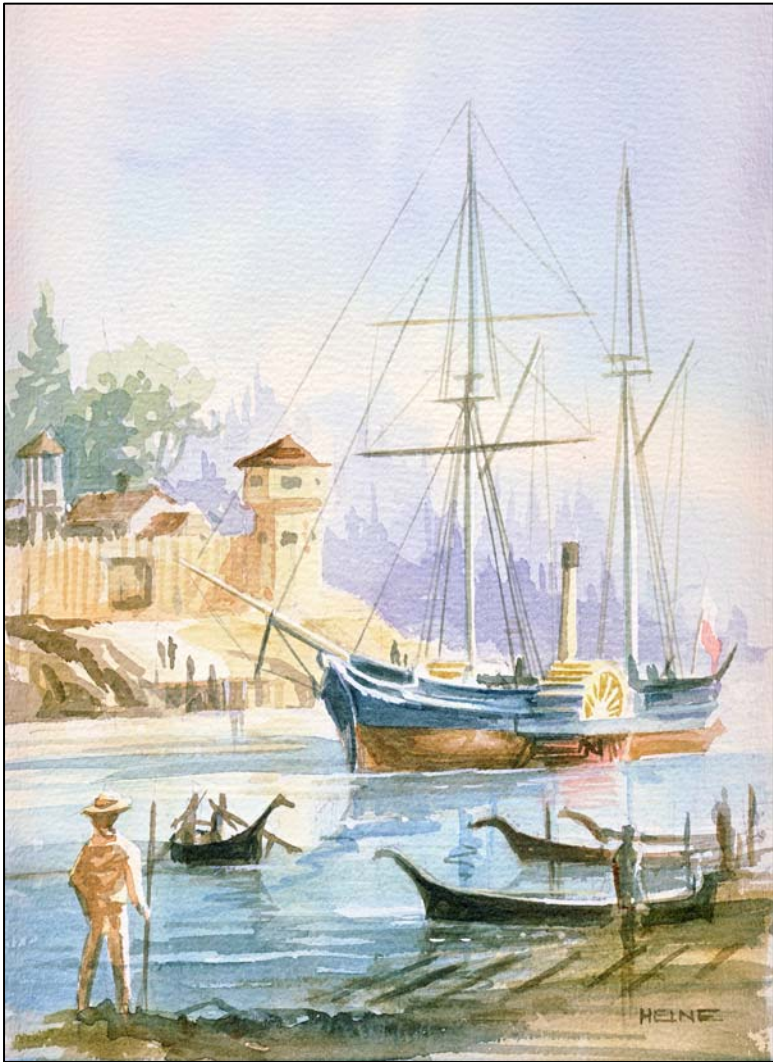


❧ RARE CANADIANA ❧

Catalogue One



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Note: items listed in each section are arranged in chronological order.

Front cover: 30. Heine. Rear cover: 25. McKenney and Hall.

Catalogue One

❧ **RARE CANADIANA** ❧

New France ❖ After the British Conquest

The Hudson's Bay Company ❖ Newfoundland

Eastern Canada ❖ The Prairies ❖ British Columbia

Northern Regions ❖ The Klondike Gold Rush



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NEW FRANCE

Letter Noting the Use of Fur as Currency

1. **LENEUF DE LA POTERIE** (Jacques) **On the Sale of Wheat with Payment Requested in Money, Beaver, or Muskrat.** Les 3-Rivières: 14 April 1676. Autograph letter, signed. In French. Addressed to *Mr. de St.-Martin, Notary at Sorel, and Bailiff for all of New France.* Single sheet (6" x 8"). 2 pages + address face. Crested red wax seal of Leneuf de La Poterie. Old creases from having been folded to a very small size (1.5" x 3") for mailing, small hole where the wax seal was opened, affecting one word. Very good. \$7500

Jacques Leneuf de La Poterie (1606-c1685) was seigneur of Portneuf and the intermittent Deputy Governor of Trois-Rivières between 1645 and 1665. For a short period after the death of Governor Saffray de Mezy in 1665, he assumed the title of Acting Governor of New France. Leneuf de La Poterie was active in the fur trade as a member of the Communaute des Habitants, an association of colonial merchants that held a monopoly on the fur trade in New France between 1645 and 1663. He was also known to traffic in spirits, for which he had many brushes with the law.

The recipient of the letter was Antoine Adhemar de Sainte-Martin (c1639-1714), Royal Notary at Sorel and Royal Process-Server and Sergeant-at-Law for all of Canada. Leneuf de La Poterie requested that Adhemar sell a quantity of wheat on behalf of Guillaume Richard Lafleur (1641-1690), a soldier of the Carignan-Salieres Regiment and first commandant of Fort Frontenac:

"Sir, I beg you to sell the wheat ... to the highest bidder and to credit my account at 4 livres and 5 sold per minot. If others bid higher in one way or another, that payment be made in beaver or muskrat at 4 sols each skin, the small skins two for the price of one."

As cash was always scarce in New France, fur pelts were commonly used as a medium of exchange in place of currency. The official value of beaver and other furs were set by the government bureau at Quebec, but merchants and other private buyers often set their own buying prices.

Although there are no postal markings on the letter, it was likely conveyed from Trois-Rivières to Sorel by an appointed messenger or private individual as part of the colonial mail system. It thus represents one of the earliest examples of letter mail to have survived from the French period.

Provenance: Archibald de Lery MacDonald collection and L.M. Lande collection.

References: DCB I and II; Lande FMS 90 / MSS B825.

Je s^z prie
Monsieur le 19^e d'Avril
1676

Je vous prie d'accepter
le blay de se de la fleur au
plus offrant et encharitieu de
le mestre pour mon Conte a
quatre et cinq sol le minot afin
que de le puisse avoir cy best
bon qui ne soit point germé
et cy d'autre le mestre a plus
de quelque frizon que ce soit
que le paiement ce fasse en
cattot ou peaux de rat a quatre
sol la piece les petite deux po.
C'est la priere que je vous
fait et me coia
Mons^r

Je s^z tres affect
Leviteux La
poteria le neuf

Monsieur

Mons^r de St martin notaire
a Laval et d'Avril qui toute
le monde s'en

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Letters of Nobility for "the Hero" of New France

2. **HERTEL DE LA FRESNIÈRE** (Joseph-François) **Letters of Nobility Granted to Sieur François Hertel by King Louis XIV.** Quebec: 6 November 1689 and 23 November 1716. Three manuscript documents in French, one signed by Charles de Monseignat. Folio. 2 pages + 5 pages + 3 pages, all with contemporary docketts. Two documents with the red wax seal of the armorial crest granted to François Hertel. Two documents have old tape repairs along borders and folds, and all have some degree of water staining. Overall still quite good. \$4500

Joseph-François Hertel de La Fresnière (1642-1722), more commonly known as Sieur François Hertel, was born in Trois-Rivières, and entered the military service as a youth. At the age of nineteen, he was captured by the Iroquois, tortured, and adopted into the tribe. During his two year captivity, he learned the Iroquois language and customs, and was eventually released through the help of Jesuit missionaries.

Hertel was soon to become a prolific career soldier: his knowledge of Native languages and warfare and his personal ambition and fortitude made him an ideal military leader. Hertel perfected the Native method of rapid movement and ambush to overwhelm his opponents. In the aftermath of the 1690 Lachine massacre, perceived to be a British-sponsored event, Hertel was ordered by the governor to retaliate: he assembled about 25 French soldiers (including his three oldest sons) and 25 Natives, and orchestrated a devastating attack on the New England town of Salmon Falls. Between 30 and 54 Englishmen were killed, 54 taken prisoner, and 27 houses were burned to the ground; only two Frenchmen were killed and one taken prisoner.

Through various successful campaigns, Hertel and his sons became known as ferocious raiders. To his comrades, Hertel became known as "the Hero" and to his adversaries, the "Terror of the English." He had nine sons, and all entered the military service for New France: two were killed in active duty. Astonishingly, Hertel and seven of his sons served the military at the same time.

In recognition of Hertel's bravery, dedication, and record of outstanding military service, the governors of New France petitioned the government in Paris to award him with the status of nobility by royal grant. Shortly before his recall to Paris in mid-November 1689, Governor Jacques-René de Brisay de Denonville provided a statement in support of Hertel's nomination for letters of nobility - the **first item** in the group is a notarial copy of Denonville's submission:

(a) **CERTIFICATE OF MISTER DENONVILLE, Governor-General of the Country, for the Services Rendered by Sieur Hertel.** [Trois-Rivières]: 6 November 1689 (the original was done at Villemarie on 16 October 1689). 2 pages. Signed by Jean-Baptiste Poulain and Charles Ameau (witnesses) and Severin Ameau (Royal Notary).

In his statement, Denonville certified that Hertel had a commission as commanding officer, including command over the allied Algonquin Indians, and described some of Hertel's campaigns against the Iroquois.

Governor Louis de Buade de Frontenac pressed Louis XIV to proceed with the grant of letters of nobility, but was unsuccessful. Finally in 1716, more than twenty-five years later, nobility was granted to Hertel.

The **second item** in the group is a contemporary copy of official statements originating at Paris and Quebec on the award to Hertel:

(b) **LETTERS OF NOBILITY FOR SIEUR HERTEL.** Quebec: 23 November 1716 (the originals were done at Paris on 25 May 1716, and Quebec 23 November 1716). 5 pages. Unsigned.

The announcement received from Paris was issued by Charles d'Hozier (1640-1732), King's Councilor, Genealogist, and Judge of Arms, who administered armorial crests to recipients of letters patent. An impression of Hertel's armorial wax seal, as awarded by the Crown and described in the text, is affixed to the document.

The statement from Quebec was provided by Charles de Monseignat (1661-1718), King's Councilor and Comptroller-General of Marine and Fortifications at New France, and briefly outlined Hertel's military valour and faithful service to his country.

The **third item** is an original signed document announcing the grant:

(c) **EXTRACT FROM THE REGISTER OF THE CONSEIL SUPERIEUR AT QUEBEC Ratifying the Letters of Nobility for Sieur Hertel.** Quebec: 23 November 1716. 3 pages. Signed by Charles de Monseignat. With the armorial red wax seal awarded to Hertel.

The document proclaimed that the Council of Letters Patent of King Louis XIV had officially granted letters of nobility to Sieur Hertel. The postscript, in the hand of de Monseignat, noted the fees that were due:



"the emolument required for the registration of the Letters of Nobility is 12 livres in gold francs or 30 livres in French card money."

Provenance: L.M. Lande collection.

References: DCB II; Lande FMS 145 / MSS B520.

Permission to Trade with Indians at Detroit

3. **LA CROIX (Hubert) Fur Trade Permit.** Montreal: 31 July 1732. Manuscript document, signed by Hubert La Croix and the secretary of Michel de Villebois de La Rouvillière. In French. Folio. 2 pages. A neat copy, likely extracted from a bound volume. Fine. \$5000

The fur trade in New France was regulated through a system of fur trade permits (or *congés de traite*) issued by the government. To guard against flooding the market with an overabundance of furs, only a limited number of permits (typically between 25 and 80) were issued yearly.

In this permit, the fur trader Hubert La Croix was granted permission by Governor Charles de la Boische, Marquis de Beauharnois (1671-1749) to leave Montreal with a canoe equipped with four men for a trading venture to the outpost of Detroit. La Croix was permitted to take provisions and merchandise necessary for the subsistence of him and his employees and for trading, and each of the men were permitted to take their firearms. However, they were not allowed to trade with the Indians while travelling to or from Detroit under penalty of three months in prison. Prior to departure, they were obligated to register their belongings with the Registrar of Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal or other representative.

The permit further stipulated:

"It is forbidden for the said La Croix and his employees to do any trade with the Indians in or around the dependencies of Fort Frontenac and Niagara or elsewhere, except the outpost of Detroit. Furthermore, if they go north on Lake Ontario whether upstream or downstream the said men would be permitted to carry in their canoe a quantity of four tankards of brandy per man which will serve them for their personal use only, being forbidden to trade it with the Indians under any pretence whatsoever."

Hubert La Croix's fur trade permit was issued through the offices of Honoré Michel de Villebois de La Rouvillière (1702-1752), King's Councillor, Commissioner for the Navy, Subdelegate for the Intendant, Commissioner-General, and Director of Louisiana.

This copy of the permit likely originated from the official records ledger of the issuing office. It appears to have been copied from the original by a secretary of Michel de La Rouvillière into the records ledger and signed in Rouvillière's name, with the date of entry as 6 August 1732. La Croix signed this copy to signify his obligation to abide by the conditions of the agreement, as well as to indicate receipt of the original permit.

Provenance: Archibald de Lery MacDonald collection and L.M. Lande collection.

References: Lande FMS 181 / MSS B807.

Le 6 aoust 1752

Charles M. Duc de Chaulannois &
 Hubert La Croix
 nous avons permis au nommé Hubert La Croix
 de partir de cette ville avec son chariot équipé de
 quatre hommes dont il nous a donné le nom & le
 demeure pour aller au poste de Detroit & de la barrière
 avec eux les ditz provisions d'effets & marchandises
 dont il aura besoin pour la subsistance de celle de
 son engagement & qui lui seront nécessaires pour saluette
 dans ledit poste de Detroit

Permis au nommé Louis Homme de avoir & de laisser
 faire à tout enroulement qui en sera fait dans quel
 lieu que ce soit de faire en les ditz lieux un voyage
 afin de Detroit avec de prison femme au lieu de faire
 un registre en prison au Juffin de la juridiction
 Royal de montréal, avant leur départ de la
 ville de Québec & Monsieur de Suptendans s'il en
 est allé au lieu d'absence pas Monsieur de
 Commissaire s'il en est allé,

AFTER THE BRITISH CONQUEST

The British Are Blamed for Failed Negotiations

4. [CHOISEUL (Etienne-François, *duc de*)] **An Historical Memorial of the Negotiation of France and England**, from the 26th of March, 1761, to the 20th of September of the Same Year, with the Vouchers. Translated from the French Original, Published at Paris by Authority. London: Printed for D. Wilson, and T. Becket and P.A. Dehondt, 1761. 4to. First English edition (after the first French edition of the same year). 63 pages +1 page (contents). Plain brown wrappers. Upper blank margins of final five leaves restored, affecting few words on final leaf. Very good. \$750

This important collection of state papers is a record of the negotiations that took place between France and Britain following the Seven Years' War. Letters and memorials were exchanged between British Secretary of State William Pitt and leading French Minister Etienne-François duc de Choiseul, stating their demands, concessions and decisions. Letters and reports of progress from British diplomat Hans Stanley and French envoy François de Bussy, are also included. The main topics of discussion included the cession of Canada, the Newfoundland fisheries, Cape Breton, the West Indies, and Louisiana.

Discussions failed to reach consensus, particularly on the fisheries, and communication was suspended. *Memoire Historique sur la Negociation de la France & de l'Angleterre* (Paris: 1761) was printed in an attempt to lay blame on the British for the failed peace negotiations.

References: Sabin 47517; TPL 339.

A British Response to the Accusations

5. **REMARKS UPON THE HISTORICAL MEMORIAL Published by the Court of France.** In a Letter to the Earl Temple. London: Printed for G. Woodfall and G. Kearsly, 1761. Small 8vo 1st edition. Half-title leaf + title leaf + 46 pages. Recent marbled paper wrappers. Contemporary inscription on half-title, lower corner of half-title chipped. Very good. \$450

An anonymous rebuttal to Choiseul's *Historical Memorial*, rejecting many of the proposals put forward by France. The remarks were directed at the Earl Temple, William Pitt's influential brother-in-law.

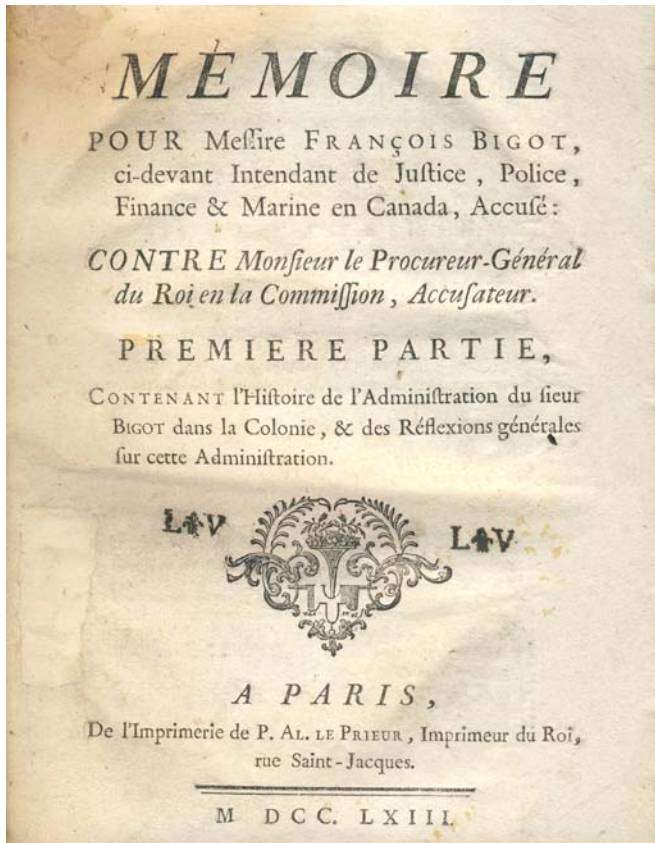
Reference: Sabin 69530.

L’Affaire du Canada: Scandal of the Century

6. **BIGOT** (François) **Mémoire pour Messire François Bigot, ci-devant Intendant de Justice, Police, Finance & Marine en Canada, Accusé: contre Monsieur le Procureur-Général du Roi en la Commission, Accusateur.** Première partie, Contenant l’Histoire de l’Administration du sieur Bigot dans la Colonie, & des Réflexions générales sur cette Administration. [*Memoir on behalf of Sir Francois Bigot, former Intendant of Justice, Police, Finance & Navy in Canada, Accused: versus Mister Attorney-General of the King's Commission, Accuser. Part one, Containing the History of Mr. Bigot's Administration in the said Colony, & General Remarks on the Administration.*] A Paris: De l’Imprimerie de P. Al. le Prieur, Imprimeur du Roi, rue Saint-Jacques, 1763. **Part one only** (of two parts). Stout 4to (8.75"). First edition. xvi + 303 pages. Woodcut printer's device on title page, headpieces and initial. Bound to period French style by Courtland Benson in full marbled calf, gilt-decorated spine in six compartments with raised bands, red calf lettering piece, marbled endpapers. Title leaf lightly soiled with small repair to inner blank margin, a few tiny wormholes at inner blank margin affecting half of the book, light tide marks along the upper blank margin of some leaves, stains affecting the final fifteen leaves, small repair to blank area of final leaf. Two small ownership stamps on title page (attribution unknown). Very good. \$7500

The fall of New France in 1760 revealed an unprecedented network of corruption and fraud among high-ranking officials that rocked the government of Louis XIV. Among those charged was François Bigot (1703-1778), Intendant of New France. The investigation and trial that followed was known as the *Affaire du Canada*, and took its place as one of the most famous lawsuits of eighteenth century France.

In his youth, Bigot was a bold gambler, to which he was often taken to task by his superiors at the Department of the Marine at Paris. He was assigned to the North American fortress of Louisbourg in 1739 as Financial Commissary in charge of food and supplies for the troops and civilians. From the start, he became involved with shady financial deals for self-benefit, much to the detriment of the public coffers and the garrison's security. When Louisbourg was captured by the British in 1745, Bigot was held partly responsible through neglect of his office.



He returned to Paris to defend his performance at Louisbourg, and within a few years was reassigned as Intendant of New France.

Bigot arrived at Quebec in August of 1748, and quickly started to use his position of power and influence to reap huge profits for himself and his associates through fraudulent means. He set up stores under a false name and sold goods to the public at hugely inflated prices. In concert with his Commissary General, Joseph Michel Cadet, he sold provisions to the government for more than double their cost, and diverted supplies intended for military posts into his own stores. Bigot also manipulated the system of paper money in use at Quebec, and drew unwarranted sums in bills of exchange. In short, Bigot's term as Intendant brought New France to financial ruin, and through the misappropriation of funds intended for the purchase of troops' provisions, was largely responsible for the colony's inability to defend itself from the British. Shortly after the fall of Quebec in 1759, Bigot returned to France and was arrested on charges of conspiring to defraud the Crown and the public.

Trafficking and profiteering were not uncommon among the ranks of French officials of the time, and were considered by some to be benefits of the office. [Shortly before Bigot's arrest, Etienne-François duc de Choiseul, the virtual head of the government during the Seven Years' War and the minister that would preside over the *Affaire du Canada* hearings had conspired to use naval vessels for his own personal trading voyages to Caribbean colonies!] In the case of Bigot and fifty-four other officials charged with fraud, the direct loss to France was immense. But it also seemed that the government of Louis XIV was looking for scapegoats to blame. By prosecuting high-ranking officials for fraud, the French government was able to deflect responsibility for the immense cost overruns of the war, the loss of Quebec, and the colossal debt, and at the same time provide a convenient excuse to default on payments for outstanding credit notes amounting to almost ninety million livres.

Bigot was singled out as the chief swindler, and was imprisoned at the Bastille in Paris on 17 November 1761. With the help of his lawyer Lalourcé, Bigot drew up his defense statement, which eventually took the form of his *Mémoire*.

Part one of Bigot's *Mémoire* begins with a review of his early days in France, posting at Louisbourg, and arrival as Intendant at Quebec, emphasizing the difficulties of maintaining financial control over military posts, services and supplies. He describes the geography and topography of New France; the waterways, rivers, and settlements; the Natives of the region; the fur trade and system of licenses (or *congés*); forts at Frontenac, Niagara and Toronto; colonial government officials and their functions; military expenditures; fortifications, stores, and ship building; transportation by land; and developments in the upper country. Bigot then provides a chronologic history of his administrative activities and important events, year-by-year, starting with his arrival in 1748 and continuing to 1760, with details on the invasion by the British, his interactions with officials at Quebec (including instructions from Louis-Joseph de Montcalm, Marquis de Montcalm), and the fall of New France.

In the second part of his *Mémoire* (not present here), Bigot defended his rights to trade by sea (having financial interests in several ships) and his fur trading interests at posts across New France, with details on the cost of provisions, military supplies and trade goods.

In the end, the judgement handed down on 10 December 1763 ordered Bigot to "restore" 1.5 million livres to the French Crown. In addition, his property was confiscated, and he was banished from France.

References: DCB IV; Francis Edwards cat. 733 ("no more than 50 copies were printed; it is rarely found complete"); Lande S-203; Morgan's Bibliotheca Canadensis, pages 216-217; Sabin 38696 and 47528 ("very rare and of the highest historical interest"); TPL 358.

On the British Colonies in America

7. **CLUNY** (Alexander) **The American Traveller:** Or, Observations on the Present State, Culture and Commerce of the British Colonies in America, and the further Improvements of which they are capable; with an Account of the Exports, Imports, and Returns of each Colony respectively, - and of the Numbers of British Ships and Seamen, Merchants, Traders and Manufacturers employed by all collectively: Together with the Amount of the Revenue arising to Great-Britain therefrom. In a Series of Letters, written originally to the Right Honourable the Earl of ***** by an Old and Experienced Trader. London: Printed for E. and C. Dilly, and J. Almon, 1769. 4to. First edition, first state. Title leaf + dedication leaf + advertisement leaf + contents leaf + 122 pages. Engraved frontispiece, large folding engraved map by Thomas Jefferys entitled "A Map of North and South America with part of Europe, Asia and Africa, by the American Traveller." Superbly bound to period style by Courtland Benson in full marbled calf, gilt-decorated spine in six compartments with raised bands; the red calf lettering piece and marbled endpapers have been preserved from the original contemporary binding. Light offsetting from frontispiece onto title page, a bit of very light spotting to a few leaves, otherwise clean. A fine copy. \$14,500

In a series of letters addressed to the Earl of Dartmouth, Alexander Cluny [also spelled "Clunie"] (d. 1770) reported on trade and prevailing economic conditions at the British colonies in America during the critical period just prior to the American War of Independence. During his thirty year career as a travelling merchant and trader, he visited Hudson's Bay, Labrador, Newfoundland, Canada, Nova Scotia, the Island of St. John's, Cape Breton, most of the thirteen American colonies, and the Floridas.

Cluny described the various commodities of trade exchanged between the colonies and Great Britain, their amounts and values, and their importance. He was critical of the trade monopoly held by the Hudson's Bay Company and their veil of secrecy, but was somehow able to obtain detailed and sensitive information on the Company's imports and exports, expenses, fur returns, manpower, and revenues. His discovery of native copper in 1744 was dismissed by H.B.C officials as unimportant, but seems to have left a lasting influence through their decision some years later in sending Samuel Hearne to explore for economic copper deposits while searching for a Northwest Passage.

Cluny promoted the importance of the newly-acquired territory of Canada and realized that a more successful commerce with America was not only advantageous but necessary. He warned of increasing estrangement brewing in the American colonies, and that attention was required to avoid future difficulties.

Drawing on his experience in more northern regions, Cluny suggested a possible location for a Northwest Passage. On his map, he showed the trace of a narrow channel from the "Ice Sea" (Bering Sea) to Repulse Bay (at the northern reach of Hudson's Bay) which he labelled: "*Here is supposed to be the North West Passage.*"

Two *states* of the first edition have been recognized, and are differentiated by the manner in which the dedication is signed. Some copies (likely the *first state*) have the dedication signed in type as "The American Traveller," whereas other copies (likely the *second state*) have the dedication signed in manuscript as "Alexr. Clunie."



The addition of the author's name on later copies was probably made in response to early critical reviews (such as the one that appeared in *The Monthly Review* for July, 1769) that questioned "The American Traveller's" identity and authoritative experience.

Daines Barrington, in his *Instances of Navigators Who Have Reached High Northern Latitudes* (London, 1775) regarded Cluny as "a man of strict honour and veracity" and noted that "the reason for his not putting his name to *The American Traveller* was that he only supplied the facts, but the letters were written by another hand." However, contemporary documents and personal correspondence between Cluny and the Earl of Dartmouth (archived at the Public Records Office in London) clearly confirms that Cluny was, in fact, the author of the work.

References: Bell, pages 306-307; Dibdin's Library Companion, page 465; Lande 141; Morgan's Bibliotheca Canadensis, page 78; Rich volume 1, page 168; Sabin 13796; TPL 428.

THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY

Detailed Information on their Operations

8. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Report from the Committee** Appointed to Inquire into the State and Condition of the Countries Adjoining to Hudson's Bay, and of the Trade carried on There. Continued by: **Papers Presented to the Committee.** [London: 1749.] Reprinted c1803. Large folio. Title leaf + pages 215-286. Paper watermarked "HN." Period-style plain grey cardcovers. A few leaves very lightly spotted, otherwise clean. Very good. \$950

In an attempt to upset the Hudson's Bay Company's monopoly on the fur trade in Canada, a group of London merchants and investors led by Arthur Dobbs petitioned the British government in 1749 to launch an investigation into their conduct. The parliamentary committee interviewed H.B.C. servants and obtained opinions from independent merchants.

The *Report from the Committee* presented a vast amount of information on the operations of the H.B.C. never before disclosed. Appended to the *Report* is the celebrated narrative by the half-breed fur trader and seasoned traveller Joseph La France, who defected to the English at Hudson's Bay (after having been denied a trading license by the authorities at Montreal) and became a prime source of information for Dobbs and his argument on the existence of a Northwest Passage.

The *Papers Presented to the Committee* contain additional supporting documents on various topics, including: the H.B.C.'s participation in the search for a Northwest Passage, names of H.B.C. stockholders, the type and sale of skins and value of exports, trade goods and their value in beaver at the various factories, sensitive details on profits and profit margins, management of employees and factories, and the journals of inland expeditions by Henry Kelsey in 1691 and 1692.

References: Peel 3: 26; Streeter 3644; TPL 213.

Provisions for Inland Journeys

9. [GREAT BRITAIN] **An Act to Allow the Exportation of a Limited Quantity of Wheat Meal or Flour, Oats, Oatmeal, Groats, Barley, Pease, Beans, Malt and Biscuit, to *Hudson's Bay*, in *North America*, for the Benefit of the *Hudson's Bay Company*, and their Servants residing there.** 14 Geo. III, Cap. XXVI. London: Eyre and Strahan, 1774. Folio. Title leaf + pages 655-658. Woodcut Royal Coat-of-Arms, headpiece, and decorative initial. Text in black letter. Disbound. Recent paper spine. Fine. \$500

Following the British Conquest of New France and the signing of the Treaty of Paris in 1763, the Hudson's Bay Company saw their monopoly on the fur trade within Rupert's Land threatened by Empire Loyalists from the American colonies and British and Scottish merchants recently settled in Montreal. Traditionally, the H.B.C. traded from the comfort of their posts along the shores of Hudson's Bay, but the new competition forced them to move inland to trade with the Natives. By 1774, Samuel Hearne had successfully established Cumberland House on the Saskatchewan River with the intent to intercept furs that might be otherwise lost to the Montreal traders.

This Act guaranteed that provisions could be exported to Hudson's Bay for the use of the H.B.C. employees. It is likely that the food staples listed (flour, oats, barley, peas, beans, malt and biscuits) were required by the canoe brigades operating between the posts on the Bay and Cumberland House. Given the power and influence of the H.B.C. at the time, it is reasonable to assume that they petitioned the British government to ensure that the food supply be protected by an act of legislation.



Early H.B.C. Presence on Lake Superior

10. **INVOICES FOR SUPPLIES Furnished to The Hudson's Bay Company [at Point Meuron] by Paul Joseph Lacroix.** Drummond Island: May to July, 1819. Manuscript document. Folio. 6 pages. Paper watermarked "RC" with Britannia in crowned oval. Contemporary true copies of original accounts, comprising seven invoices and the text of one promissory note. Ruled divisions in red ink. Fine. \$5000

Prior to the merging of the North West Company with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the H.B.C.'s trading activities were almost exclusively restricted to their chartered territory of Rupert's Land. This document represents a rare exception, and shows that the H.B.C. was active along the north shore of the Great Lakes as early as 1819.

The Great Lakes region was the long-established trading territory of the N.W.C., the Michilimackinac Company, and a host of smaller associations and individuals dating back to the early 1760s. The appearance of the H.B.C. in the region owed its presence to the sequence of events that began with the murder of Governor Robert Semple at Red River in the summer of 1816. In response to the tragedy, Lord Selkirk and his private army of Swiss mercenaries of the De Meuron Regiment captured Fort William, the N.W.C. field headquarters situated near the mouth of the Kaministiquia River at Thunder Bay on the north shore of Lake Superior. While some of the soldiers escorted N.W.C. partners to Montreal for trial, Selkirk had others build a post some ten miles up the river at a point of land known as Point De Meuron. The post became known as Point Meuron, and served to establish the H.B.C. in the region. Isolated from their traditional supply lines originating at Hudson's Bay, agents at Point Meuron relied on merchants in the vicinity for supplies and trade goods.

Paul Joseph Lacroix, a merchant connected with the southwest trade and associate of Maitland, Gordon and Auldjo (merchants of Montreal), operated trading posts at Drummond Island and Sault Saint Marie, near the junction of Lake Superior with Lake Huron. Lacroix supplied the H.B.C. agents at Point Meuron with a wide variety of staples and trade goods including: wine, gin, rum, whiskey, tea, bread, pork, flour, butter, sugar, kettles, files, books, pencils, beads, pantaloons, cloth, thread, and soap. The invoices for supplies, present here as true copies in the hand of Lacroix or his clerk, were addressed to Louis Nolan, George Budge and Jacques Giasson on behalf of the H.B.C. Although Lacroix's stores were more than 350 miles distant by canoe, his was likely the closest and most reliable source of goods for outfitting the burgeoning trade by the H.B.C. at Point Meuron. The post continued in operation well into the 1850s.

The final page in the manuscript records the text of a promissory note for sixty-four pounds seventeen shillings made out to Paul Joseph Lacroix and Maitland, Garden and Auldjo, Merchants of Montreal, by Robert Dickson, dated 14 June 1819 at Drummond Island. Dickson (1765-1823) was Lord Selkirk's agent at the time, and was likely authorized to make payments on behalf of Selkirk and the H.B.C. Dickson was a well-known fur trader and agent for the Indian Department of Upper Canada, and rose to prominence as a leader of the Native forces that were instrumental in defending Canadian territory during the War of 1812.

Provenance: L.M. Lande collection.

References: Lande FMS 293 / MSS B467.

The Honorable
 The Hudson Bay Co.
 To Paul Joseph Lacroix D^r
 For the following Summ'd by H^{rs} Orders Directions.

To Amount to Charter for your Order of 22 March last	3	16	5
To Ditto - to Moyan Ditto 14 March last	4	-	-
Provisions for One Day's furnished to Brothers Moyan and Charter for your Order of 14 March last	-	-	11
6 Gallons Wine	37	10	-
Key	-	-	5
6 1/2 ^{lb} Hyson Tea	20	6	-
2 Peaves Bread to Bourist	48	-	3
1 1/4 Gallons Gin for Mr. Farin	20	4	5
	<u>H. B. Co.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>77</u>
			<u>11</u>
			<u>5</u>

I acknowledge to have received the above Articles South B^r Henrys 9th May 1819 / signed Louis A. Pilon H. B. Co.

The Honorable
 The Hudson Bay Co.
 To Paul Joseph Lacroix D^r
 For the following Summ'd by H^{rs} Orders Directions.

2 Smoothing Irons, Cash paid for	-	-	15
200 1 st Post	46	15	-
2 Barrells Wood	7	-	-
204 Bunches Beads	4	10	8
1 Tea Hyson	-	-	1
1 Empty Bag	-	-	3
2 Gallons Rum	34	2	-
18 White Fish	7	-	15
	<u>H. B. Co.</u>	<u>£</u>	<u>77</u>
			<u>1</u>
			<u>7</u>

I acknowledge to have rec^d the above Articles South B^r Henrys 15th June 1819 / signed Louis A. Pilon H. B. Co.

Renewed Trading Privileges

11. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Hudson's Bay Company. Copy of the Existing Charter or Grant by the Crown to the Hudson's Bay Company; together with Copies or Extracts of the Correspondence which Took Place at the Last Renewal of the Charter between the Government and the Company**, or of Individuals on Behalf of the Company; also, the Dates of all Former Charters or Grants to that Company. *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed*, 8 August 1842. Parliamentary Paper 547. [London]: 1842. Folio. Caption title, 32 pages + 1 page (docket). Stitched. "Colonial Office, to be returned" written on cover, ink number on rear leaf. Covers a bit dust-soiled. Vertical crease. Very good. \$350

Upon the union of the North West Company with the Hudson's Bay Company in 1821, the H.B.C was granted the exclusive privilege of trading with the Indians within designated parts of North America (as outlined in *An Act for Regulating the Fur Trade, and Establishing a Criminal and Civil Jurisdiction*. 1&2 Geo. IV, Cap. LXVI). The term of the license was twenty-one years, and was to expire in 1842. The agreement was renewed four years before its expiration, in 1838, for a further twenty-one years (to expire in 1859).

This report is a request by the House of Commons to bring together papers and correspondence related to the 1838 renewal of the trading license. Papers reproduced in the report include: the Royal Charter incorporating the H.B.C. in 1670; the 1838 renewal agreement; and correspondence between officials at Hudson's Bay House and the British government during 1837 and 1838. There are also several interesting enclosures, including a lengthy and detailed letter from Governor George Simpson to J.H. Pelly on the state of the fur trade in 1837, and a copy of the 1821 Royal License.

Reference: Peel 3: 210.

12. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Hudson's Bay Company. Copy of a Despatch from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Colonies to the Governor-General of Canada**, dated the 4th day of December 1856, together with a Copy of the Reply from the Governor-General, dated the 17th day of January 1857, inclosing a Minute of the Council on the Subject of the Hudson's Bay Company's Territories. *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed*, 13 March 1857. Parliamentary Paper 113. [London]: 1857. Folio. 3 pages + 1 page (docket). Very good. \$200

With the approaching expiration of the Hudson's Bay Company's 1838 trade license, the British government expressed its intention to investigate the H.B.C.'s affairs in detail. This spawned the proceedings which led to the comprehensive report and maps issued later in the year as *Report from the Select Committee on the Hudson's Bay Company*.

Reference: Peel 3: 346.

13. **CHARTER AND SUPPLEMENTAL CHARTER OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY**. London: Joseph Causton and Sons, [1884]. 8vo. 45 pages. Printed wrappers. Vertical crease, covers a bit chipped, a few repairs. About very good. \$100

In addition to the original charter of 1670, the H.B.C. was granted supplemental charters in 1884, 1892, 1912 and 1920. This publication reproduces the *Royal Charter of 1670* and the *Supplemental Charter of 9 September 1884*, outlining specific changes to the election of officials, meetings, voting, and filling of vacancies through retirement.

Reference: Peel 3: 1245.

14. **PREBLE** (Edward A.) **Up the Athabasca with the Fur-Traders**. London: George Newnes, 1908. Small 4to. Wide World Magazine, Volume XXI, pages 604-614. B/w photo illustrations, map. Extract, bound in recent wrappers, title label along spine. Very good. \$75

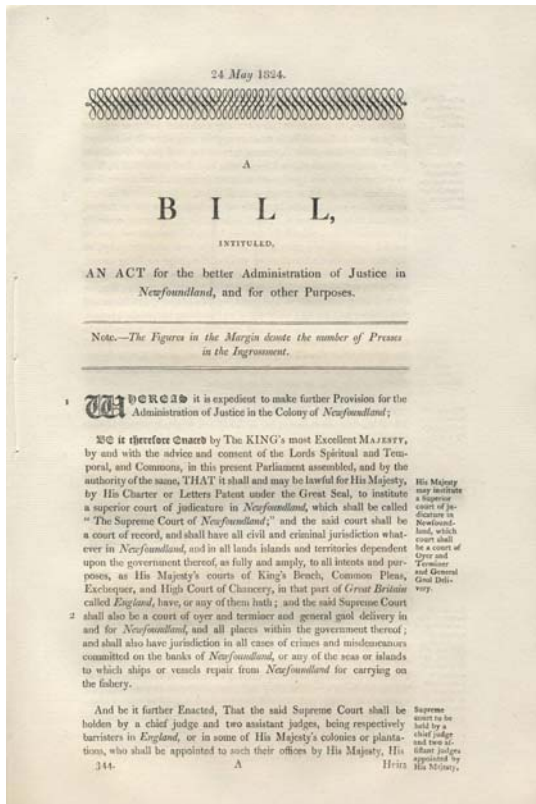
The author travelled with the last Hudson's Bay Company brigade for the year, on their trip from Fort McMurray upstream to Athabasca Landing, between August 12th and September 1st, 1907. Preble was an American naturalist, and even though he spent considerable time in the back country, he still admired the industrious ways of the voyageurs.

NEWFOUNDLAND

15. [GREAT BRITAIN] A Bill Intituled An Act for the Better Administration of Justice in *Newfoundland*, and for other Purposes. 5 Geo. IV – Sess. 1824. Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 24 May 1824. Bill 344. [London]: 1824. Folio. Caption title, 14 pages. Stitched. Fine. \$350

This Bill proposed that a Supreme Court of Newfoundland be established to better govern Newfoundland and the Coast of Labrador, and outlined details on appointments and procedures.

Within a month, the bill was approved by both houses of parliament, and the resulting Act (5 George IV, Cap. LXVII) received Royal Assent.



16. **[GREAT BRITAIN] Papers Relating to the Proposed Changes in the Constitution of Newfoundland.** (Presented to Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.) *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 23 June 1842.* Parliamentary Paper 362. [London]: 1842. Folio. 15 pages + 1pp (docket). Stitched. Fine. \$300

A collection of exchanges between Governor Sir John Harvey, Lord John Russell, and Lord Stanley, exploring the difficulties connected with the administration of Newfoundland, such as: interference of the Roman Catholic priesthood with election matters; the undefined and exaggerated powers of the House of Assembly; and conflicting interests of merchants and residents.

On August 12, 1842, the British government adopted a new constitution for Newfoundland: it provided for a single legislative body made up of ten nominated and fifteen elected members, imposed tighter restrictions for candidates and voters, and allowed for money bills to originate with the Governor and his Executive Council.

17. **[GREAT BRITAIN] Papers Relating to the Proposed Changes in the Constitution of Newfoundland.** (Presented by Her Majesty's Command.) *Ordered to be Printed 5th August 1842.* Parliamentary Paper 252. [London]: 1842. Folio. 15 pages + 1pp (docket). Stitched. A few old folds. Margins untrimmed. Very good. \$325

An updated edition of *Papers Relating ...* with an additional *Extract of a Despatch* from Governor Sir John Harvey to Lord Stanley (dated 24 June 1842) on the approval of the proposed Newfoundland Bill.

18. **[GREAT BRITAIN] Report by the Governor on a Visit to the Micmac Indians at Bay d'Espoir. Colonial Reports – Miscellaneous. No. 54. Newfoundland.** *Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of His Majesty.* London: Darling & Son, 1908. Caption title, 9 pages + 1pp (list of recently issued Colonial Reports). 1 lithograph plate (Plan of Indian Settlement at Conne River, Bay d'Espoir). Stitched. Fine. \$400

Sir William MacGregor (Governor of Newfoundland from 1904 to 1909), visited the Micmac settlement at Bay d'Espoir on the south coast of Newfoundland. The Micmac subsisted mainly on hunting and trapping, with a small amount of agriculture and animal husbandry.

EASTERN CANADA

Earliest British Act to Apply to Upper Canada

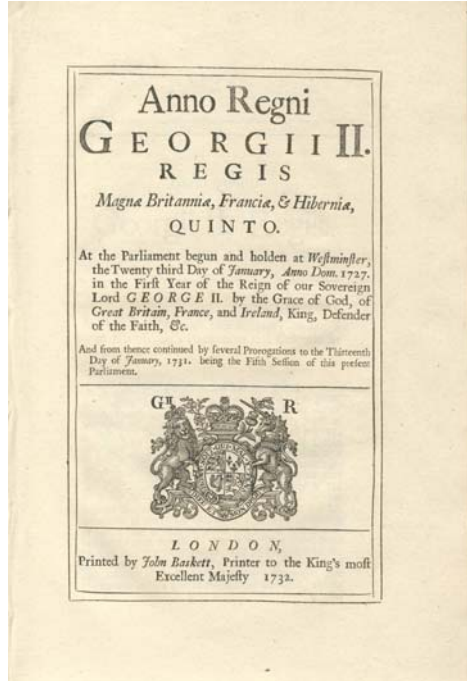
19. [GREAT BRITAIN] **An Act for the more easy Recovery of Debts in His Majesty's Plantations and Colonies in America.** 5 Geo. II, Cap. VII. London: John Baskett, 1732. Folio. Title leaf + pages 219-221. Woodcut Royal Coat-of-Arms and decorative initial. Text in black letter. Disbound. Fine. \$1650

This Act, known as the *Debt Recovery Act* or *Beckford's Act*, was passed to advance and protect the economic interests of British merchants, and required that houses, real property, and negro slaves be treated as legally equivalent to chattel property for the purpose of satisfying debts in the British colonies in America. The law also gave unsecured creditors priority access to a deceased colonist's land ahead of their heirs.

The salient passages in the Act read:

"... houses, lands, negroes, and other hereditaments and real estates ... belonging to any person indebted ... shall be subject to the like remedies, proceedings and process in any court of law or equity ... for seizing, extending, selling or disposing of any such houses, lands, negroes and other hereditaments and real estates, towards the satisfaction of such debts, duties, and demands."

The Act is believed to have led to greater commoditization of real property and expansion of the slave trade, but also had far-reaching implications for British colonies in the future, with its effects eventually felt in the courts of Upper Canada.



The *Quebec Act* (1774) guaranteed the survival of French civil law in the Province of Quebec. When the *Constitutional Act* (1791) split the province into Lower Canada (predominantly French) and Upper Canada (predominantly English), the French civil law system was retained in Lower Canada.

Upper Canada, however, adopted the British common law system, and became subject to applicable British laws and statutes. Seizure of land for debt was an extremely controversial topic in Upper Canada, and the courts were divided on the issue until 1809 when the Privy Council finally affirmed that the *Debt Recovery Act* was indeed valid in Upper Canada. The clause respecting negroes, however, had since been repealed in 1797, but the remainder of the Act continued in force into the twentieth century.

Reference: J. Nickalls Jr, (ed.) Statutes of the Province of Upper Canada, together with such British Statutes, Ordinances of Quebec, and Proclamations as Relate to the Said Province. Kingston: Hill, 1831.

Are North American Natives Beardless?

20. **McCAUSLAND** (Richard) **Particulars Relative to the Nature and Customs of the Indians of North-America.** By Mr. Richard McCausland, *Surgeon to the King's or Eighth Regiment of Foot. Communicated by Joseph Planta, Esq. Sec. R.S.* London: Royal Society, 1786. Small 8vo. Philosophical Transactions of the Royal Society, Volume LXXVI, pages 229-235. Extract, bound in recent cardcovers, title label along spine. Very good. \$150

Travellers and historians through time had advanced the theory that Indians of North America differed from other males of the human species by the absence of a beard. But after more than ten years of observations at Niagara, in the midst of the Indians of the Six-Nations, McCausland observed that the Indians indeed grow beards, but habitually pluck or shave the hairs from their first appearance. Authoritative evidence to support his statements are supplied by Colonel Butler, Deputy Superintendent of Indian Affairs, and Thayendanega, more commonly known as Captain Joseph Brant, a Mohawk Indian of great influence.

McCausland also provides other details on the Six-Nations, including the succession of chiefs, the nature of the chief warriors, the status of Great Women, Great Men, and Friends, and the purpose of procuring scalps.

Carleton Island for Sale

21. **LANGAN (Patrick) Carleton Island is Offered for Sale to Americans.** Quebec: 4 August 1806. Autograph letter, signed. Addressed to "George Tibbs, Esq. Troy – near Albany." Single sheet (10" x 16"), folded. 2 pages + integral address leaf. Manuscript "17" (cents) postal mark and red hand-stamp "Burlington, Vermont, Aug. 14." Hole in blank margin where wax seal was broken. Fine. \$2500

This letter was written by Patrick Langan (d. c1814), owner of Carleton Island, Grande Isle (now Wolf Island) and Grenadier Island, to George Tibbits, inquiring as to the interest of James Caldwell and Killian Van Rensselaer in purchasing Carleton Island and Grenadier Island, with a suggested price of eight dollars per acre.

Carleton Island, nestled between Wolfe Island and the American shoreline of the St. Lawrence River, was the most important British Naval harbour, dockyard and storehouse of the early British period in Canada, particularly during the American War of Independence. Carleton Island also served as a trans-shipment point for the fur trade in receiving furs and sending trade goods and supplies to western destinations on the Great Lakes. Grenadier Island is a smaller island to the south, just off the American shoreline of Lake Ontario.

Carleton Island was captured and occupied by American forces during the War of 1812. The Treaty of Ghent ended the war in 1814 and restored all captured territory to the original owners. A renewed boundary survey, however, placed Carleton Island on the American side of the main channel of navigation, and as a result, was absorbed into the United States.

Patrick Langan was born in Ireland, and came to Canada during the Seven Years' War, a veteran of Wolfe's offensive against Quebec in 1759. He is listed as being a lieutenant with the Late Second Battalion, King's Royal Regiment of New York, and subsequently (c1770s-1780s) as Private Secretary to Sir John Johnson. He became an important Quebec businessman and wealthy landowner.

George Tibbits (1763-1849) was an American politician and member of the United States House of Representatives (1803-1805), member of the New York State Senate (1815-1818) and served as Mayor of Troy, New York (1830-1836).

Killian Van Rensselaer (1763-1845) was an American lawyer and politician, and served in the United States Congress as a Representative from the state of New York (1801-1811).

Provenance: L.M. Lande collection.

Reference: Lande JLSI 92.

Competitions for Best Crops

22. **AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL.** Premiums Awarded During the Present Summer for the Following Crops:- **Wheat, Horse Beans, Oats, Barley, Pease, Potatoes, Carrots, Turnips, Mangel Wurtzel, and Best Cultivated Farms.** Montreal: [Starke & Co. Printers(?)], 7 July 1847. Broadside (14" x 17.25"), in French and English. Central crease, a few manuscript corrections, lightly toned. Very good. \$850

The Montreal Agricultural Society was founded in 1845 to promote and encourage farming and animal husbandry. The Society regularly sponsored competitions for a variety of food and feed crops, animals, cheese and butter, and field ploughing, with cash prizes for 1st, 2nd, and 3rd place.

The crop-growing competitions announced by the broadside were open to all members of the Society with farms of one to four arpents length that were "well-managed and free of noxious weeds." The "successful competitor of the first premium for wheat" had the distinction of choosing between the award of a silver cup or a money premium.

<p style="text-align: center;">SOCIÉTÉ D'AGRICULTURE DU COMTÉ DE MONTRÉAL.</p> <p>A UNE Assemblée du Comité tenue au Bureau de M. J. HAYS, Ecr., Président de la Société, conformément aux avis préalablement donnés dans les journaux publics. Ses motions de JAS. ARMSTRONG, Ecr., seconde par le Dr. VALOIS.</p> <p>Résolu unanimement que les prix suivants soient offerts dans le cours de cet été pour les récoltes et légumes suivants:</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">PREMIER</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">DEUXIÈME</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">TROISIÈME</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">BLÉ</td> <td style="text-align: center;">22 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PÈVES à CHEVAL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">AVOINE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">ORGE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">FÈVES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">POTATOES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CAROTTES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">NAVETS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">BETTERAVES à VACHES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">POUR LES TERRES LES MIEUX CULTIVÉES.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 33%;"></td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">PREMIER</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">DEUXIÈME</td> <td style="width: 33%; text-align: center;">TROISIÈME</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">22 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">12 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>Une superficie de quatre arpents au moins est requise pour donner le droit à aucun cultivateur de concourir pour le Blé, l'Avoine, les Pois et l'Orge. Deux arpents pour les Pèves à Cheval, pas moins d'un arpent pour les Carottes, un arpent de Navets et un arpent de Betteraves à Vaches.</p> <p>Nul prix sera accordé pour aucune récolte sur pied, à moins que la Ferme en général soit bien cultivée, et claire d'herbes nuisibles.</p> <p>Personne aura le droit de concourir sans qu'il soit membre de la société, et avis devra être donné à cet effet au Secrétaire et par écrit, le ou avant le 22 du courant, en son Esquisse, No. 42, rue Ste. Marie, à l'entrée de l'Église de Québec, ou à aucun membre du comité, lesquels devront aussi remettre au Secrétaire tel avis qu'ils pourront avoir reçus au temps susdit.</p> <p>Les Juges commenceront leurs visites le 25 du courant.</p> <p>Il sera loisible à la personne qui remportera le premier prix pour le Blé, de prendre le prix en argent, ou une coupe d'argent de la même valeur.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. MONTREUIL, Sect. S. A. C. M.</p> <p style="text-align: left; font-size: small;">Montreal, 7 Juillet 1847.</p>		PREMIER	DEUXIÈME	TROISIÈME	BLÉ	22 0 0	12 0 0	1 0 0	PÈVES à CHEVAL	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	AVOINE	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	ORGE	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	FÈVES	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	POTATOES	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	CAROTTES	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	NAVETS	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	BETTERAVES à VACHES	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0		PREMIER	DEUXIÈME	TROISIÈME	22 0 0	12 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	<p style="text-align: center;">AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY OF THE COUNTY OF MONTREAL.</p> <p>AT a Meeting of the Committee, held in the Office of M. J. HAYS, Esq., the President of the Society, agreeably to notices which have appeared in the public papers.—</p> <p>On motion of JAS. ARMSTRONG, Esq., seconded by Dr. VALOIS, Resolved unanimously,—That the following PREMIUMS will be awarded by this Society during the present summer, for the following CROPS, viz:—</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">FIRST</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">SECOND</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">THIRD</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">WHEAT</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$22 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$12 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">HORSE BEANS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">OATS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">BARLEY</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">PEASE</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">POTATOES</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">CARROTS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">TURNIPS</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">M. WURTZEL</td> <td style="text-align: center;">2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 10 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">1 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p style="text-align: center;">BEST CULTIVATED FARMS.</p> <table border="0" style="width: 100%; border-collapse: collapse;"> <tr> <td style="width: 25%;"></td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">FIRST</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">SECOND</td> <td style="width: 25%; text-align: center;">THIRD</td> </tr> <tr> <td style="text-align: center;">\$22 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$12 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$2 0 0</td> <td style="text-align: center;">\$1 0 0</td> </tr> </table> <p>A field of 4 Arpents in superficies, at least, will be required to entitle a Farmer to compete for either Wheat, Oats, Barley, or Pease; 2 Arpents for Horse Beans, and not less than an Acre for either Carrots, Turnips, or Mangel Wurtzel.</p> <p>No Premiums to be given for any Standing Crop, unless the Farm generally is well managed and free from noxious weeds.</p> <p>No person will be allowed to compete, unless a member of the Society, and notice of the competition, to be given in writing by the 22nd July, instant, to the Secretary, No. 42, St. Mary Street, Québec Suburbs, or to any of the members of the Committee, who will hand any such notice to the Secretary, on or before the above date.</p> <p>The Judges will commence their visits on the 25th instant.</p> <p>It will be optional with the successful competitor of the first premium of Wheat, to take a silver cup or a money premium.</p> <p style="text-align: center;">A. MONTREUIL, Secretary, C. M. A. S.</p> <p style="text-align: left; font-size: small;">Montreal, 7th July, 1847.</p>		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	WHEAT	\$22 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$1 0 0	HORSE BEANS	2 10 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	OATS	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	BARLEY	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	PEASE	2 0 0	2 0 0	1 0 0	POTATOES	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	CARROTS	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	TURNIPS	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0	M. WURTZEL	2 0 0	1 10 0	1 0 0		FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	\$22 0 0	\$12 0 0	\$2 0 0	\$1 0 0
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The Reciprocity Treaty and Free Trade

23. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Treaty Between Her Majesty and the United States of America Relative to Fisheries, Commerce, and Navigation.** *Signed at Washington, June 5, 1854. Presented to both Houses of Parliament by Command of Her Majesty.* London: Harrison and Sons, 1854. Title leaf + 4 pages + 1pp (docket). Stitched. Fine. \$750

The Convention of 1818 awarded Americans with the right to fish in the coastal waters off Newfoundland and Labrador, but by the late 1840s, renewed disputes over international fishing rights within British North American coastal waters flared tempers on both sides. This, together with a mutual desire to reduce or eliminate duties on goods exchanged between the United States and the British North American Colonies (Canada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland) prompted discussions for a comprehensive free trade agreement.

The Reciprocity Treaty of 1854 gave American fishermen access to the Atlantic coastal fishing grounds of British North America, and British subjects permission to fish in United States coastal waters north of 36 degrees latitude. The B.N.A. Colonies and the United States each removed their duties on many important commodities, including: grain, animals, meats, vegetables, fish and seafood, poultry, eggs, dairy, hides, stone, metals, coal, timber, and lumber. As well, each was given equal access to the shipping arteries of the St. Lawrence River and the lake and canal systems westward as far as Lake Michigan.

Trade between the B.N.A. Colonies and the United States more than doubled between 1854 and 1865. Although the Treaty was responsible for much of the increased prosperity, some was undoubtedly due to the construction of railways, the American expansion westward, and the American Civil War.

Resistance to the treaty soon came from American protectionists, particularly the manufacturing and shipping industries in New York State, who claimed that only the B.N.A. Colonies were benefitting from the agreement. In addition, the United States was angry with Great Britain on a number of other issues, and sought revenge through its colonies (something that worried Canada and the B.N.A. Colonies, and prompted discussions for Confederation).

By 1866, American resistance forced the U.S. Congress to cancel the Reciprocity Treaty. Free trade between the two nations would not come again until the Canada - U.S. Free Trade Agreement was signed in 1988.

Reference: TPL 8365.

Royal Military College of Canada Instruction Book

24. **FAIRTLOUGH (S.G.) Notes on Artillery.** Part 1. Being Principally Extracts from Royal Arsenal Text Books, for the Use of the Cadets of the Royal Military College of Canada. Kingston: William Bailie, 1879. Small 8vo. Title leaf + 135 leaves (printed on one side only). 5 illustrations. Original blue paper boards with framed title repeated on cover, cloth spine. Original owner's signature (R.C. Laurie) written within an oval "Royal Military College Canada" ink stamp on front free endpaper; recent owner's name and rubberstamp on cover and endpapers. Some scattered pencil notes. Inner hinges reinforced. Fore-edge lightly water stained (affecting the cover and the first 40 pages). Very good. \$1950

The Military College of Canada was established at Kingston by an Act of Parliament in 1874 *"for the purpose of providing a complete education in all branches of military tactics, fortification, engineering, and general scientific knowledge in subjects connected with and necessary to thorough knowledge of the military profession."* In 1878, the prefix "Royal" was added to college's name by approval of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.

This comprehensive military instruction book covered the subjects of smooth-bored and rifled ammunition (projectiles, shells, wad, rockets, fuses, and gunpowder), smooth-bored and rifled ordnances, systems of rifling, field artillery carriages, the manufacture of ordnances, and properties of materials. This is the earliest military book of its kind produced expressly for the Royal Military College of Canada by one of its instructors, Samuel Gerrard Fairtlough, Captain of the Royal Artillery.

Provenance: Richard Carney Laurie (1858-1838) was the 20th cadet admitted to the Military College of Canada. He graduated in 1880 as a surveyor and civil engineer. He obtained his commission in 1882 as a registered Dominion Land Surveyor and set up a private practice at Battleford. He also erected a grist and saw mill at Frog Lake with business partner J.A. Gowanlock. With the outbreak of the North West Rebellion in 1885, Laurie volunteered his services to Lieutenant-General Sir Frederick D. Middleton and the North-West Forces, and as Lieutenant with "F" Company of the 90th Winnipeg Battalion of Rifles, engaged in battles at Fish Creek and Batoche. Laurie was present when Chief Poundmaker surrendered at Battleford and when Chief Big Bear was captured near Fort Pitt. Tragically, Laurie's business partner J.A. Gowanlock was taken prisoner, and shot dead during the Frog Lake uprising (the events were published by Gowanlock's widow Theresa in her book *"Two Months in the Camp of Big Bear;"* Parkdale, 1885). Laurie continued to be active in military exploits, and served as a Major with Lord Strathcona's Horse during the Boer War in South Africa in 1900, and again during World War I as a member of the First Canadian Contingent.

Notes: no reference located; one copy located (Toronto Public Library).

THE PRAIRIES

25. **McKENNEY (T.L.) and HALL (J.) Hunting the Buffalo.** Philadelphia: E.C. Biddle, 1837. Lithograph, hand-coloured and heightened with gum arabic, by J.T. Bowen. Composed by the artist "A.H." after a painting by Peter Rindisbacher. Image: 9" x 15.5"; sheet: 13.75" x 19.5". A tear in the upper blank margin (barely touching the printed border) has been expertly repaired. Lightly toned, with a few scattered light spots. Very good. \$2750

Fashioned after a scene painted by the Swiss artist Peter Rindisbacher (1806-1834), the lithograph depicts a Blackfoot hunter on horseback, dressed in elaborate buckskin and feather headdress with bow and arrow drawn, in pursuit of a bull that has already taken an arrow in the upper chest and is bleeding from the mouth. In the background, other Blackfoot hunters similarly pursue small scattered groups of bison in the hilly terrain surrounding a lake. Rindisbacher was a resident of Red River settlement in the early 1820s, and specialized in watercolours of the Natives and their way of life. *Hunting the Buffalo* was likely set in the border region of present-day Manitoba, Saskatchewan, North Dakota and Montana.

The lithograph appeared as the frontispiece to the second volume of the folio edition of McKenney and Hall's *History of the Indian Tribes of North America* (Philadelphia: 1837-1844), but without attribution to Rindisbacher. The image proved to be very popular, and was used by many artists as a model in creating their own bison-hunting scenes.

26. **[GREAT BRITAIN] A Bill intituled An Act to make further Provision for the Regulation of the Trade with Indians, and for the Administration of Justice in the North-western Territories of America.** Bill 104. (*Brought from the Lords 27 July 1859.*) *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 1 August 1859.* [London]: 1859. Folio. Caption title, 3 pages + 1 page (docket). Printed on blue wove paper. Spine neatly mended. Very good. \$650

This Bill proposed that Justices of the Peace in the Indian Territories be authorized to try offenders, and punish by fine or imprisonment. It also proposed that the Crown reserve the right to make regulations for the conduct of trade with the Indians (to diminish or prevent the sale of spirits) and for the erection of Indian colonies. The resulting Act (22&23 Vic. I, Cap XXVI) received Royal Assent on 13 August 1859.

Reference: Peel 3: 381.

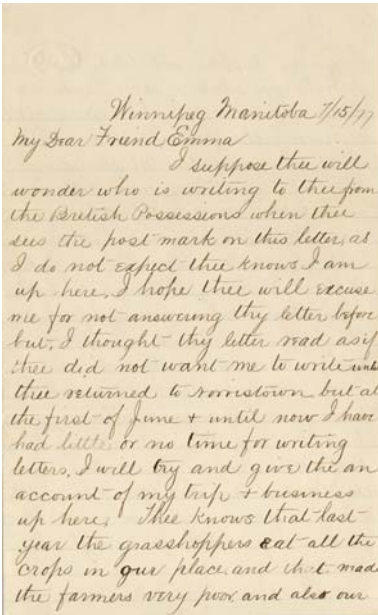
27. **LETTER FROM A COWBOY IN MANITOBA TO "DEAR FRIEND EMMA."** Winnipeg: 15 July 1877. Autograph letter, signed "George." Addressed to "Miss Emma Bedell," Saugertie, N.Y. (by way of Morristown and Athens). Single sheet (8" x 10"), folded. 4 pages + envelope (with cancelled 3-cent stamp and postal hand-stamps of Winnipeg, Manitoba. and Athens, N.Y.). Fine. \$325

A charming letter from "George" to his dear friend "Emma" back home in New York, reporting on his adventures in helping to drive 100 head of cattle from Wilmar, Minnesota to Winnipeg, Manitoba within the "British Possessions." They travelled for 30 days in almost constantly pouring rain, and for days at a time drove the cattle through two to three feet of water due to the floodwaters of the Red and Assiniboine rivers being their highest in twenty years.

"This country is just full of Indians & Half-Breeds. You can see their camps in all directions. It is a great place for furs & robes – I traded a horse for 22 buffalo robes and 2 cows for 12, so I think I will have plenty to go sleighing with."

Amongst other general news and conversation in answer to Emma's last letter, George interjects lines of a more personal nature:

"I suppose thee will now be classed with the young married set – in thy answer to this I hope thee will tell me if it is true or not, as I would like to know ... I hope by this time thee has a photograph to send me as I am longing to gaze on the nearest thing to the original."



Provenance: L.M. Lande collection.

Reference: Lande FMS 336.

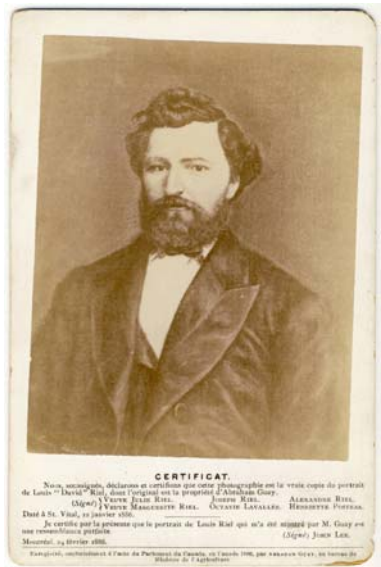


"The Father of Manitoba"

28. [RIEL (Louis)] **Portrait of Louis "David" Riel.** Montreal: [c1886]. Cabinet card photograph. Image: 4.75" x 3.75". Mount with printed text in French on front, attesting to the authenticity of the likeness. Rear side blank. Corner lightly chipped. Very good. \$450

Louis Riel (1844-1885) was the founder of the province of Manitoba and leader of the Metis people of western Canada. On behalf of his people, he led the fight for their rights and freedoms as Canada expanded westward into their traditional territory.

The image is a photograph of a painting owned by Abraham Guay, a close family friend and colleague of Riel who loaned him the horse that he used to make his first escape to the United States in August, 1870.



Thoughts on the Last Ice Age

29. **TYRRELL (Joseph Burr) The Genesis of Lake Agassiz.** Chicago: University of Chicago Press, 1896. 8vo. Journal of Geology, Volume IV, Number 7, pages 811-815. Inscribed by Tyrrell: "*Compliments of the Author.*" Publisher's printed cardcovers. Ex-Imperial College of Science and Technology (I.C.S.T.), Geology Department, London, with a few rubber-stamps on the cover. Very good. \$250

J.B. Tyrrell (1858-1957) was a multidisciplinary scientist and historian who wrote extensively on many facets of geology, geography and Canadian history. In this communication, he expressed some of his thoughts on glaciers and glaciation in northern Canada, and in particular, the expansive ice sheet that pre-dated Lake Agassiz, an immense glacial lake that once occupied the central part of North America.

BRITISH COLUMBIA

First Steamship in the Pacific Northwest

30. **HEINE** (Harry) **The S.S. *Beaver* Lying off Fort Victoria, circa 1845.** Victoria, B.C.: [c1990s]. Watercolour painting (12" x 9"), signed by Heine. Fine. \$750

The painting depicts the Hudson's Bay Company steamship *Beaver* at anchor in Victoria Harbour in the mid-1840s. The shoreline of the Songhees First Nations settlement is shown in the foreground, lined with cedar dugout canoes. In the background, the bastion and bell tower are prominent features of Fort Victoria, the Pacific headquarters of the H.B.C.

The *Beaver* was built in Blackwall, England in 1835 for the H.B.C.: it was one hundred feet in length, had a beam of twenty feet, and weighed in at 190 tons. Its hull was constructed of English oak, African teak, elm greenheart and deal, all sheathed in and bolted with copper. She was also fitted with four brass cannons. The *Beaver* was rigged as a brigantine (a two-masted vessel with square sails on the foremast and fore-and-aft sails on the mainmast) and sailed to Fort Vancouver on the Columbia River (via the Hawaiian Islands). There, she was outfitted with twin sidelever steam engines rated at 35 horsepower each that drove two thirteen-foot diameter paddlewheels. On May 16, 1836, the steam engines were fired up for the first time, and the *Beaver* started its long career with the H.B.C., plying the coastal waters of the Pacific as a mobile trading station and supply ship. In 1843, the *Beaver* took Governor James Douglas and a crew of workmen to the harbour at the south end of Vancouver Island to begin construction of Fort Victoria.

The *Beaver* made remote parts of the rugged Pacific coastline accessible for trading, and although the vessel consumed vast quantities of cord wood fuel during its journeys, it revolutionized transportation by not having to rely on wind as a primary driving force. The *Beaver* also played an important role in helping to maintain British control of the region during the Fraser River gold rush in the late 1850s, and served as a survey ship for the Royal Navy in charting the coastal waters of the Colony of British Columbia. The *Beaver* was sold in 1874 to the British Columbia Towing and Transportation Company, and used as a tow boat until 1888 when she ran aground at Prospect Point off Vancouver's Stanley Park.

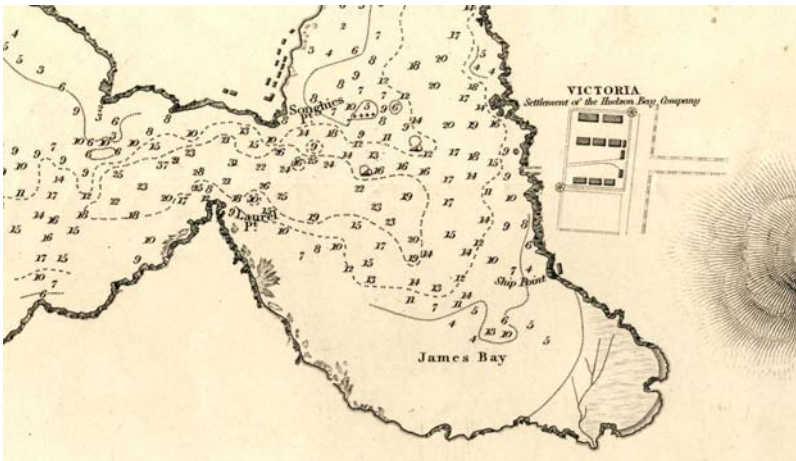
Harry Heine (1928-2004) was one of Canada's foremost watercolourists, renowned for his maritime scenes. He was known for his attention to detail and accuracy in depicting historical and modern vessels of all kinds, and was recognized for his outstanding contributions to marine art by being the first and only Canadian ever elected to membership with the Royal Society of Maritime Artists.

31. **VICTORIA HARBOUR. 1847.** America N.W. Coast, Vancouver Island. Surveyed by Captain Henry Kellett. London: British Admiralty Hydrographic Office, 15 Sept. 1848. First edition. Admiralty Chart No. 1897. Engraved by J. & C. Walker. Image: 24" x 18"; sheet: 24.75" x 18.5". Central fold, a few tiny spots, text along lower edge closely cropped. Near fine. \$3000

Captain Henry Kellett (1806-1875) of the Royal Navy directed the first survey of Victoria Harbour in 1847 using the British frigate *Herald*. He charted the intricacies of the coastline, shoals, reefs and other hazards to navigation, and measured water depths to help outline safe passage routes for ships entering the harbour. Fort Victoria is shown as it was in 1847: a group of several buildings within a stockade enclosure, with bastions at two corners and a central pathway. Two roads shown on the east side of the fort are the beginnings of what were to become Government Street and Fort Street. Prominent topographic features and escarpments were shown through the use of hachures. The Songhees First Nations settlement is shown as a series of shelters (likely big houses) lining the shore across the harbour from Fort Victoria.

Kellett named (or re-named) many of the geographic features of the harbour after Hudson's Bay Company men, including Selkirk Water (after Lord Selkirk), Ellice Point (after Edward Ellice), James Bay (after Governor James Douglas), Pelly Island (after Sir John Pelly), Work Point (after John Work), Ogden Point (after Peter Skene Ogden), and Finlayson Point (after Roderick Finlayson) to name a few.

When his survey work in the region was completed, Kellett sailed to the Arctic to assist in the search for Sir John Franklin and his crew.



The H.B.C. Colonize Vancouver Island

32. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Vancouver's Island. Copy of Correspondence** between the Chairman of the Hudson's Bay Company and the Secretary of State for the Colonies **relative to the Colonization of Vancouver's Island.** *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 10 August 1848.* Parliamentary Paper 619. [London: 1848]. Folio. 17 pages + 1pp (docket). Stitched. Fine. \$450

This report consists of a series of letters, extracts and enclosures dated between 1846 and 1848 on issues related to colonization of territory west of the Rocky Mountains and north of the forty-ninth parallel. This flurry of activity came on the heels of the signing of the Oregon Boundary Treaty in June 1846, and explored the willingness of the H.B.C. to undertake colonization and governance over all or part of the territories claimed by Britain in the Pacific northwest. Also included is a draft of the grant to the H.B.C. of Vancouver's Island.

Of particular interest is the detailed report by James Douglas in July 1842 on his examination of the south end of Vancouver Island, and his choice of the "Port of Camosack" (Victoria Harbour) as the most advantageous site for the new H.B.C. Pacific headquarters that would become Fort Victoria. Douglas also considered the adjacent harbour of "Is-whoymalth" (Esquimalt), but its precipitous shoreline and lack of fresh water made it unsuitable.

References: Lowther 7; Strathern 217; Streeter 3399; TPL 2908.

Act for a System of Justice on Vancouver's Island

33. [GREAT BRITAIN] **An Act to Provide for the Administration of Justice in Vancouver's Island.** [28th July 1849.] 12&13 Vic. I, Cap. XLVIII. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1849. Folio. Caption title, pages 405-408. Engraved Royal Coat-of-Arms. Disbound. Fine. \$750

With the official designation of Vancouver's Island as a Crown Colony on 13 January 1849, there followed the need to provide a system of law and order. This Act repealed the authority of certain parts of the 1803 *Jurisdiction Act* and of the 1821 *Act for Regulating the Fur Trade* to enable the colonial legislature of Vancouver's Island to provide a suitable justice system. The jurisdiction of Vancouver's Island extended to include all adjacent islands northward to fifty-two degrees north latitude.

References: not listed separately by Lowther, but likely part of Lowther 1.

Bill for the Government of "New Caledonia"

34. [GREAT BRITAIN] **A Bill to Provide**, until the Thirty-first Day of December (One thousand eight hundred and sixty-two), **for the Government of New Caledonia.** Bill 170. (*Prepared and brought in by Sir Bulwer Lytton and Mr. Hamilton.*) *Ordered*, by The House of Commons, *to be Printed*, 1 July 1858. [London]: 1858. Folio. Caption title, 4 pages + 1 page (docket). Printed on blue wove paper. Stitched. Fine. \$750

Prompted by the discovery of gold in the Fraser River and the stampede of miners into the region, the Colonial Office acted quickly to convert the district of "*wild and unoccupied Territories on the North-west Coast of North America*" into a Crown Colony.

This Bill called for the boundaries of "New Caledonia" to include:

"all such Territories within the Dominions of Her Majesty as are bounded to the South by the Frontier of the United States of America, to the East by the Watershed between Streams which flow into the Pacific Ocean and those which flow into the Atlantic and Icy Oceans, to the North by the Fifty-fifth Parallel of North Latitude, and to the West by the Pacific Ocean, including Queen Charlotte's Island."

As was done for Vancouver's Island, allowances were suggested to allow for a local legislature to establish a system of justice in New Caledonia.

Reference: Lowther 70.

Act for the Government of "British Columbia"

35. [GREAT BRITAIN] **An Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia.** [2d August 1858.] 21&22 Vic. I, Cap. XCIX. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1858. Folio. Pages 797-800. Engraved Royal Coat-of-Arms. Very good. \$500

In reviewing the *Bill to Provide ... for the Government of New Caledonia* (see previous item), one or both houses of parliament made changes to more clearly define the name of the new Colony and its exact boundaries.

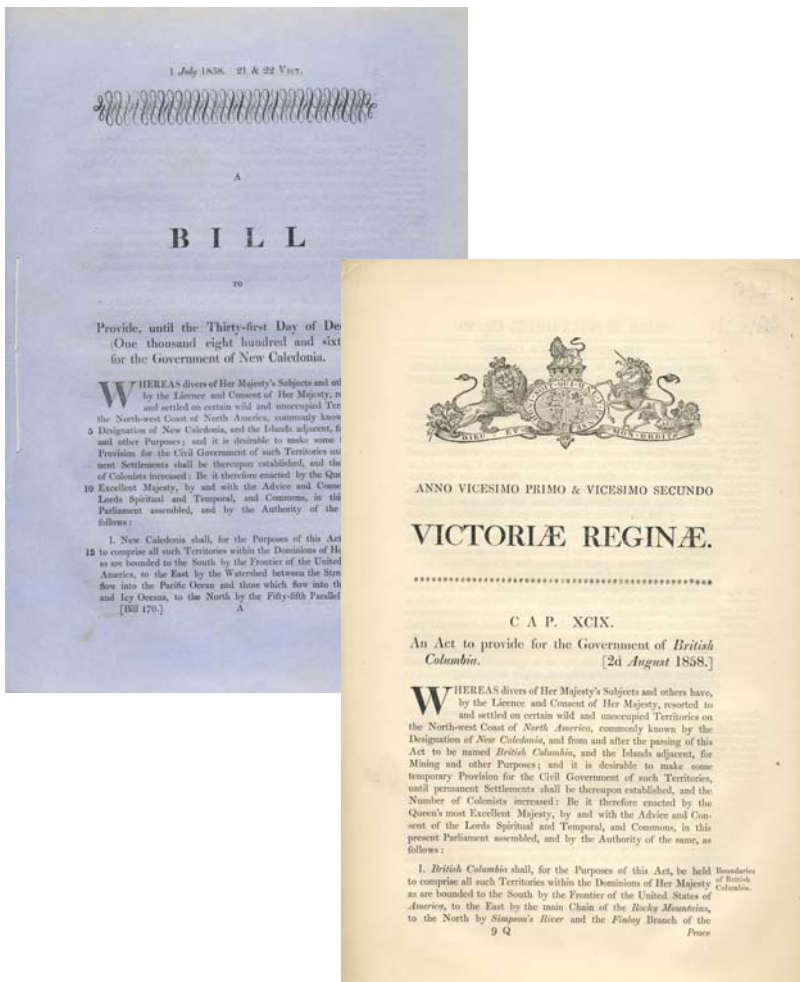
The name was changed to "British Columbia," most likely in an effort to avoid any confusion with the southwest Pacific island group commonly known by the name of New Caledonia.

Similarly, to be more concise as to the eastern and northern limits of the colony, the boundaries of "British Columbia" were now defined as:

"all such Territories within the Dominions of Her Majesty as are bounded to the South by the Frontier of the United States of America, to the East by the main Chain of the Rocky Mountains, to the North by Simpson's River and the Finlay Branch of the Peace River, and to the West by the Pacific Ocean, including Queen Charlotte's Island."

The balance of the original Bill was approved essentially unchanged, and the Act received Royal Assent on 2 August 1858, giving birth to the new Crown Colony of British Columbia.

References: not in Lowther (c.f. Lowther 70).



Landholders on Vancouver Island in 1858

36. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Vancouver's Island. Return of all Lands in Vancouver's Island Sold to any Individual or Company**, with the Names of the Persons or Company to whom such Lands have been Sold, the extent to which such Lands are under Cultivation, and the Localities in which they are situated. *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 2 August 1858.* Parliamentary Paper 524. [London: 1858]. Folio. 3 pages + 1pp (docket). Very good. \$250

The Colonial Surveyor at Vancouver's Island was J.D. Pemberton, and in this short report to the Colonial Office, tabulated the names of individuals and companies that had purchased lands in the districts of Victoria, Esquimalt, Metchosin, Sooke, Nanaimo, and the Lake District. The overwhelming majority of land was held by the Hudson's Bay Company and the Clergy, followed by H.B.C. employees and government officials.

Reference: Lowther 69.

Five Early Reports

37. **GRANT (Captain W.C.) Remarks on Vancouver Island, Principally Concerning Townsites and Native Populations.** *With: MAYNE (Lieutenant Richard C.) Report on a Journey in British Columbia in the Districts Bordering on the Thompson, Fraser, and Harrison rivers.* *With: PALMER (Lieutenant H. Spencer) Report on the Harrison and Lilloet Route*, from the Junction of the Fraser and Harrison rivers, with Notes on the Country beyond, as far as Fountain. *With: BEGBIE (Justice Matthew B.) Journey into the Interior of British Columbia.* *With: MAYNE (Lieutenant Richard C.) Sketch of the Country between Jervis Inlet and Port Pemberton, on the Lilloet River.* [London: R.G.S., 1861.] 8vo. Pages 208-213; 213-223; 224-236; 237-248; and 297-302. Partly coloured folding engraved map of British Columbia by Arrowsmith (to which all reports apply). Extracted from Volume XXXI of the Journal of the Royal Geographical Society. Bound together in recent cardcovers. Fine \$225

These informative first-hand reports are accompanied by an attractive and detailed map: the gold-bearing streams adjacent to the Thompson and Fraser rivers, and those in the Cariboo region, are hand-tinted yellow.

The Need to Connect Canada with the Pacific

38. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Canada and British Columbia. Copy of all Correspondence**, from the 1st day of January 1862 to the present Time, between the Colonial Office and the Hudson's Bay Company or other Parties, **relative to a Road and Telegraph from Canada to British Columbia, and the Transfer of the Property and Rights of the Hudson's Bay Company to other Parties.** *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 15 July 1863.* Parliamentary Paper 438. [London: 1863]. Folio. 21 pages + 1pp (docket). Disbound. \$325

With the establishment of the Crown Colonies of Vancouver's Island and British Columbia on the Pacific coast, and the growing importance of the Red River Settlement and other western communities, the Colonial Office expressed the desire to establish communication by road and telegraph from Canada through the Hudson's Bay Company's territory of Rupert's Land. The series of exchanges compiled in this report debate the issues of importance, cost, route, the role of other parties, and general logistics.

Reference: Lowther 199.

39. [GREAT BRITAIN] **Canada and Pacific Telegraph. Copy or Extracts of any Correspondence** between the Colonial Office and the Authorities in Canada and British Columbia, **on the subject of the proposed Telegraphic Communications between Canada and the Pacific** (in continuation of Parliamentary Paper, No. 438, of Session 1863). *Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 17 June 1864.* Parliamentary Paper 402. [London: 1864]. Folio. 16 pages + 1pp (docket). Disbound. \$300

This report continues the discussion on the means of connecting Canada with the Pacific. Red River Settlement was considered increasingly vulnerable to becoming absorbed into the territory of the United States. But of prime importance for Canada was the need to assert its claim to that portion of central North America which was in the possession of the French at the time of the cession in 1763, and to which Canada was thereby entitled.

Interestingly, the Colonial Office had access to the results of the recently completed expeditions into the territory of Rupert's Land by Henry Yule Hind, Simon J. Dawson, and John Palliser.

Reference: Lowther 228.

Bill to Redefine British Columbia's Boundaries

40. [GREAT BRITAIN] **A Bill intituled An Act to define the Boundaries of the Colony of British Columbia, and to continue an Act to Provide for the Government of the said Colony.** Bill 149. (*Presented by The Duke of Newcastle.*) Ordered to be printed 19th June 1863. [London]: 1863. Folio. Caption title, 2 pages + 1 page (docket). Printed on blue wove paper. Very good. \$650

With the expiration of the *Act to provide for the Government of British Columbia* at the end of 1862, this Bill called for the *Act* to continue in force until the end of 1863, and to more precisely define the boundaries of British Columbia to include:

"all such Territories within the Dominions of Her Majesty as are bounded to the South by the Territories of the United States of America, to the West by the Pacific Ocean and the Frontier of the Russian Territories in North America, to the north by the Sixtieth Parallel of North latitude, and to the East by the Rocky Mountains and the One hundred and twentieth Meridian of West Longitude, including Queen Charlotte's Island."

The Crown also retained the right to alter the boundaries to the north and east. The Bill was approved later in the year, and the Act (26&27 Victoria I, Cap. LXXXIII) received Royal Assent.

Reference: not in Lowther (c.f. Lowther 201 for a later version).

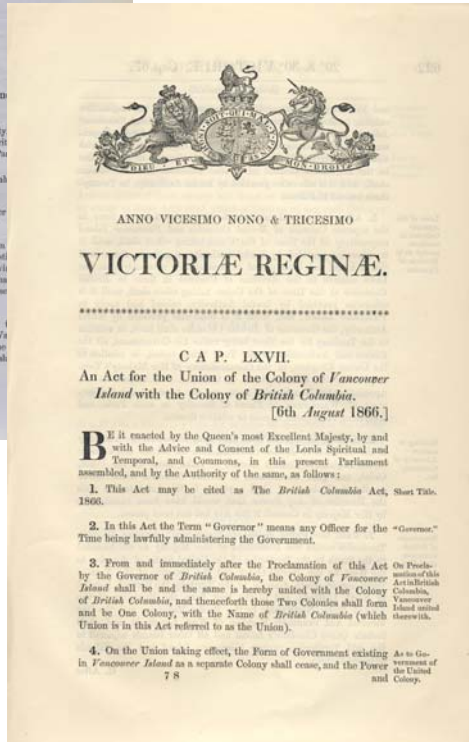
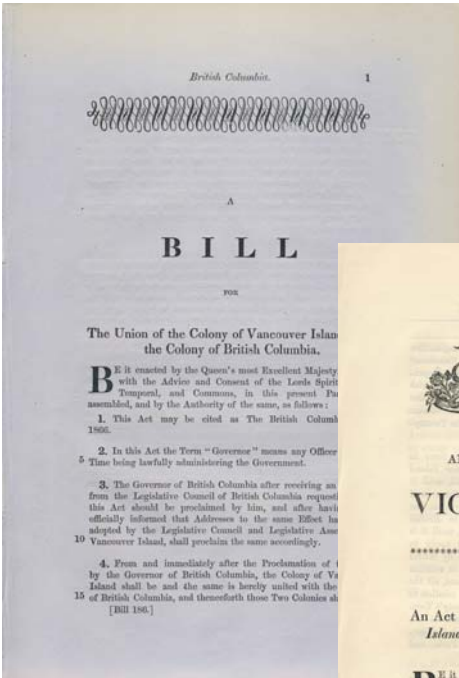
Bill to Unite the Colonies

41. [GREAT BRITAIN] **A Bill for the Union of the Colony of Vancouver Island with the Colony of British Columbia.** Bill 186. (*Prepared and brought in by Mr. William Edward Forster and Mr. Secretary Cardwell.*) Ordered, by The House of Commons, to be Printed, 11 June 1866. [London]: 1866. Folio. Caption title, 3 pages + 1 page (docket). Printed on blue wove paper. Very good. \$650

By 1865, the Crown Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were deeply in debt, owing largely to the cost of infrastructure needed to service the huge population influx related to the gold rush. To reduce costs, amalgamation of the two colonies was proposed.

This Bill requested that Vancouver Island and British Columbia be united into one Colony under the name of British Columbia, and be governed by a combined Legislature (at Victoria).

References: Lowther 272.



Act to Unite the Colonies

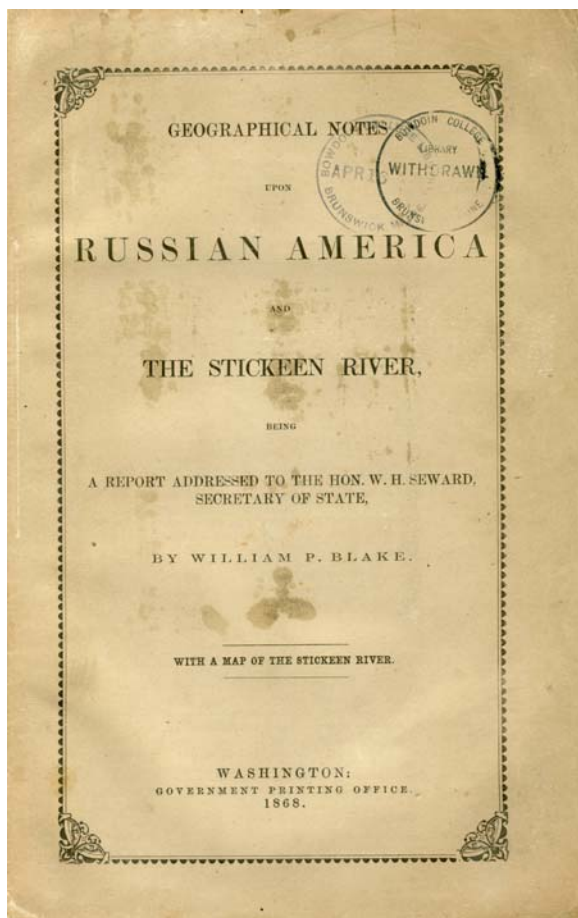
42. [GREAT BRITAIN] **An Act for the Union of the Colony of Vancouver Island with the Colony of British Columbia.** [6th August 1866.] 29&30 Vic. I, Cap. LXVII. London: Eyre and Spottiswoode, 1866. Folio. Caption title, pages 621-623. Engraved Royal Coat-of-Arms. Disbound. Fine. \$500

By this Act, the Colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia were formally united into one Colony under the name of British Columbia.

Reference: not in Lowther.

First Exploratory Survey of the Stikine River

43. **BLAKE** (William P.) **Geographical Notes Upon Russian America and the Stickeen River**, Being a Report Addressed to the Hon. W.H. Seward, Secretary of State. [United States, 40th Congress, 2d Session, House Executive Document 177, Part 2.] Washington: G.P.O., 1868. 8vo. 19 pages. Folding map entitled "Sketch Map of the Stickeen River from the Mouth to the Little Cañon." Diagrams. Publisher's printed wrappers. Cancelled library stamp and a few stains on cover, inner hinges expertly mended. Very good. \$850



In the months leading up to the final vote in the House of Representatives for the appropriation of \$7.2 million to purchase Alaska from the Russian Empire, the United States government called for all available information relating to the Alaskan territories to be made available. Secretary of State William S. Seward, the driving force behind the territorial expansion program, called on mining geologist William Phipps Blake (1826-1910) to submit a report on the expedition he was known to have made up the Stikine River several years earlier. The present report is based on that expedition.

At the invitation of the Russian Navy, Professor Blake had accompanied Commander Bassarguine and the crew of the corvette *Rydna* as a guest scientist to explore the Stikine River in the spring of 1863. They charted the river as far upstream as was possible in the allotted two week period. During that time, Blake made sketch maps of parts of the river and kept a journal of his observations. He recorded details on the coastal topography and entrance to Stikine River, geology and mineral resources, ice and glaciers, climate, and fish and game. His daily journal, chronicling ten days of travel and exploration, provide valuable observations through the eyes of a scientist. Most valuable of all was his attractive compilation map of the Stikine River, showing its course, tributaries, glaciers, and adjacent physical features. With the help of his Indian guide Jack, he recorded many of the traditional Indian names for features they encountered as they ascended the river.

Reference: Lowther 298.

Guide to Postal Services

44. **VICTORIA POST OFFICE GUIDE for February 1887.** Victoria: Colonist Steam Presses, 1887. Broadside (20" x 14"), issued by R. Wallace, Postmaster. Engraved Royal Coat-of-Arms. Several old folds, and some contemporary ink numerical calculations on the back. Very good. \$750

A comprehensive guide to services available at the Victoria post office, attractively and systematically laid out for easy use. Includes instructions for sending letters, newspapers, periodicals, books, circulars, parcels, patterns, and samples, and guidelines for letter and parcel registration, money orders, foreign postage, and matter which cannot be forwarded by post (which included matches, leeches and fruit). A central table shows the time of arrival and closing of mails to and from destinations in British Columbia, the United States, San Francisco, Australia, China, the Sandwich Islands (Hawaii), and Panama, with locations of the six street letter boxes in Victoria.

Across the Pacific Ocean in a Dugout Canoe

45. [VOSS (Captain J.C.)] **The Voyage of the Indian War Canoe, *Tilikum*. Across the Pacific from Canada to Australia.** Being the First Portion of the Voyage Round the World by Captain Voss, in the Smallest Boat that has ever Crossed the Pacific Ocean, travelling a distance of 12,300 miles. Invercargill, N.Z.: Caxton Office: [1903]. 8vo. 32 pages. B/w photo illustrations. Stapled. Vertical fold, lightly worn, final leaf a bit chipped and mended. Very good. \$750

Captain John Claus Voss (1858-1922) is best known for his awe-inspiring voyage around the world in the *Tilikum*, a 38-foot red cedar dugout canoe. Hand-crafted some fifty years earlier by a group of Vancouver Island Nuu-chah-nulth Natives, Voss bought the canoe in the spring of 1901 for eighty dollars. He then retrofitted the canoe for ocean travel: he reinforced the hull, added a keel and ballast, decked her over with a cabin and cockpit, and rigged her with three small masts and four small fore and aft sails that spread a total of two hundred and thirty square feet of canvas. He named her *Tilikum*, the Chinook jargon word for "friend."

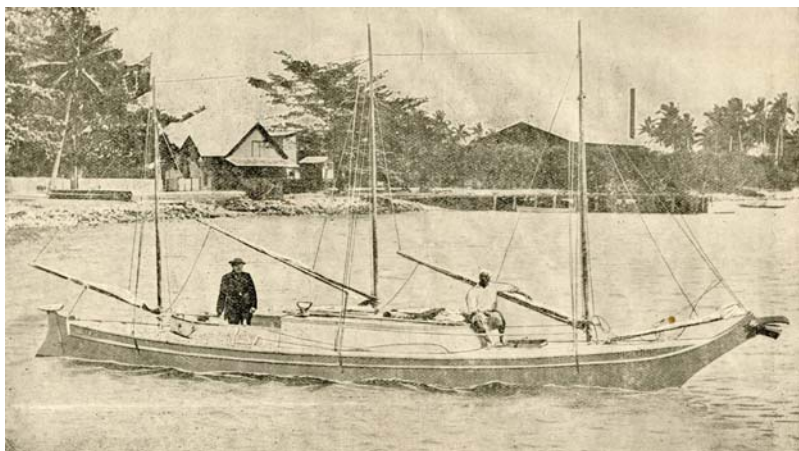
The *Tilikum* sailed out of Oak Bay harbour (in Victoria, B.C.) on May 20, 1901 with Norman Luxton (a youthful journalist from Banff), the first of some ten mates Voss was to have on his world voyage. The *Tilikum* reached the Cook Islands in September, and upon reaching Suva in October, Luxton relinquished his post. Shortly after leaving Suva, the mate, binnacle and compass were washed overboard by large breaking seas, but Voss managed to make it on his own to Sydney. By March 1902, the *Tilikum* had arrived at Melbourne, and put in for repairs as well as exhibition before continuing on to other destinations in Australia and New Zealand.

The present pamphlet, published while at Invercargill, New Zealand, was likely the idea of Voss's manager, W. Arthur Donald. Through a series of articles and photographs, it served to promote Voss's voyage to that point, and helped bring awareness to the continuation of his world circumnavigation. The majority of the text is abstracted from Voss's log book of the journey, and is interspersed with short essays by Voss on: How a Sea Anchor is Made and Used; Hints on Boat Sailing; Hints to Passengers; A Pointer on Seasickness; and How to Handle a Boat in a Storm. Also included are extracts from the Sydney *Daily Telegraph*.

It is interesting to note that according to the original agreement made between Luxton and Voss, Luxton was to have the rights to publishing the story of the *Tilikum's* voyage. With Luxton now out of the picture, and no longer part of the expedition, Voss felt he had the right to tell his story.

The *Tilikum* soon continued on its journey through the Indian Ocean to the southern tip of Africa, across to Brazil, and north through the Atlantic Ocean to the Azores, finally arriving to much fanfare at London in September, 1904. Voss toured Great Britain lecturing on his experiences in sailing the *Tilikum*, and was later honoured by being elected a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society. Over the years, the *Tilikum* changed ownership several times, but now resides in a permanent display at the Maritime Museum of British Columbia in Victoria.

Reference: Bagnall (New Zealand Bibliography) V221; not in Edwards & Lort.



Around the World in a Dugout Canoe

46. **VOSS (Captain J.C.) Venturesome Voyages of Capt. Voss.** Yokohama: Japan Herald Press, 1913. 8vo. First edition. xv + 394 pages + 1 page colophon (in Japanese). Fold-out color map of the world (showing Voss's ocean treks) + page-sized colour map + 14 b/w photo plates. Former owner's name on endpaper. Publisher's red cloth, gilt. Spine somewhat faded and slightly soiled, light wear to spine, some light spotting to plates. Very good. \$750

Captain John Claus Voss (1858-1922) tells the full story of his harrowing excursion around the world in the *Tilikum*, plus his other oceanic voyages aboard the 35-foot sloop *Xoira* in 1897 (between Victoria, B.C. and Cocos Island) and the 26-foot yawl *Sea Queen* in 1912 (off the coast of Japan).

Reference: not in Edwards & Lort.

NORTHERN REGIONS

The Satirical Ross-Humphreys Dialogues

47. **MACKENZIE (C.)** **The Voyages of Sir John Ross, Knt.,** Captain in the Royal Navy, **for the Purpose of Discovering a North West Passage.** Compiled from Authentic Information, by C. Mackenzie. London: Published by Walker and Co.; Newcastle: Fordyce, 1841. 16mo (5"). 348 pages + 3 pages (publisher's advertisements). Engraved frontispiece: "Captain Ross and his crew taken on board the *Isabella*." Publisher's blind-stamped cloth. Spine rubbed, a few leaves slightly stained, frontispiece repaired. Very good. \$2500

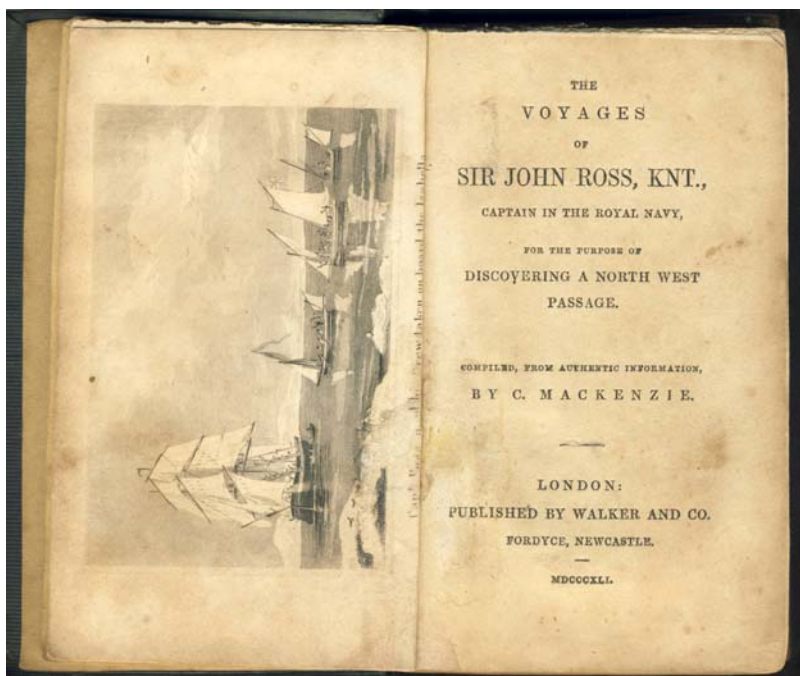
The book presents condensed but comprehensive versions of John Ross's two unsuccessful attempts at finding a Northwest Passage: the first in 1818 being an Admiralty-sponsored venture, and the second in 1829-1833 under private sponsorship. The lengthy appendix brings together papers and correspondence related to the inquiry into the circumstances of his final voyage, in which Ross and his crew were saved by Captain Richard Humphreys, commander of the whaling ship *Isabella*.

Following the somewhat unremarkable versions of Ross's narratives and supplementary papers is a peculiar but interesting six-page addenda detailing a whimsical exchange between John Ross and Captain Humphreys. Titled *Supposed Dialogue between Captains Ross and Humphreys*, it is obviously written as a parody and pokes fun and disdain at members of the Admiralty (including Lord Melville, Crocker, and "old enemy Barrow"), politicians, royalty, and certain other changes that had occurred during Ross's recent absence.

The general tone of the *Supposed Dialogue* puts Ross in a less-than-admirable light, seemingly naive on certain topics, worried about what people will say about him, and how he will be judged, to which Humphreys is the voice of reason, reassurance, and slight ridicule. It is undoubtedly fictional, and in some respects may have been considered derogatory or even libelous through its content and innuendo.

The compiler of this book may have been the Charles Mackenzie who accompanied Sir John Franklin on his second expedition in 1825-1827, but this has not been confirmed.

Notes: no reference located. Two copies located: McGill University and University of Florida. The reason for the book's rarity might be connected to the *Supposed Dialogue* and the possibility that copies of the book may have been destroyed shortly after publication to avoid public embarrassment or possible legal action against the compiler or publishers.



Compilation of Northern Exploration

48. **MAYNE (F.) Voyages and Discoveries in the Arctic Regions.** London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1855. 12mo (6.5"). Title leaf + preface leaf + 140 pages. Period-style plain navy wrappers. Cancelled rubberstamp on title and last leaves. Very good. \$450

This comprehensive essay chronicles Arctic exploration from the earliest times, and follows the attempts to discover the Northeast Passage, the North Pole, and the Northwest Passage. The second half of the book is devoted to more "modern" expeditions of the nineteenth century, with a focus on the search for John Franklin and his crew. Included are John Rae's controversial letter to the Admiralty on his findings relating to the fate of the Franklin expedition and evidence of cannibalism (July 1854), and the lengthy correspondence between Lady Franklin and the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty (February 1854).

The greater part of the work was originally prepared for publication in a weekly periodical, and appeared some several months earlier. This is the first appearance in book format.

Travel-Inspired Prose

49. [ARCTIC POETRY] **A Complete Collection of the English Poems which have Obtained the Chancellor's Gold Medal in the University of Cambridge.** Volume I (1813-1858) and Volume II (1859-1893). Cambridge: Macmillan, 1859; London: Gibbings, 1894. 2 volumes. 8vo. Volume I: New and enlarged edition; Volume II: Limited edition (350 copies). xii + 351 pages; vii + 236 pages + 1 page (publisher's advertisements). Uniformly bound in blue cloth, gilt. Spines browned, fore edges of cloth and endpapers lightly waterstained. About very good. \$350

A compendium of seventy-five prize-winning poems, including three on Arctic topics: *Attempts to Find North-West Passage*, by George Stovin Venables (1831); *The Arctic Regions*, by Frederic William Farrar (1852); and *Heroism in Arctic Exploration*, by Edmund W. Howson (1877).

50. **MARKHAM** (Clements Robert) **The Arctic Highlanders.** *With: RAE* (Dr. John) **On the Esquimaux.** *With: WILSON* (Captain Charles) **Report on the Indian Tribes Inhabiting the Country in the Vicinity of the Forty-Ninth Parallel of North America.** London: John Murray, 1866. 8vo. Pages 125-137; 138-153; and 275-332. In whole volume of: *Transactions of the Ethnological Society of London, New Series, Volume IV.* viii + 360 pages. Publisher's blind-stamped cloth, gilt. A few scattered rubberstamps. Very good. \$400

The Arctic Highlanders occupied a small region in the northernmost part of Baffin's Bay at Smith's Sound. In contrast to the Eskimos whose dwellings were typically made of snow, the Arctic Highlanders built similarly-constructed shelters of stone. Markham gleans details from a variety of sources to weave a picture of the people and their way of life, and the distinct differences from the continental Eskimos. Rae's vivid description of the Eskimo draws on his personal experience from living in close quarters with them during his overland expeditions.

Wilson was secretary of the British Boundary Commission for the survey of the 49th parallel (1858-1862), and collected some of the earliest information on Natives in British Columbia, including the Cowichan, Salish, and Kootenay tribes. He observed their distribution, manner of existence, language, myths, and present welfare. He suggested that the Cowichan Indians may have originated from Asia by means of travelling over the Aleutian Islands.

51. **CHESTERFIELD (A.A.) An Arctic Man Hunt.** London: Newnes, 1909. Small 4to. Wide World Magazine, Volume XXIII, pages 24-31. B/w photo illustrations. Extract, bound in recent wrappers, title label along spine. Very good. \$75



The author, best known for his photographs of the northern Cree and Inuit, was a Hudson's Bay Company clerk at Great Whale River, Ungava District, during the winter of 1904-1905. While in charge of the post, he had to respond to an Inuit man that had "run amok" and was "killing his comrades right and left." It was up to Chesterfield to quell the situation for fear that he and his white associates would be blamed by superstitious residents, and be put to death for bringing bad luck to the community.

Clues on the Fate of Franklin

52. **MICKLE (Miss S.) The Hudson Bay Company's Expedition in Search of Sir John Franklin, Commanded by James Anderson, Chief Factor.** Toronto: Women's Canadian Historical Society, 1920. 8vo. Annual Report for 1919-1920 and Transaction Number 20 of the Women's Canadian Historical Society of Toronto, pages 9-16 (Introduction) and pages 16-45 (James Anderson's Journal: 28 May to 3 October, 1855). Publisher's printed cardcovers. Very good. \$125

Chief Factor James Anderson, with little warning or much time for preparation, was placed in command of the Hudson's Bay Company's expedition in search of Sir John Franklin in the spring of 1855. Anderson, together with H.B.C. colleague James Green Stewart and nine other men, descended the Black River by canoe to the Arctic Ocean, and encountered Inuit that possessed articles thought to have come from Franklin's ships. Their information as to the possible locality of the Franklin tragedy, near King William Island, helped to direct Captain Leopold McClintock to the correct area in 1859. Anderson and his men had completed an extremely difficult journey in a very short period of time, and provided many valuable results. The British Government awarded Anderson the Polar medal and £400.

THE KLONDIKE GOLD RUSH

News on the Phenomenon Brewing in the Yukon

53. **WADE** (Mark S.) **The Clondyke Gold Fields.** London: [1897]. 8vo. Fortnightly Review, Volume LXII, N.S., pages 464-470. Page-size map "Shewing the Clondyke Gold Fields & Routes" Extract, bound in recent wrappers, title label along spine. Very good. \$125

An early communication on the "Clondyke" gold rush, with information on the history of the strike at Bonanza Creek in 1896, the settlements that had sprung up, the manner of working the claims, transportation to the region, supplies needed, routes to the goldfields, and other advice.

Hoping to Strike it Rich and Help her Ailing Husband

54. **OLIVER** (Mrs. Lilian Agnes) **My Klondike Mission.** London: George Newnes, 1899. Small 4to. Wide World Magazine, Volume III, pages 43-54. B/w photo illustrations. Extract, bound in recent wrappers, title label along spine. Very good. \$85

The author travelled on her own to the Klondike in the spring of 1898, with the general assistance of a hired guide. Letters home to her invalid husband, reproduced in part, tell of the hardships endured on the trip and at the goldfields. She was unsuccessful in obtaining any claims, and decided to return later that same year, ending her *gold fever* adventure.

One of the Few Success Stories

55. **CRANE** (Mrs. Alice Rollins) **Our Klondike Success.** London: George Newnes, 1901. Small 4to. Wide World Magazine, Volume V, pages 180-184. B/w photo illustrations. Extract, bound in recent wrappers, title label along spine. Very good. \$85

Armed with a commission from the Smithsonian Bureau of ethnology, the author started from Skagway, Alaska in the early winter months of 1898, and had the honour of being the first woman to pass through the White Horse Rapids by scow. While waiting for ice to disperse at Lake Labarge, she hired local Natives to make her a moose hide suit. When she arrived at Dawson in June, she managed to stake a claim on the famous Eldorado Creek, but it was on the wrong side of the valley to be of any value. Prior to becoming the manager of a mining company, she became known for her work in taking care of men suffering from scurvy and typhoid fever.

Extrait des Registres

Du Conseil Supérieur

Lequel par le Conseil des Lettres patentes de Sa Majesté
Donné à Paris le premier jour de mai l'an six cent soixante
et six le Roy par le Roy de France et de Navarre regens
personnes de bien et de loy et de conseil
la fille de du grand seigneur la fille de la dite de
Joze de Rouye la veuve par laquelle le pource
Consideration ne s'y font en la dite Majesté auroit
annobly le duc de Lorraine d'ennobly le Duc de
Le sieur francois heritier Lieutenant de la forme de ce
prouver du Detachement de la maine lue par
ensemble par la suite et de l'indance sans matière
que femme ne le ainstri en loyol mariage
enzy qu'il est plus amplement porté par les

