

mendable minuteness. Some of his researches have appeared in this *Quarterly*, such as "Reopening of the Russian American Convention of 1824," "Joseph Lane McDonald and the Purchase of Alaska," "The Background of the Purchase of Alaska," "Senator Cole and the Purchase of Alaska," and a number of reviews of books in that field. For three years he offered an elective course on Alaskan History in the University of Washington. For those classes, large in number, he prepared and published his "An Elementary Syllabus of Alaskan History," which will prove useful to any who undertake a study of the subject. Some of his Alaskan writings have been issued in separates and may be found in the principal libraries of America.

He wrote the early history of the University of Washington which was published as a serial in the *Washington Alumnus*.

Only a fraction of his work has appeared in print over his own name. Reference cards, clippings and copied data about the pioneers of the Northwest compiled by him fill many trays. They have not been counted by they run well into the thousands. Similar compilations were made as to the newspapers of Washington Territory and the origin of geographic names. Acknowledgments of his industry have been made in publications completed from those researches. Similar results are anticipated from work on the State Constitution, native races of Washington and the Diary of Charles Wilkes, which he had advanced at the time of his departure.

In closing this brief review the editor of this *Quarterly* desires to publicly express his gratitude for the laborious years of work completed by Victor J. Farrar and to extend the hope that he may meet with abundant success in whatever new field of endeavor he may enter.

Monument at Nootka Unveiled

Many Indians and a few white people assembled at Friendly Cove, Nootka Sound, midway between the capes on the western shore of Vancouver Island, on August 12, 1924, to witness the unveiling of an important memorial.

On the crest of a rocky islet at the entrance of Friendly Cove had been erected a large cairn of cemented stones. This was seven feet square at the base and eleven feet high. Fitted into the face of the cairn is a bronze tablet carrying this inscription:

"Nootka Sound. Discovered by Captain Cook in March, 1778.

In June, 1789, Spain took possession and established and maintained a settlement until 1795. The capture of British vessels in 1789 almost led to war which was avoided by the Nootka Convention, 1790. Vancouver and Quadra met here in August, 1792, to determine the land to be restored under that convention."

The lead in this undertaking was the Historic Sites and Monuments Board of Canada, of which Judge F. W. Howay, of New Westminster, British Columbia, is the western member. The Historical Society of British Columbia sent a delegation to the ceremony and His Honor, Walter C. Nichol, Lieutenant Governor of British Columbia, gave to the ceremonies a further emphasis of official sanction. He and Judge Howay made the principal addresses when the draped Union Jack was lifted from the bronze tablet. There were Indian speeches as well.

When the party landed at the Indian village in Friendly Cove there was given entertainment in the home of Chief Napoleon Maquinna, a direct descendant of Maquinna, the famous Nootka Chief who had welcomed Vancouver and Quadra in 1792. Part of the entertainment consisted of a spectacular Indian dance reminiscent of the old Indian days. It is interesting to note that the name of the steamer carrying the historians and guests to Friendly Cove was *Princess Maquinna*.

Judge Howay in writing that the monument was built by Mr. J. P. Forde, Resident Engineer of the Department of Public Works, said that he had repaired the older monument erected there in 1903 by the Washington University State Historical Society. Winter storms from the ocean are severe at that point. The cement base of the granite shaft had loosened and the inscription had worn away in the twenty-one years. The cement was replaced and the lettering was re-cut and blackened, all of which was a fine example of neighborliness.

Veteran Van Ogle's Last Home

In preparing for publication a narrative left by the well known pioneer and Indian War veteran, Van Ogle, the editor was led into an error through correspondence with the officers of the Soldiers' Home at Orting. The narrative appeared in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Volume XIII., Number 4, pages 269-281. In the introduction the statement appears that Mr. Van Ogle died at the Soldiers' Home. The narrative and introductory statement have recently reappeared in the *Orting Oracle*. In calling