



VHS Newsletter

A Publication of the Victoria Historical Society No. 68, Winter 2024

In This Issue

- p. 1 & 3 Up-coming Presentations
- p. 2 President's Message
- p. 3 About this Issue
- p. 4-9 Feature Article:
How House Names
Preceded Numbers
- p. 10-11 A Colonial
Perspective
- p. 12-13 Victoria Harbour
History Mystery
- p. 13 Black History Month
Reminder
- p. 14 Council Members
- p. 14 News and Notes

VHS Meetings

4th Thursday of the month
(September-May) 7:15 pm.
Presentations begin at 7:30
pm.
James Bay New Horizons,
234 Menzies Street,
Victoria. Links to virtual
presentations are sent to
members in advance.

Website:

www.victoriahistoricalsociety.bc.ca

Or visit us on Facebook.
Or find Victoria Historical
Society BC at youtube.com

Up-Coming Presentations

February 22, 2024

The Queen Alexandra Solarium for Crippled Children and its Legacy

Norgrove Penny



Left: Dr. Norgrove
Penny

Photo provided by
presenter.

The Queen Alexandra Solarium for Crippled Children was Vancouver Island's first children's hospital, treating its first patient in 1927. It then became the Queen Alexandra Hospital for Children and the G.R.Pearkes Center which continue to occupy the property on Arbutus Road and serve children with special needs.

Dr. Norgrove Penny is an orthopaedic surgeon who has practiced orthopaedic surgery in Victoria since 1978 apart from a six-year sojourn in midcareer in Africa. He has always been passionate about serving children with orthopaedic physical impairments and was Vancouver Island's first subspecialist paediatric orthopaedic surgeon. He served as medical advisor to the Queen Alexandra Hospital in the 1980s and currently is on the board of the Children's Health Foundation of Vancouver Island, the organization who continues to own the property.

President's Sputterings – from John Lutz

Dear VHS Friends,

Sometimes friends ask for your input, other times they would rather you stay quiet because they fear what you might say. In the coming weeks there are opportunities for both kinds of input.

Both the Royal BC Museum and the BC Archives are asking for your input. The BC Archives has started work on a new site located west of Royal Bay in Colwood and is scheduled to move there in 2026. There is much need for input into the shape and operation of the new facility but also we need to clearly state the need for a “Reading Room” in or near downtown Victoria so that everyone does not have to travel to Langford to consult documents. Travel to the new archives will be difficult for those who do not drive and especially those coming from out of town as public transit is poor. The VHS council is joining other groups to urge the archives to establish such a reading room, perhaps in the newly reimagined Royal BC Museum. Find out more about how to participate in the archives’ consultation process [here](#).

The Museum is commencing its second round of consultation and it too is holding information sessions and is seeking input in a variety of formats. Public pressure forced the museum to reopen the third floor and so we can clearly have an impact if we make our voices heard. Find out how to send your feedback or participate in a session [here](#).

Finally, there is some feedback you may wish to pass on to our friends at City Council which they do not seem to want to hear. But we know that public pressure can and does have an impact and you can make a difference. City council has awarded a \$750,000 contract to a consulting firm to reimagine Centennial Square adjacent to City Hall and the preliminary proposal was to demolish the iconic Centennial Fountain, a gift to the city from the neighbouring municipalities to mark Victoria’s 100th anniversary. Ken Johnson, a member of the VHS and president of the Hallmark Heritage Society, will make a presentation to council on February 8th and the Friends of Centennial Square are organizing a parade of supporters at the fountain prior to the Council meeting. If you miss the events of the 8th you can still [sign a petition here](#). You can join the Friends from their website [here](#).

We all have the opportunity to shape our future but we also have some important opportunities to shape our past, or at least our access to it. I encourage you to be active in shaping both the future and the past!



(Left) Centennial Square. Fountain in the centre, City Hall to the right, giant sequoia tree in the rear. Photo by B. Gundersen-Bryden

About this Issue

Pages 1 & 3 preview the February and March programs. April and May programs also promise to be of great interest to VHS members. Full descriptions will appear in the Spring newsletter.

Page 2 is a message from VHS President, John Lutz. He highlights several opportunities to provide input on important questions related to local and provincial history.

The feature article, (pp. 4-9) “Victoria: How House Names Preceded Numbers” is by VHS member Nick Russell. Imagine finding your way around Victoria more than a hundred years ago if there were no house numbers. Or fantasize; what would you name your home today? As can be expected, Nick shares many fine photos of Victoria’s built history.

Historians often pose questions such as: “When does the present become the past?” “Is something that happened in what could be termed “living memory” history? Or simply a not-so-current event?” The April presentation will take VHS members back thousands of years. The article on pp. 10-11 is a nineteenth colonial perspective. “Victoria Harbour History Mystery (pp. 12-13) asks members to reach back into their own memories as well as into family photo albums and local archives.

Notes and News are on page 14.

March 28, 2024

Restoring Chinatown

Robert Fung



Above: Robert Fung, photo provided by presenter.

Victoria Chinatown Museum Board Member and President of Real Estate Development Company, Salient Group, Robert Fung is known for his award-winning heritage work in Vancouver and Victoria. He will speak on his life and his career as a developer who rehabilitates historic buildings, including his recent heritage work in Victoria’s Chinatown. Come and learn about the careful conservation and thoughtful rehabilitation of the “Lee Mong Kow” building (ca. 1901-1902) on Fisgard Street as well as other heritage projects he has preserved and rehabilitated.

April 25, 2024

Cordova Bay Archeology

Brian Thom

May 23, 2024 (AGM)

Canadian Folk Fiddle Traditions

Daniel Lapp

Feature Article

Victoria:

How House Names Preceded Numbers

by Nick Russell



This 1899 Rockland house, designed by Rattenbury, has its original name carved in stone –with a house number added much later.

House numbers make it really easy to find places – equally helpful for the letter-carrier and the DoorDash driver.

But it wasn't always so: many houses in Victoria have had names longer than they have had numbers. Early owners, building new homes, gave them names sometimes even before the streets themselves had names. Some of those early names now seem very pretentious (*Camelot, Hollyroad, Cerrig Gliesion, The Hermitage, The Monastery, and Stonehenge*), but they were likely helpful for the house calls made in the early days (and I don't just mean doctors: Can you imagine doctors making house calls?) There were butchers, fish-mongers and green-grocers searching for addresses; coal, water, milk and mail to be delivered; some places needed their septic tanks emptied; everybody wanted their chimneys cleaned. Owners might also have been nostalgically recalling British roots, where even the most modest home had a name.

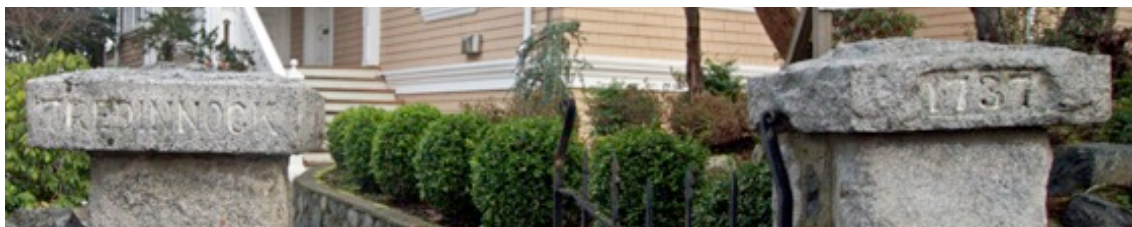
Victoria's first street directories didn't even have lists by street until 1890: Till then, it was by peoples' names or nothing. Trying to list by street would have been thankless, as most houses weren't numbered until at least the 1880s, and many streets just petered out.¹

¹ The numbering itself, when it was finally tackled in 1907, was highly logical and over-ruled any numbers that had been previously used. Each number was assigned 20 feet of frontage and each block was to have 100 possible numbers. Odds were on the south and east sides. Numbering starts in the south at Dallas northbound to the Tolmie border. Streets running east start numbering "from an imaginary line starting from the Outer Wharf to Harriet Street" said the 1908 directory, page 80. Great in theory; not so good on the ground: Gonzales, for instance, is diagonal, and the numbers run the wrong way; Southgate used to be part of Heywood with a 90-degree turn, so now Heywood's numbering runs entirely the wrong way.



Magnificent 1907 mansion, designed by Maclure, has engraved name, but the gates at 1041 St Charles are permanently closed.

Some house names were likely nostalgic (*Aberdeen, Craigdarroch, Grasmere, Windsor*). Many were likely inspired by local features (*The Eyrie, The Corner House, Twin Oaks, The Laurels*), or the view. (Several street directories, between 1908 and 1914, ran helpful lists of house names; they list one *Bellevue*, three *Bellevues*, three *Buena Vistas*, and three *Grandviews*.) If that wasn't confusing enough, there were four *Hillcrests*, four *Rosedales*, and five *Rose Cottages*. To make things worse, people sometimes took their house name with them when they moved: Rosanna Todd took *The Leesowes* from Shasta Place to Fairfield Road (now 423 Chadwick Place). Some folks also built summer cottages and couldn't resist the English penchant for word games (*Dunromin, Ersanmyne*), and so stuck up rustic signs announcing *Glimpsereef, Bide-a-Wee*, and *Lingerlonger*.²



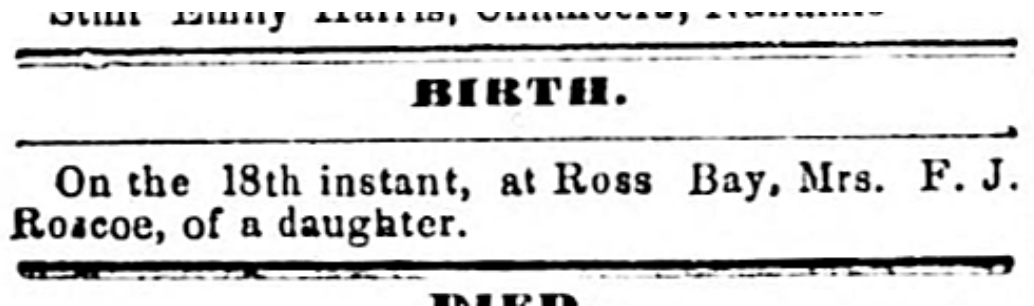
Name and number, at *Tredinnock*, 1737 Rockland Av., built 1899 to a Maclure "chalet" design.

Street names followed...reluctantly

Even the names of the actual streets were confusing, as each village authorized street names without any attention to the neighbours, often apparently just based on local usage. So "the road the Smiths live on" could evolve into Smiths Road, even if there was a Smiths Road elsewhere. It may not have mattered too much when everybody picked up their mail at the post office, but as the postal service expanded to delivery (even twice a day) the sorters and carriers needed to know if that letter was intended for Bay Road, Bay Street or Bay Terrace. Did the writer mean Church Avenue, Church Road, or Church Way? (They co-existed.) And why, for heaven's sake, would anybody want to change "Salubrious Street"? (I believe it's now Runnymede.)

² I'm not making this up, you know! They were at 642 Dallas, 1600 Beach Drive, and 1845 Crescent, respectively.

Other street names such as Labouchere and Fairfield seem to have swithered. Indeed, in 1865 when Frank and Letitia Roscoe announced their first baby in their new house on what we now call Fairfield Road, all they could definitely say was:



Yet in the 1868 directory Roscoe was listed as:

Roper W., 107-111th House, D. C.
Roscoe F. J. (See Fellows, Roscoe & Co.), res. Foul Bay road
Ross Bay & Howland road and ad. R. O. Examiner. Vale

(As late as the 1890s, some maps showed Foul Bay Road running in front of Ross Bay Cemetery.)

Further complicating things is the complete disappearance of some roads: Gone are Bailey (now a nameless downtown alley), Blane (buried under Hillside Mall), Galt (under the arena), Porter (the bus depot) and Sandpit (site of Vic High School) and many others. Meanwhile, other streets were joined where they had not been expected to join, so Pembroke began downtown but became South Road through Fernwood, emerging as North Pembroke, then fading into anonymity. That last bit, meeting Richmond, was only named Pembroke in 1913. Stretches of Quadra and Richmond each had four different names until rationalized. (The rationalizing coincided with a few new kinks where streets didn't align, and this was exacerbated by construction of the streetcar lines, which couldn't navigate sharp corners, needed wide spots to pass, and required large turnarounds.)

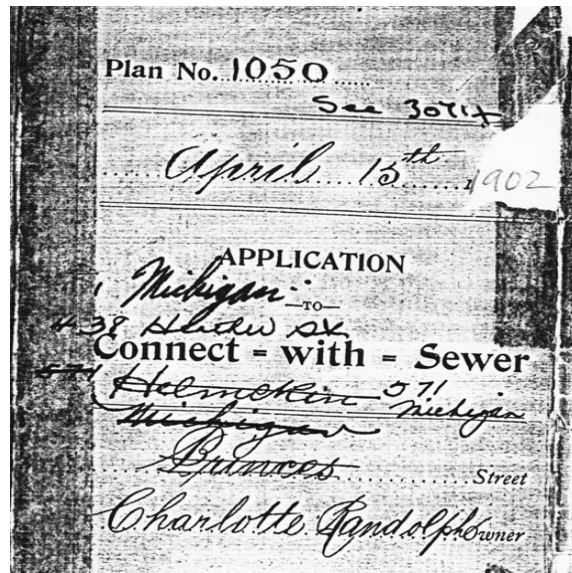
With all these changes, maps, of course, were quickly out of date, and the fire-insurance map makers took to sending out patches for subscribers to attach to existing pages, updating vital information.

Edwardian handwriting probably didn't help, along with hearing trumpets and poor eyeglasses. Was that holiday postcard meant for Garden or Garland? Katherine or St Catherine's? Prince, Prince's or Princess? Vine, Pine or Vining? St Louis, Lulie, Lurline, or Lewis? Both Saanich and Oak Bay had Victoria Avenues, while Victoria had Victoria Crescent and Victoria Street. The 1908 directory notes at one point, "Bean St, also known as Beau Street." And pity the poor postman trying to figure out numbered streets and numbered avenues. (Still makes navigating in Calgary a nightmare without GPS!)

Some streets even changed several times.



Heather Street in James Bay merits a sub-sign, (as created here by the author) celebrating its many iterations, including Prince/Prince's & Princess St, 1896-1907 and Helmcken St, 1907-1928.



The confusion is obvious on this 1902 city plumbing permit (above) for Charlotte Randolph's house on Heather at Michigan, was first listed on Princes St, corrected later to Michigan, changed to Helmcken, changed back to Michigan, then to Heather, and now once again Michigan.

As the preface to the 1905 directory drily remarked,

"The subject of renaming the streets has been a live question for 10 years, and the duplicate street names have been a source of trouble to citizens and strangers."

The directory stated that 100 street names were under discussion, but even after the dust had settled in 1908, further changes followed. In 1913 Victoria reviewed the suggestions and complaints from the 1907 changes...and renamed another 15 streets.

My own spreadsheet of changed street names runs to 250 entries; you can access it via the ViHistory website: <http://tinyurl.com/465zk9xv> .

Many of the finest homes were on huge lots with long drives –drives that themselves became streets, sometimes carrying on the name, such as Marifield Avenue, after Bishop Cridge's *Marifield* (long gone).

During the building boom before the Great War,³ the city was getting so many complaints about confusing street names that in 1907 they rationalized the lot –names *and* numbers. For example, in the 1905 directory, much of Rockland Avenue (one of the most prestigious addresses, with huge lots and stunning views) had 32 houses between Moss and Oak Bay Avenue, of which 15 had names and just one had a number (#12!). Until then, much of it was called Belcher Street. (One block still survives, as Belcher Avenue, north of Oak Bay Avenue). The first Victoria directory after this total re-numbering (1908) lists six more houses on the same stretch of Rockland Avenue, and all 38 are neatly numbered –but half still clung to their names,⁴ (“*Downtown Abbey*” sounds a lot better than “59 Jones Street.”) Still, a few mansions clung to their anonymity, including the noblest of them all: The Biggerstaff Wilson house remained just that. However, already the directories were becoming unmanageable, with both numbers and names, and all house names were dropped from street addresses in the directory by 1910.

Many of these named houses still display their monikers on stone gateposts.



Gavignol, 1663 Rockland, was designed by James & Savage in 1930, but it emulates the neighbours' older name posts. Named perhaps after the tiny Italian village of Gavigno?

Incidentally, in this context 1907 was a watershed year for Victoria. City boosters had long complained that city staff didn't keep reliable construction records. (They were right: You only had to get a permit to build in the limited area covered by the fledgling fire stations. Beyond that you could build as you liked.)⁵ Other cities boasted huge construction numbers, and Victoria promoters, including the *Colonist*, were suffering from serious permit envy. So in that year the city ruled that all construction within city limits had to be permitted. The numbers shot up – until the economy slumped.

³ At the end of each year, the *Colonist* ran a summary of all the house construction –until the big slump, when they ceased reporting the embarrassing numbers. You can see a graph in my book *Glorious Victorian Homes*, page 121. The value of new construction doubled and quadrupled in the years before WWI. The number of new buildings soared from a low in 1899 of 29 to 1764 in 1912 then slumped to 524 in 1914.

⁴ *Oak Villa, Gisburn, Oakmeade, Ellesmere, Schuuum, Robleda, Stonyhurst, Duvals, Menota, Piermont, Clanmore, Dereen, Patly, Rockcliffe, Algoa, Okefield, Hochelaga, Braeside, The Chalet, Rocklands, Craigmore*. More were added in the next few years.

⁵ The hugely useful 1903 Fire Insurance Mapbook [Online, thanks to UVic: <http://tinyurl.com/3z9nnjim>] covers a dense circle in the city, very roughly Hereward to Hillside to Richmond to Cook @ Fairfield Road, excluding much of Rockland, Fairfield and East Fernwood. So you didn't need to get a building permit outside that ring. The title page explains that Victoria had just three steam fire engines at the time.

A spinoff from this early house-naming, of course, was that the pioneer houses lent their names to entire clusters around them, so we still have communities called Fernwood, Rockland, Oaklands, Hillside, and Gonzales, though the houses with those names have all been destroyed. Some of the mansions have also lent their names to parks, like Stadacona and Hollywood.

Street names may soon be changed again, for political reasons. And today, giving your house a name seems a bit pretentious. But in the era of algorithms, it's numbers that count.



Gisburn dominated Rockland & Moss, 1890-1938.



Mayfield, stood at 837 St Charles, 1906-1952.

Warm thanks to Jennifer Nell Barr and Jack Bryden for reviewing this article.

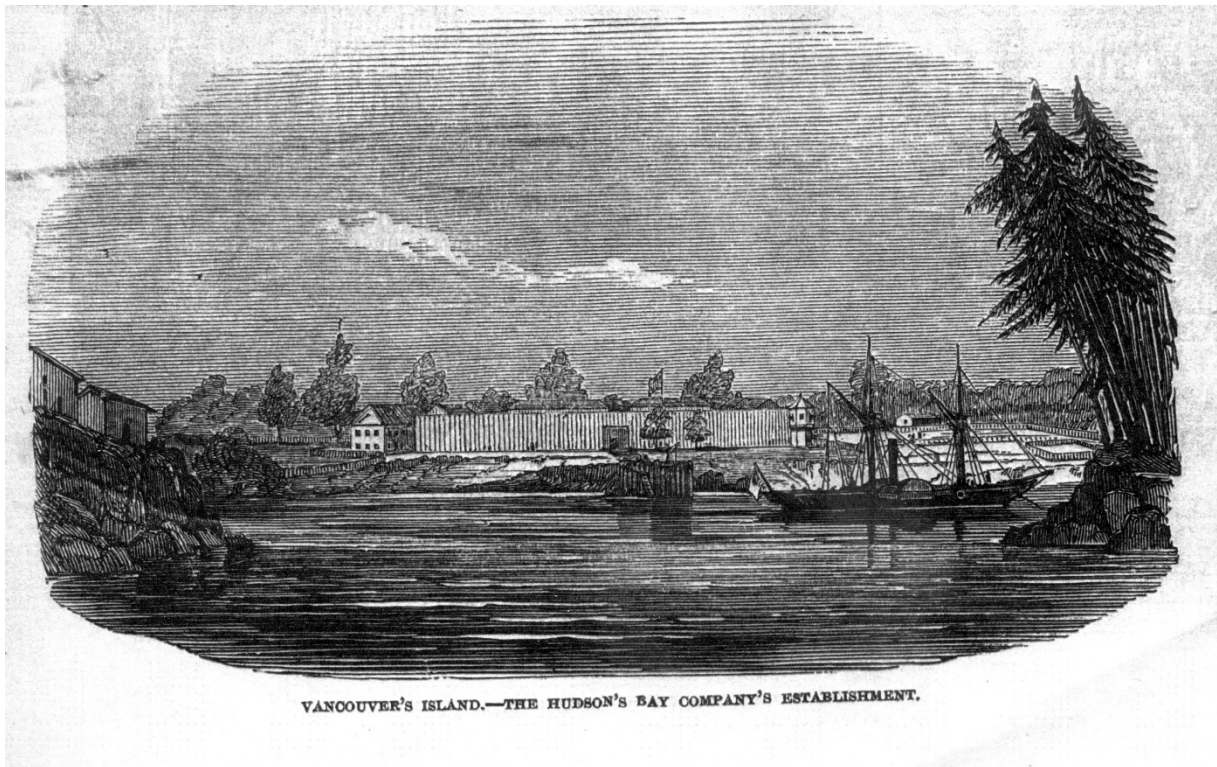
Editor's Note: all photos by Nick Russell, who clarified that the photo of Heather/Princes/Helmcken Street at the top of page 7 is the author's own creation.

Colonization of Vancouver's Island

Editor's Note: The article and image below were provided by VHS member Ron Greene. An understanding of past perspectives can help us understand the legacy that is still informing action and opinions today.

The Illustrated London News

26 August, 1848, p. 128 [No. 332, Vol. XIII]



The following article accompanied the drawing of the Victoria fort.

Colonization of Vancouver's Island

The grant of Vancouver's Island to the Hudson's Bay Company formed the subject of a very striking debate in the House of Commons on Friday evening. It appears that the Governor having requested of Government the grant of the British territory west of Rocky Mountains, and specially of Vancouver's Island, lying along its southern coast, the Colonial Secretary has favoured the application, the justification being that 'the island in question has not advantage enough to ensure its voluntary colonization, and that if we did not make provision for occupying it in some manner or other, we should probably be anticipated in such proceedings by parties ready to avail themselves of neglect.'

On Friday, Mr. Christy called the attention of Parliament to the proposed grant, which was opposed by Mr. Gladstone, on the ground that investigation, deliberation, and caution were demanded before the confirmation of the charter Mr. Hume was of the same opinion; but eventually, the hon. Member's motion for an address to the Crown, to stay the grant of the charter, was lost by 58 to 76.

During the debate, the importance of the island as a field for colonization was geographically illustrated by more than one of the speakers. Mr. Wyld observed that Vancouver's Island stood in a peculiar position: it was the sentinel of Pacific Ocean. Its local position, with reference to China, Australia, New Zealand, and other important places, made the possession of it a matter of great moment. Its numerous harbours made it also of great value in that part of the world and the time he believed, was not far distant when Vancouver's Island would command the trade with China. Again, its agriculture was by no means to be despised, and it produced spars of the finest quality. Mr. Hume quoted a report from Mr. Douglas, a public officer of the Hudson's Bay Company, which stated there to be an abundance of timber on the island; that its coast was indented with bays and inlets, having good anchorage; that the soil had great capabilities for agriculture; that two-thirds of the whole surface (250 miles long by 50 broad) were prairie land, and other parts were covered with valuable oak and the finest timber; that the climate was mild and pleasant, and that there might be grown upon the land any kind of grain that was raised in England. Sir George Simpson, in a letter dated the 21st of June, 1844, said that the country and the climate were 'remarkably fine; that the soil was fit for agriculture and rearing of domestic cattle' and that the place would become important, and was better calculated for a d p t for trade than any place in the neighbourhood. Sir George also stated that American whale ships had resorted there as it was much nearer the fishing ground than California. Mr. Hume added: 'The Columbia River, which the Americans, had, was obstructed by bars; Vancouver's Island, so available for trade, was distant from China only a voyage of 18 days. Plenty of men and plenty of capital would go there if the settlers were to be independent. There were coal-fields covering 50 square miles in the island, the coal cropping out at the top and costing but little to raise; it was lamentable, therefore to think that, anxious as we were to remote colonisation by self-governing settlers, we should surrender such an opportunity to this Company.'

On Monday night Lord J. Russell announced that it was intended to accompany the grant of the island with certain conditions which would make it imperative upon them to do all in their power to promote colonisation; and his Lordship added that the concluding of the grant would still be left to a Committee of the Privy Council.

The Hudson's Bay Company have already a settlement upon the island, and a Correspondent has sketched this portion. The fort itself lies some little distance inside the harbour; it is stockaded, with an octagonal tower at two opposite angles, with three or four guns mounted in each. All the buildings were originally inside; but they have been extended outside, and it is intended to enlarge the stockade. To the left is a little village.

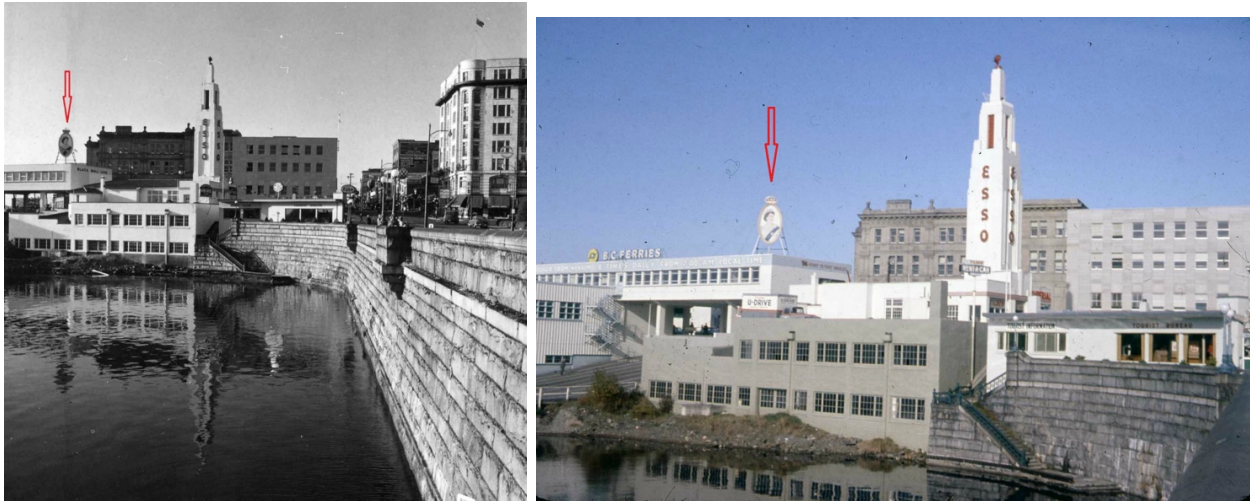
The reader will find, by the way, a good account of the Company's settlement in Mr. Ballantyne's lively volume entitled 'Hudson's Bay,' lately published.

From Ron Green: The Royal BC Museum Archives has a copy of the image, PDP00222, attributed to the London Illustrated News, but the caption reads only *Vancouver's Island*.

A Victoria Harbour History Mystery

with contributions from VHS members

A long-time Victoria resident sent the two photos below to VHS's past president, Jack Bryden, asking about the large, oval photo of Queen Elizabeth II on the roof of the old ferry terminal. (See the red arrow). When was Queen's photo installed on the roof? How long was it there? Did VHS members have any information about it? What about the building itself – its changing occupants and the vessels that used it to connect Victoria to the Lower Mainland and American ports? Jack reached out to a few VHS members and, like the tide in the Inner Harbour, information began to flow in.



Jack wrote: “In the first picture (left) the sign below and next to the oval portrait of Elizabeth Rex says Black Ball Line and in the other picture (right) this has been replaced with the words “Ferry to Port Angeles” but the building is identified as BC Ferries.

Any insights? Which company went where from the inner harbour? Queen Elizabeth's portrait may have been located there during the city's “more English than the English” period.”

Russ Fuller provided the following response:

Hi Jack:

When I was a kid in the 1960s and 70s, the Black Ball Ferry Line terminal occupied the lower floor (floors?) of the Wharf Street building, the car ramp and wharf. The Coho ferry (following its predecessor ferries on the Victoria to Port Angeles run – the Chinook and the streamlined Washington State Ferry Kalakala) docked there until the Black Ball Ferry terminal was relocated to its current location on Belleville Street. Here are links to a couple of photos of the Kalakala in Victoria.

https://img.photobucket.com/albums/v470/bananaphone5000/Gorilllas4/Kalakala_50s.jpg

<https://pbs.twimg.com/media/BuH9jt3IEAlhGML.jpg:large>

I remember the Queen's oval portrait and the BC Ferries sign on the Wharf Street building. I believe these were there because BC Ferries had offices on the upper floor of the building at that time.

Ron Greene added the following:

I notice that the Custom House building has the very plain facade that was later played with to make it more ornate. I can't remember when they did that. And the lower walkway along the causeway has not been added. Overall, I think we are looking at 1960s into the early 1980s.

A family photo in the editor's collection shows her father, sometime in the late 1960s or early 1970s. The large sign on the top of the building touted BC Ferries numerous daily sailings between Nanaimo and Vancouver and Schwartz Bay and Vancouver, so clearly was taken after BC ferries began sailing from the Schwartz Bay ferry terminal in 1960. But there was no large oval image of Queen Elizabeth II.

There are some clues in the photos that were submitted. Some vehicles can be seen in the photos. So can the corner of Wharf St., Government St. and Humboldt St.

So, here is a challenge to VHS members: When was Her Majesty's portrait placed atop the terminal and for how long did she reign over the Inner Harbour? Responses will be included in the spring issue of the newsletter. Please include the sources you used to answer the question (e.g., old family photos, local or provincial archives, digitized newspapers, postcards, even your own memory. Research may even take you to the current exhibit on Victoria's Harbour at the Maritime Museum of British Columbia; available until April 6, 2024).

Please email your solutions to the mystery to bgbryden@gmail.com

February is Black History Month

Many events are taking place in Victoria, including:

[Black History and Heritage Day at RBCM](#) Learn about Black history in BC, explore the displays, enjoy the live music, and meet with direct descendants of important historical figures. Feb. 10 at 10am.

[Black History at Ross Bay Cemetery](#) More than 50 Black pioneers and their descendants are buried at the cemetery. Join this walking tour to learn some of their stories and the history of Black people in Victoria. Feb. 25 at 2pm.

Council Members 2023 – 2024

Executive

President: John Lutz jlutz@uvic.ca

Vice-President: Jenny Seeman

jseeman@thecastle.ca

Treasurer: vacant (inquiries to John Lutz)

Secretary: Kathryn McAllister

Membership, Publicity & Distribution:

Frances Aknai faknai@shaw.ca

Members-at-Large

Jack Bryden (Past-President)

George Copley

Jennifer Iredale

Wayne Norton

Pia Russell

VHS is a non-profit charitable organization and may issue tax receipts for donations.

VHS Newsletter Submissions

Members are encouraged to submit articles, photos and story ideas related to local, regional or provincial history to the *VHS Newsletter*. Authors should credit sources and are responsible for obtaining any required permission for use of photographs and images.

Authors retain copyright of submitted or published materials.

The editor, Britta Gundersen-Bryden, may be reached at bgbryden@gmail.com

Please note that email addresses and urls (i.e., web site addresses or links) may not work directly from the pdf version of the *VHS Newsletter*.

It may be necessary to key in the email address or url directly or to do a google search for the organization or publication.

Notes and News

Ruth Ralston, long-time VHS member, passed away recently. Ron Greene recalls that Ruth often told stories of her work at Yarrows Shipyard during WWII. She was an electrician's assistant, and with a smaller build than many other shipyard employees, she was able to work in tight spaces.

The Victoria Historical Society is planning two exciting field trips this spring, one a tour of the BC Legislature, led by local architecture and heritage expert, Martin Segger, and another to Mayne Island, where the tour will focus on Japanese gardens and history. Be on the look-out for an announcement from VHS secretary, Frances Aknai. There will be limited spaces available for both trips so be sure to register early.

The Victoria Genealogical Society is offering several workshops and presentations which may interest VHS members (examples below).

See <https://www.victoriags.org>

Beyond the Basics of Scottish Research

Date: Saturday, 24 Feb. 2024

Presenter: Heather Shave

Workshop: Researching Historic Letters

Date: Saturday, 16 Mar. 2024

Presenter: Mark Thompson

Archives Field Trip: Guided Tour of Archives at Military Museums, Bay St. Armoury

Date: Saturday, April 6, 2024

Presenters: John Azar and Archival Staff

Speaker Event: Rumrunners in Victoria in the 1920's

Date: Thursday, April 11, 2024

Speaker: Kate Humble

Workshop: Tracing Descendants of British Home Children

Date: Saturday, June 8, 2024

Presenter: Lois Chamberlain Thompson