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APRIL 1976



CANOES OF THE
KUTENAI
AFTER CURTIS
Robert Gem

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The cover series for Volume 9, designed by Robert Genn depicts Indian canoes. For more information on the Kutenai canoes see page 24.

EDITORIAL

With another Convention soon to take place the Association will be at the end of another financial year, and will once again be faced with the usual problems of budgeting for an unknown future membership. This seems to be an appropriate time to explain what we mean by problems, and particularly as applied to the News.

Since its inception the News has never asked for a per capita increase to cover its operation, and is not now making that suggestion. True, there was an increase in the per capita levy in 1969, which raised it from 50¢ to \$1.00, and that is still the prevailing rate, but a check of the minutes will show that it was not asked for by the News. Since the cost of producing the News is the major liability of the Association, it becomes necessary to plan for each year in advance. As we have no knowledge what our circulation will be, and since the Societies do not pay their per capita dues until February 28th, and by that time two issues of the News have been produced, it is imperative, therefore, that we have some idea before starting the year, to fix on a fairly accurate figure for what our circulation will be.

When we asked for a commitment of membership to be given to the Treasurer in October, it was for this specific reason. This year several of our societies have asked for more issues than they had previously committed themselves to receiving. It is just not possible for us to supply any more back issues than the original written request, and it is an embarrassment to us to be asked, when the answer has to be no. We wanted the member societies to view this commitment from two angles; the first, that they would try to assist the parent organization to fulfill its obligation; for a minimum of cost, to keep the per capita down, and secondly, that it would act as an incentive to the member societies to retain the same number of members, or better still, to commit themselves to a percentage increase and then go out and recruit them. Remember, this per capita is the main source of revenue of the Association - no grants, no handouts - we pay our own way. Supposing we used the full \$1 for the News that would make it just 25¢ per copy, and that would have to include stencils, paper, ink, covers, staples, not to mention packaging and mailing charges. Somehow or other we do it for less than that, since the Secretary's expenses, plus maintenance of equipment is paid for out of the per capita and there is usually a little left over. We think we have every right to consider that we of the News are giving fair value for per capita paid, in spite of inflation, and would like our member societies to have a regard for our problems.

One other perennial subject that seems to be slated for attention at Convention '76 is what is generally referred to as "the Constitution". This is indeed a misnomer, as the Constitution has never been under question. It is the By-Laws that seem to be the bone of contention. Why? The By-Laws are usually a set of conditions whereby we make it very apparent how little we trust one another. There is always an inherent fear that someone is going to usurp some power and suddenly overnight there will be a coup d'etat, which is usually the preserve of the "banana republics". The more conditions there are attached, the harder it is to get business done, and the more time spent on internal politics the less we serve the cause for which we exist.

Let us devote our time and energies to furthering the aims and objects as laid down in our Constitution. Surely we can trust one another from Convention to Convention when issues can be decided democratically - one member one vote - and let the members interested enough to attend elect the officers for the ensuing year.

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SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

BURNABY At their September meeting Mr Frank Street and Dr Blythe Eagles showed slides taken at the Annual Convention of the B.C. Historical Association in Campbell River, and at the trip to the Britannia Beach Museum of Mining. Dr Pauline Jewett spoke at the October meeting on the first ten years of Simon Fraser University. In November Dr Erle Nelson gave an account of his trip retracing the trail of Alexander Mackenzie. Professor Tomas Bartroli gave an address in January on the first voyages of discovery to the Northwest coast, and In February Dr Robin Fisher spoke on the early explorers' attitudes to the Indians of the Northwest Coast. At their annual meeting in March, the following officers were elected: President: Mrs Arlene Bramhall, Vice-President: Dr Blythe Eagles, Secretary: Mrs Ethel Derrick, Treasurer: Mr Bernard Bellinger.

It is with deep regret that we note the passing of one of the faithful and respected members. John Gregory Davy, who was Treasurer last year, passed away on March 30th. He was a long-time teacher and school principal in Burnaby and an active member for many years in our Society. We express our deepest sympathy to his wife and family in their sad bereavement.

CHEMAINUS VALLEY The new slate of officers for the coming year are as follows: President: George Pederson; Vice President: Al Albee; Treasurer: Tony Motherwell; Secretary: Betty Pederson; Programme Director: Joy Mutter.

A second edition of the book "Water Over the Wheel" author Harry Olsen, is now going into print and will be on sale soon. If anyone is interested in obtaining a copy, they are invited to contact the Society at Box 172, Chemainus. The price will probably be \$6.50. Mrs Lilian Gustafson and her co-workers have gathered many articles from local pioneers and descendants of the local pioneers no longer with us. The book which is being compiled will, we hope, go into print this year and shows promise of being a most interesting and informative document of the history of the Chemainus Valley.

CRESTON New officers for 1976 are: President: Charles Wilson, Vice-President: Ben Wills, Secretary: Mrs Margaret Gidluck, Treasurer: G.B. MacDonald.

NANAIMO At the third attempt the Society finally managed to get Mr John Dunham along in February for a most interesting talk on the Port of Nanaimo. This is the story not only of the harbour but of the City itself which has developed along with the growing shipping trade. March is the time of our annual general meeting and President Len Nicholls was re-elected for a second term. His

Presidential address was on Heritage Developments in Canada, and contrasted the steps taken towards preservation in this country and abroad. In this connection I should mention that Haslam Hall has been sold and so plans for its development as envisaged will probably not be carried through. We are again trying to sort out its future. Our April meeting will deal with the history of the road between Fort Victoria and the Cowichan Valley, and in May we plan a fashion display, showing the history of clothing in Nanaimo over the past 125 years.

Officers for the coming year are President: Mr J. Len Nicholls; Past President: Miss E.B. Norcross; 1st Vice-President: Mr W.J. Ince; 2nd Vice-President: Mr W.R. Mains; Treasurer: Mrs E. Kneen; Secretary: Mrs J. Mar.

VANCOUVER The Fall and Winter activities, including a regular meeting on the fourth Wednesday of each month, have been well attended. The September programme featured a panel discussion on architectural preservation in Vancouver. A field trip to Irving House in New Westminster, followed by a lecture by Norman Hacking, noted local marine historian was much appreciated in October. In November, a great deal of interest was shown in a show of original period costumes - fashions from the 1890's - with commentary by Ivan Sayers, an outstanding costumes and textiles expert. In January Gerry Wellburn, founder of the B.C. Forest Museum in Duncan, and one of B.C.'s most knowledgeable philatelists gave an illustrated talk on early stamps of B.C. His anecdotes on methods of collecting stamps were both informative and humorous, while some of the post-marks featured gave a great deal of information on B.C.'s history and the trials of early communication. Cyril Leonoff entertained the membership in February with a talk on the history of the Cape Scott area and slides of a recent exploratory trip to the region he had made.

At the annual general meeting in March the following officers were elected: President: Robert Watt; Vice President: Deirdre Norman; Secretary: Doris Munroe; Treasurer: Frank Williams. At the Incorporation Day Dinner on April 6th, Dr Gordon Shrum was the guest speaker. On March 27th, the first field trip of the year took place - a walking tour of False Creek.

VICTORIA Mr Robert McCue of the University of Victoria's History Department spoke at the March meeting on the coming of the Mormons to Vancouver Island. Mr Kent Haworth of the Provincial Archives is scheduled to speak at the April meeting on Sir Anthony Musgrave in Newfoundland and British Columbia. In May Betty Tomlinson and Allen Anderson will speak and display slides on "Early Canadian postcards - 1900-1916".

JOTTINGS

From Ruth Barnett, Campbell River Historical Society, comes this clipping from the North Island Gazette, January 22nd, 1976. "Board Protects Mine Artifacts. Tight security has been imposed in an area near Benson Lake which surrounds the long abandoned Old Sport mine." Regional District directors have appointed a heritage advisory committee, with authority to forbid the taking of historically valuable equipment from the site. The district board approved wages of up to \$2,000 for a full time guard to watch the property.

Several workers of MacMillan Bloedel recognized the significance of the old mine and took steps to ensure its protection. A hurried meeting attended by Don Tarasoff of the Historic Sites Advisory Board decided to seek approval of the Regional District for removal of the artifacts to storage at Quatse Campsite, Port Hardy. John Milligan of Port Hardy Bulldozing and Don Butterworth have volunteered to move the larger machines. MacMillan Bloedel Personnel have offered to map the site in preparation for a detailed ground search for smaller artifacts.

Old Sport was discovered before the turn of the century by prospectors from Quatsino and was worked until the 1930's.

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Dr Philip Akrigg will be available between January and the end of April 1977 to give an illustrated lecture on "Gold Rush Days in British Columbia". Those societies interested in having this lecture should write to Dr Akrigg, 4633 West 8th Avenue, Vancouver, B.C.

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From Mrs Louise Iverson, 410 - 118 Croft Street, Victoria: The James Bay New Horizons History Committee are looking for people who will guarantee to purchase a copy of their book "The Birthplace of Beautiful British Columbia", a history of the community of James Bay, Victoria. Unfortunately there is no price quoted for this book, but we are sure that it will be quite reasonable. Why not support this venture and either write to Mrs Iverson at the above address, or phone 386-0778.

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The Canadian Oral History Association (not to be confused with the Aural History Institute of B.C.) is seeking new members. There are four types of membership available, starting with a library membership at \$4. This will include the Bulletin, a newsletter about projects and methodology, and the Journal, an annual review of selected papers on oral history in Canada. For further information write Canadian Oral History Association, P.O. Box 301, Terminal A, Ottawa, Ontario.

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From John Woodworth, 477 Leon Avenue, Kelowna, B.C. comes a well illustrated proposal by the Nature Conservancy of Canada for a National Historic Trail between Quesnel and Bella Coola, along the ancient native trade routes travelled by fur trader Alexander Mackenzie. Apparently the westerly 50 miles within Tweedsmuir Provincial Park is protected but neglected. The central portion is in Ootsa Pulp Harvesting Forest, and the eastern third is still traversed by horse and wagon in a sparsely settled area of homesteads and fishing camps. The proposal states: "... But the pulp and sawmill plants at Quesnel are harvesting timber westward to the Nazko, the Batnuni and the Blackwater. If we do not now recognize and protect this route - an historic region precious to local Nazko, Kluskus and Gatcho Indians, as well as to the rest of Canada - it could soon be just another logged-out British Columbia valley. Its native culture, its archaeological artifacts, its villages and graveyards, its place in North American history as the first recorded crossing of the

continent north of Mexico, and its remaining wilderness, fishing and wildlife, all are endangered."

B.C. Trustees of the Nature Conservancy of Canada are John Woodworth, Roderick Haig-Brown, 2250 Campbell River Road, Campbell River, and Derek Arnold, 794 Claremont Avenue, Victoria.

EDITOR: What a great achievement this would be, to have preserved for all time this trail of over 240 miles. It would be encouraging, we are sure, to the trustees, to get enquiries from our membership societies and members.

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B.C. BOOKS OF INTEREST

- BAINBRIDGE, Unity. Songs of Seton. North Vancouver, Published by the Author, 1976. [50] illus. \$9.00.
- BENHAM, Mary Lile. Nellie McClung. Toronto, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1975. 62 pp., illus. \$1.95.
- BOWMAN, Phyllis. We skirted the war. Prince Rupert, Published by the author, 1976. 133 pp., illus. \$4.50.
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. Fish and Wildlife Branch. Survey of native rights as they relate to fish and wildlife protection in B.C. [Victoria, 1975] 31 pp.
- FARROW, Moira. Nobody here but us: pioneers of the north. Vancouver, J.J. Douglas, 1976. \$10.00.
- GARDNER, Alison F. James Douglas. Don Mills, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1976. 62 pp., illus. \$2.25.
- GOLDMAN, Irving. The mouth of heaven: an introduction to Kwakiutl religious thought. N.Y. Wiley, 1975. 265 pp., illus. \$13.50.
- HARRIS, Christie. Mouse woman and the vanished princesses. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1976. 156 pp., illus. \$7.95.
- HILSON, Stephen E. Exploring Puget Sound and B.C. Holland, Mich., Van Winkle Pub. 1975. 107 pp., illus. \$24.95.
- HISTORICAL essays on British Columbia; J. Friesen and H.K. Ralston, eds. Toronto McClelland & Stewart, 1976. \$4.95.
- JEWITT, John J. Narrative of the adventures and sufferings... edited and annotated by Robert F. Heizer. Ramona, Calif. Ballena Press, 1975. \$4.95.
- MAYLES, Stephen. William Van Horne. Don Mills, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1976. 64 pp., illus. \$2.25.
- MORTON, Harry. The wind commands; sailors and sailing ships of the Pacific. Vancouver, University of B.C. Press, 1975. 498 pp., illus. \$29.95.
- MUIR, John. West of the Rocky Mountains. New YORK, Van Nostrand Reinhold, 1975. \$9.95.
- MUNDAY, Don. The unknown mountain. [Mt. Waddington] London, Hodder & Stoughton, 1975. 268 pp., illus. \$6.95.
- PATERSON, T.W. ed. Canadian treasure trails; anthology of lost or buried Canadian treasures. Langley, Stagecoach Pub., 1975. 112 pp., illus. \$2.95.
- PETHICK, Derek. Men of B.C. Saanichton, Hancock House, 1976. \$14.95.
- RAINCOAST CHRONICLES FIRST FIVE; Collector's edition. Madeira Park, Harbour Publishing, 1975. 271 pp., illus. \$12.95.
- SAGER, Alexander. A mariner's history: designs and life sketch. [Victoria] Canada Council Explorations Programme, 1975. 102 pp. ill.

SHANKS, Neville. Waddington; a biography of Alfred P. Waddington. Port Hardy, North Island Gazette, 1975. 80 pp., illus. \$2.75.
 SHEWCHUK, Murphy. Fur, gold and opals. Saanichton, Hancock House, 1975. \$3.95.
 SMITH, James K. David Thompson. Don Mills, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1975. 62 pp., illus. \$2.25.
 THRIFT, Henry T. Reminiscences. Surrey, Surrey Museum Soc., 1975. \$2.

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REPORT FROM THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

Public Records A large body (approximately 23 meters) of government records pertaining to the construction activities throughout the province of the Department of Lands and Works and the Department of Public Works has been made available recently, and finding aids prepared. The collections include specifications, contracts, plans, correspondence, and related material for numerous public buildings, schools, court houses, gaols, roads, bridges and ferries (1872-1954).

The incoming and outgoing correspondence of the Department of Railways (1912-1937) concerning publicly and privately owned railroads within the province is now accessible to railway buffs.

A preliminary inventory has been prepared for most of the B.C. Provincial Police records in the archives, although some series are still to be added. Series listed include Superintendents' correspondence, 1891-1929, personnel records, correspondence and records concerning accounts and supplies, and records relating to the administration of the Licences Act, 1888, the Liquor Licences Act, 1910, the Government Liquor Act, 1921, the Amusements Tax Act, 1917, the Clubs Regulation Act, 1909, and the Act to amend the "Pool-rooms Act", 1913.

Manuscripts The archive of the Children's Aid Society of Victoria is now available to researchers. The archives include minutes, financial reports, annual reports, correspondence, executive reports, memoranda and statistical data of the Society and of social service organizations amalgamated with or absorbed by the Society (1901-1973).

Those who enjoy the outdoors may enjoy the papers of Frank Cyril Swannell (1880-1969), surveyor, whose archive includes diaries (1906-1909; 1913-1968), field books (1910-1943), correspondence, maps and photographs. In addition, the diaries of Alan S. "Spike" Thomson, surveyor, covering his work on the Alberta-British Columbia boundary surveys (1913-1917; 1919-1920) have also been accessioned. Just received are the papers of T.F. Harper Reed (1878-1965), surveyor and Indian agent, which consist of notebooks, personal papers, correspondence and annotated publications on the Cassiar district.

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BOOK REVIEWS

GABRIEL DUMONT: The Métis chief and his lost world. Edmonton, Hurtig, 1975. 280 pp., illus. \$8.95.

Accounts of the Métis rebellion of 1885 have previously always focussed on Louis Riel as the major figure in the drama. George Woodcock, one of Canada's most prolific and distinguished living writers, takes issue with this bias in the nation's history books and chooses instead to re-write the story of the rebellion around a biography of Riel's much less famous colleague in insurrection.

Gabriel Dumont features in the national consciousness as "a kind of bluff, sturdy Sancho Panza to the Canadian Don Quixote", Woodcock argues, and in this book he offers a sympathetic reconsideration of Dumont's role in the tragedy. The background to the uprising is traced back to the period of Dumont's adolescence and early manhood when Métis identity was first threatened by the approach of the white man's urban industrial society. As a young hunter Dumont journeyed down to witness Riel's establishment of a Provisional Government on the Red River in 1869, and four years later his reputation in the field had won him the position of President of "the little republic of St. Laurent".

The Métis had demonstrated a capacity for just self-government, but their culture was doomed. Firstly, the very foundations of their society were uprooted by the late 1870's, when the isolation of the prairies ended for ever. The buffalo became extinct, and hunting could no longer support a people as a way of life. Reservations were introduced and the traditional freedom of Indian life died. Secondly the Métis were not politicians, and they were no match for the Conservative Government of 1878, "who adhered nominally to the provisions of the Indian treaties but in practice neglected their implementation to a criminal degree".

There were many white men who foresaw the trouble slowly brewing over the question of Métis land ownership, and even the retiring Lieutenant-Governor warned in 1878, "It is a crying shame that the half-breeds have been ignored. It will result in trouble and it is most unjust". The Indian Department cut down on promised rations, and the Métis rebellion became virtually inevitable as, dispossessed and close to starvation, their appeals fell on the deaf ears of Sir John A. Macdonald, an intransigent right-winger bent on seeing the Canadian Pacific Railway completed and the West opened up to settlement.

In Woodcock's account of the fighting which took place in 1885 with the establishment of the Provisional Government of Saskatchewan, it is Riel who emerges as the flawed, muddled figure responsible for the Métis defeat. The primary responsibility for the rebellion lay with Macdonald who, as Woodcock bitterly remarks, "had started Canada on its first war fought without assistance from British troops - a little war and a shameful war, but undisputably our own". Throughout the campaign Dumont appeared as a master of guerilla warfare, but his strategy was persistently paralysed by Riel's unwillingness to initiate offensive action against the slowly approaching Canadian army, composed largely of clerks and shop-assistants from Montreal, Toronto and Winnipeg.

Had Dumont been allowed control of the guerilla forces, Woodcock speculates, the results might have been very different. Years of native insurrection would have had a lethal and draining impact on the new Dominion; the completion of the C.P.R. would have been delayed; the U.S.A. might well have intervened. In the face of these factors Macdonald would have almost certainly negotiated a quick solution to the dispute.

As it was, Riel's fatal blend of mysticism and passivity doomed the Métis, and made the debacle at Batoche inevitable. Woodcock suggests that Riel enjoyed the role of victim and martyr and questions why he should have become such a powerful symbol for Canada's disinherited minorities. Resignation and rebellion without hope, he concludes, possess a fatal attraction for the Canadian national consciousness:

"And the question lingers: Why do we show our obvious preference for Riel? Why do we not make plays and poems and postage stamps about Dumont? Partly, I am sure, it is because we have ceased to live in a hero's black-and-white world; simple and direct people like Dumont embarrass us with the unspoken demand that we imitate their strengths or their virtues. Riel was more devious, with deeper ambiguities of intent; he belongs to a world like our own, more conscious of twilight than of dawn."

In the U.S.A., Woodcock argues, Gabriel Dumont would be a national folk hero. In Canada he has been allowed to fade out of the nation's history books. Gabriel Dumont is a finely-written account of the Métis decline which presents a challenging new perspective on this shabby, ambiguous episode in Canadian history and for the first time offers a convincing portrait of a man whose role in these events had been almost erased from the record by previous historians.

Ronald Binns

Mr Binns, a British graduate student, is presently doing research at the University of B.C. in the field of Canadian literature.

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EMILY CARR, by Rosemary Neering. Don Mills, Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1975. \$2.25. Grades 5-7.

It is fashionable today to believe that inside each one of us there is an artist trying to get out. It is also fashionable to believe that, given the least opportunity, the submerged artist will burst forth, fully fledged. The results of these beliefs would seem to indicate that more confidence is placed in the theory that there is manifest artistic talent to support it.

Genius is rare, great talent only a little less so, but any level of talent needs the discipline that comes only with a thorough knowledge of the chosen medium of expression. Certainly great numbers of people are having fun and keeping occupied with crash courses in various branches of the arts. The talented few will soon realise that these courses are recreational and not designed for the serious artist. No, we are not all talented, serious artists and the frequent local displays of trite canvases, disasters from the kiln, clumsy weaving and sculptured abortions prove it. The unfortunate fact is that anyone under about 35 has grown up on the thesis that to excel is unimportant, even

anti-social; that excellence lies in the effort expended rather than on the quality of the resulting product. It is always salutary, therefore, to turn to biographies of the great figures of the art world and learn that, with few exceptions, each worked and struggled to achieve excellence and recognition was often long delayed.

Emily Carr is among these distinguished ones and Rosemary Neering, in her capsule Carr biography for young readers, gives a straight forward account of the artist's struggles, frustrations and belated success. This biography is no in depth study of the subject's character, motivation or talent. The brevity of the work, designed for readers at grade 5-7 level prohibits more than a factual, chronological graphically presented account of the artist's life and times; of her years of hard work, the temporary abandonment and eventual attainment of her goal.

Embryo genius or not, the child Emily would appear to have been something less than charming. With hindsight we are better able to understand the uncompromising young girl's constant tug-of-war with the older sister who tried to raise her in the conventional pattern of the period. For any young reader who suspects that he/she might be an unrecognised genius and is therefore entitled to be obnoxious, there is the other point of view expressed in the Carr's lawyer's words to Emily: "It's very hard for your sister, having to look after all of you. She's giving up her own life to do it. Perhaps you should try a little harder to get on with her."

From rebellious girlhood through young womanhood, searching, working, ever more frustrated and disillusioned, emerged the brusque eccentric who, at the age of 56 found, in the work of the famous Group of Seven, and in the artists themselves, the help and support that like minds can give and receive. The next 14 years must have been the happiest of her life. She had found the style that had for so long eluded her; a style that boldly expressed the grandeur and mystery of the forests; the style that is Emily Carr, painter.

While many teachers will undoubtedly prefer to formulate their own questions on material read in class, the points raised in those following each chapter are well worth their consideration. These invite the speculation, and exploration not entered into in the text. There are one or two exceptions which might well have been omitted since these introduce lines of thought, not without value in themselves, but diverging from the main subject too drastically.

The book is generously illustrated in black and white and includes reproductions of old family photographs, the family home, parts of Victoria and various cities and rural areas visited by Emily Carr during her years as an art student and later as a painter. It is a pity that, since colour is a vital part of any painting, one at least of the Carr works shown was not reproduced in colour.

Nevertheless, this quality but, inevitably, not too durable paperback is a useful and interesting addition to The Canadians series of some 52 biographies of notable figures in a variety of fields.

Betty Millway

Mrs Millway is a member of the Burnaby Historical Society.

STEVESTON RECOLLECTED, a Japanese-Canadian history, edited by Daphne Marlatt. Victoria, Aural History, 1975. 104 pp. illus.\$3.

Steveston Recollected makes use of an unusual method of recording history. It is composed of interviews of Japanese-Canadians presently residing in Steveston, interspersed with the editor's remarks commenting on the previous speaker, or introducing the next person, and providing the background connecting the interviews. When I first read this publication I was immediately reminded of Miss Kazuko Tsurumi's book Sutebusuton monogatari, in which the author also interviews Japanese-Canadians in Steveston. The latter book gives the recollections in the local idiom, something that is impossible in Ms. Marlatt's book, as the interviews in the Japanese language have had to be translated. However, it is illustrated with many photographs which add much to the words of the speakers.

The interviews are sometimes just a paragraph, at other times more than a page. I found on my first reading that I often had to go back to see who was speaking, as the subject matter did not seem to continue the discussion in the previous paragraph. There are times when husband and wife are being interviewed together, which is somewhat confusing as they contradict each other gently. As the people become familiar, this discontinuity ceases to be a barrier. There is a differentiation in the type of print also, the words of the interviewed person being in ordinary print, the editor's remarks in bolder type, and translations of source material in italics.

The book gives an intimate picture of the life of the Japanese fishermen in Steveston from the turn of the century to the present day. Most of the emphasis is placed on their struggles to earn a livelihood from scratch, finally attaining a measure of prosperity when World War II broke out, with its disastrous consequences to all people of Japanese descent living on the Pacific Coast. Ms. Marlatt has chosen a representative group of people to interview, mostly pioneers, but also a non-Japanese and second and third generation Japanese-Canadians to round out the picture. Understandably the memories of the older people may be vague at times, but many footnotes give historical data.

It not only tells about the life of the immigrants, but also gives a good idea of what life in Steveston itself must have been like in those leisurely days: it was a half day trip from Vancouver to Steveston, costing four dollars each way. In the Introduction, Mr Langlois says that Steveston is "in the process of being overtaken by Vancouver", hence this history. It also includes many typically Japanese customs, such as picture brides, and the Japanese bath which is mentioned several times throughout the book.

It begins with the struggles of the first immigrants, who came only to earn money to send back to their homeland. What is clearly seen in these interviews is the spirit of cooperation among these people who did not know the language, yet were trying to make a living here. The Japanese Fishermen's Benevolent Association (Dantai) played a great part in improving their lot. They also had a co-op so they could buy food more cheaply, a necessity as they

got paid only once a year. There was also the Kyokai, an association which consisted of all Japanese fishermen up the B.C. coast. In the book both Dantai and Kyokai are loosely translated as Association, which I found confusing.

The war years are not gone into in detail. They describe what a blow it was to lose their boats, houses, and other possessions, but not much is said about their internment life, although the hurt is there. The only heated words about this experience are from the third generation couple who were born after the event.

The interviews go on to describe what a difficult time they had to be accepted again in Steveston after the war, concluding with talks with the second and third generation people. It is possible to see how the need for cooperation has now gone, and these people are departing from Japanese ways, some with regret, some with relief. To quote one of the pioneers' words, "Some people used to say . . . that to become Canadian is to be completely integrated with Canadian society, to forget the Japanese language, to give up Japanese customs, to give up everything. Are they right?"

The book is generously illustrated with photographs, beginning with the cannery days, including some evacuation pictures, even a facsimile of the "Notice to male enemy aliens" of February 7, 1942, and ending with pictures of present day Steveston, with the fishermen getting ready for the 1973 season. There is one interesting plate showing two views of the same building, in 1905 and 1973. Besides these photographs, Ms. Marlatt has given vivid descriptions of the people interviewed and the houses in which they live, thus adding background to the words of the people speaking. There are four appendices giving historical information. There is a bibliography at the end.

This is a history of the Japanese people in Steveston, from "cannery slave, wartime 'Jap', and now finally, union fisherman, citizen, property-owner". The interviews give a side of their lives not found in history books, the thoughts and feelings of these people who have gone through so much hardship. My only regret is that so much of the material had to be translated.

Margaret Fukuyama.

Mrs Fukuyama is a librarian in the University of B.C. Library.

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"MY DEAR ROGERS"

Robert Watt

The scarcity of documents concerning many of the most interesting and influential figures from the colonial era in B.C.'s history is almost legendary. It is particularly pleasing, therefore, when some are discovered which shed new light on the lives of those we know something about but have always wished to know better.

Recently, three letters have turned up which are addressed to Jeremiah ("Jerry") Rogers, a lumberman who was one of the acknowledged leaders of the small society centred in Burrard Inlet in

the 1860's and 1870's.¹ They reveal new information about his involvement in local and provincial politics and the schooling of his son. As we have not had many details about Jerry Rogers' life beyond the rather sketchy outlines of his lumbering career, these letters are especially valuable.

We do know he was one of the first to set up a large logging camp in the Inlet area. In the mid 1860's he was a partner with the active and rather temperamental English entrepreneur, Captain Edward Stamp, and it was Stamp who had brought him to the Inlet. A New Westminster newspaper report on lumbering in the Inlet mentions their business dealings as well as a bit of Jerry's background,²

"Proceeding across English Bay, a magnificent sheet of water, affording secure anchorage for the combined navies of the world, we found ourselves at Mr Rogers' camp. Mr Rogers is a native of St. Andrews, in the province of New Brunswick, a locality famous for its lumbering establishments . . . Mr Rogers came to this country in '58, and has been engaged, more or less, in the lumber and spar trade on Puget Sound, at Alberni and at Port Neville. He now has a contract from Captain Stamp for taking out three cargoes of spars for the French, Russian and Dutch governments respectively . . . Mr Rogers, after years' experience in the lumber and spar trade in other countries declares that the lumber on Burrard Inlet is unequalled in the world both for spars and for lumber. He has a fine set of men, chiefly from his own native place, and now possesses facilities for working which will enable him to take out these magnificent spars at the rate of 100 tons per diem."

While Jerry Rogers and his men were cutting spars, Captain Stamp was putting the finishing touches to his new sawmill on the Inlet's south shore. This was the second of the area's great export mills and it later became the Hastings Mill, an important part of the region's economic base for over fifty years. When the mill started sawing in 1867, Jerry Rogers was one of the chief suppliers of raw logs and his English Bay operation grew even larger.

Jerry's connection with Hastings Mill continued and expanded although Stamp lost control of it only two years after the start when it passed to the San Francisco firm of Dickson, De Wolf and Co.³ By 1871 or 1872 the Rogers' camp was supplying at least one-third of the raw logs for the Hastings Mill from the fine timber lands south of what is now Jericho.⁴

1. The letters currently belong to Father Paul Monahan, O.M.I. of Spokane, Washington, a grandson of Mr Rogers, who has very kindly loaned them to the Centennial Museum, Vancouver, to assist in the preparation of a new gallery on early Vancouver. Father Monahan's generosity and interest in making these letters available are greatly appreciated.

2. Extracts from "Our Forest Wealth", a front page article in The British Columbian, 13 October 1866.

3. By sale on 31 May 1869.

4. The name, many maintain, is a corruption of "Jerry's Cove".

Jerry's influence in Inlet affairs, his status as a major employer and his general ability were recognized by the Provincial Government early in the '70's when they appointed him a Justice of the Peace. As one of the area's magistrates his position as a community leader was undoubtedly reinforced.

Until the discovery of the letters mentioned above, most of our information about Jerry Rogers came from various newspaper reports and a small amount of correspondence he had with the colonial and provincial governments concerning a lease of land at English Bay. This issue had been a continuing battle for him. He had originally believed that he had been cutting timber on a lease held from Captain Stamp. When Stamp lost control of the sawmill, Rogers tried to lease the land directly from the government. As you will see from one of the letters, he was still trying in the late 1870's.

The letters are reproduced in full and by and large speak for themselves. Two are from Ebenezer Browning, one of the two members representing the New Westminster District, which included Burrard Inlet, in the Provincial Legislature. Brown was a Liberal, as was Rogers, and he had been active in New Westminster municipal politics as early as 1860 when he was elected to the first City Council. He is advertised in directories of the period as a "wine and spirits merchant".⁵ The letters would indicate that by the late 1870's he and Jerry Rogers were close associates and that he looked to Rogers to advance the Liberal cause in the Inlet.

Reverend Edward Horris of the Oblate Order was Director of St. Louis College in New Westminster and a priest in St. Peter's Catholic Church. In Williams' British Columbia Directory of 1882-1883 the college was described as a school "where boarders and day pupils receive a primary, intermediate, commercial and collegiate education under the superintendence of the R.R. Fathers."⁶ Until the Collegiate and High School was opened in New Westminster under the auspices of the Methodist Church on 10 January 1881,⁷ St. Louis College was the only private school for boys in the Lower Mainland. Since Jerry and his wife were both Protestants the decision to send their son Lincoln to a Catholic school may well have involved their having a high opinion of the quality of instruction there. As Jerry was living at the time in a house he built on the shores of English Bay, Lincoln would certainly have been eligible to attend the Hastings Mill public school, established in 1872. As a further note, Lincoln's four sisters all attended the girls' private school operated by the Sisters of St. Ann in New Westminster.

While the three letters do not add any startling information which would make us revise our opinion about Jerry Rogers' place in the history of Burrard Inlet, they do provide some intriguing glimpses of him as local politician and father.

5. An advertisement in the New Westminster Mainland Guardian 18 September 1869, lists him as operating in New Westminster and Burrard Inlet, "The only Direct Importer of Wines, Spirits, Ales and Porter on the Mainland".

6. The British Columbia Directory for the Years 1882-83 . . . Victoria, R.T. Williams, publisher, 1882. p.226.

7. Williams, op.cit., p.226.

Ebenezer Brown to J. Rogers, Victoria 18th February 1878

My dear Rogers:

All that can be done I have endeavour (sic) to do in advocating your claim for the one hundred and sixty acres at English Bay - The Ministry who have promised me that they have no objection granting your request which I will urge upon them the necessity of doing at once. I fully expect the Session will be over in two weeks that is the most important questions that are likely to come before the House.

I perceive the writs for an Election for Ottawa have arrived and I consider it the duty of N.W. District to return a staunch supporter to the present Dominion Government - who I consider are doing everything that is likely to prove beneficial to our interest - I am informed that Robinson⁸ has some intention of running that is if no else besides McInnes⁹ comes out his only object is to prevent the Dr. from getting in. Several parties in New Westminster wish to get up a requisition asking me to allow myself to be nominated for the position if I should accept it would not be necessary for me to resign my seat in this House before about the 10th March by which time all important measures and the possibility of upsetting the Government will have been removed. Let me know your opinions the Govt. has called upon me twice requesting me to run on this occasion stating that it would be suicidal in the present occasion to send a moving (?) member.

Yours respectfully,
Ebenezer Brown.

- - - - -

E. Brown to J. Rogers, New Westminster, 15 April 1878

My dear Rogers:

I have sent you a Copy of Resolutions passed at a Public Meeting here urging upon the Dominion Govt. the necessity of immediate construction of the Railway which is done to counteract the movements of Mr De Cosmos in asking for a further survey by Pine River Pass. If you could get the people of Granville to get up a Public Meeting embracing these same Resolutions it may tend to benefit our case. I should like to have some conversations with you on Election Matters, it is time some action was taken with respect to the future Members. I have made up my mind not to run for the District, in fact, I had made up my mind to retire

8. There doesn't seem to be a person of this name in New Westminster or the District (or Victoria) to which he could be referring.
9. McInnes, M.D. (1840-?) a native of Lake Ainslie, Nova Scotia, he was a graduate of Harvard who came to New Westminster about 1875 from Dresden, Ontario, where he had been Reeve. From 1876 to 1878 he was Mayor of New Westminster and in 1878 he was elected to represent the New Westminster District in the House of Commons. In 1881 he was appointed to the Canadian Senate. See Biographical Dictionary of Well-known British Columbians, Kerr & Begg, Vancouver, 1890, p.249-250.

altogether from politics but a great many of the prominent men here are urging upon me the necesssity of representing the City - I believe McGilveray¹⁰ would make a very fair member - let me know what your opinions are. Joe Manion¹¹ tells me that you intend coming in shortly. I shall be glad to see you as I have many things to talk about.

Yours respectfully,
Ebenezer Brown.

Reverend E. Horris, O.M.I. to J. Rogers, New Westminster, 24 May 1878

Dear Sir:
I beg to acknowledge receipt of your letter enclosing check for \$160, partly for Sisters and balance for Lincoln's acct. for which please accept our thanks. Of this sum I gave the sisters \$110 - for which I enclose their receipt & placed the balance \$50. to the credit of Lincoln's acct. which you will find on the opposite side of this. As you will see I make up his acct. to 30th June (the end of this session) and as we have commenced to build our new School. You would much oblige me if it be quite convenient to yourself that you could let me have the balance soon, but remember I don't wish to inconvenience you on acct. of it in any way. There may be some little things such as shoe mending (?) (which I have not yet paid for) & etc. to be added but these can remain over to the next session on account of the new building.

I want to get in as many of my school accts. as I can before I leave for Cassiar(DV) on the 3rd of July next. I may also add that Lincoln may require some little articles of clothing Hats etc. before long but am not quite sure. You will see in the acct. an item of \$5 for medical advice and medicine. The very day after Lincoln's return after Easter Vacation he got sick, lost his appetite and became unable to walk without assistance. I consequently called in the Doctor and after a short time he began gradually to get well. He is now thank God nearly quite well although considerably reduced by the attack but I think he will soon be as strong and healthy as usual. Our annual examinations will take place on Monday 1st of July, Please God and we shall be most happy if you and Mrs. Rogers can favor us with your presence on the occasion.

Believe me Dear Sir,
Yours very sincerely Edw.M.I. Horris,O.M.I.

10. There is a possibility he is referring to Duncan McGillivray, a dairy farmer who settled at Sumas in 1872 or 73. By 1885 McGillivray was Warden of Sumas and one of the Directors of the Chilliwack Agricultural Society. The New Westminster District riding included Matsqui, Langley, Maple Ridge, Burrard Inlet, Chilliwack, Sumas, Upper Sumas and Hall's Prairie.

11. Joseph Mannion: Owner of the Granville Hotel in Granville. He was elected Alderman in the City of Vancouver in 1887. He seems to have been active in politics almost from the moment he arrived in Gastown. An article in the Mainland Guardian, 4 Aug.1875, reports that Mannion be chosen by a meeting of District electors in Granville on 31 July to act as their delegate to a nominating convention to be held at New Westminster.

Master Lincoln Rogers

To Director St. Louis School Dr.

1877		\$	c
Dec. 20	To balance due as per acct. fwd.	9	50
1878			
May 24	To six mmonths board Tuitn washing etc. from 1st January to 30th June 1878	120	00
	B.Keeping blanks & copies \$1 Arithmetic	1.00	2 00
	Boots 4.50 Neck Tie .25 Postage 25¢ cash 50¢		5.50
	Dr Trews ¹² Bill for Medical attendance & medicine (enclosed)		5 00
		cr	142 00
May 20	By cash ---		<u>50 00</u>
	Balance		92 00

P.S. All quite well at the convent.

12. Dr C. Newland Trew of New Westminster.

Mr Watt is President of the Vancouver Historical Society.

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EDOUARD GASTON DANIEL DEVILLE
"Father" of Canadian Photogrammetric Mapping

(Historical commentary by G.S. Andrews at the dedication of the Historic Site Monument commemorating Edouard Gaston Daniel Deville¹ at the entrance to Yoho National Park, near Field, B.C. 30 Sept.1975.)

(Author's note: At the ceremony only highlights from the following text could be given, "ad lib", due to the time allowed for this part of the programme, 15 minutes.)

I was most happy to accept the distinct compliment of Mr Turnbull's invitation to speak on this occasion for two compulsive but quite different reasons. The magnificent setting for this ceremony, here at the entrance to Yoho National Park, so close to the Great Divide in Kicking Horse Pass is for me, strongly nostalgic. More than half a century ago, in the summer of 1919, on vacation from high school in Calgary, at the tender age of 15, I worked as "bull-cook" at Takakaw Camp, only a few miles away in the heart of the Yoho valley. A second summer in 1921 as undergraduate from U.B.C., was spent working for Brewsters as "horse-wrangler" at Field, Hector and Glacier House. At that time it is unlikely I had ever heard of Deville, but no doubt the exciting environment of those two summers oriented my professional career in a direction to be inspired by men like Deville, and this relates to the second reason for my enthusiasm here today.

1. Thomson, Don W. "Men and Meridians", Vol. II, 1967; Vol. III, 1969. Ottawa, Queen's Printer. (Deville's name in full V.III p.1)

My first awareness of Deville testifies his illustrious and wide-spread fame. In the "hungry thirties", 1933-34, on an interlude of "indefinite leave without pay", I was busy with post-graduate studies in photogrammetry at the Technische Hochschule, Tharandt bei Dresden, Germany, under the celebrated Professor Dr Reinhard Hegershoff. It was from him, in that faraway and alien setting that I first learned that a famous Canadian, Dr E.G. Deville, at the turn of the century, had originated some of the most ingenious ideas for mapping with stereo photographs which were to have world-wide application in the decades following.

To outline, all too briefly, the historical background for this ceremony I begin by quoting from Mr Turnbull's invitation for our attendance here today:

"Edouard Gaston Deville contributed to the development of the science of photogrammetry and as Surveyor General of Canada introduced this technique to the mapping of the Rocky Mountains."

Photogrammetry has to do with the derivation of quantitative and qualitative information about features imaged and recognized in photographs. "Quantitative" concerns measurement: how big; how long; how wide; how high; how deep; how far; in what direction? . . . etc. "Qualitative" refers to identification: what is it, a goat or a pig; a meadow or a swamp; a high-rise or an out-house; a stream, a trail, a road, or a railway; a forest of spruce, of pine or whatever species? . . . and so on. It is based on perspective geometry, known long before photography evolved in the mid-19th century, to scholars such as Pythagoras, 6th Century B.C., and Albrecht Dürer, 1471-1528 A.D., better known as the artist of Nürnberg. Lacking photography, they had to sketch the objects of study as best they could, in true perspective.- painstaking, time-consuming, in scant detail and only approximately accurate. With discoveries in optics, thanks to Galileo, 1564-1642, and others, and in photo-chemistry, chiefly by Niepce and Daguerre early in the 19th century, photography soon became practicable with cameras and materials crude by today's standards, but capable of exciting applications including photogrammetry.

A pioneer in using photography for military mapping was Captain Aimé Laussedat of the French Army. His method, "métro-photographie" was recognized in 1859 by the prestigious French Academy of Science. Today his name enjoys world-wide acclaim as "the father of photogrammetry". Simply, the method is to photograph the terrain from several camera stations of known position, with cameras having low-distortion lenses, carefully levelled, with the optical axis truly horizontal, and oriented in known directions, With the photographs thus obtained, in the office, it is possible to plot directional rays to significant features which appear in photos from two or more stations, such that the intersections of these rays locate the features on the map in true positions relative to the camera stations. It is also possible, with simple photo measurements to derive relative elevations. Thus the primary ingredients of topographic mapping are obtained - position and elevation. The photos show far more detail than may be needed in the first instance, but which may be mapped later if found to be desired. The method is especially applicable to accidented terrain, such as mountains, which would be quite hopeless

to survey in comparable detail and accuracy by orthodox methods such as plane-tabling. Field work is minimal. Detail plotting is done in the comfort and convenience of the office.

Edouard Gaston Daniel Deville, born 1849 in France, graduated from the Naval College at Brest in 1868, and then served far afield in the South Pacific as hydrographic officer in the French Navy. It is likely that his training in hydrographic surveys at Brest included exposure, at least, to Laussedat's new but recognized method of "météro-photographie". We know that later, when Deville himself initiated what he called "photographic surveying" in Canada, he enjoyed Laussedat's personal support and advice.²

References available to me as yet have not explained Deville's motive for emigrating to Canada in 1874, at the age of 25, well trained with six years' stimulating professional experience. His talents found a ready market in surveying. After four years in Quebec, during which he married Mlle Josephine Ouimet, daughter of the premier, he joined the federal Survey Branch of the Department of the Interior, Ottawa.³ Likely he was attracted by the wide scope offered for propagation of the classic "DLS" system of township surveys over the Canadian West, initiated in 1872, to cope with settlement following acquisition by Canada of the vast "HBC" lands in the northwest, 1870. As Inspector of Surveys, Deville had much to do with bringing the "DLS" survey programme to a high state of efficiency and vigour. In 1885 his abilities were recognized by promotion to Surveyor General of Dominion Lands. This was the year that construction of the C.P.R. across the continent to the Pacific was completed. The coincidence posed a challenge to Deville in his new position of responsibility and authority - mapping the rugged mountain country along the route of the railway in the west, so different from laying out townships on the prairies. Deville had the answer, photographic survey. Losing no time, the next field season, 1886, he initiated the new method in the Rocky Mountains along the C.P.R. under field supervision of one of his senior surveyors, J.J. MacArthur, DLS, to whom he had given special instructions and equipment for the work.

Deville's photographic surveys expanded vigorously in following years under (now) famous Canadian surveyors schooled by himself, but who have also joined him beyond the "Great Divide". Too numerous to mention here, their names and accomplishments are on record for those interested.^{1,4} These men inspired and coached some of us who survive today and who, in our turn have handed the torch to younger and capable hands in the eternal quest to transform the unknown into the known of our ever-expanding environment, by photogrammetry and allied sciences. In spite of the pressures of his high office, Deville found time and energy to design and have produced survey cameras especially for Canadian conditions, and to produce a classic text-book on the subject.⁵ In 1902 he publicized

2. Klawe, Janusz J. "The mapping of the Canadian Rockies", 5 Int. Conf. Cartography, Stresa 1970.
3. "Passing of Our Patron" (Obit.) Journal DLS Ass'n, Vol. 1 No. 10 Oct. 1924.
4. Field, R.H. "History of Photogrammetry in Canada", Cdn. Surveyor, Vol. XI No. 3, Jan. 1953.
5. Deville, E. "Photographic Surveying". Ottawa, 1895.

original ideas for plotting maps from stereoscopic photographs.⁶ When death terminated his brilliant career, 21 September 1924, he had been endowed with many honours and was able to anticipate the application of his photogrammetric principles to the new and promising field of aerial photography.

Deville's photo-survey methods were adopted internationally as early as 1893-4-5 for topographic mapping of the fantastically rugged country along the Alaska Panhandle and the 141st Meridian, as a prerequisite for the Alaska-Canada Boundary Tribunal Award of 1903, under direction of the (then) Canadian Commissioner, Dr W.F. King, DLS, DTS,⁷ In the same decade, Tom Kains, Surveyor General of British Columbia (1891-98) initiated Deville's methods in the Kootenays of southeastern B.C.

Another epic photo-survey, in close proximity to our situation here today was for the demarcation of the Alberta-B.C. Boundary along the very axis of the Rocky Mountains from the 49th parallel in the south to its intersection with the 120th Meridian in the north. The Convention of 1818 defined the 49th parallel of North Latitude as the boundary between the U.S.A. and British North America from the Lake of the Woods west to "the Stony Mountains" (the Rockies). In 1846 this boundary was extended westward to "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island". By Imperial Act of 1863, British Columbia was "bounded ... to the East ... by the Rocky Mountains and the 120th Meridian..." When the province of Alberta was created in 1905, it was bounded on the west by British Columbia. In 1912, when the matter of surveying and marking this boundary was brought to a head by George H. Dawson, Surveyor General of B.C. and Edouard Deville, due to mining activity and other considerations, it was necessary to clarify the rather vague definition of the boundary as being (in part) the Rocky Mountains. When the International boundary along the 49th parallel was first surveyed eastward from the western shore of Point Roberts, 1857-61, the British Commissioner, Captain John S. Hawkins, R.E., was authorized to carry the work as far east as a point on the "eastern base" of the Stony or Rocky Mountains, as defined in the Convention of 1818. However, the American Commissioner, Archibald Campbell, had authority to proceed only as far as the eastern boundary of (then) Washington Territory, on "the summit" of the Rocky Mountains, and this was where the terminal monument No. 161, "a cairn of stones" was erected.⁸ It was re-numbered 272 later, and of course became the southern terminus of the Alberta-B.C. boundary. Deville's interpretation of "the Rocky Mountains" for the purposes of this boundary was officially adopted by Order-in-Council 18 Feb. 1913, and accepted by all concerned as "the line dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing elsewhere". In this neat turn of phraseology, "elsewhere" took care of waters flowing to the Arctic via the Athabasca river, to Hudson's Bay via the Saskatchewan river, and the possibility of waters flowing to the Gulf of Mexico via the Missouri and Mississippi rivers.

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6. Deville, E. "On the Use of the Wheatstone Stereoscope in Photographic Surveying", Royal Soc. of Can. Trans. Ottawa, 1902.
 7. International Boundary Commission Report. "Tongas Passage-Mt St. Elias" Ottawa, 1952. pp 252-259.
 8. Andrews, G.S. "A Traverse of East Kootenay Survey History" B.C. Hist. News Vol. 8 No. 2, 1975.

Thus, to survey and mark this natural boundary, the water divide along the tumultuous axis of the Rocky Mountains, meandering for some 700 miles, both vertically and horizontally according to the orogenic and erosional whimsy of Nature's handiwork, it was necessary to make a detailed topographic map along it to locate and prove exactly where the waters divided, as specified. The only and obvious way to do this was by Deville's method of photo-survey, now proven by some 25 years' application in the mountains of western Canada. The task was in distinct contrast to the survey of the 49th parallel, a geometric line following the gentle curve of the said parallel, deviating neither to the left nor to the right, regardless of what topographic features lay in its path.

The work began in Kicking Horse Pass, only a few miles from here, in 1913 and continued till termination well northward on the 120th meridian in 1924. A.W. Cautley, DLS, ALS, Commissioner for both Alberta and the Dominion, assumed supervision of detail survey and monumentation in the main passes through the main range of the Rocky Mountains, and A.O. Wheeler, DLS, BCLS, Commissioner for British Columbia specialized on the photo-topographic survey of long and complex segments of alpine terrain between the said passes. Wheeler, schooled by Deville, already enjoyed an eminent reputation in this work, especially in the Selkirk Mountains.⁹ His chief assistant in this work was Alan J. Campbell, DLS, BCLS, who later became chief of the Phototopographic Division of the provincial Surveys and Mapping Branch in Victoria. The sole surviving member of the field crew under Messrs Wheeler and Campbell is Alan S. Thomson of Victoria, now in his 89th year. Mr Thomson's superb hand as a cartographic draughtsman is happily perpetuated in the map sheets of the official atlases of this boundary,¹⁰ and that for the British Columbia-Yukon Boundary along the 60th parallel.¹¹ Mr Thomson's meticulous diaries of the field surveys have been recently presented to the Provincial Archives of British Columbia:

It may interest many here today to be reminded that some 160 miles, as the crow flies, to our northwest, in Robson Pass, is an earlier monument commemorating both the Boundary Survey of 1913-24 and Edouard Deville. The special monument in the summit of Robson Pass was dedicated 31 July 1924. High ranking and appropriate representatives of the two provincial, the federal governments, the Canadian National and Canadian Pacific Railways were present. The monument was unveiled by Mrs A.J. Campbell "as a tribute to the excellent work done by her husband in the survey of the boundary ..." The following quote from Mr A.O. Wheeler in the official report of the Boundary Commissioners, and written after Deville's death a few months prior, is relevant:¹²

"The monument erected did more than memorialize the boundary survey. On the Alberta side an inscription plate recorded

9. Wheeler, A.O. "The Selkirk Mountains", Ottawa, King's Printer 1905.
10. Alberta - B.C. Boundary Commission atlases, Parts I, 1917; II, 1923; III, 1925; IV, 1955.
11. B.C. - Northwest Territories - Yukon Boundary Commission atlas, Ottawa, 1963.
12. Alberta-B.C. Boundary Commission Report, Part III. Ottawa, 1925, pp 77-79.

the name of the late Dr Edouard Deville, ISO, LLD, DTS, FRCS, who for more than forty years had been Surveyor General of Canada, and under whose direction the work of the boundary survey had been carried on since its inception in 1913. A man and a scientist to whom Canada owes most largely her magnificent system of land surveys, and also the introduction of the method of photo-topography, a method so well suited to her mountain areas and so successfully carried on in mapping them. It is fitting his name should be on record at a place where their grandeur reaches a climax."

Deville lived to witness the incipience of aerial photogrammetry, spawned by the development of practical aviation in the 1914-18 World War. Veterans who had used air photographs for military mapping and intelligence were keen to exploit their promising possibilities, especially for mapping Canada's enormous and as yet uncharted wilderness. Terrestrial photo-mapping had proven so effective in accidented mountain terrain, and especially for measuring differences of elevation. It was least effective for detail in flatter ground, normally obscured from view at the camera stations. Air photos overcame this difficulty by revealing all surface detail except that hidden beneath dense vegetative cover. "Vertical" air photos, taken with the camera aimed vertically downward are like pieces of an actual map, in remarkable detail, at a scale governed by the flying height above ground and the focal length of the camera lens. True, they are burdened with subtle scale distortions due to differences of ground elevation and tilt of the camera, mostly due to air turbulence in flight, (the rectification of these distortions being a primary task of aerial photogrammetry). In their early use; air photos were weakest for determining differences of elevation. Thus, the ground photos and the air photos were complimentary, where one was weak the other was strong and vice versa.

After some initial skepticism Deville accepted membership on the Canada Air Board (1920-23) at the invitation of its Secretary, J.A. Wilson. He then initiated experiments in the use of air photos for mapping, and delegated appropriate members of his staff to study and test various ideas. One of these, the outcome of Deville's earlier application of perspective geometry, became known as the "Canadian Gridded Oblique (Air Photo) Method". It had considerable application for medium scale planimetric mapping of low relief areas, particularly the lake-strewn Pre-Cambrian Shield. He also proposed a multi-camera installation in photo aircraft for obtaining horizon to horizon cover similar to the later "tri-camera" or "trimetrogon" method widely used during and after World War II.⁴

Among Deville's disciples in terrestrial photo-mapping a number became enthusiastic proponents of air photo applications, where their experience with applied perspective geometry was of primary value. Besides the main body in the Federal Service at Ottawa was a small but able nucleus in the oasis of the provincial "Phototopographic Division" in Victoria, stimulated by the challenge of the tumultuous terrain here in British Columbia. They devised practical methods of combining the separate advantages of aerial and terrestrial photogrammetry. Photo-control points from the

ground views identified also in the air views were used to control planimetry and contouring from the latter. The method required very simple, mostly "home-made" equipment, an important consideration when budgets were drastically trimmed in the 1930's.^{13, 14, 15}

It could be said that aerial photogrammetry was born in World War I, had its (somewhat clumsy) adolescence in the two decades following, and achieved vigorous maturity during and after World War II. It has had universal application for mapping and many other specialized uses, and more recently has assumed staggering sophistication and specialization. Thanks to the foundation in photo-mapping so well and widely laid by Deville, Canada has maintained a position of international distinction in the broad field of photogrammetry, and among the provinces, due to the challenge of alpine grandeur possibly, British Columbia has achieved a position of primary eminence.¹⁶

To conclude this tribute to Edouard Gaston Daniel Deville, the following lines from an old note-book seem appropriate:

"Were a star quenched on high
For ages would its light,
Still travelling downward from the sky
Shine on our mortal sight.

So when a great man dies,
For years beyond our ken
The light he leaves behind him lies
Upon the paths of men."

(Author unknown)

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13. McCaw, R.D. "Phototopographical Surveying". Proceedings of Annual General Meeting, Corp. B.C. Land Surveyors, Victoria 1928.
 14. Stewart, N.C. "Mapping from Aerial Photographs" Proc. A.G.M. Corp. B.C. Land Surveyors, Victoria, 1930.
 15. Campbell, A.J. "Phototopographical Control for Aerial Photographs" Proc. A.G.M. Corp. B.C. Land Surveyors, 1935.
 16. Andrews, G.S. "Air Survey and Photogrammetry in B.C." Photogrammetric Engineering, Vol. XIV No. 1, Washington, D.C. March 1948.

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Col. Andrews is Past President of the B.C. Historical Association.

THE KUTENAI CANOE

The covers for this volume of the News are featuring Indian canoes of British Columbia. It was therefore a pleasant surprise to receive from the Creston & District Historical Society a full sheet of information and pictures pertaining to their specialty, the Kutenai canoe. The text of an article, compiled by George Oliver, which was published by the Creston Valley Advance, was most illuminating.

Our cover for this issue is a composite of a Kutenai canoe from Edward Curtis, which is in the background, along with the better known Kutenai sturgeon nosed canoe, still in use today, a miniature model of which is depicted being held by Mrs Frank Basil of Creston.

Following are excerpts from George Oliver's leaflet on the Kutenai sturgeon-nosed canoe:

"The Kutenai Canoe is regarded by leading authorities on Indian lore as proof of the theory that the North American Indian originally migrated from Asia via Siberia and Alaska. The Kootenay region is the only place in the world where the "Sturgeon-Nosed Canoe" has ever been found with the exception of the Amur River region of Northern Asia in Russia. The following is an excerpt from the report made in 1899 by Otis T. Mason, then curator, Ethnology Division of the U.S. National Museum at Washington, D.C. The report has been supplied courtesy of the Smithsonian Institute.

'.....The model in question is not of birch-bark, but of pine-bark (*Pinus monticola*) White Pine, laid on with the inner or smooth side out. The canoes of this type are all pointed like a monitor at either end, on or below the water line; that is, they are longest on the line of the keel. When new, they seem to be straight along this line, but, from being loaded in the middle, they sag afterwards, and the pointed ends get turned up through striking the shore in landing.

Mackenzie mentions the use of spruce bark in canoe building but does not speak of the shape.

A glance at the large collection of American Indian water craft throughout both continents reveals the fact that this pointed type is unique for the Western Hemisphere. In the North and East the birch-bark canoes prevail, and further north the Kaiak and the umiak. In the West the dugout is universal and assumes often large size and graceful outline. But every example of skin boat, bark canoe and dugout on the Western Hemisphere, excepting the Kutenai Canoe is longer on the top and narrower at the bottom, or what would be the keel if any were present.....

..... The canoes are very temperamental and even the local Indians of Creston are very cautious when handling them. It is hoped to have competitions in the near future for novices in the art of navigating a Kutenai Canoe. At present there are five full-size canoes on the Kootenay. At one time, only some 40 years ago, hundreds of them travelled the river and lake transporting the occupants in their search for berries, fish, fowl, animals, furs, etc.There is only one full size canoe covered with White Pine in existence at the present time. It reposes in the National Museum in Ottawa."

BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION CONVENTION, June 3-5, 1976

A VISIT TO B.C.'S CAPITAL

Host: B.C. Historical Association, Victoria Section.
Co-ordinator: Mr Ken L. Leeming, 505 Witty Beach Rd., R.R.1, Victoria.
Registrar: Mrs F.M.Ethridge, 1461 Hamley St., Victoria. 383-2737.

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THURSDAY, June 3rd

3 p.m. - 5 p.m. Registration envelopes and reservations for accommodation and meals may be picked up at Rm 109, Lansdowne Ho., U.Vic.
7.30 p.m. Leave University for wine and cheese party at Craighdarroch Castle. Those requiring transport should indicate on registration form. A second registration desk will be open at the Castle.
8-10 p.m. Wine & cheese party with entertainment and story of Castle.
10 p.m. Return to University.

FRIDAY, June 4th

8.30-9.30 a.m. Registration desk at U.Vic. open for latecomers.
9.30 a.m. Buses leave University for Parliament Buildings and Museum. Delegates may take their own cars but are warned that parking downtown is difficult.
10 a.m. Tour of Parliament Buildings and Museum in groups with guides. Delegates are responsible for arranging their own lunches.
2 p.m. Tour of old-town Victoria with guides. Delegates may also visit without charge Point Ellice House Museum at 2616 Pleasant St., several blocks from downtown, and John Tod House at 2564 Heron St., in the Oak Bay area. For the old Victoria tour, delegates will assemble in the open area in Bastion Square below the Maritime Museum, 28 Bastion Square.
Delegates returning to the University should take University bus No. 14 from the west side of Douglas St., downtown at Woolworth's. It goes directly to the University.
8 - 10.30 p.m. Conducted tour of Butchart Gardens. As there is a group rate for this, all wishing to attend must take the bus, available from the University. Wear comfortable shoes.

SATURDAY, June 5th

9 a.m. Meeting of Old Council in Rm 203, Craighdarroch Office Building, University of Victoria.
10-12 noon Annual Gen. Meeting, Rm 144 McLaurin Bldg, U.Victoria.
3 p.m. Delegates received at Government House. Those requiring transport should indicate on the registration form. Cars will go from the University. ALL WISHING TO ATTEND THE GOVERNMENT HOUSE TEA MUST INDICATE ON REGISTRATION FORM.
5 p.m. New Council meets in Rm 203, Craighdarroch Office Building.
6.30 p.m. Social hour at Dining Room, Commons Block, University.
7.30 p.m. Annual banquet in Dining Room. City Archivist Ainslie J. Helmcken will be the speaker.

EXTRA EVENT

SUNDAY June 6th

9 a.m. Buses leave U.Vic. for day trip to Port Townsend, Washington. Two or three buses will be filled on a first-come-first served basis
10.30 a.m. Ferry Coho sails from Victoria.
5.15 p.m. Coho leaves Port Angeles returning to Victoria.

BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Annual Convention, 3rd, 4th & 5th June, 1976. Victoria, B.C.

PLEASE READ PROGRAMME CAREFULLY BEFORE FILLING IN THIS REGISTRATION

REGISTRATION

1. Name (Please print)

2. Address (Please print)

3. Branch Date

Amount

4. Registration fee (all delegates) \$ 3.00

Thursday June 3rd Wine & Cheese Party, Craigdarroch Castle

\$2.00 per person \$ _____

Transportation from U.Vic. Required _____ Not required _____

Friday June 4th Trip to Museum & Parliament Buildings,

Bus fare 50¢. Transportation req'd _____ Not req'd _____ \$ _____

Afternoon Tour of Old Town Victoria from Bastion Square

Evening: Trip to Butchart Gardens. \$5.00/person. \$ _____

Saturday June 5th Government House Tea.

Will attend _____ Will not attend _____

Transportation required _____ Transportation not req'd _____

Evening No host social hour 6.30 p.m.

Annual Banquet, U.Vic. Commons Block Dining Rm. \$7/person . . \$ _____

Sunday June 6th Optional trip to Port Townsend

Cost per person \$12, including box lunch. \$ _____

Total \$ _____

Note: Registration and cheque must be received on or before May 10th, 1976. Cheques payable to Victoria Section, B.C. Historical Association. Please complete and mail to Mrs F.M. Ethridge, 1461 Hamley St., Victoria, V8S 1M9.

GUT HERE ----- CUT HERE ----- CUT HERE -----

University of Victoria will provide accommodation and meals for all delegates. Reservations MUST be made before May 10th, 1976. ROOMS: Single \$11.55/day; Double \$8.40/day per person. MEALS: FRI: Breakfast & dinner. SAT. Breakfast & lunch. SUN. Breakfast. Rates: Breakfast \$2; Lunch \$2.50; Dinner \$3. ROOM & MEALS: (3 days) Single \$46.15. Double \$36.70 per person.

RESERVATION FOR ACCOMMODATION & MEALS - UNIVERSITY OF VICTORIA RESIDENCE.

I wish to reserve Single room From To

Double room From To

MEALS DESIRED: FRI Br (\$2) Din (\$3) ; SAT Br(\$2)

SAT Lun(\$2.50) SUN Br(\$2)

Surname (Mr, Mrs, Miss) Given names

Address Street City

Province Postal code

Name of Organization: BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL ASSOCIATION

Please complete and mail to; Housing and Conference Services, University of Victoria, P.O. Box 1700, Victoria, B.C. V8W 2Y2. NOTE: Local residents may make arrangements for meals or meal tickets directly to Housing and Conference Services in Lansdowne House.