

# St. John the Baptist, Cobble Hill

Prepared by Jesse Robertson (September 22, 2025)

## Property Acquisition

<b>Address</b>	3295 Cobble Hill Rd, Cobble Hill, BC, V8H 0C3
<b>Legal description</b>	LOT 1, SECTION 9, RANGE 7, SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT, PLAN 22393 LOT 3, SECTION 9, RANGE 6, SHAWNIGAN DISTRICT, PLAN 2587
<b>First private landholder</b>	John Hemming received a Crown Grant to Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District in 1878.  Section 9, Range 6, Shawnigan District was among those lands transferred to the E&N Railway Company following the completion of the railway in 1887.
<b>Diocesan Acquisition</b>	James Farnsworth donated a one-acre parcel of Section 9, Range 7 to the diocese in 1888. A neighbouring estate donated a two-acre parcel of the same section to the diocese in 1972.  William Alfred Burt granted a 1.15-acre parcel of Section 9, Range 6 to the diocese in 1912.

## Narrative Overview

St. John the Baptist is located in Cobble Hill (Figure 1) near the boundary between Hul'qumi'nim and WSÁNEĆ territories.<sup>1</sup> The property straddles two Crown land sections (Figure 2). The church and parish hall are located in Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District. The cemetery, acquired later, is located in Section 9, Range 6 of the same district.

John Hemming received a Crown Grant to Section 9, Range 7 in July 1878 (Figure 3).<sup>2</sup> The section changed hands once before James Farnsworth purchased it in December 1879.<sup>3</sup> A brother-in-law, John Nightingale, purchased a nearby property on what is now Nightingale Road in the 1880s, and received the bishop's permission to hold services in his new home. The services were well attended and encouraged the diocese to establish a church in the area.<sup>4</sup> James Farnsworth donated a one-acre parcel to the diocese for church purposes in 1888 (Figure 4).<sup>5</sup>

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<sup>1</sup> In 2013, Elder Simon Charlie (*Hwanumetse'*) described the historic boundary between the Hul'qumi'nim and WSÁNEĆ as extending from Hatch Point to the Cobble Hill railway station. St. John the Baptist is located about a kilometre south of this line. It is clear, however, that Hul'qumi'nim and WSÁNEĆ people intermarried and lived together in the area, notably at present-day Mill Bay. Brian David Thom, 'Coast Salish Senses of Place: Dwelling, Meaning, Power, Property and Territory in the Coast Salish World' (PhD dissertation, McGill University, 2005), 349; David Lewis Rozen, 'Place-Names of the Island Halkomelem Indian People' (University of British Columbia, 1985), 230, 235–36.

<sup>2</sup> Crown Grant Image G00051869001, Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District, Government Access tool for Online Retrieval (GATOR): [https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/pls/gator/gator\\$queryforms.menu](https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/pls/gator/gator$queryforms.menu)

<sup>3</sup> Parcel ID 653, Deed 1003v and Parcel ID 640, Deed 2917a, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer', <https://cobblehillhistory.ca/cowichan-valley-explorer/>.

<sup>4</sup> Adelaide Barry Ellis, *At the Foot of the Hill (Cobble Hill History)* (Adelaide Barry Ellis, 1982), 42.

<sup>5</sup> Parcel ID 641, Deed 7914f, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

Section 9, Range 6 was among nearly 2,000,000 acres of land transferred to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company in 1887 following completion of the railway the previous year (Figure 5). David Allan acquired title in December 1889 before conveying the eastern half of the section to Sigmund Schoen the following month.<sup>6</sup> Schoen conveyed the property to William Alfred Burt in 1906.<sup>7</sup> Burt, in turn, conveyed a 1.15-acre parcel adjoining the existing church property to the diocese in 1912. This parcel adjoined the existing church property on Section 9, Range 7, and was subsequently set aside for church purposes (Figure 4).<sup>8</sup>

A two-acre addition was registered in the name of the diocese in 1972 (Figure 6).<sup>9</sup> This parcel was donated by the estate of Marion Sloan Scribner, the owner of an adjacent portion of Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District, who had indicated her desire to convey “a portion of her property so as to enlarge the Churchyard and square off the Church’s holding.”<sup>10</sup> The land containing the donated parcel had been in the possession of the Scribner family since 1942, and was a subdivided portion of the larger parcel James Farnsworth acquired in 1879.<sup>11</sup>

## Interpretive Summary

Decisions regarding future land use should bear the following considerations in mind:

⇒ Portions of the current property were granted to private entities in 1878 and 1887 and subsequently conveyed to the diocese beginning in 1888 following colonial settlement, agriculture, railway and road development, and various subdivision. Diocesan ownership of this property likely did not contribute in any direct sense to the historic dispossession of Hul’qumi’nim and WSÁNEĆ people from their territory.

⇒ A portion of the property was included in an 1887 land grant that conveyed nearly 2,000,000 acres of Vancouver Island to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company. The grant dramatically curtailed Hul’qumi’num people’s access to their territory, over 85% of which remains in private hands. The diocese acquired title to this portion in 1912 and thereby benefited from a land transfer that favoured the property interests of White settlers over Indigenous peoples.

## Historical Context

Colonial activity in the vicinity of Cobble Hill and Shawnigan Lake began in the 1850s and 1860s. Oliver Wells surveyed the Cowichan Valley area in April and May 1859, dividing it into five land districts (including Shawnigan District, Figure 2), and providing another positive report of the area’s fertility.<sup>12</sup> A mill was established at what became known as Mill Bay in 1860, drawing water from Shawnigan Creek. In 1861, construction began on a trail joining Goldstream to Cowichan Bay via the eastern shores of

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<sup>6</sup> Title 9711-A, registered 24 Jan 1890, Absolute Fees Book (AFB), vol. 11, folio 365, Surveyor General Vault, Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia (LTSA), Victoria, BC.

<sup>7</sup> Title 13310-C, registered 23 Nov 1906, AFB, vol. 23, folio 319, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

Parcel ID 729, Deed 971a and Parcel ID 627, Deed 13310c, Cobble Hill Historical Society, ‘Cowichan Valley Explorer’.

<sup>8</sup> Conveyance, William A. Burt to Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia, 24 Aug 1912, accession 91-70, Synod Office Property Records, box 2, file 12, Archives of the Diocese of British Columbia (ADBC), Victoria, BC.

<sup>9</sup> Title 50189-W, registered 1 Mar 1972, DocuWare microfilm, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

<sup>10</sup> Williams and Davie to Henderson, 3 Jan 1969, accession 2001-24, Synod Office Property Files, box 2, file 26, ADBC.

<sup>11</sup> Title 129273-I, registered 28 Jan 1942, DocuWare microfilm, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

<sup>12</sup> Oliver Wells, *Vancouver’s Island. Survey of the Districts of Nanaimo and Cowichan Valley* (Groombridge and Sons, 1859), <https://open.library.ubc.ca/viewer/bcbooks/1.0221851#p0z-5r0f>:

Sooke and Shawnigan lakes.<sup>13</sup> On August 18, 1862, one hundred settlers landed at Cowichan Bay under the protection of a Royal Navy vessel. These divided into three parties and proceeded to the districts of Quamichan, Somenos, and Shawnigan.<sup>14</sup>

Beyond these initial incursions, Hul'qumi'num people's access to land was drastically reduced by a major land grant awarded as for the construction of a railway on Vancouver Island. The Esquimalt & Nanaimo (E&N) Railway Company secured the contract in 1883, agreeing to lay 113 kilometres of line in exchange for \$750,000 and a twenty mile strip extending from Esquimalt to Seymour Narrows amounting to nearly 2,000,000 acres of land. The land grant was executed in 1887, following completion of the railway (Figure 5).<sup>15</sup>

British Columbia first reserved these lands for railway purposes in 1874, pursuant to the Terms of Union by which it joined Canadian Confederation. Settlers continued to arrive in the reserved lands, however, under the assumption they would be able to purchase fee-simple title to the lands they had occupied once lands had been transferred to a railway company. An 1884 provincial enabled "each bona fide squatter" who had occupied and "improved" a portion of the tract to purchase freehold surface rights to their land for a dollar an acre.<sup>16</sup> The exclusion of subsurface mineral rights led to protracted political and legal disagreements between settlers, the railway company, British Columbia, and Canada that lasted well into the twentieth century. Ultimately, as historian Kelly Black observes, "the Dominion and provincial governments went to great lengths to defend the property rights of both the E&N and Settlers," even as they largely ignored unresolved questions of Indigenous title to the area.<sup>17</sup>

The Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group describes the E&N grant as the "Great Land Grab." Fences and locked gates soon appeared on privatized lands, restricting access to essential hunting, harvesting, and resources sites. Alongside existing pre-emption of their lands, the grant marked the start of a "gradual, unremitting decline in our economic, cultural and social well-being, in which we witnessed the loss of most of our land and resources."<sup>18</sup> Today over 85% of Hul'qumi'num lands remain privatized (Figure 7), a lasting consequence of colonial settlement and the E&N land grant.<sup>19</sup>

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<sup>13</sup> Ellis, *At the Foot of the Hill*, 13, 15.

<sup>14</sup> 'Cowichan Expedition', *British Colonist*, 22 August 1862, 3, <https://archive.org/details/dailycolonist18620822uvic/page/n1/mode/2up?>

<sup>15</sup> The land grant excluded lands that had already been pre-empted or otherwise alienated from the Crown. Many lands that informally occupied prior to 1883 were also excluded after a drawn out legal process. Kelly Black, 'An Archive of Settler Belonging: Local Feeling, Land, and the Forest Resource on Vancouver Island' (PhD dissertation, Carleton University, 2017), 104–5.

<sup>16</sup> Excerpts from *Settlement Act*, 1884 quoted in W.A. Taylor, *Crown Land Grants: A History of the Esquimalt and Nanaimo Railway Land Grants, the Railway Belt and the Peace River Block*, 4th Reprint, 1997 (Crown Land Registry Services Ministry of Environment, Lands and Park, 1975), 2–6.

<sup>17</sup> Black, 'Archive of Settler Belonging', 114.

<sup>18</sup> Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group, 'The Great Land Grab in Hul'qumi'num Territory', Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group, 2007, 2, 8, <http://www.hulquminum.bc.ca/pubs/HTGRailwayBookSpreads.pdf>.

<sup>19</sup> Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group, 'Great Land Grab', 21.

## Indigenous Presence and Land Use

<b>Languages</b>	Hul'qumi'num; SENĆOŦEN (Coast Salish)
<b>Governance</b>	Cowichan Tribes; Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group; Pauquachin First Nation; Malahat Nation; Te'mexw Treaty Association
<b>Land use</b>	No specific land use has been identified.
<b>Archaeological data</b>	The Archaeology Branch of British Columbia has not recorded any archaeological sites on the property. <sup>20</sup>
<b>Historic treaties</b>	None.
<b>Modern treaties</b>	The Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group (including Cowichan Tribes) and the Te'mexw Treaty Association (including Malahat Nation) are in Stage 5 of the BC Treaty Process (Negotiation to Finalize a Treaty).  Pauquachin First Nation is not participating in the BC Treaty Process.

## Timeline

*Italicized* text indicates contextual information. **Bold** text indicates information specific to the property.

<b>Date</b>	<b>Details</b>
<i>12 Jan 1859</i>	Diocese of British Columbia established amidst global expansion of British Empire and Church of England (38 new dioceses established between 1814-1859). The Letters Patent creating the diocese give the bishop power to hold property on behalf of the church. <sup>21</sup>
<b>Apr-May 1859</b>	Oliver Wells surveys Cowichan Valley, divides it into distinct land districts (including Shawnigan District) and reports 45,000 acres of prime agricultural land. <sup>22</sup>
<i>1861</i>	Construction begins on a trail linking Goldstream to Cowichan Bay via the eastern shores of Sooke and Shawnigan lakes. <sup>23</sup>
<i>18 Aug 1862</i>	One hundred settlers land at Cowichan Bay under the protection of a naval ship and proceed to occupy land in the districts of Shawnigan, Somenos, and Quamichan. <sup>24</sup> Rev. Alexander Charles Garrett accompanies the expedition and constructs a log chapel at Somenos Lake. <sup>25</sup>

<sup>20</sup> Email, Jennifer Hogan (Archaeological Information Specialist, Archaeology Branch) to Jesse Robertson, 2 Jul 2025.

<sup>21</sup> "Letters Patent of the Bishop of Columbia, 1859" (copy), file 4, box 1, accession 85-34, Christ Church Cathedral Trust, ADBC; G. Hollis Slater, 'New Light on Herbert Beaver', *British Columbia Historical Quarterly* 6, no. 1 (1942): 14.

<sup>22</sup> Wells, *Survey of the Districts of Nanaimo and Cowichan Valley*, 13.

<sup>23</sup> Ellis, *At the Foot of the Hill*, 13.

<sup>24</sup> 'Cowichan Expedition', *British Colonist*, 22 August 1862, 3,

<https://archive.org/details/dailycolonist18620822uvic/page/n1/mode/2up?>

<sup>25</sup> Garrett, "Reminiscences," page 21, E/B/G19, BCA

31 Mar 1866	The united Colony of British Columbia (including Vancouver Island) removes Indigenous peoples' right to pre-empt land without the permission of the Governor. <sup>26</sup>
20 Jul 1871	British Columbia joins Canada under Terms of Union that specify the province's duty to convey twenty mile strip of land to the Dominion for railway purposes. <sup>27</sup>
1874	British Columbia establishes a railway reserve from Esquimalt Harbour to Seymour Narrows, pursuant to its commitments under the Terms of Union. The reserved portion includes Section 6, Range 7, Shawnigan District. <sup>28</sup>
20 Jul 1878	John Hemming receives Crown Grant to Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District. <sup>29</sup>
5 Jun 1879	Thomas Allsop purchases Section 9, Range 7. <sup>30</sup>
17 Dec 1879	James Farnsworth purchases Section 9, Range 7. <sup>31</sup>
Aug 1883	Federal government awards the Esquimalt & Nanaimo (E&N) Railway Company a contract to construct a railway on Vancouver Island in return for \$750,000 and nearly 2,000,000 acres of Crown Land. <sup>32</sup>
1884	Provincial <i>Settlement Act</i> grants railway tract to the Dominion government, enabling it, in turn, to convey the tract to the E&N Railway Company upon completion of the rail line. The act reserves to "each bona fide squatter" the right to purchase occupied and "improved" lands. <sup>33</sup>
27 Sep 1886	Regular passenger service begins on the E&N Railway. <sup>34</sup>
21 Apr 1887	Grant lands are transferred to the E&N Railway Company following completion of the railway, effectively privatizing the vast majority of Hul'qumi'num territory. <sup>35</sup>
9 Apr 1888	James Farnsworth conveys one acre of Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District to Bishop George Hills for church purposes. <sup>36</sup>
6 Apr 1889	Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia incorporated by Act of Provincial Legislature and empowered to acquire, hold, and sell property.

<sup>26</sup> Paul Tennant, *Aboriginal Peoples and Politics: The Indian Land Question in British Columbia, 1849-1989* (UBC Press, 1990), 41–42.

<sup>27</sup> Taylor, *Crown Land Grants*, 2.

<sup>28</sup> The province advertised the reserve in the *BC Gazette* on July 18, 1874. Taylor, *Crown Land Grants*, 4.

<sup>29</sup> Crown Grant Image G00051869001, Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District, GATOR:

[https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/pls/gator/gator\\$queryforms.menu](https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/pls/gator/gator$queryforms.menu)

<sup>30</sup> Parcel ID 653, Deed 1003v, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

<sup>31</sup> Parcel ID 640, Deed 2917a, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

<sup>32</sup> The land grant excluded lands that had already been pre-empted or otherwise alienated from the Crown. Many lands that informally occupied prior to 1883 were also excluded after a drawn out legal process. Black, 'Archive of Settler Belonging', 104–5.

<sup>33</sup> Taylor, *Crown Land Grants*, 5–6.

<sup>34</sup> Elizabeth Norcross, *The Warm Land: A History of Cowichan* (E.B. Norcross, 1959), 48.

<sup>35</sup> Black, 'Archive of Settler Belonging', 105; Taylor, *Crown Land Grants*, 7.

<sup>36</sup> Parcel ID 641, Deed 7914f, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

<b>22 Dec 1889</b>	David Allan receives a deed for a parcel of E&N Railway grant land described as Section 9, Range 6, Shawnigan District. <sup>37</sup>
<b>27 Jan 1890</b>	Sigmund Schoen purchases Section 9, Range 6. <sup>38</sup>
<b>11 Jan 1897</b>	James Farnsworth conveys remainder of Section 9, Range 7 to Eustace Clifford Nightingale. <sup>39</sup>
<b>1905</b>	Canadian Pacific Railway purchases E&N Railway Company, including remaining 1,400,000 acres of land holdings. <sup>40</sup>
<b>1906</b>	Cowichan Chief Charles (Tsulpi'multw) travels to England with a delegation to lobby King Edward VII for redress for land occupied by settlers. <sup>41</sup>
<b>5 Nov 1906</b>	William Alfred Burt purchases Section 9, Range 6, Shawnigan District. <sup>42</sup>
<b>13 Jun 1910</b>	Eustace Clifford Nightingale conveys a 10-acre part of Section 9, Range 7 to Herbert Leonard Nightingale. This parcel (later described as Lot 5, Section 9, Range 7) was held by different members of the Nightingale family until 1942. <sup>43</sup>
<b>20 Aug 1912</b>	Bishop John Charles Roper conveys property title to the Anglican Synod of the Diocese of BC. <sup>44</sup>
<b>24 Aug 1912</b>	William Alfred Burt conveys a 1.15-acre parcel of Section 9, Range 6 to the diocese for \$1.00. <sup>45</sup>
<b>1937</b>	Church roof damaged after a severe snowstorm, leading parishioners to construct a new church. <sup>46</sup>
<b>8 Jan 1942</b>	Lot 5, Section 9, Range 7 registered in the name of John and Marion Scribner. <sup>47</sup>
<b>10 Oct 1944</b>	New church building consecrated. <sup>48</sup>
<b>3 Jan 1969</b>	Estate of Marion Sloan Scribner expresses its intention to donate two acres of Lot 5, Section 9, Range 7 "so as to enlarge the Churchyard and square off the Church's holding." <sup>49</sup>

<sup>37</sup> Parcel ID 756, Deed E&N (52), Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

<sup>38</sup> Parcel ID 729, Deed 971a, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

<sup>39</sup> Title 3578-C, registered 14 May 1897, AFB, vol. 18, folio 733, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

<sup>40</sup> Hul'qumi'num Treaty Group, 'Great Land Grab', 14.

<sup>41</sup> Sarah Noël Morales, 'Snuw'uyulh: Fostering an Understanding of the Hul'qumi'num Legal Tradition' (PhD dissertation, University of Victoria, 2014), 183.

<sup>42</sup> Parcel ID 627, Deed 13310c, Cobble Hill Historical Society, 'Cowichan Valley Explorer'.

<sup>43</sup> Title 23863-C, registered 20 Jan 1911, AFB, vol. 31, folio 302, and Title 52827-I, registered 2 May 1923, DocuWare microfilm, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

<sup>44</sup> Title 11999-F, registered 9 Sep 1913, AFB, vol. 33, folio 371, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

<sup>45</sup> Conveyance, William A. Burt to Anglican Synod of the Diocese of British Columbia, 24 Aug 1912, accession 91-70, box 2, file 12, ADBC.

<sup>46</sup> Ellis, *At the Foot of the Hill*, 42.

<sup>47</sup> Title 121481-I, DocuWare microfilm, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

<sup>48</sup> Sentence of Consecration, signed 8 Oct 1944, accession 86-17, Synod Office General Administration Files, box 8, file 11, ADBC. The Sentence of Consecration provides an incorrect legal description of the property but does in fact refer to St. John the Baptist. See S.H.F. Jarvis to Lt. Col. Fairfax Webber, 19 Dec 1961, accession 86-17, box 8, file 12, ADBC.

<sup>49</sup> Williams and Davie to Henderson, 3 Jan 1969, accession 2001-24, box 2, file 26, ADBC.

<b>1 Mar 1972</b>	Portion of Lot 5, Section 9, Range 7 donated by the Scribner estate registered in the name of the diocese. <sup>50</sup>
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<sup>50</sup> Title 50469-W, registered 1 Mar 1972, DocuWare microfilm, Surveyor General Vault, LTSA.

## Figures

**Figure 1.** *Map showing current extent of St. John the Baptist, Cobble Hill.*

PMBC Parcel Cadastres 029244978 and 003302458, iMapBC, Province of British Columbia.

**Figure 2.** *Survey of Shawnigan District (1859) with red annotation showing approximate location of St. John the Baptist.*

“Vancouver Island Colony. Sketch Maps of Districts. Lithographed at the Topographical Dept of the War Office, London, 1859: Shawnigan District.” Colonial Despatches of Vancouver Island and British Columbia 1846-1871, Edition 2.5, ed. James Hendrickson and the Colonial Despatches project, University of Victoria: [https://bcgenesis.uvic.ca/co\\_700-bc\\_7\\_8\\_van\\_isl\\_1859\\_shawnigan\\_district.html](https://bcgenesis.uvic.ca/co_700-bc_7_8_van_isl_1859_shawnigan_district.html).

**Figure 3.** *Map of Crown grant to John Hemming, with future church site indicated in red.*

Crown Grant Image G00051869001, Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District, Government Access Tool for Online Retrieval (GATOR): [https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/pls/gator/gator\\$queryforms.menu](https://a100.gov.bc.ca/pub/pls/gator/gator$queryforms.menu)

**Figure 4.** *Plan 2587 showing the location of the one-acre lot donated by James Farnsworth in 1888 (“Lot 4”) and the 1.15-acre lot donated by William Alfred Burt in 1912 (“Lot 3”).*

Plan 2587, “Composite plan of subdivision of part of Section 9, Range 6 and part of Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District.” Deposited December 10, 1921. Electronic Search and Filing Services, Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia, Victoria, BC.

**Figure 5.** *Map showing extent of land granted to the Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Company in 1887.<sup>51</sup> The grant measured approximately twenty miles from the eastern shore of Vancouver Island, from Muir Creek to Crown Mountain.*

“Esquimalt & Nanaimo Railway Crown Grant.” In Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group, *The Great Land Grab in Hul’qumi’num Territory* (2007), page 5.

**Figure 6.** *Plan 22393 showing the two-acre lot donated by the Marion Scribner estate in 1972, formerly part of Lot 5, here merged with Lot 4, Plan 2587 and renamed Lot 1, Plan 22393.*

Plan 22393, “Plan of subdivision of Lot 4 & Part of Lot 5, Plan 2587 (and part of closed road adjoining) in Section 9, Range 7, Shawnigan District.” Survey completed November 2, 1968. Electronic Search and Filing Services, Land Title and Survey Authority of British Columbia, Victoria, BC.

**Figure 7.** *Map showing lands granted to the E&N within Hul’qumi’num Core Territory. White parcels within the grey area show parcels that were pre-empted or otherwise alienated from the Crown independent of the grant.*

“Land Granted to the E&N Railway Company in Hul’qumi’num Core Territory.” In Hul’qumi’num Treaty Group, *The Great Land Grab in Hul’qumi’num Territory* (2007), page 11.

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<sup>51</sup> The date provided on the image (1884) indicates the year in the land was conveyed from BC to the Dominion of Canada. The E&N Railway Company received these lands in 1887 after completing the railway. See Black, ‘Archive of Settler Belonging’, 105.

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