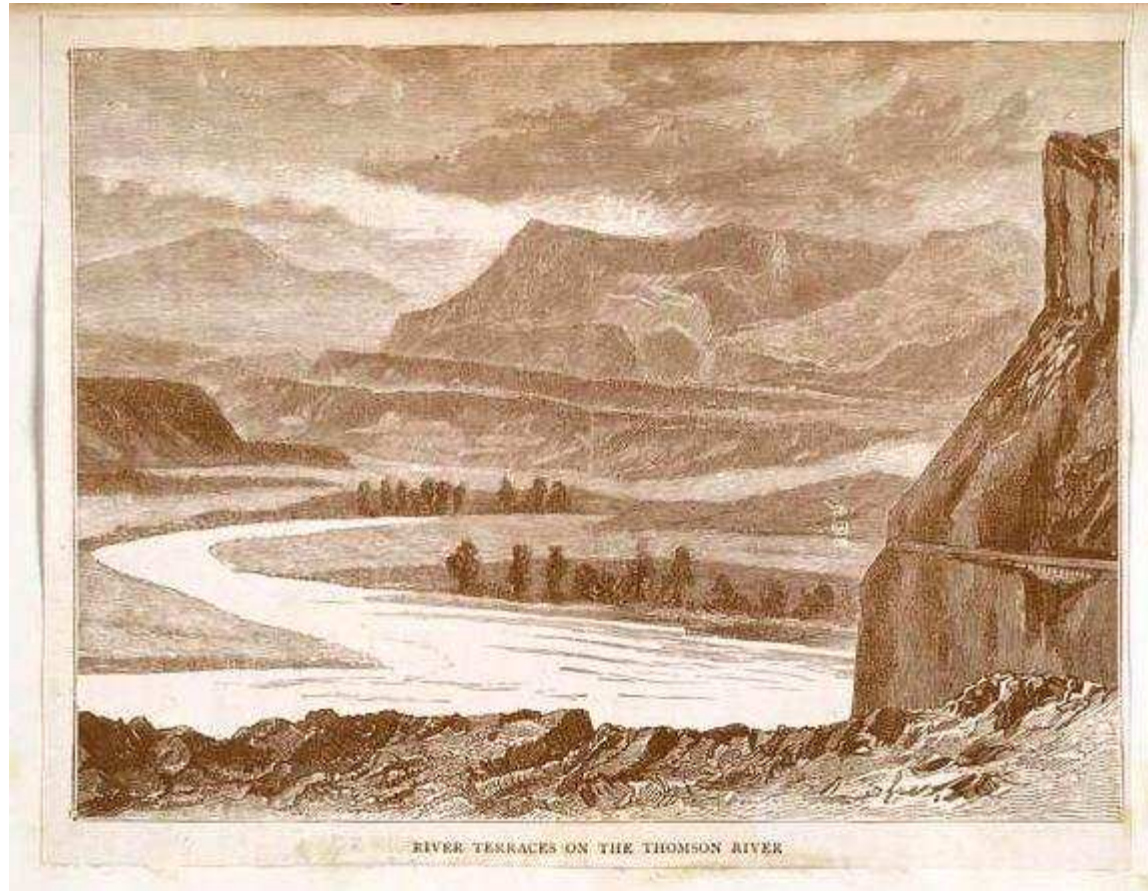


Lieutenant G.H. Mansell (active 1851)
*Plan of Beaver Harbour, Vancouver
 Island, [now] British Columbia, 1851*
 Engraving
 Surveyed by Lieut. Mansell, H.M.S.
Daphne
 R9266-3473



G.H. Tovey (active 1890)
Mount Cheam from Chilliwack, British Columbia, 1890
Watercolour with gouache over graphite
R9266-394

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



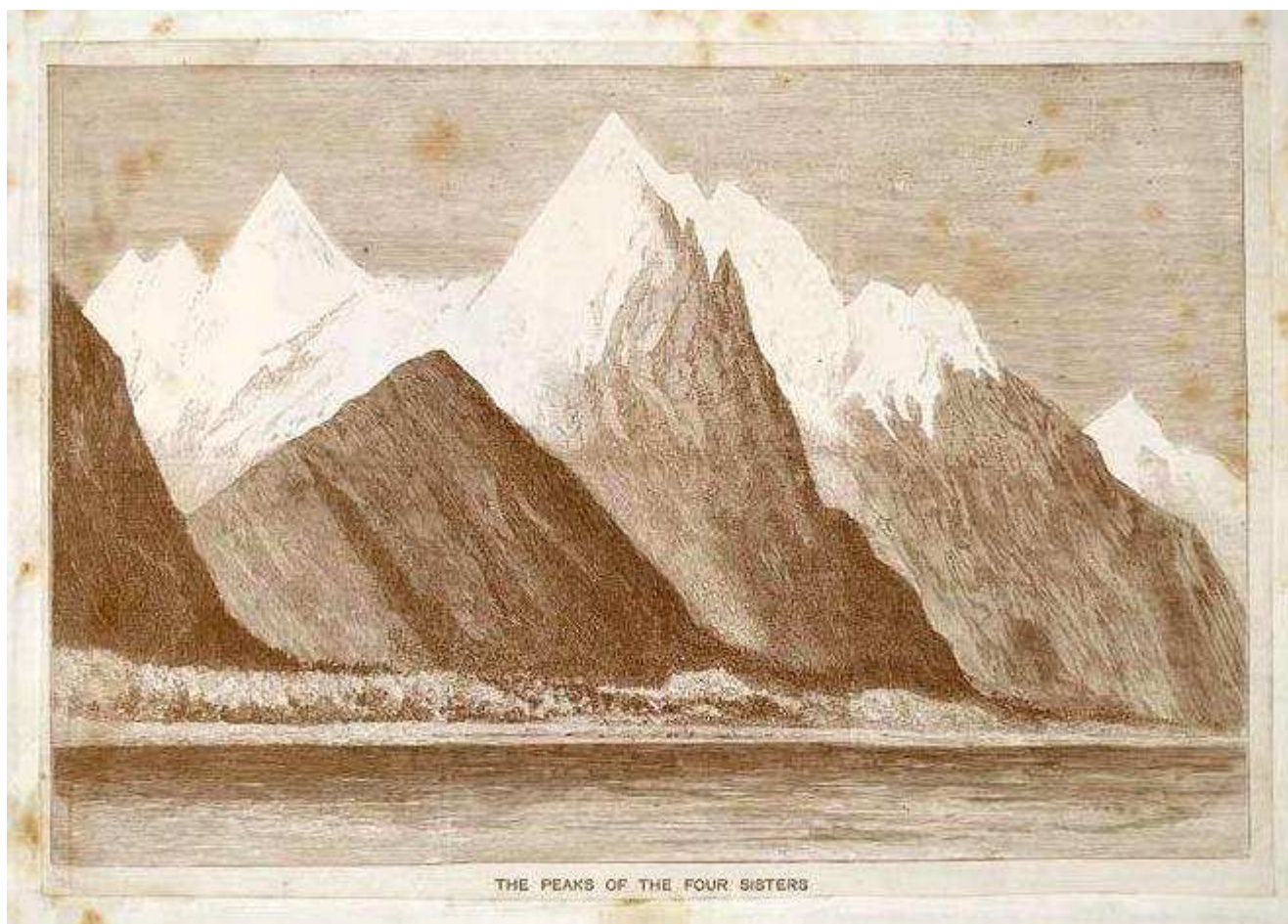
West Shore Lithography (active 1884)

River Terraces On The Thomson River; The Narrows, On An Arm Of The Schuswappe Lake, Or Lake Of The Four Waters, British Columbia, 1884

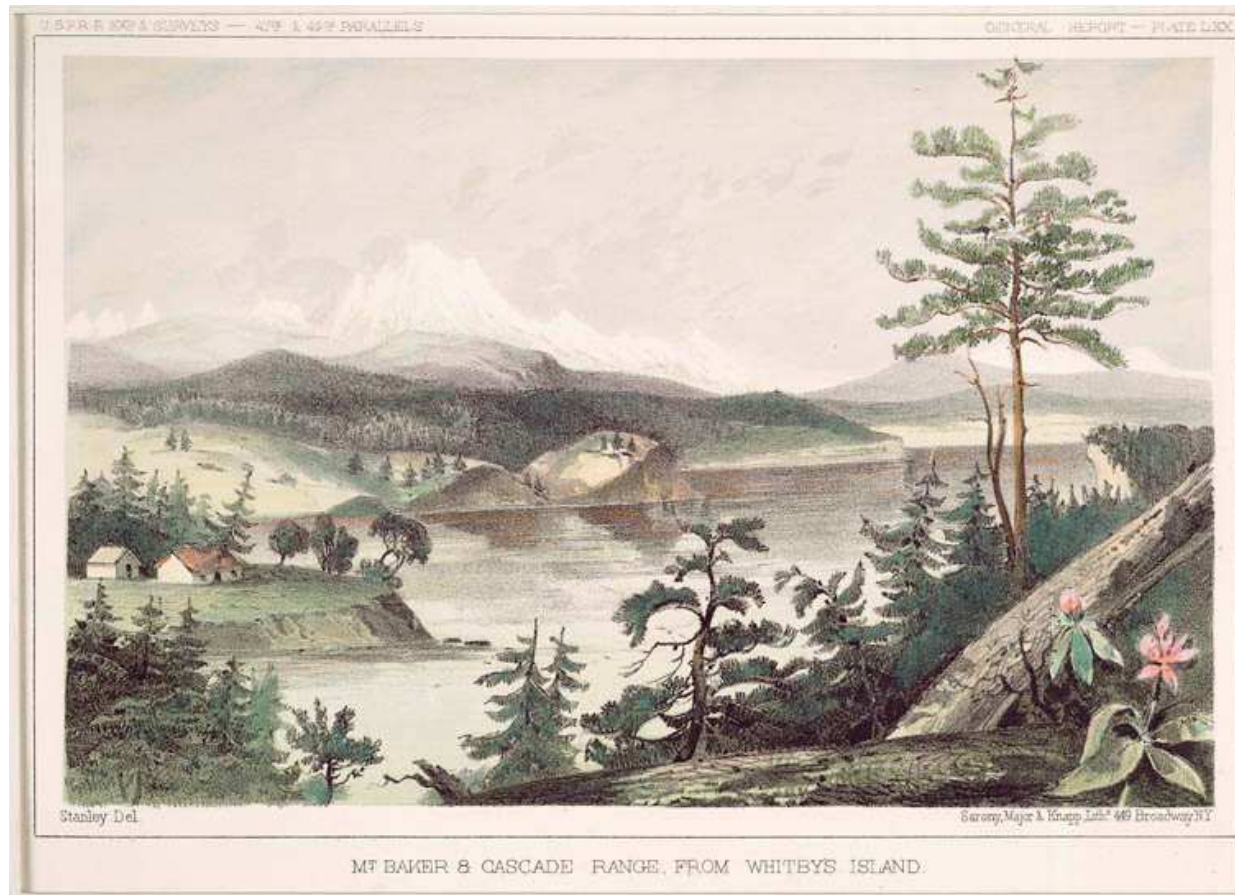
Lithograph, after a photograph

R9266-1572V

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



West Shore Lithography (active 1884)
The Peaks Of The Four Sisters, British Columbia, 1884
Lithograph, after a photograph
R9266-1574R



John Mix Stanley (1814–1872)

Mt. Baker & Cascade Range, From Whitby's Island, [now] British Columbia, ca. 1855–1860

Lithograph

U.S.P.R.R. Exp. and Surveys, 47th and 49th Parallels, General Report, Plate LXX

Printed by Sarony, Major and Knapp Lithographers

R9266-1549



Franklin Leonard Pope (1840–1895)

New Westminster, The Capital Of British Columbia, August 12, 1865

Wood engraving

Published in *Harper's Weekly*

R9266-1554

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Edward Roper (1833-1909)

Yukon River and Klondike City in early winter, April 22, 1899

Black and white chalk and pencil

1989-176-115

Edward Roper Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Alfred Ernest Boulton (1864–1929)

Fireweed on the mountain side at the mouth of Twenty Mile Creek on the Stewart River, Yukon,
July 7, 1898

Watercolour with opaque white over pencil

1972-30-8

Alfred Ernest Boulton Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009

SECTION III: PEOPLE AND PASTIMES

The Aboriginal peoples of these areas established diverse societies and lifestyles. Some were based on seasonal migrations; some involved permanent settlements with impressive structures; others were shaped by continuous warfare and slavery; still others were based on the exploitation of abundant natural resources. European settlers were also very interested in natural resources—specifically in gold. Discoveries in the Fraser River Valley, in the Cariboo and in the Yukon River Valley spurred huge gold rushes, which increased populations tenfold almost overnight. By the end of the 19th century, cities emerged, industries began to grow, and the agricultural potential of the region was almost fully exploited.



Attributed to M. Blondela (died 1788)
Man from Norton Sound, [now] Alaska, 1786
Engraving
R9266-3478



Attributed to M. Blondela (died 1788)
Woman from Norton Sound, [now] Alaska, 1786
Engraving
R9266-3479

La Pérouse explored the northern Pacific coastline of America extensively during a three-year voyage. His draftsmen—Blondela, De Vancy and Ozanne—made numerous sketches of the landscape and its peoples, including those presented here. In 1787, the journals, charts and drawings of the expedition were transported to France by Jean-Baptiste-Barthelemy de Lesseps. Unfortunately, La Pérouse and his crew sailed on and were lost in the South Pacific in 1788.



Edward Roper
(1833–1909)
A Prairie Schooner
on the Cariboo Road,
British Columbia, ca.
1887
Oil on paper mounted
on card
R9266-549

The Cariboo Road was built between 1862 and 1864, along the Fraser River Canyon, between Yale and Bakerville, British Columbia. The 650-kilometre roadway provided a supply route to the Cariboo goldfields. Wagons pulled by oxen, like the one shown here, as well as stagecoaches, mule trains and even camels travelled along this rough, and often dangerous trail.



Edward Roper (1833–1909)
A Ranch In The Rockies, British Columbia, ca. 1888
Oil on paper mounted on card
1989-446-11
Edward Roper Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



Edward Roper (1833–1909)

Indian Cemetery, Fraser River, near Big Bend, British Columbia, ca. 1888

Oil on canvas on wove paper laid down on cardboard

1989-446-7

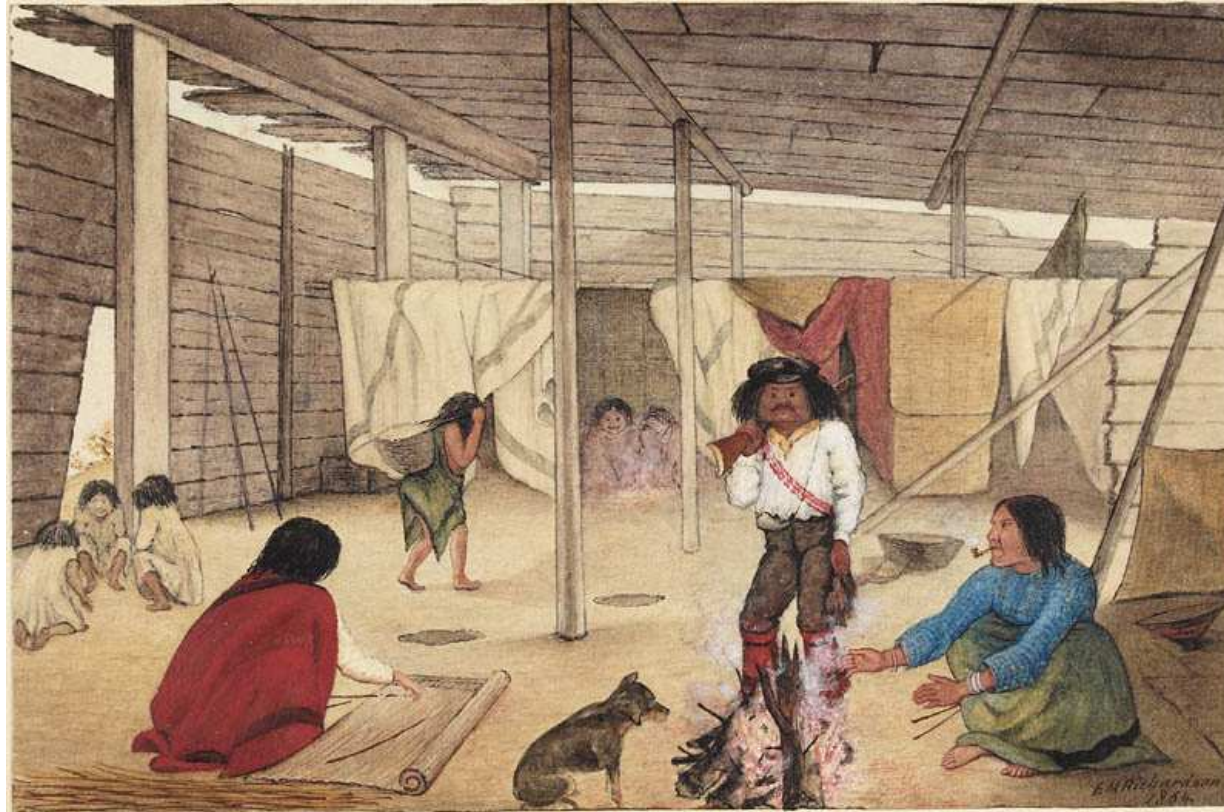
Edward Roper Collection

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



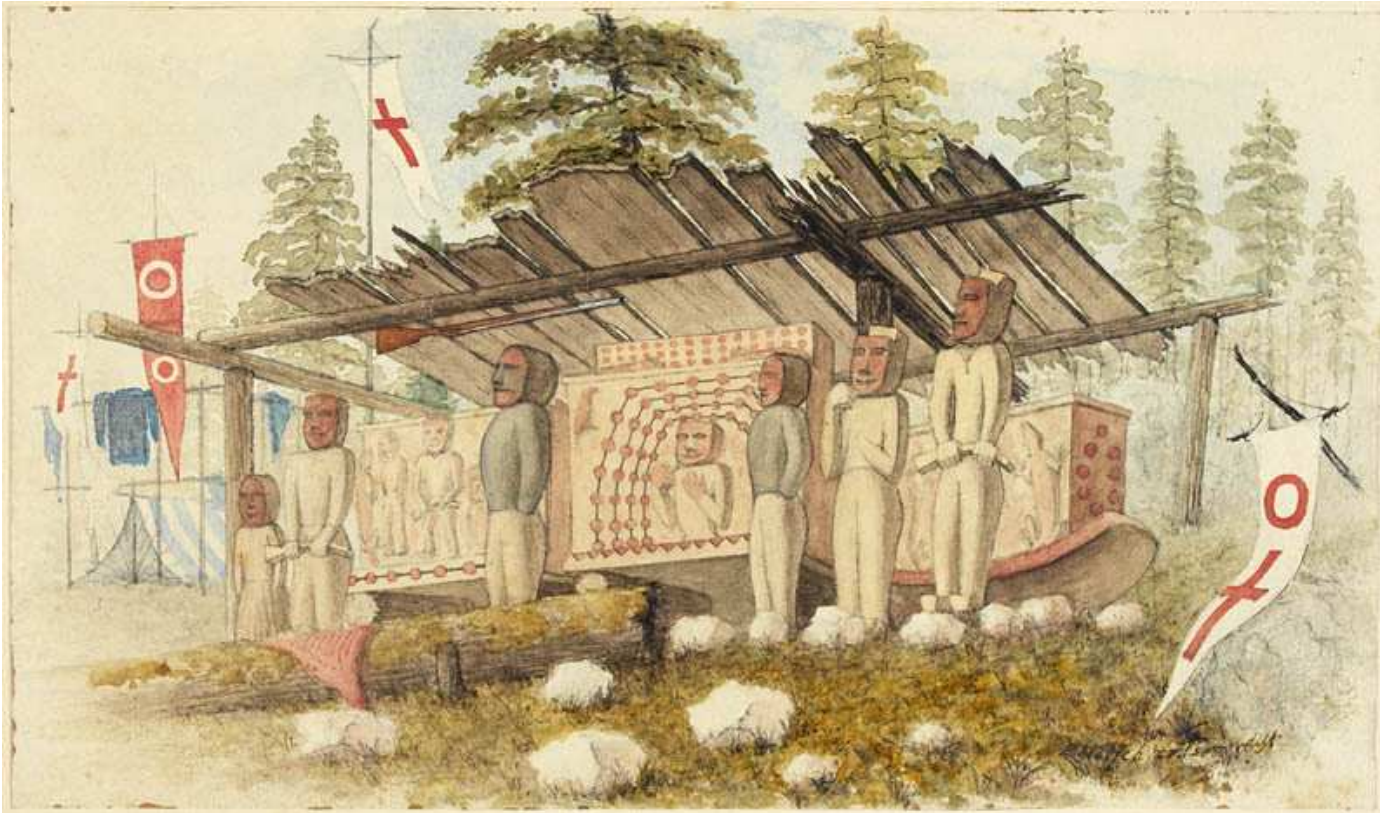
Edward Mallcott Richardson (1839–1874)
Victoria, Vancouver Island, 1864
Watercolour with gouache over graphite
R9266-342

Victoria was the site of a Hudson's Bay Company fort established in 1843 and later became the capital of British Columbia in 1871. In this view, the artist depicts the busy inner harbour with its sailing ships, wharves and warehouses. On the far right, a flag flies atop the Legislative Assembly. In the foreground is an Arbutus tree, the only broadleaf evergreen tree native to Canada, and near it, a group of Songheeh people.



Edward Mallcott Richardson
(1839–1874)
Interior of a Salish longhouse,
British Columbia, 1864
Watercolour with touches of
gouache, pen and ink
R9266-343

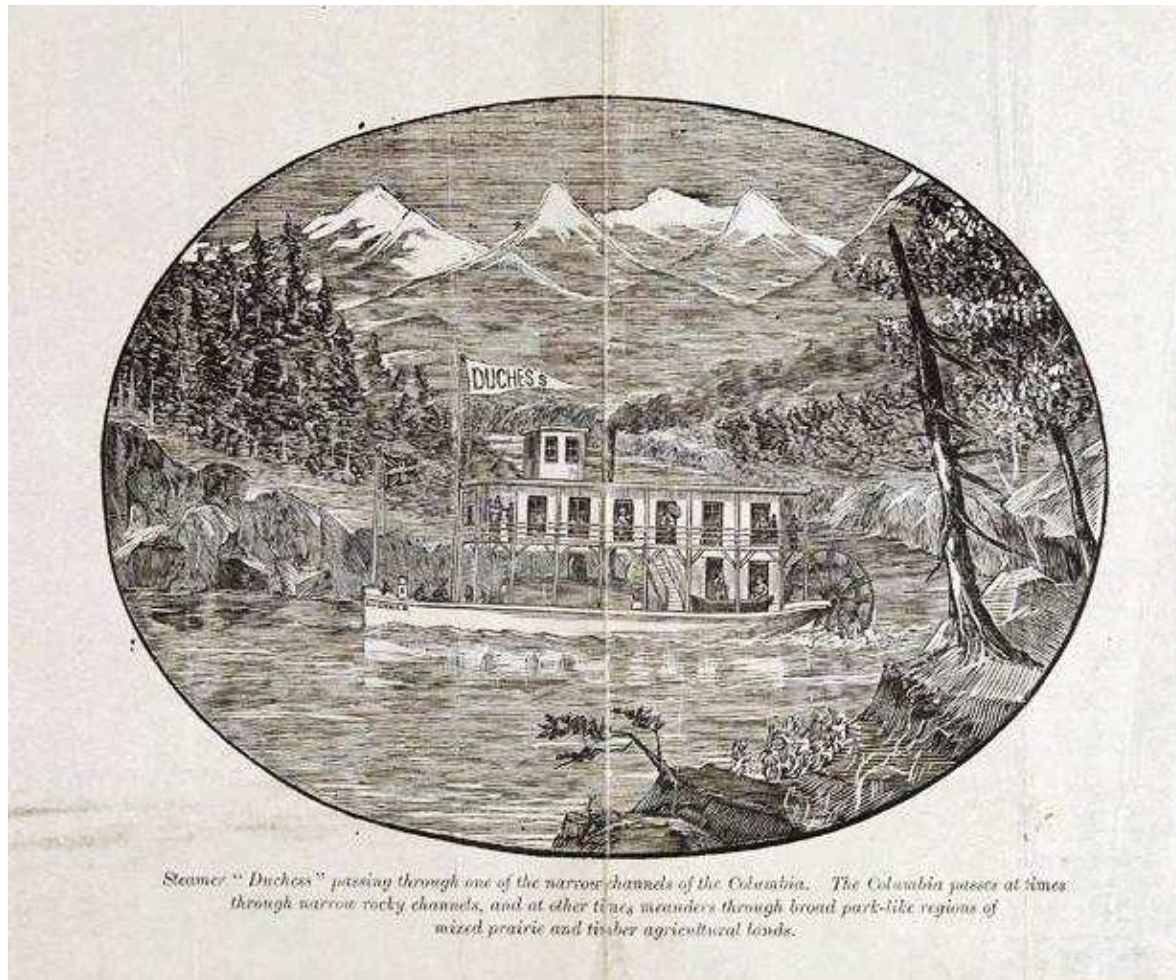
This traditional Salish longhouse was built to accommodate an extended family or even an entire village. While the Salish people lived communally, each family had a partitioned private area with its own fire pit. Unlike the longhouses of the West Coast Haida or Kwakiutl, with their gable roofs and elaborate carving, the Salish longhouse is plainer, but much larger, usually measuring 30 to 60 metres in length.



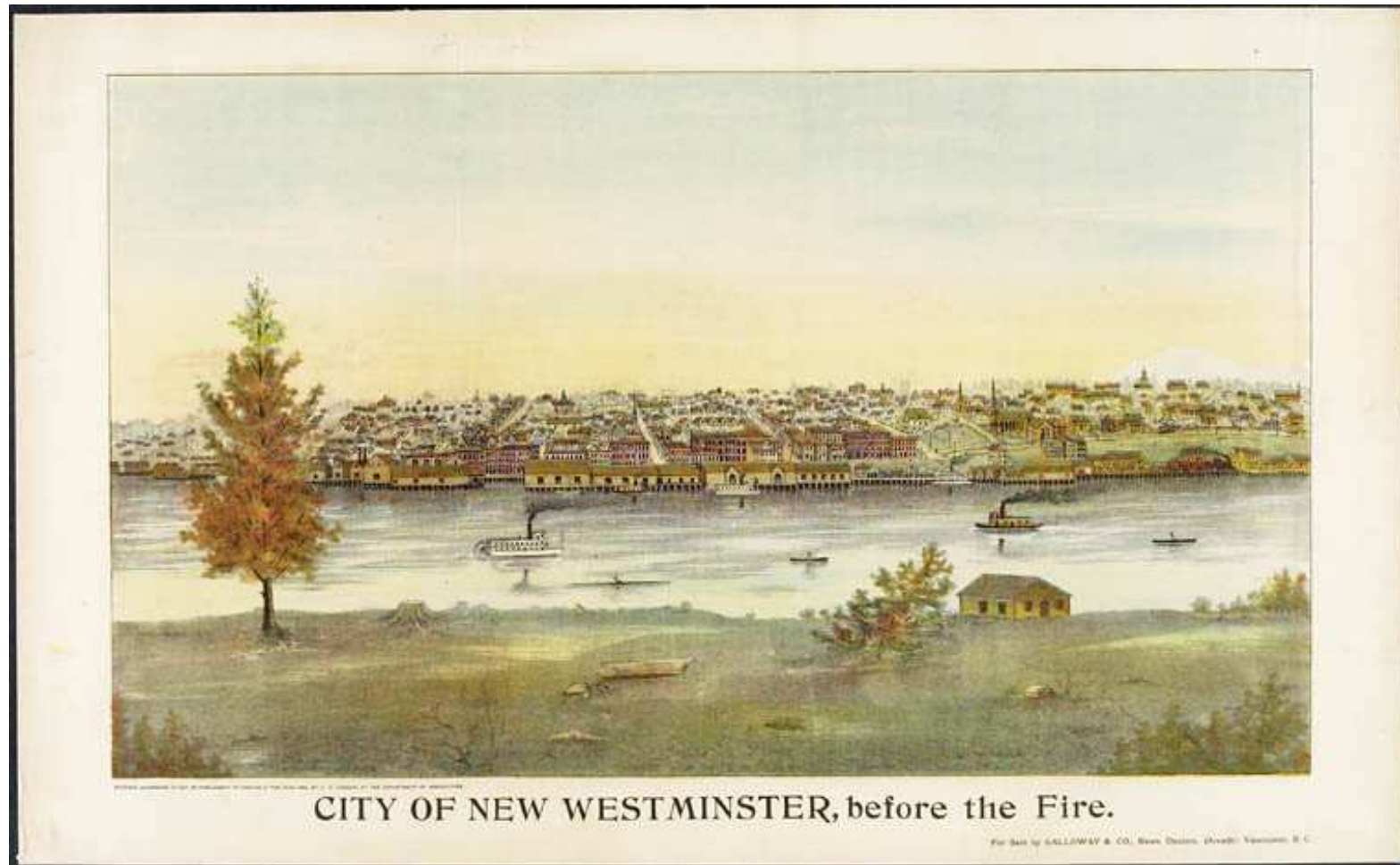
Edward Mallcott
Richardson (1839–
1874)
Salish graves, Fraser
River Valley, British
Columbia, ca. 1864
Watercolour, pen and
ink over graphite
R9266-344

Salish carving is associated with ancestor celebration and is usually reserved for grave markers and grave boxes. The life-sized stature given to the grave markers reveals the Salish peoples' belief in their direct relationship to the spirit world. The carved grave boxes containing the remains of the dead depict human and animal forms. The lean-to structure protecting the graves is also a distinctively Salish construction.

Unknown artist (active ca. 1887)
The steamer *Duchess* on the
Columbia River, British
Columbia, ca. 1887
Wood engraving and letterpress
R9266-1559



Frank P. Armstrong built the original paddlewheel steamboat *Duchess* in 1886. Although rudimentary in its construction, it was the first steam-powered vessel on the upper Columbia to travel between the town of Golden and the Kooteney region. The *Duchess* depicted in this promotional broadsheet, a more substantial steamboat, replaced the original, which sank in 1887.



William R. Creech (active ca. 1885–following 1900)
City Of New Westminster, before the Fire, British Columbia, 1898
Colour lithograph
For sale by Galloway & Co. News Dealers, New Westminster
R9266-1576

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009



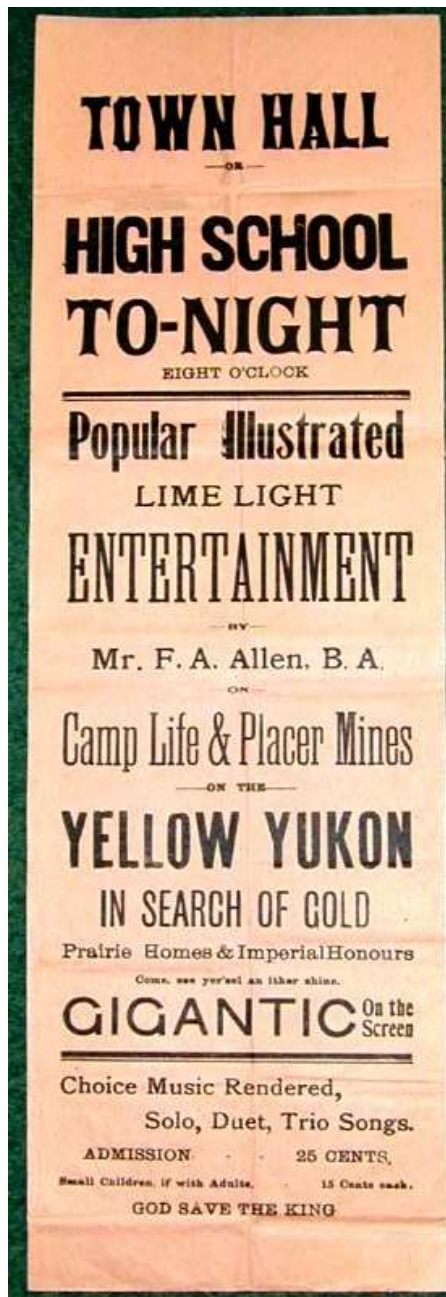
New Westminster is located on the Fraser River, east of Vancouver. Capital of British Columbia from its founding in 1859, it was incorporated in 1860 and remained the capital until 1868; it is western Canada's oldest city. At the time of the 1898 fire, it was an important freshwater port, a major lumber producer, a fish processing centre and a commercial hub for the Fraser Valley. Few of its colonial-era buildings remain today because of the extent of the fire damage in 1898.

William R. Creech (active ca. 1885–following 1900)
City Of New Westminster, in Flames, [British Columbia], Sept. 10, 1898
 Colour lithograph
 For sale by Galloway & Co. News Dealers, New Westminster
 R9266-3296

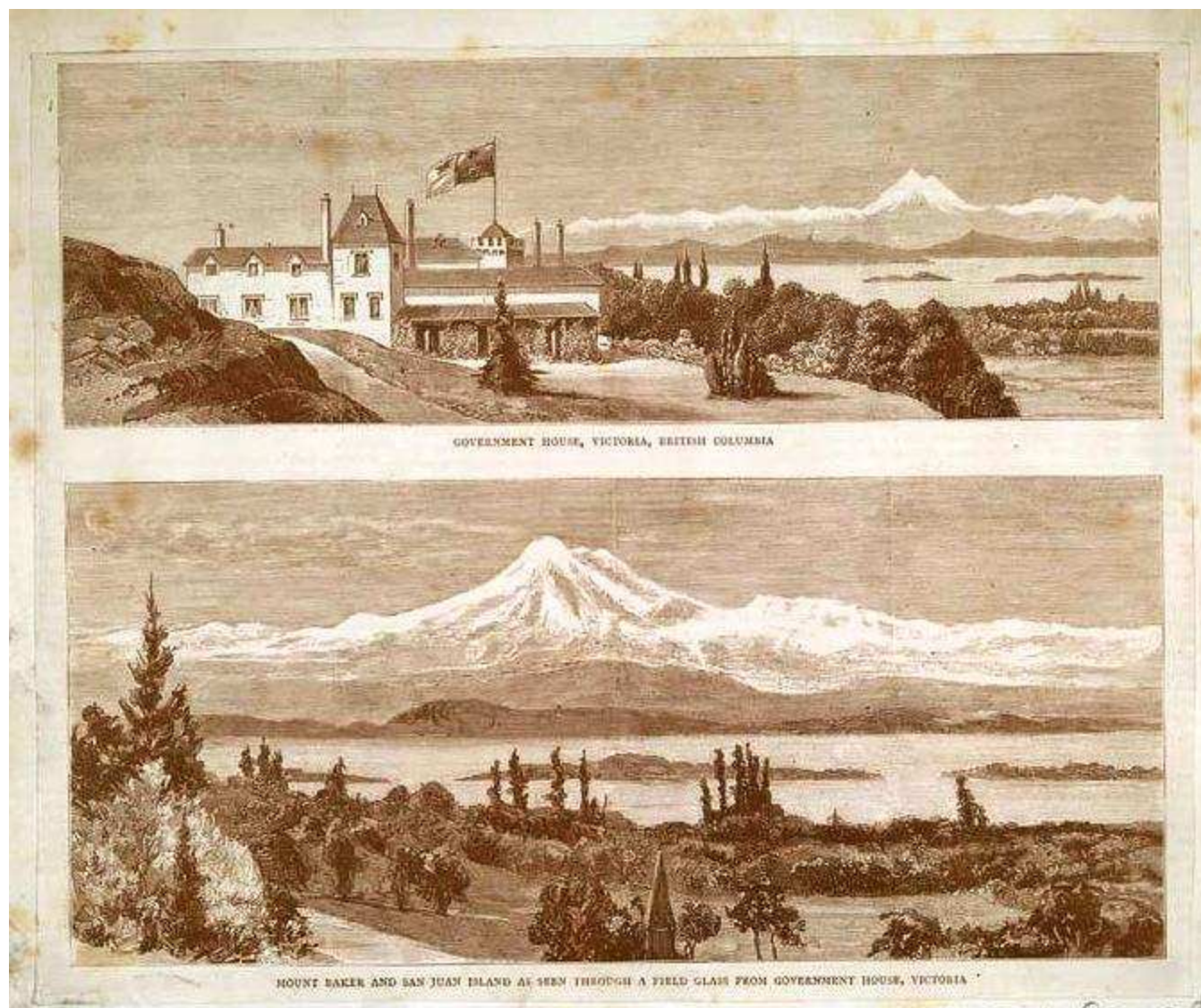
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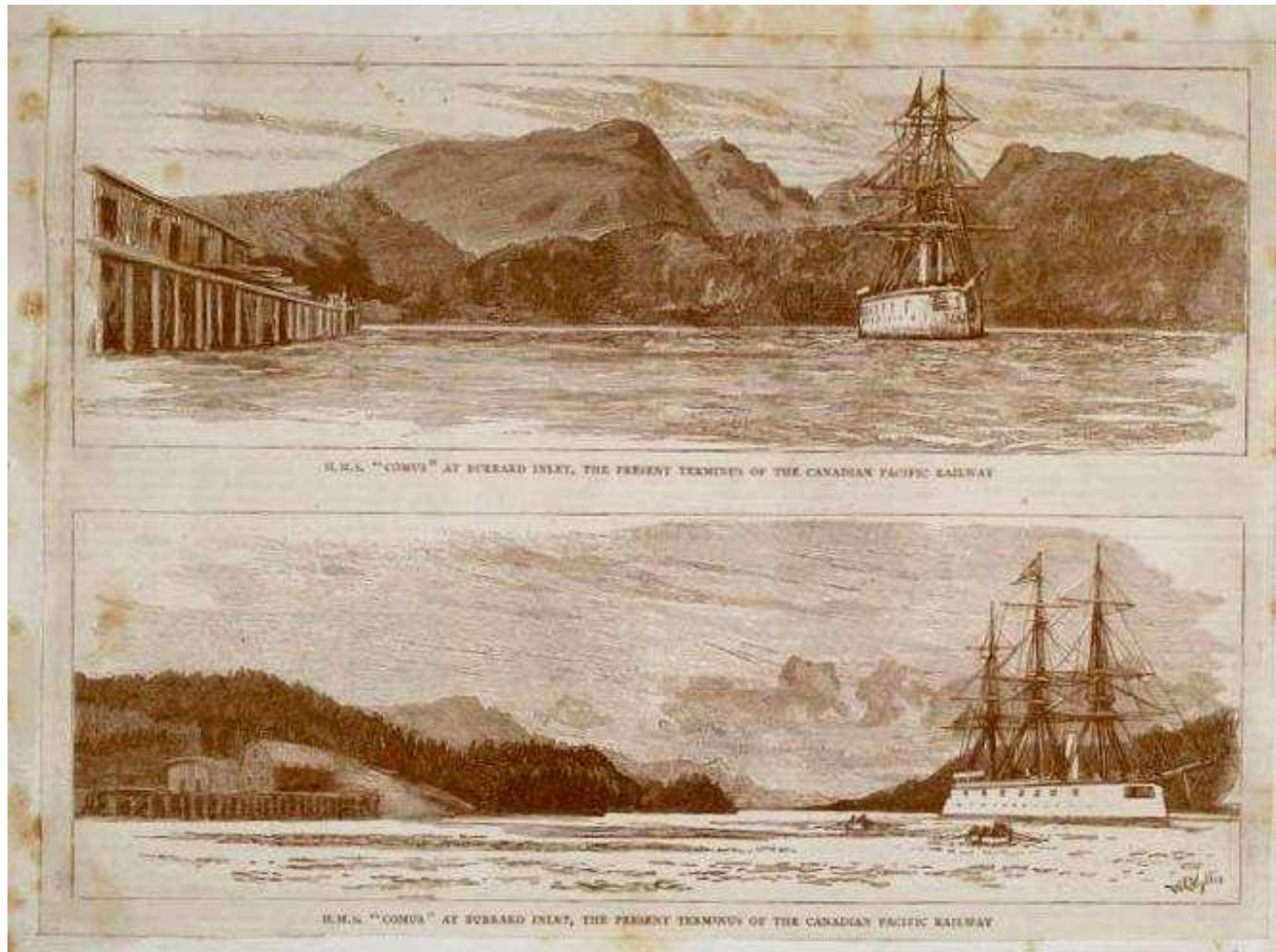
Henri Lanos (active
1886–1919)
*Dawson City: An
Alarm Of Fire, Yukon,*
April 29, 1905
Watercolour with
gouache over pencil
on commercial board
R9266-301



Poster advertising a limelight show on the Yukon gold rush, ca. 1898



Noah Shakespeare,
photographer (1839–
1921)
*Government House,
Victoria, British
Columbia; Mount
Baker And San Juan
Island As Seen Through
A Field Glass From
Government House,
Victoria, June 24, 1876*
Lithograph
Published in the
*Canadian Illustrated
News*, p. 404
R9266-3472



Unknown artist or
photographer (active
ca. 1882)
*H.M.S. "Comus" At
Burrard Inlet, The
Present Terminus Of
The Canadian Pacific
Railway, British
Columbia, ca. 1882*
Lithograph
R9266-1569V



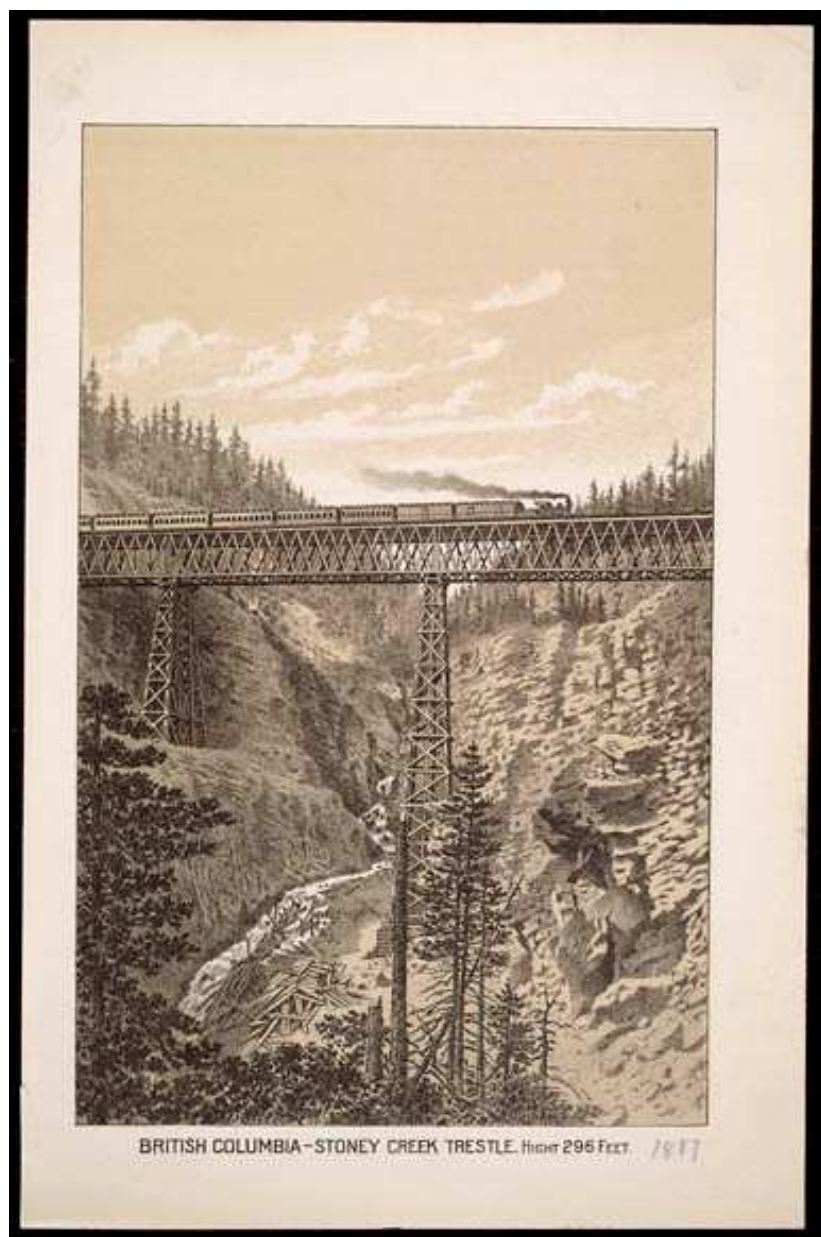
Possibly after Thompson and Bovill, photographers (active 1887)

B.C.-Harrison Lake Hot Springs, 1887

Lithograph

R9266-1564

Exhibition display revised November
25, 2009

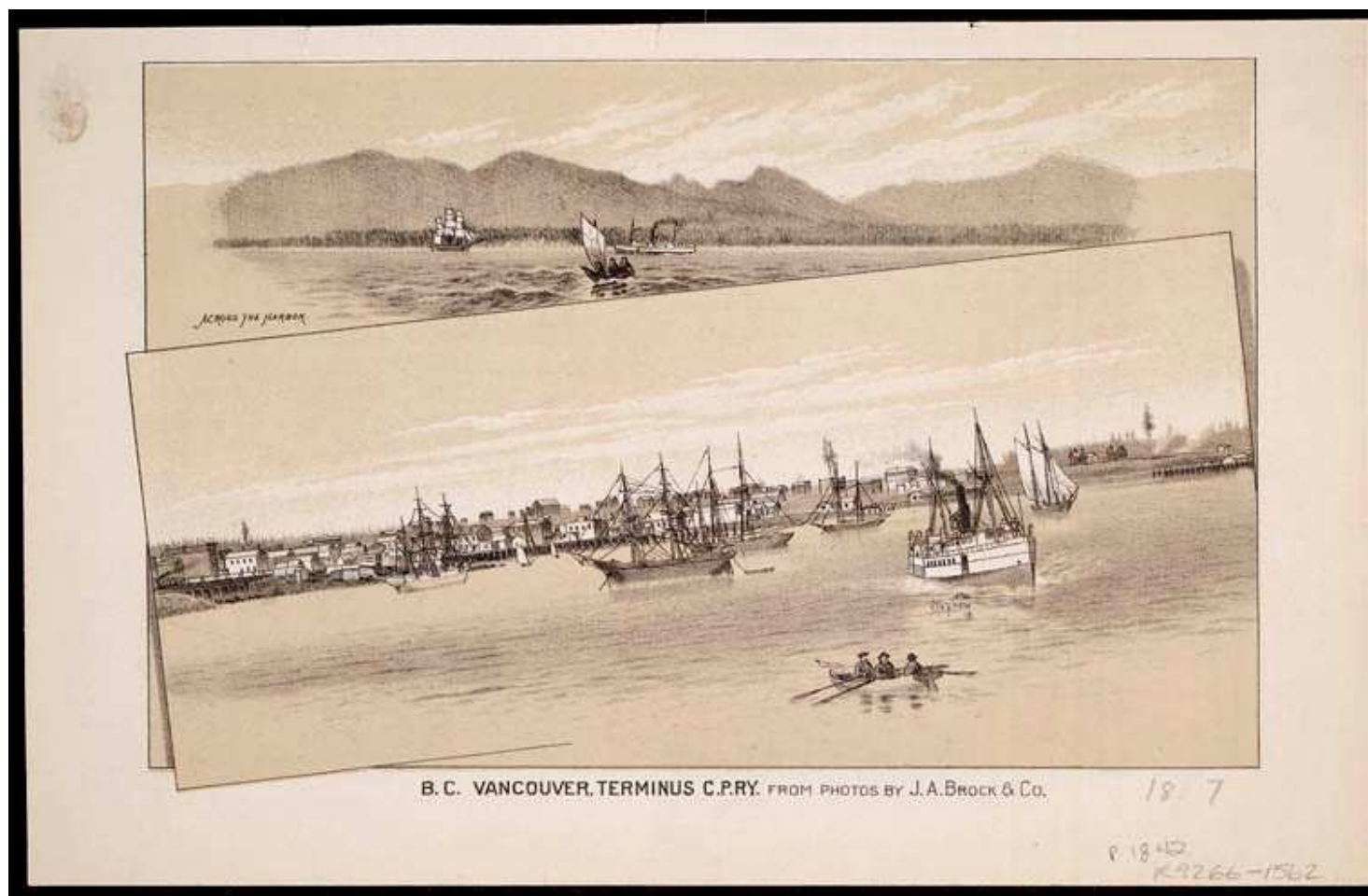


After a photograph by Richard Maynard (1832–1907)

British Columbia—Stoney Creek Trestle, hight 296 feet, 1887

Lithograph

R9266-1560



J.A. Brock and Co., photographers (active 1886)

B.C. Vancouver, Terminus C.P.R.Y. from photos by J.A. Brock & Co., 1886

Lithograph

R9266-1562

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E. Adams (active ca. 1860s?)
*Wife of Awooktook Chongére, chief of
the Tuzzook tribe, Norton Sound, [now]
Alaska, ca. 1860s?*
Watercolour with touches of gouache
R9266-2



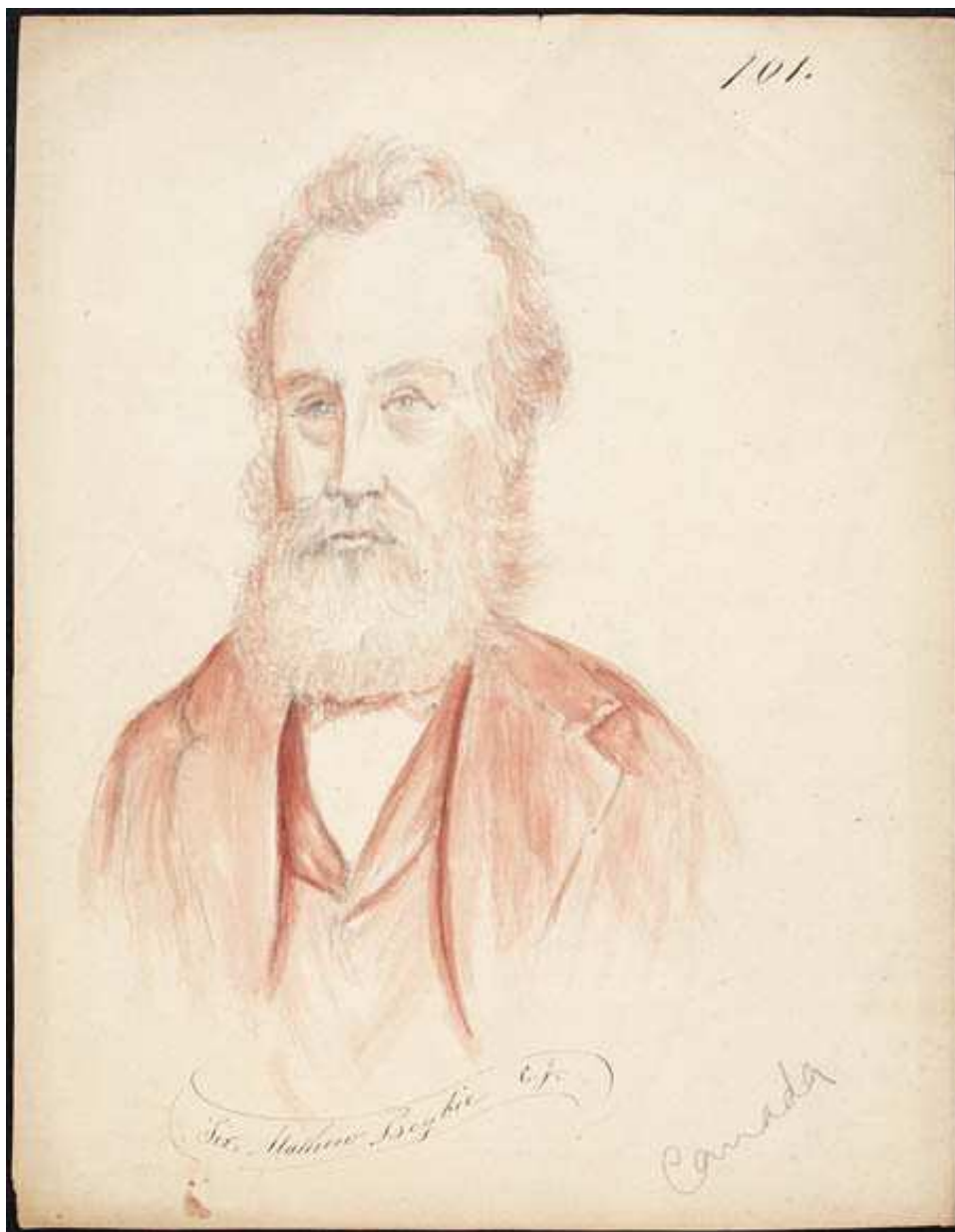
E. Adams (active ca. 1860s?)

Parsegotur, Iikutok Tribe, [now] Alaska, ca. 1860s?

Watercolour with touches of gouache

R9266-3

The person in this portrait is identified as Parsegotur of the Iikutok tribe. Dressed in animal skin clothing, the sitter's hair is parted, pulled to the side and knotted. A second work by the same artist gives Norton Sound (Alaska) as the location. Further research may provide more information on these two works.



Unknown artist (active ca. 1875)
Sir Mathew Begbie, C.J., British Columbia,
ca. 1875
Red-brown wash and graphite
R9266-434



Unknown artist (active ca.
1870–1890)

A view of an unidentified
settlement, possibly Quesnelle
Forks, British Columbia, ca.
1870–1890

Watercolour and gouache over
graphite with scratching out
R9266-499

In spite of the distinctive wooden suspension bridge in this image, the community has not yet been identified. Photographs from the British Columbia Archives of Quesnelle Forks in the 1890s show a similar settlement pattern and bridge.

Credits and acknowledgements

The curators of this exhibition were Jim Burant and Elaine Hoag, with assistance from Jennifer Devine. Thanks are due to LAC's public programming staff, exhibition preparators, conservators, and loan coordinators, including teams lead by Bob Ferris, Maria Bedynski, and Janet Kepkiewicz. Special thanks for editing and translation are due to Michèle Brenckmann, whose hard work and dedication were much appreciated.

Many other people, too numerous to mention, contributed ideas, suggestions, and assistance to the creation of this exhibition.

Finally thanks to the Friends of Library and Archives Canada for mounting a virtual version of the original exhibition, which was never exhibited. On the occasionn of the 2010 Vancouver Olympics, this facsimile exhibition is being posted.