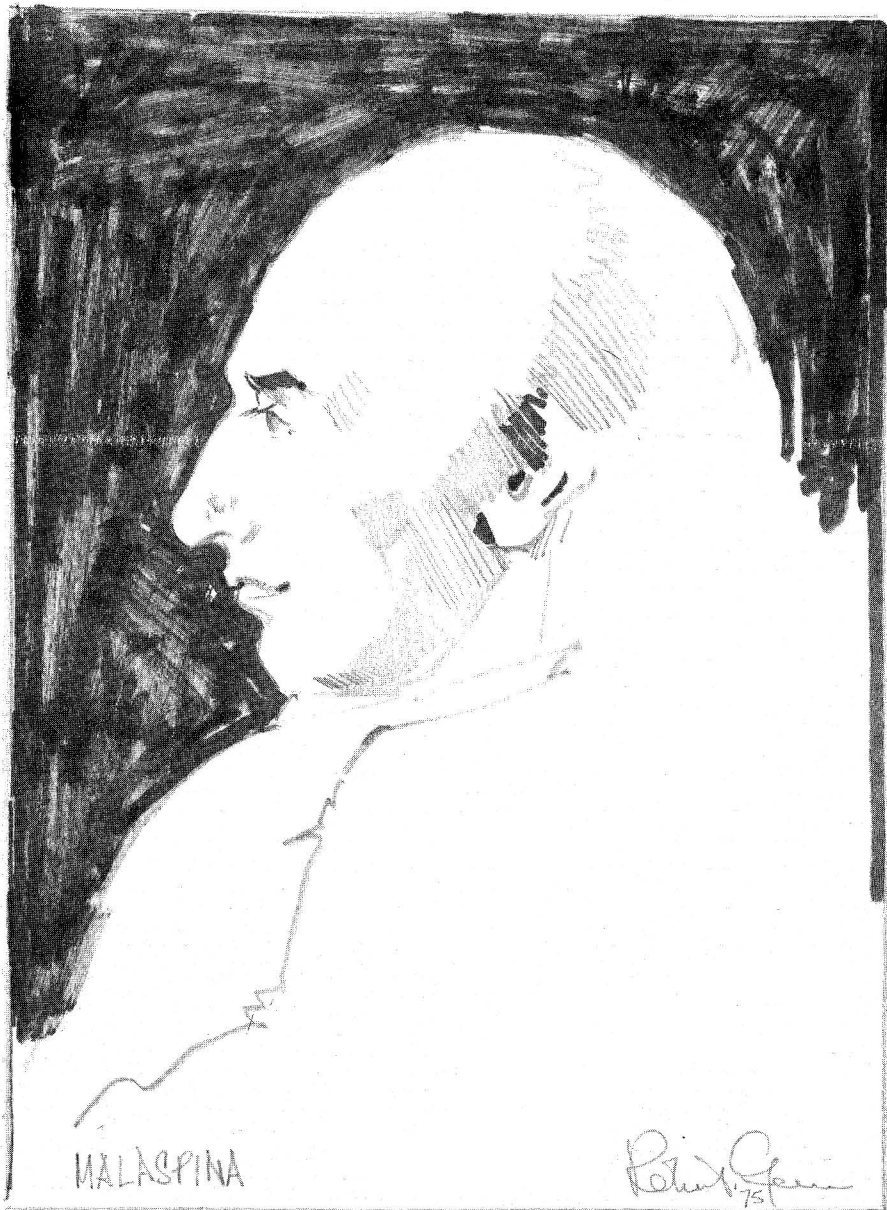


B.C. historical NEWS

FEBRUARY 1975



BRITISH COLUMBIA HISTORICAL NEWS

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The cover series for Volume 8, drawn by Robert Genn, focuses on the early Spanish explorers to the Northwest coast. This issue features Alejandro Malaspina, an Italian navigator sent by Spain in 1791 to explore the Northwest coast.

EDITORIAL

My bedtime reading has created much food for thought over the years and the present book is not without its contribution. It is one of the volumes of the autobiography of Sean O'Casey and contains much of his philosophy. He was trying to find an answer as to why Cambridge University should want him to give a lecture, and he was reflecting upon the millions of words that he had spoken at various audiences during his life time. His thoughts had taken an inward look at himself and he writes:

"Idle words? At the judgement day man is to give an account of every idle word he spake. Of every idle word man shall speak, he shall give account thereof in the day of judgement; so Christ said, according to St. Matthew. Every idle word; one by one, not in bunches, but in ones. A terrible thought! It will be a long session for every man; an all-night sitting in a wilderness of words. What a frightful thing if politicians were sentenced to listen throughout eternity to their own speeches; forced to listen in silence to the speeches of others and their own, without permission even to rise on a point of order; or indeed, if playwrights had to sit watching the performances of their own plays throughout eternity, or the comic broadcasters forced to sit and listen to their own jokes. The most lamentable punishment of all would be the compelling of the clerics to sit down and listen to their own sermons. A tiresome time for all. Idle words, idly thought, idly spoken, idly sent aroving."

What a profound message and what a shattering experience to one's ego. No more need be said, for indeed, we shall suffer many idle words into the future which may be as bad as the promises made and never kept, as well as the lip service to those that were never made. How much food for thought does one need in a lifetime?

* * * * *

MINUTES

British Columbia Historical Council meeting 9th February 1975.

A regular meeting of the B.C. Historical Association Council was held at the Campbell River and District Museum on Sunday February 9th, 1975. The meeting was convened at 1.45 p.m. with Past-President G.S. Andrews in the chair. PRESENT: G.S. Andrews, K. Leeming, Victoria; P.A. Yandle, Sec. & Editor, Anne Yandle, Co-Editor; Jill Rowland, Treasurer; Mabel Jordon, East Kootenay; Rex Tweed, John Akroyd, John Frishholz, Mary Ashley, Dave Fremont, Shirley Hollinger, Ruth Barnett, Mrs Eldred, Jerry Walsh, Alice Evans, Campbell River; Robb Watt, Recording Secretary.

Moved by Mr Leeming, seconded by Mr Tweed that the Minutes be adopted as circulated. Motion carried.

The Past President called on Mrs Barnett to begin discussions of the plans for the 1975 Annual Convention. Mrs Barnett introduced Mr Tweed who spoke about the arrangements for registration. Following this, Mary Ashley spoke about the reservations that had been made at the Discovery Inn. Mrs Barnett introduced John Akroyd who will be making maps for those attending the Convention.

Mrs Hollinger outlined plans for an informal wine and cheese party on Thursday May 22nd, which will be the lead-off event. After Mrs Barnett had mentioned the Council meeting to be held on the morning of May 23rd, John Frishholz outlined plans for the boat trip to Friendly Cove. Included will be docent specialists in the history of the area, and a meal, which hopefully will be provided with the assistance of the Tahsis Company. The return to Gold River will be at approximately 8 p.m., with estimated time of arrival at Campbell River at 10 p.m. There was some discussion about the exact nature of the docent talks, length of stay at Friendly Cove and numbers that could be accommodated on the ship.

The Annual General Meeting will be held the morning of the 24th at the Masonic Hall. Several possibilities for Saturday afternoon field trips were mentioned by Dave Fremont, while Mrs Barnett emphasized her feeling that visitors should have one free period to spend in Campbell River or the surroundings. The annual banquet will be held in the evening at the Masonic Hall and Mrs Ashley outlined arrangements already made for a smorgasbord. Mrs Barnett completed discussions with an offer to arrange a voluntary expedition to Cortez Island on Sunday the 25th, with the Mitlenatch Field Naturalists' Club.

The Secretary reported on several items. He read a letter from the Tacoma Public Library regarding a cumulative index for the B.C. Historical Quarterly. Following discussion it was moved by Mr Leeming and seconded by Mr Watt that the Editor examine the matter further and report. Carried.

Following presentation of material from the American Canal Society, it was moved by Mr Leeming and seconded by Mr Andrews, that the Association take out membership in the said society. Motion carried.

The Secretary reported that Mr Wm Barraclough of Nanaimo had established, in conjunction with the Nanaimo Historical Society, an annual prize, being the proceeds of a memorial fund established by him in memory of his late wife. Members were invited to contribute to it.

Mr Yandle thanked the Secretaries of all the societies who had responded to his Access to the Arts letter and who had suggested names. He completed his report by reminding members that the deadline for the next issue of the News is 10th April.

The Past President opened discussions on the state of plans for the celebration of the Bi-centenary of the landing of Captain Cook. The Secretary reported on a meeting held with the Deputy Provincial Secretary in Victoria. Included at the meeting were Mr Street, Mr Reff, Mr Yandle, Dr Fisher of S.F.U. and Mr Turner the Provincial Archivist. The suggestions for celebrations put forward by the B.C.H.A. delegation, resulting from a previous meeting held in Vancouver, were generally very well received. These included an international academic conference to be hosted by Simon Fraser University, school kits and educational broadcasts, exhibits at various museums and archives in Vancouver and Victoria, a celebration at the site of the landing, local pageantry and N.F.B. - C.B.C. participation. The Past President elaborated on one of the points and spoke of the need for a monument at Resolution Cove rather than Friendly Cove. There was some further discussion of ideas.

Miss Rowland spoke briefly about the need to consider fee increases

in the area of non-member subscriptions and the per capita levy and asked that these be placed on the agenda of the annual general meeting.

The Secretary announced that a new historical society was being formed in Nelson, and he expected to receive an application for affiliation shortly.

The final item of business was the Association's brochure. Following discussion, it was moved by Mr Watt and seconded by Mr Leeming that the brochure be printed in a first run of 500. Motion carried.

It was moved by Mr Yandle and seconded by Mr Leeming that the Campbell River and District Historical Society be warmly thanked for their hospitality. Motion carried. There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 3.15 p.m.

R.D. Watt
Recording Secretary

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SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

CAMPBELL RIVER & DISTRICT The Society's President, Mrs Ruth Barnett, presented her annual report at their January 30th meeting. Highlights are as follows: The Society is responsible for the administration not only of the Museum and the Visitors' Information Centre, funded by the District of Campbell River, but also of Project Genesis, a Local Initiatives project funded by the Federal Government. The most notable acquisitions for the Native Indian collection were the multiple Moocoum mask, a contemporary carving, and the Jules transformation mask. In cooperation with School District 72, the Society sponsored a talk on Indian Artifacts of the North West Coast given by Hilary Stewart. Rex Tweed has initiated a newsletter for members. Programmes presented at meetings have included: a talk by Mason Davis on Indian arts and crafts, a magic lantern show on the Hesquiat project, and a talk as a guide to collecting Northwest coast Indian art, by Joy Inglis.

The Society's big disappointment has been its inability to accept the proffered gift of the first schoolhouse in Campbell River. \$18,000 is required to buy a site and move and set up the historic building.

The Society is busy preparing to be host to the May Conference of the B.C. Historical Association.

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GULF ISLANDS At their January meeting Mrs Clare McAllister spoke on "Women, Ladies, and Housewives" in their various roles during the early settlement of the Kootenays. Women they all were: pioneers making life bearable in the isolated mining communities; ladies bringing the gentler amenities to the growing towns; housewives all, making do with what was available. To illustrate this ability to cope, the speaker told of a woman with children stranded on the bank when the lake steamer failed to arrive. A mining crew in like case had provisions but no cooking utensils. "You've got shovels, haven't you? Heat them!" As the men got a fire going, she mixed the ingredients for the universal bannock and baked them on the shovel. Isolation and travel hazards made hospitality a necessity as well as an art; and every housewife must keep her larder stocked with all that could be preserved of local produce against the arrival of unexpected guests.

As pioneer cabins grew into more spacious homes a spare room became an accepted necessity, curtained and befrilled, ready at all times for guest or stranger alike. Entertainment blossomed from bunk-house dance to the era of "At Home" days, calling cards, and children's parties, libraries, concerts and lectures, all contributing of their skills and material: urban life enriched by pioneer standards.

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WEST KOOTENAY At their January meeting members of the Society heard details of a Selkirk College history class project. The Arts I class was gathering information on all aspects of the Depression years 1929-1939 in the Kootenays, under the guidance of Craig Andrews. Some home movie footage was shown and it was explained that each member of the class had adopted a particular aspect of life in the 1930's. Pictures and publications were supplied by the Selkirk College Library, and Craig Andrews moderated a discussion by Society members of local life in the 1930's. The meeting ended with refreshments made from recipes of the 1930's.

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NANAIMO Mr John Dunham, Port Manager, Nanaimo Harbour Commission, spoke at the January meeting on the history of the Port of Nanaimo. Members of the Society attended the December 30th meeting of the Nanaimo City Council on the occasion of the presentation to the City of a bust of its first mayor, Mark Bate. Mrs Dorothea Kennedy sculpted the bust as her Centennial project, and presented it to the Historical Society, who in turn handed it over to the City Council to be kept in City Hall.

PORT ALBERNI In November Mrs Dorrit MacLeod read excerpts from the recently discovered turn-of-the-century diary of Steve Wells, who worked at British Columbia's first paper mill and on his own land holdings. At the January meeting, Mr Armour Ford gave an illustrated talk on the three voyages of Captain Cook. Mr Walter R.H. Prescott, early bank manager in this district, an invaluable research source, and a charter member of the Society, was granted Life Membership.

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JOTTINGS

PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES - Extension of Hours Commencing November 4, 1974, the reference room of the Provincial Archives will be open from 6.00 to 10.00 p.m., Monday - Friday, and from 1.00 to 5.00 p.m. on Saturdays, Sundays and designated holidays, excepting Christmas and New Year's Days. This will be a reading service for researchers who have made arrangements in advance to use materials during these hours. Please consult the archivist on duty at the reference desk for instructions about making these arrangements.

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AURAL HISTORY - PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES Sound Heritage is a quarterly publication of aural history and may be obtained from Aural History Institute, Provincial Archives of B.C., Parliament Buildings, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4, for a subscription rate of \$4.00 per year. Future articles will deal with the Japanese fishing community of Steveston, the Columbia River Treaty, aural history in the classroom, and the "Soundscape" of Vancouver

B.C. PERSPECTIVES This periodical is published by a committee of Faculty in Social Sciences at Cariboo College. It is published three times yearly, and may be purchased from the College at Kamloops, at a subscription rate of \$4.00 per three issues. Issue No. 5 includes articles on the Late Prehistoric Settlement Pattern variation in the Thompson and Fraser River Valleys, and Range Resources in the Interior of British Columbia.

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ETHEL BARRACLOUGH MEMORIAL FUND This fund has been set up in memory of the late Mrs Barraclough, a long time member of the Nanaimo Historical Society, by her husband, Wm Barraclough, a life member of the B.C. Historical Association, by a Trust Certificate for \$1000. The interest earned is to be used for prizes to local students writing historical essays. Anyone may contribute to this fund if they so desire.

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Captain Evans-Atkinson died on December 20th, 1974, at the age of 84. Born in England, with a degree in geology from Cambridge, he joined the Indian Army after being wounded in the First World War. In 1921 he came to British Columbia for the Cedar Creek gold rush, and continued to live at Likely. Some of our members may remember Captain Evans-Atkinson's active participation in our Convention at Williams Lake in 1967.

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The Editor is running out of several issues of the News and would be pleased to receive any spare copies that members might have. These issues are: Vol. 1 No. 2, April 1968, Vol. 1 No. 3, June 1968, Vol 7 No. 3, April 1974.

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BOOK REVIEWS

LAND, MAN AND THE LAW: The Disposal of Crown Lands in British Columbia, 1871-1931, by Robert Cail. Vancouver, University of British Columbia Press, 1974. xv, 333 pp. illus. \$14.95.

Land policy has properly been a major concern of British Columbia governments from colonial days, the recent land freeze being but the latest in a long line of laws governing land use. Robert Cail's study traces the evolution of colonial and early provincial policies respecting the sale and lease of crown lands, the dispensing of mining claims, water rights and timber leases, the granting of land subsidies to railway companies and the allotment of Indian reserves. This book is virtually unchanged from the original work submitted as a Master's thesis at U.B.C. in 1955. Its publication is a tribute to the late author, who died tragically in an automobile accident in 1958.

Following a brief survey of colonial land policy, in which he praises the contribution, against great obstacles, of Sir James Douglas, Cail analyses the various land acts down to 1913. Though British Columbia briefly tried the free grant system from 1875-1879 in an attempt to compete for immigrants with the rest of the continent, by the turn of the century it was becoming obvious that arable land was limited and the problem was to develop already alienated land. It is the author's interesting but

largely unsubstantiated opinion that "from the 1860's until at least 1910 there was scarcely a public figure in British Columbia who did not acquire large holdings of agricultural, pastoral or mineral lands". (p.14) In the absence of solid evidence and closer analysis of the relationship between politics and the alienation of land, we are left to choose between veiled suggestions of a cabal of land promoters in government and a sunny view of 'progress' never ending.

The author devotes a chapter each to land surveys, mining legislation, timber legislation and water rights. Each survey of the legislation is virtually a bloodless account relieved infrequently by reference to the activities of people. It is interesting to note that, largely through the fortuitous circumstance of late development as compared to other areas, British Columbia developed legislation respecting timber sale and leasing which became the envy of other jurisdictions.

When it comes to railway subsidies, the smell of "boodle" becomes overpowering. By 1913, a total of 8,233,410 acres had been alienated for intraprovincial railway purposes. The author estimates that three times again as much was granted but never taken up through the failure of various railway schemes. A total of 14,526,000 acres had been granted to the federal government, 10,976,000 acres of which formed the so-called Railway Belt girding the C.P.R. line. Since it is estimated only 6,500,000 acres of arable land exists in B.C., and since it is safe to assume that railway promoters chose valuable (hence arable) land as subsidy, by 1913 virtually all British Columbia's arable land had found its way or would find its way to land subsidies to railways. In these astounding transactions, governments and the people of B.C. remarkable acquiesced.

Cail concludes his study with an examination of Indian land policy. This section is perhaps the best in the book. It gives a lucid survey of the three-cornered dispute over land among the Indians and the provincial and federal authorities. Anyone wishing to inform himself on the background to the present debate over Indian land claims might well begin with Cail's account.

In summary, though this book is a rather technical commentary on a wide range of legislative and administrative issues related to land, and therefore tends to read as a survey of public documents, the diligent and patient reader may gain an insight into an important, but, as the author himself admits, unspectacular aspect of the province's history. Both the price and the technical nature of this book would seem to put it outside the scope of the general reader interested in British Columbia history.

Terry Eastwood
Provincial Archives.

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Don't Forget our Annual Convention
To be held at Campbell River
In the MINUTES the date we mention
And the PLANS set us all a quiver.

LADY FRANKLIN VISITS THE PACIFIC NORTHWEST : Being Extracts from the Letters of Miss Sophia Cracroft, Sir John Franklin's Niece, February to April 1861 and April to July 1870. Edited by Dorothy Blakey Smith. Victoria, Provincial Archives of British Columbia, 1974. xxiii, 157 pp., illus. (Memoir No. 11) \$6.00; \$4.00 paper.

The long awaited publication of the Cracroft letters concerns visits of Lady Jane Franklin, widow of the ill-starred Sir John Franklin, and his niece Sophia Cracroft, to the Pacific Northwest in 1861 and 1870. Because of her unstinting efforts to encourage and finance expeditions to discover the fate of her lost husband, Lady Franklin became the Victorian symbol of wifely devotion and an honoured guest wherever her globetrotting fancy took her. The acclaim and attention thus showered on Lady Jane enabled her travelling companion Sophia Cracroft to observe at close range our colonial institutions and people. Possessed of a lucid and pleasing writing style, Miss Cracroft "was a shrewd observer of men and manners, with a sometimes caustic sense of humour and a sharp eye for the salient detail of appearance or character. Vivid, lively, amusing, and, for a mid-Victorian maiden lady, frank and forthright in their comments, these letters are of considerable interest to the social historian". Through her eyes we perceive the towns, churches, ships and schools, indeed the entire fabric of the society. We enter the private homes of civil servants, clergymen, teachers and Indians. We meet across the dining room table Bishop Hill, Col. and Mrs Moody, the Douglas clan, the Trutches, the Musgraves, various officers of the Royal Navy, in short every colonist worthy of mention. The vignette of James Douglas serves as a typical example of Sophia's many thumbnail portraits:

All people speak with great admiration of the Governor's intellect - and a remarkable man he must be to be thus fit to govern a colony. He left England or rather Scotland as a boy of 15 in the Hudson B. Cos Service, in which he has risen through the usual grades, and has acquired not merely immense local information, but general also, by reading. He has read enormously we are told & is in fact a self educated man, to a point very seldom attained. His manner is singular, and you see in it the traces of long residence in an unsettled country, where the white men are rare & the Indians many. There is a gravity, & a something besides which some might & do mistake for pomposity, but which is the result of long service under the above circumstances . . . The wonder is that having never been in England or in fact out of the Hudson Bay Territories all his life, he should appear to so much advantage, and should be in any degree fit for his position.

The gentle breeding and cultivation of Lady Franklin and Sophia Cracroft did not however prevent them from seeking out the lower classes - servants, Chinese miners, Indian and black students. Our Victorian travellers visited and commented at length upon public meetings, theatre, restaurants, boarding houses (so long as they were clean and tidy), government offices, and the Royal Engineers' compound near New Westminster. Miss Cracroft noted the architecture of churches and homes and the urban and physical geography of Victoria and the lower Fraser River region. This volume is thus a most welcome addition to our knowledge of the colonial society of Vancouver Island and British Columbia.

The perspective of Sophia, and that of Lady Jane, is decidedly English.

aristocratic, and imperial. They admire order, propriety, and excellence, particularly in the social conventions. They are devoted to their colonies and the role of established institutions (the Anglican Church and missionary societies, English-styled schools, staffed of course by English trained pedagogues and clerics, the Royal Navy, the Civil Service, the Royal Engineers) in promoting their development. This view is underscored by Sophie's bias against the burgeoning American empire. The occupation of San Juan Island is depicted as a blatant, even outrageous example of the grasping manner of Americans and as a threat to the survival of British Columbia. During her second visit to the northwest coast in 1870 Miss Cracroft was especially hopeful that the proposed entry of British Columbia into Confederation would prove the antidote to the expansionism of the republic. The distasteful attributes that Sophie imputes to Americans constitute an amusing leitmotif in her narrative. Americans are acquisitive, ill governed, ill mannered, and ill spoken. They lack cordiality, possess a false sense of equality, and "escape restraint to the utmost," seemingly because of the bewildering incongruity of social life. Sophie sympathizes with the plight of the wife of the Anglican clergyman at Hope, Mary Pringle, whose maid had been infected by the social aberrations of America:

So the positions of mistress & servant have been for some time nearly reversed. Mrs Pringle finds her lying on the sofa in the little drawing room where she continues to take her ease, notwithstanding the entrance of her mistress! At another time she prefers the arm chair with a newspaper which she continues to read as long as it suits her! The other day she accused her mistress of telling 'a lie' which was more than could be endured, so Mrs Pringle gave her notice to leave.

Lady Jane and Sophie were quite able to get along with some Americans, but they were always happy and relieved to be back among "their own people", especially those in Victoria. Even though British Columbia was an integral part of the American west coast frontier experience and even though the American presence within British Columbia was then and still remains strong, the Cracroft letters are valuable in focusing on the very real differences between our colonial society and its contemporary American counterpart.

Dorothy Blakey Smith's work must be praised. She has provided us with an eminently readable transcription of the letters, a cogent introduction, a multitude of annotations, and an appropriate index. As anyone acquainted with rigours of historical editing will readily testify, explanatory footnotes may each require a few minutes' or an entire day's labour and Dr Smith has given us well nigh 300 of them. Her twenty-eight page introduction not only summarizes the main threads of the letters, but also puts the work and principals into the larger historiographical context. Lady Franklin Visits the Pacific Northwest will certainly command the attention of students and scholars, but it deserves a much wider readership.

Robert L. Smith

Mr Smith is pursuing doctoral studies in history at Dalhousie University

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BRITISH COLUMBIA BOOKS OF INTEREST, by Frances Woodward

- BARKHOUSE, Joyce C. George Dawson, the little giant. Toronto, Clarke, Irwin & Co., 1974. 138 pp., illus. \$7.50.
- BASQUE, Garnet. Gold panner's manual. Langley, Stagecoach Pub., 1974. 88 pp., illus. \$3.95.
- BEARCROFT, Norma & Helena Croutear. Enlightenment: revealing hidden cruelties to animals in our everyday living and positive approaches to counteract these. (Richmond, B.C., Canadian Wild Horse Society) 1971. 45 pp. illus. 50¢
- BRITISH COLUMBIA. PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES. Lady Franklin visits the Pacific Northwest: being extracts from the letters of Miss Sophia Cracroft, Sir John Franklin's niece.....; edited... by Dorothy Blakey Smith. (Provincial Archives of B.C. Memoir 11) Victoria, 1974. xxviii, 157 pp. \$6.00 \$4.00 paper
- BROADFOOT, Barry. Six war years 1939-1945. Toronto, Doubleday, 1974. 417 pp., illus. \$12.50.
- BURKE, Cornelius. The Danube caper of Cornelius Burke. New Westminster, Nunaga Pub., 1974. 112 pp., illus. \$6.95.
- CANADA. NATIONAL MUSEUM OF MAN. Bella Coola, Kwakiutl, Nootka, Salish; a photographic history. (Ottawa, National Museums, 1972) (99 pp.) illus.
- CARTER, Anthony. From history's locker; photos, text, poetry, design by A. Carter. Vancouver, 1974. 170 pp., illus. \$20.00.
- CHRISTIAN, Margaret, comp. Surname index. Richmond, B.C. Genealogical Soc., 1973. 30 pp.
- GLINE, Gloria Griffin. Peter Skene Ogden and the Hudson's Bay Company. Norman, Univ. of Oklahoma Press, 1974. 279 pp. illus. \$8.86.
- DORIN, Patrick. Canadian Pacific Railway motive power, rolling stock, capsule history. Seattle, Superior Pub., Saanichton, Hanzock Ho., 1974. 175 p. \$12.00
- HARRIS, Kenneth G., trans. Indian legends: visitors who never left; translated by Chief Kenneth B. Harris. Vancouver, U.B.C. Press., 1974. 170 pp., illus. \$10.95; \$4.95 paper.
- HAZLITT, William Carew. The great gold fields of Cariboo;.... (London, 1862) with a foreword by Barry M. Gough. (Vancouver) Klanak Press, 1974. 134 pp., illus. \$17.50.
- I.Y.P. Publications Ltd. Victoria in your pocket. Victoria, 1974. 96 pp. illus. \$1.50.
- JOHNSON, Patricia M. Welcome to Nanaimo, B.C. Rev. ed. North Vancouver, Trendex Pub., Burnaby, Western Heritage Supply, 1974. 139 pp. illus. \$4.95.
- KENNEDY, L.W., et al. Vancouver once upon a time. Vancouver, Radio Station CJOR, 1974. 88 pp., illus. \$3.95.
- KENNEDY, Warnett. Vancouver tomorrow: a search for greatness. Vancouver, Mitchell Press, 1974. 157 pp., illus. \$6.50.
- LARGE, R. Geddes. History of Tye Lodge No. 66, A.F. & A.M. of B.C. (Prince Rupert, 1972.) 32 pp., illus.
- LUDDITT, Fred. Camp fire sketches of the Cariboo. Union Bay, B.C., 1974. 104 pp., illus. \$2.25.
- MacLEAN, Alistair. Captain Cook. London, Collins, 1972. 192 pp., illus. \$2.25
- MAGNUSSEN, Karen. Karen: the Karen Magnussen story (by) Karen Magnussen, Jeff Cross. Toronto, Collier-Macmillan, 1973. 152 pp., illus. \$2.25.
- MANUEL, George and Michael Posluns. The fourth world: an Indian reality. Toronto, Collier-Macmillan, 1974. 278 pp. \$7.95.
- MARLATT, Daphne and Robert Minden. Steveston; Daphne Marlatt, poems, Robert Minden, photographs. Vancouver Talonbooks, 1974. 89 pp., illus. \$8.00.
- MATCHES, Alex. It began with a Ronald. Vancouver, Mitchell Press, 1974. 144 pp., illus. \$12.95.

- MISROW, Jogesh C. East Indian immigration on the Pacific coast. San Francisco, R. & E. Research Associates, 1971. 46 pp.
- NEERING, Rosemary. Emily Carr. Don Mills, Ont., Fitzhenry & Whiteside, 1974. 62 pp., illus. \$1.95.
- PALUKA, Frank. The three voyages of Captain Cook. (Princeton) Beta Phi Mu, 1974. xiv, 80 pp., \$6.00.
- PUTNAM, William Lowell. A climber's guide to the interior ranges of British Columbia. 5th ed. (New York) American Alpine Club, 1971. 323 pp., illus.
- REDGRAVE, Marion C. History of Emmanuel Baptist Church, Trail, B.C., 1896-1971. (Trail, 1972) 17 pp. \$1.00.
- SIDNEY AND NORTH SAANICH HISTORICAL SOCIETY. Sidney by the sea. Winnipeg, Gateway Pub. Co. (1971) 18 (78) pp., illus.
- RUNNALLS, F.E. It's God's country. Vancouver, United Church B.C. Conference Archives Committee, 1974. 250 pp. \$12.50.
- SCOTT, David and Edna H. Hanic. East Kootenay saga. New Westminster, Nunaga Pub., 1974. 126 pp., illus. \$4.95.
- STREET, Eloise. Sepass tales - songs of Y-Ail-Mihth. 2d ed. Chilliwack, Sepass Trust, 1974. 110 pp., illus. \$4.95.
- STURROCK, Sue. All of it was fun. New Westminster, Nunaga Pub., 1974. 144 pp., illus. \$3.95.
- TAYLOR, William C. The snows of yesteryear: J. Norman Collie, mountaineer. Toronto, Holt, Rinehart & Winston, 1973. 185 pp., illus. \$7.50.
- TILMAN, H.W. Ice with everything. Sidney, Gray's Pub., 1974. 142 pp., illus. \$7.50.
- TRACY, J.P. Low man on a gill-netter. Anchorage, Alaska Northwest Pub. Co., 1974. 147 pp., illus. \$3.95.
- (TURKKI, Pat) Burns Lake & District; a history formal & informal. (Burns Lake, Burns Lake Historical Soc., 1973) 307 pp., illus. \$9.00.
- WAITE, Don. Tales of the Fraser Canyon illustrated. Maple Ridge, B.C., Don Waite Photo Center, 1974. 96 pp., illus. \$4.95.
- WHITESIDE, Richard V. The Surrey pioneers (produced under the New Horizon Programme) Vancouver, Printed by Evergreen Press, 1974. 197 pp., illus.
- WINDSOR, Ont., Art Gallery. Emily Carr, 1871-1945: an exhibition; organized by the Art Gallery of Windsor (exhibited at Windsor, London, Hamilton; catalogue notes on the artist's life and work by Doris Shadbolt) (Windsor, Art Gallery of Windsor, 1972) (24 pp.) illus. \$1.00.
- UNION OF SPIRITUAL COMMUNITIES OF CHRIST. The Doukhobors in Canada. Grand Forks, Mir Publications, 1974. (16 pp.) illus. \$2.00.

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Project GENESIS, Local Initiative Project, sponsored by the Campbell River & District Historical Society is gathering information on the history and culture of northern Vancouver Island. The area covered will include from Courtenay north on the east side and from Friendly Cove north on the West Coast.

GENESIS wants to contact people who have had an association with this area and who have stories, family letters or diaries which may have social or historical significance. Photographs will be an invaluable aid. The project has made arrangements to have pictures copied so that the originals may be returned to the owners and a copy will be retained by the Campbell River & District Historical Society.

Can anyone tell us about the Russian counterfeiter Albert Leon, who operated on Nootka Island, 1908?

Please write to GENESIS, Box 101, Campbell River, B.C. V9W 4Z9.
 Queries may be made to Jon Ackroyd, 287-9480

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Committee for the Celebration of the Bi-Centenary of Captain Cook, 1778-1978

For the past year the Council of the B.C. Historical Association has been aware that some significant celebration should be held to honour the arrival of Captain Cook on the British Columbia coast. The first active group with this end in view met in the Vancouver Centennial Museum on January 16th, 1975. Those present were: J. Bumstead & R. Fisher, Simon Fraser University; J. Lawrence, University of B.C.; J. Roff (Chairman); J. Rowland, F. Street, R. Watt, A. Yandle, P. Yandle, B.C. Historical Association. This meeting put forward several suggestions that could be placed before a meeting to be held in Victoria on January 23rd, called at the pleasure of Mr Laurie Wallace, Deputy Provincial Secretary. At that meeting considerable interest was shown by Mr Wallace in the work that the committee had done so far, and in particular the proposed academic conference to be held in 1978 at Simon Fraser University. He was also interested to hear the B.C. Historical Association's convention plans for this year, 1975 to be held at Campbell River, including a trip to Nootka (Friendly Cove) and a visit to the actual site of Cook's landing at Resolution Cove.

Several other suggestions required further study and would come up for discussion at another meeting to be held in the not too distant future. Those attending the meeting were Mr Laurie Wallace, Mr George Geddes, Mr Don Tarasoff, Mr Allan Turner, and from the B.C. Historical Association Mr J. Roff, Mr F. Street, Col. Andrews, Mr A. Slocomb and Mr P. Yandle. Mr Robin Fisher was present representing Simon Fraser University.

* * * * *

"Old Engines to haul Museum Train"

The Vancouver Sun, February 1st, 1975 printed the following:

"Locomotive buffs will have a field day when two rejuvenated steam engines haul a Museum Train, with exhibits of B.C.'s industrial history, throughout the province in July.

A former CP Rail freight engine built in 1923 will be used on Vancouver Island, and a CP Rail freight locomotive will do the heavier hauling in the Interior.

B.C. Railway director Bob Swanson held a meeting of the Vancouver Electric Club on Friday that two converted coach cars are being equipped to carry exhibits from the Provincial Museum in Victoria.

The BCR Museum Train will also carry two small steam locomotives on a flat car. One of the first steam logging donkeys in B.C., it was used in logging operations around Chemainus at the turn of the century. The other locomotive is a small steam engine found abandoned in the Duncan area. Both are being refurbished and will run on their own tracks when the Museum Train pulls into a siding. The train will also have 13 passenger coaches and a theatre car which will show films of B.C.'s history....."

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(Being the basis of the President's Address to the Annual Convention, B.C. Historical Association, Cranbrook, B.C. 24th May, 1974. All rights reserved by the author.)

PREAMBLE When projecting his traverse into new country, after carefully levelling his theodolite and setting it precisely over the station occupied, the surveyor first directs his telescope back to the station previously occupied, carefully centering the cross hairs on the picket or target marking that station. Then he turns the telescope to bisect a target set on the new station ahead. He can then read the horizontal and vertical angle to the new point, referred to the previous course, and records them in his field book. Thus, by measuring the angles between successive stations on his traverse and the distances between them, he projects the Known through which he has passed into the Unknown ahead. Historians, like surveyors, also direct their attention into the Past, from the station occupied, the Present, so that the stations ahead, in the Future may be properly rationalized or coordinated with what is known about the Present and the Past. So, before retracing some of my personal East Kootenay survey memories, it is fitting to first direct our telescope to earlier survey stations in the traverse of East Kootenay history.

DAVID THOMPSON, 1807-1812 While beyond the orbits of the early Pacific navigators and Alexander Mackenzie, the East Kootenays were right in the path of the intrepid David Thompson, 1807-12, and they appeared for the first time on his celebrated map^{1,2} Hopwood gives a comprehensive key map of Thompson's travels in the region,

INTERNATIONAL BOUNDARY SURVEY, 1857-61 The next station of importance in our traverse was the initial survey and demarcation of the International Boundary along the 49th Parallel North, by the USA and Great Britain 1857-61 under respective Commissioners, Archibald Campbell and Captain John Sumnerville Hawkins, RE, and their field parties.³ After an inconclusive meeting with Captain James C. Prevost, RN, the original British Commissioner, aboard HMS Satellite, Esquimalt, 17 June 1857, regarding the Boundary along "the middle of the channel which separates the continent from Vancouver's Island", Campbell initiated work on the mainland that season, unilaterally. Joint operations continued the next year and thereafter with Hawkins' appointment. Agreement on practical and technical aspects covered the following:

1. The specified Latitude of 49° N. to be determined astronomically at intervals of 10 to 25 miles at accessible points on or near the boundary between Point Roberts and "the crest of the Rocky Mountains".
 2. The actual boundary to be marked by clearing a vista 20 feet wide through the forest for distances of $\frac{1}{2}$ mile or more east and west from each of the astro-stations, and marked by monuments set on the true parallel at about one mile intervals.
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1. Thompson, David. "Map of the Northwest Territory..." Facsimile, reduced, in Glover "David Thompson Narrative" Toronto, Champlain Society, 1962; Western portion in Wheeler Vol. II (item no. 11 below).
 2. Hopwood, V.G. "David Thompson.... 1784-1812" Toronto, Macmillan, 1971. p.54-55.
 3. International Boundary Commission. "Joint Report ... from Gulf of Georgia to ...Lake of the Woods", US Gov't Printing Office, Washington, D.C.1937.

3. Boundary crossings of important streams and trails would be given priority and through or near settlements the line would be continuous. Inaccessible mountain segments would not be marked.
4. Between neighbouring monuments the official boundary would be the straight line joining them.

In spite of the most meticulous survey and astronomical work, when adjacent astro-stations were connected by rigid traverse, surprising and disturbing discrepancies in latitude values were encountered, as much as 860 feet and "in no case less than 180 feet". We now know that such discrepancies are characteristic of astro-fixes, due to gravitational anomalies or deviation of the vertical, which do not appear to have been very well understood in those early days. However, the practical decision to use the mean parallel as derived from adjoining astro-stations was adopted. Between Point Roberts and Akamina Camp, near the crest of the Rockies, a total of 29 astro-stations, including the terminals, was established, from which 161 boundary markers, either metal or cairns of stones were set, and numbered consecutively from west to east, the terminal in the Rockies being no. 161. Two continuous segments were run, about 27 miles from Point Roberts to Vedder Mountain, and one of 95 miles between the Similkameen and the Columbia River crossings. The remainder was marked by shorter segments, at sporadic locations according to the nearby astro-stations controlling them. A 10-mile segment crossed the East Kootenay valley, vicinity Newgate-Rooseville, and a 7-mile line connected the Flathead River and Kishinena Creek. Shorter segments were at crossings of the West Kootenay, Moyie, Yahk and Wigwam Rivers. The terminal monument, No. 161, alone marked the crossing of the Great Divide in the Rockies.

In spite of its isolation on the Divide in austere alpine surroundings, Monument No. 161 was dignified with considerable strategic importance. It was the final tie point for the 1872-74 survey of the 49th parallel, westward across the prairies from Lake of the Woods.⁴ It is the southern terminus of the Alberta-British Columbia Boundary⁵, and was the southeast extremity of my Flathead Forest Survey in 1930.⁶ The secretary to the British Commissioner, 1858 et seq. Lieut. Charles Wm Wilson, RE, recorded a visit to Monument 161, ca. August 1861 in the following words:^{7,8}

"Three of us started off to pay our devoirs to the final monument on the boundary, and after a short scramble we got on to the summit or divide, some distance north of the line, the divide being at that point comparatively low and covered with grass. Leaving the grassy ridge we commenced a fresh ascent and after a good climb over bare rock where hands and feet were well employed, a steady eye needed, and occasional halt to watch the course of a stone sent rolling by the foot into a little lake some fifteen hundred feet below us, we stood upon the narrow shoulder beside the cairn of stones which marked the end of our labours, and here we found tokens of previous visitors in the shape of sundry Anglo-Saxon names engraved on the stones, to which truly English record we refrained from adding ours. The view from this point was very fine, precipices and peaks, glaciers and rocks all massed together in such a glorious way that I cannot attempt to describe it. Fancy our delight at finding on a grassy spot,

4. Parsons, John E. "West on the 49th Parallel", Morrow, New York, 1963.
5. Alberta-B.C. Boundary Commission "Report, Part I... 1913-1916". Ottawa, Office of the Surveyor General, 1917.
6. Andrews, G.S. "Survey & Management Plan Flathead Forest, 1930. Victoria, B.C. Forest Branch, 1930.
7. Johnson, Patricia M. "Boundary Journal", The Beaver, Winter 1955.
8. Stanley, G.F.G. "Mapping the Frontier". Toronto, Macmillan, 1970.

close to a huge bank of snow, real 'London Pride' and the dear old 'Forget-me-not', which caused our thoughts (to fly) far away from the wild mountains to many a pleasant day of 'Auld lang syne' in Merrie England. I send you some which I gathered right on the summit. We returned to camp by an easier but much longer route . . . down a steep grassy slope . . . so we sat down, cast off our moorings and made all sail for the bottom which we reached in safety though much to the detriment of our unmentionables."

As a postscript to the above, by subsequent international agreement, the whole length of the International Boundary along the 49th parallel was resurveyed 1902-22, beginning with the portion west of the Rockies, 1902-08. In this operation practically all of the original 1857-61 monuments were recovered, re-established, in situ, and confirmed in spite of appreciable deviations north and south of the true 49th parallel, as revealed by precise triangulation connection to the modern "North American Datum (1927)". Gaps between the original segments were connected by straight lines and marked by 111 new monuments with the forest vista cleared out as required. The monuments were re-numbered so that the original No. 161 on the Divide is now No. 272.

PALLISER EXPEDITION 1857-60 Contemporary with and complementary to the 1857-61 Boundary survey, the Palliser Expedition, 1857-60 added much knowledge of British Columbia's eastern boundary south of Yellowhead Pass. Four new passes were traversed and put on record for the first time by white men: Kicking Horse and Vermilion by Dr James Hector, 1858; and North Kootenay and South Kootenay (Boundary) by Capt. Thomas Blackiston, RA, 1858. Previously known passes, Howse and Kananaskis were also traversed and critically reported on regarding road or railway suitability. The Palliser map of 1863 showed all these passes in proper relationship for the first time, as well as Yellowhead (Leather), and Simpson's and 'Crow Nest' (sic)⁹. A tabular summary of historic passes through the Canadian Rockies is appended.

MINERAL MONUMENTS SURVEY 1891-98 Prior to the resurvey of the International Boundary 1902-08, and activated by the crescendo of mining activity in the Kootenays, a network of triangulation stations on prominent topographic eminences was established by the Province, as described in the following quote,¹⁰

" The decade 1890-1900 witnessed an interesting start of policies advanced by B.C. Surveyor General Tom Kains. There was great activity in staking mineral claims in the Kootenays, . . . which by their nature were scattered haphazardly, regardless of topography, access or theoretic geographics, according to the dictum 'Gold is where you find it!'. To tie in these claims local triangulation nets were propagated in most active areas and the stations were known as Mineral Monuments and given a number or letter. Land surveyors were instructed to tie their surveys . . . to the 'MM's' wherever practicable. Prominent surveyors in this . . . activity were E.A. Cleveland, W.S. Drewery, C. de B. Green, and J.H. McGregor and localities served were Fort Steele, Slocan, West Arm Kootenay Lake, Salmo, Boundary Creek. None of the 'MM Map Sheets' is dated, but they were published circa 1896-98. Two of them "Slocan District" and "East Kootenay" are confirmed by the signature "Tom Kains, Surveyor General". This work lapsed toward the turn of the century, and although minute in proportion to the province as a whole, constituted an exercise of sound principles which were to have wide application in later years."

9. Spry, Irene M. "The Palliser Papers" Toronto, Champlain Soc. 1968.

10. Andrews, G.S. "Surveys & Mapping in B.C. Resources Development", Trans. 7th B.C. Nat. Res. Conf. Victoria, 1954.

McLATCHIE'S LINE 1904 Another type of control survey, this time for coal and oil locations, sponsored by the province, was done in 1904 by John McLatchie, DLS, PLS (BC). He ran a meridian line due South from the Divide at Crowsnest, some 44 miles to intercept the International Boundary nearly a mile west of the present Monument 257, near Frozen Lake, draining easterly to the Flathead, close to the divide with upper Wigwam River. The vista of McLatchie's Line, cut through timber encountered, deviating neither to the right nor to the left, uphill and downdale was marked by 43 huge squared wooden posts at mile intervals, and numbered consecutively southward between initial and terminal points. Chainages along the line fixed its crossings of many streams, large and small, adding useful detail on hitherto blank areas of the maps of the time. These included Crowsnest Cr. in Alberta, Michel Cr. near Corbin, the upper Flathead River, McLatchie, Howell, Cabin and Couldrey Creeks. For the 1930 Flathead Forest Survey McLatchie's Line provided useful control along the western edge of the forest. McLatchie was one of the original Dominion Land Surveyors authorized 14 April 1872 by the Dominion Land Act, and he qualified as PLS No. 39 for B.C. in 1897. Except for his decease in 1908, unfortunately no further biographical detail of him has come to light at the time of this writing.

RAILWAY SURVEYS ca. 1899-1909 Each of the several railways built in the East Kootenays around the turn of the century was, of course, preceded by a location survey which accurately located elements of the geography traversed and provided valuable profiles of elevations en route. On at least two locations railways were never built viz. the Elk River Extension of the Crowsnest Southern Railway, ascending the upper Elk valley some 35 miles, from the present Sparwood, 1908; and the Flathead Valley Railway south from Corbin to the Montana border 1909. Profile elevations of the latter at its crossings of the Flathead River and District Lot boundaries served as useful vertical control for the Flathead Forest Survey, 1930.

ALBERTA-BRITISH COLUMBIA BOUNDARY SURVEY 1913-16 The survey of the Alberta-B.C. boundary, begun 1913, is of special significance to the East Kootenays because it was to delimit the east boundary thereof, and was initiated by active interest in coal deposits in the Crowsnest Pass vicinity, in addition to other considerations. Initiative derived from the then Surveyors General for B.C., Geo. H. Dawson, and Dominion Lands, Edouard G.D. Deville in April 1912. Next year a Commission "to Delimit the Boundary between the provinces of Alberta and British Columbia" was appointed by the governments concerned, viz. J.N. Wallace, DLS, for "the Dominion", 11 July 1913; Richard Wm Cautley, DLS, ALS, for Alberta, 16 June 1913; and Arthur O. Wheeler, DLS, BCLS, for B.C. 1 August 1913. Later 20 September 1915, Mr Cautley replaced JN Wallace, acting thereafter for both the Dominion and Alberta.

The rather vague specification of the boundary of British Columbia "to the East" being ". . . the Rocky Mountains and the 120th Meridian of West Longitude..." (Sec.7 & 8, Imperial Act 29, 30, Victoria, Chap.67, 1866) was officially interpreted by the Privy Council, Ottawa, 18 Feb. 1913 as "the line dividing the waters flowing into the Pacific Ocean from those flowing elsewhere..." until such line last intercepts the 120th Meridian in its northerly progression. Obviously then, the task of the Commission, from the International Boundary in the south to the Divide's intercept on the 120th Meridian (Intersection Mountain, ca. 53°48'N.) was to locate the divide, a natural feature, by detail topographic survey, proving its location and veracity along the meandering vagaries of the very axis of the Rocky Mountains, some 710 route miles (approx. 420 miles as the crow flies in a straight line). This task is in utter contrast to that of the 1857-61 survey of the International Boundary to delimit an artificial line along a parallel of latitude, regardless of topography.

Operations began in the vicinity of Kicking Horse Pass, June 1913, progressing generally in a southerly direction. They were in two distinct categories, by agreement. Mr Cautley determined the water divide in all significant passes, marking its course by substantial monuments positioned so that the straight lines between adjacent pairs were accepted as the boundary across the pass concerned. From Simpson's Pass (Lat. 51°04') southwest of Banff to Akamina Pass near Mon 272 on the International Boundary, an inclusive total of 12 passes were so defined by Cautley. In these an aggregate length of all such linear segments was only some 34 miles, but they were of primary importance.

Mr Wheeler, acknowledged expert in phototopographic mapping of mountain terrain¹¹, undertook to map the height of land between the passes, meandering both horizontally and vertically according to nature's diastrophic and erosional whimsy. He controlled his numerous camera stations by triangulation from nearby peaks and at strategic points on the divide he set bronze markers in bed rock and/or erected rock cairns, normally intervisible so that the Boundary would be obvious to all who might follow and have occasion to identify it. Associated with Mr Wheeler in this epic work were the late Alan J. Campbell, DLS, BCLS, and Alan S (Spike) Thomson, still very much alive in Victoria, anticipating his 87th birthday. The official report of the Commission⁵, beautifully illustrated, and its Atlas of Boundary Map Sheets is a valuable reference for the survey, and still a delightful guide for all who would explore this fabulous section of the Canadian Rockies.

CADASTRAL SURVEYS (DISTRICT LOTS) All of the aforementioned surveys combined to build up a geographic framework for mapping and tying-in of detail land surveys in the East Kootenays, and as remarked on a previous occasion¹⁰, "... This work necessitated construction of pack trails to supply the surveyors, trails which would be used subsequently by prospectors, timber cruisers, settlers, and others...". The first District Lots in the Kootenay Land District were surveyed in 1877 at the confluence of St. Mary and Kootenay Rivers and up Wild Horse Creek. These were DL No. 1 for Leon Toquet, DL No. 2 for Napoleon Gragoire, and DL No. 3 for John Burns. Following years witnessed the survey of thousands of such District Lots, normally a mile square (640 acres) or fractions thereof. These have been for land settlement, coal, oil, timber and some Crown Granted mineral claims. Individually or in groups they were tied in to the framework of pioneer surveys, with adequate accuracy for the times.

SOME EARLY MAPS PERTINENT TO THE KOOTENAY DISTRICT, B.C.

- 1812 David Thompson's map "...North West Territory..." (Western portion in A.O. Wheeler "The Selkirk Range" 1905, Vol. II)
- 1863 Palliser Expedition "...British North America..." (Irene M. Spry "The Palliser Papers" Toronto, Champlain Soc. 1968.)
- 1871 "The Trutch Map" (G.S. Andrews, "Sir Joseph William Trutch" 1972.)

Following are from a list supplied by Mr Tom Hinton, B.C. Surveys & Mapping Branch, Victoria:

- Published during Tom Kains' incumbency as Surveyor General (1891-c.98)
- 1891 Eastern portion of the province. Town of Nelson.
- 1893 Province of British Columbia (succeeding the Mohun map of 1884)
Sketch map East Kootenay, principal mineral localities (for Mines Dept.)
- 1894 Big Bend Country (Columbia River)
- 1895 Province of British Columbia (Jorgenson)
10 sketch maps, various mining camps (for Mines Dept.)
East & West Kootenay Districts (F.Fletcher, LS)
South Part, E. & W. Kootenay District (Chas E. Perry, LS)

11. Wheeler, A.O. "The Selkirk Range" Vol. I & II. Ottawa, King's Printer, 1900.

- 1896 West Kootenay
 1897 Photo-top Map, West part Kootenay District (W.S. Drewry, DLS, LS)
 Trail Creek, Mineral Monument map West Kootenay Mining Divisions
 Slocan " " "
 1898 East Kootenay " " "

Later Editions

- 1911 Kootenay Districts, E. & W. Mining divisions
 1912 British Columbia (in 4 sheets)
 Rossland sheet; Nelson sheet; Cranbrook sheet.
 1913 Fernie sheet
 Upper Elk River sheet
 Duncan River sheet
 1914 Windermere sheet
 Arrowhead sheet
 Kootenay, S.E. British Columbia.

If cleaning out old cupboards, attics, vaults, etc., the above may be considered Collectors' items of archival value.

AUTHOR'S NOTE Readers who may have endured my discourse to this point are forewarned that what now follows is from personal reminiscences. G.S.A.

THE ELK FOREST SURVEY 1929 Although participation in the Elk Forest Survey in the 1929 season was my first survey experience in British Columbia, I was by no means a tenderfoot, having explored and travelled some hundreds of miles in B.C.'s wilds, by pack-horse, and having spent the summers of 1927 and 1928 on surveys in Manitoba and Quebec. After three years back East studying forestry at the University of Toronto, I was glad of the opportunity to return to B.C. for a summer job as timber cruiser. As soon as exams were finished in Toronto, late May, I proceeded to Victoria via C.P.R., and was told to report to E.W. Bassett, party chief, at Wardner on the Crow'snest Line between Cranbrook and Elko. My penchant for seeing new country routed this trip via Revelstoke, Arrowhead, down the Arrow lakes on the old C.P.S.S. Minto to Robson, C.P.R. to Nelson, C.P.S.S. Nasookin down the lake to Kootenay Landing and thence by rail to Wardner. The relaxed luxury of the old lake steamers and the delights of passing scenery from their decks persist in happy memory.

Our first base camp was on a secluded grassy bench on the left bank of the Moyie River just above Yahk, where, after sweaty toil of each day, we could strip off for a dive into the refreshing stream before the cook announced supper. After about a week in this location the Chief was horrified to learn that what appeared to be a farm dwelling in a field across the river was in truth, a "house of entertainment" run by a family of negresses under supervision of "Auntie", an older relative. The clientele for this establishment was drawn from railway employees and tie hacks up Hawkins creek to the East, on the old C.P.R. Tie Reserve. However the Chief ran no risk of contributing to juvenile delinquency, due to a combination of youthful innocence and physical exhaustion from our strenuous daily labours. Some 35 years later, driving up the now surfaced highway, I failed to spot either our old campsite or the establishment, but found a road house in operation nearby, where, out of curiosity, we stopped for coffee, to find an elderly woman in charge, who was indeed one of the originals of 1929! This led to some nostalgic reminiscing. On my trip this year, 1974, no vestige of this lurid past remains.

En route from Victoria to the Elk job I well remember eyeing the steep mountain slopes all round and wondering apprehensively if the cruise strips

would have to be run up their forested declivities, recalling the more bland topography in Manitoba and Quebec. My fears were soon confirmed. In fact our strips were laid out, seemingly to cross the maximum number of contours, in both length and direction. Eventually we became hardened to this feature, and from all appearances, survived.

Some weeks later I was one of a small group sent off on a fly camp to cruise and map the Wigwam River valley, accessible by pack trail over the Galton range, east from Waldo. We ran a control traverse up the valley bottom, to which our lateral cruise strips were tied, at roughly one-mile intervals and directed up the slopes on either side. On these fly camps where part of a larger party is detached to cover a remote area difficult of access, only minimum equipment and supplies are taken, usually by back pack, and the camp chores including kitchen duties are shared by all hands. My compassman that year was Davis M. Carey whose lyric Irish charm and generosity cemented an enduring friendship. As we had to map topography and drainage as well as timber types, much had to be done by sketching, using compass bearings and judging distances. The far ends of our strips were often planned to afford a known position high above timber line for sketching a wide vista of country. One of these found Davis and me atop a ridge in the Macdonald range, east of the Wigwam. Weather was fine and the going was good, so we delayed our lunch till we could enjoy the sun and view up top at the end of strip. After lunch, in my case, habitually two left-over hotcakes from breakfast enveloping a compote of jam and peanut butter, plus any scraps of cold bacon - sustaining, moist, with minimum bulk to carry, while Carey elected to take a short siesta in the benign sunshine to digest his lunch, I, noticing a spur from the main ridge about a quarter of a mile off, from which the country up a side valley might be seen and sketched, started toward it.

Keeping just below the ridge, sheltered from a fresh westerly breeze, I soon noticed that stones had been turned over, exposing moist patches in the sand, and surmised, correctly, that a bear had done this only minutes before, and looking up, there he was - about 100 feet ahead and slightly above. My first reaction was surprise that he did not take off, but stood there facing me. Then I realized it was a grizzly, and a big one - my first and only close encounter with that species. It was still early in the summer, with patches of snow lingering in shady spots. I concluded the bear had not been long out of his winter den, and his frontal profile, with high backbone and steep sloping flanks gave him a lean and hungry look, to say the least. After a moment of mutual contemplation, each holding our ground, and he being on my course ahead, I decided to detour around him, downhill to the right. As soon as I moved, he took a few steps closer. I stopped and faced him. He stopped facing me. Repeating this sequence a couple of times, Mr or Mrs Bear was less than 50 feet away. Keeping my cool, I spoke to him quietly as to a strange dog undecided what to do next. Having no weapon better than a Swedish increment borer encased in steel pipe about 24 inches long, I decided if he attacked I would give him a clout on the nose with it, which he would not soon forget, if it should be my last act! Then instinctively, I took a careful step backward - no move by Mr Bear. I took a second, and a third step back, no move by the bear, except, pivoting on his rear feet, he stepped from side to side with his front end, head down near the ground, he seemed agitated, whining softly and rather nervously. Continuing my back-tracking cautiously, like withdrawing from royalty, I dropped down into a small hollow, and the ground came between us. I then turned and made my way quickly and quietly back to Davis, observing that I was not followed, Davis said "Gee! You're white! What happened?". I told him and we made a hasty descent of the mountain, and with relief arrived safely back at camp. My real scare came that night in bed, in retrospect what happened and what might have. I concluded the bear was probably a female with -

cut or two nearby, and having reputedly bad eyesight, with the strong cross wind, could not get my scent and was curious, especially when I tried to move sideways. My backward withdrawal was less conspicuous, and luckily avoided a closer confrontation. All's well that ends well!

Working down the main Kootenay valley into Tobacco Plains in the dry hot summer there was little water to quench our thirst. I learned to go all day without water and that this enhanced endurance. Another memory - dusty roads, no black top in those days. Fine white silt lay inches deep in the ruts. When moving camp there was room for only the Chief and the cook in the cab so habitually the rest of us rode atop the load behind, enveloped in a cloud of dust that penetrated hair, clothes and all exposed orifices - eyes, ears, mouth and nostrils, a veritable dry mud bath, but not conducive to beauty! Rum running was active down the Kootenay valley in 1929 with high-powered black Hudson sedans favoured for this traffic. They tore down the road at high speed, loaded to the roof with cases of whiskey, trailing huge white clouds of dust. Between Grasmere and Roosville they would disperse on side-trails in the open park-like yellow pine forest to rendez-vous with their contacts from south of the Line.

Later in the season smoke from increasing forest fires began to burden the air and our work was interrupted by having to fight a fire which started far up Gold (Connel) creek. A standing rule was that forest survey parties must try to extinguish or confine any fire in their remote areas of operation often difficult of access, till the local ranger could organize to relieve them. In the Kootenays many fires start from dry electric storms, lots of lightning and wind, but little if any rain. The incidence of these was more frequent in remote hills far from communication. Such was the case with the Connel Creek fire. It meant arduous back-packing of equipment and supplies and heart breaking efforts to grub out a fire-guard to direct the fire up hill toward alpine barren. The main effort was at night and early morning when fire intensity was lowest, only to see the wind increase next day, causing the fire to obliterate and nullify all the hard work done. Bull-dozers, helicopters and water-bombers had not yet made their appearance. Even with these, man's efforts against Nature on the rampage seem puny and futile. On this fire I met Jack Aye, of Waldo, horse-packer, who brought in supplies with his string of ponies. George Shupe, forest ranger from Fernie eventually took over responsibility for the fire and allowed us to resume our final work for the season.

About mid September I boarded the C.P.R. at Elko, eastbound for my final year at Toronto. The steep mountain slopes conquered, no longer so formidable were left behind. Early next morning the train stopped at Lethbridge and I was out on the platform for a leg stretch, savouring the clear crisp air, after the smoke of the Kootenays, and revelling in the unbounded view of the prairie sunrise. Among members of the Elk Forest Survey party, 1929, I remember: Chief, E.W. Bassett, B.A.Sc.(F); Cruisers: J.G. Falcoer, B.A.Sc., M.F., Ph.D., Harold Mahon, (and myself); Land Classification Officer, Alex Gordon; Draughtsman, Alfred Wade, B.C.L.S.; Computer, George Cornwall; Compassmen, Davis M. Carey, William Hall, Robert Matheson, and Ian C. McQueen; "Junior", Robert W. Wellwood; and Cook, Johnnie Clement.

In retrospect, besides the inspiring scenery of the East Kootenays, the wealth of forest flora stands out. It seems the only coniferous species missing was yellow cedar (*Chamaecyparis nootkatensis*). Outstanding were the park like stands of yellow pine (*Pinus ponderosa*) and the noble western larch (*Larix occidentalis*). Autumn colours of Lyall's larch (*Larix lyallii*) high up at timber line are unforgettable. In general dry-belt types predominate, but there were pockets where micro-climate favoured rain forest character, like upper Sand Creek

in the Lizzard range. Here Western red cedar (*Thuja plicata*) throve and the dense underbrush included the banal Devils Club (*Fatsia horrida*).

THE FLATHEAD FOREST SURVEY 1930 As final exams loomed up in May 1930, I accepted an offer from F.D. Mulholland, then Chief, Forest Surveys Division of the B.C. Forest Branch, Victoria, to take charge of the Flathead party for the season, with continued employment thereafter based in Victoria. Delayed in Toronto by the last exam, R.G. (Gerry) McKee, assistant to Mulholland took my party to the field to start work. I was advised to travel by C.P.R. via Crowsnest to Corbin, B.C. From there I walked the old wagon track over Flathead Pass (5740 ft) to Flathead Townsite - about four log cabins in a fine meadow where Squaw creek joins the Flathead River, some 1.5 miles from Corbin.

I arrived at camp with blistered feet, tender from sedentary months at university. After a couple of days' introduction to my party and the nature of the job, McKee took off for Victoria (I think Eleanor Haddow became Mrs McKee about that time), and I assumed charge of operations. My party included Ass't Chief and Senior Cruiser Lorne F. Swannell; Cruiser Ian C. McQueen; Compassmen Stanley G. Bruce and Alfred C. Buckland; Draughtsman-Computer George Cornwall; "Junior" John Hodges; Packer John B. Aye, and "Cook" Johnnie Clement.

The plan was to work from the upper watershed above Townsite down the main valley, southward to the Montana border, doing lateral valleys en route, then work easterly up the Kishenina valley to Akamina creek and pass, and finally to go out over the pass to Waterton Lake, in Alberta. Camp was moved about every two weeks with some 15 pack-horses owned and operated by Jack Aye on a per diem rate. Jack kept his string in top condition - no saddle sores or foot troubles, and he had good equipment. He never failed to arrive on the date scheduled at the right place with supplies and mail. Good grazing all down the main valley was an advantage. The routine was to have supplies at a low ebb just prior to a camp move, after which taking two or three days Jack would take his string back to Corbin for a fresh order, mail, etc., and return to the new camp. His round trips to Corbin took progressively longer till we started up the Kishenina late in the season, when 10 days or more became critical. However at Akamina Camp he contrived to have his model T Ford sedan brought round by road to Waterton and via Cameron Lake over Akamina pass to camp, by wagon track. This served for supplies from Waterton and saved the long trek by pack-trail to Corbin. Finally I drove his car round by road to Elko where Jack duly arrived with the horses and balance of equipment by the long trail. During the season we cut or reopened some 60 miles of pack trail, some of this work being quite heavy, as many miles had not been used for 15 years or longer.

In 1930 the Flathead valley was a wilderness paradise. Local population included four trappers, Andy Anderson at Townsite, and Charlie Wyse (well named, he was wise!) in the lower valley and Kishenina. The others' names escape memory, but were probably two Swedes, Herman Hefty and Fred Peterson, who also trapped the upper Wigwam. The B.C. Oil Co. and Crowsnest Glacier Oil Co. had small crews at the so-called Sage Creek Oil wells, reached by wagon road from Montana. Natural oil seepages on Sage Creek were a convincing sales pitch for local oil stocks, for the few who got to see them, including members of my party. The oil was a light viscous amber, like kerosine, reputedly suitable for oil lamps. Bears were said to immerse themselves in the pools as a repellent for fleas and mosquitoes. The Akamina Oil Co. had just constructed a new drilling rig and camp at Akamina Creek, but were closed down for winter when we arrived, with only a caretaker remaining, Jack Hazard, who was glad to see us, friendly and helpful. In the early years of the century an oil rig and machinery had been taken up the Kishenina valley to Akamina from Montana,

but we saw little evidence of the trail due to long disuse. One other prominent Flathead denizen was 'Steve' Stevenson, Canada Customs officer who lived with his family just north of the border, where the road and river crossed.

The Flathead and Clark ranges flanked the watershed to the east. While not as high as the Rockies farther north, they are rugged and adorned with more colour. Lofty Grinnell argillites weathered to rich reds contrast with pastel greens of Siyeh limestones, and combined with austere snow patches offer a colourful array above the dark timbered slopes below. The Macdonald range on the west side is more subdued in elevation, but echoes the beauty of the eastern side in minor key. The triangular watershed abounded in all forms of wild life, flanked on two sides by game sanctuaries, Waterton Lake Park in Alberta and Glacier National Park in Montana. The river and tributaries were well stocked with trout, up to several pounds, eager for the lure. Needless to say, our camp menu reflected these delights. The lowest elevation is 4000 feet, where the main river crosses into Montana. All of it is isolated from Canada by mountains, the lowest pass through which is some 5500 feet. The forest is mainly coniferous, and in 1930 included all the usual species except yellow and white pine (*Pinus monticola*), cedar and hemlock. Engelmann spruce tallied 65% of the total mature volume in 1930, and lodgepole pine 20%. Productive forest sites comprised 44% of the total area with mature timber a bit over half of this. Non-productive sites, mostly alpine barren covered the balance, 56%. A total area of 391,000 acres or 61.0 sq. miles applied to the whole watershed.

My crew proved capable and cheerful. Lorne Swannell relished tough assignments which later I learned was a family characteristic. I made it my business to personally cover all parts of the area, rewarding if strenuous. A pleasant variation was to take an overnight trip with Jack Aye, a good saddle horse each, and light kit to reconnoitre a good campsite ahead. We often knocked down a grouse or two for our evening pot. As a result our camp sites were all pleasant, strategically located and with good horse feed. Butt's Place on the main river above Cabin creek, Dally's Bridge near the mouth of Couldrey creek, and Akamina camp stand out in retrospect as delightful.

In the earlier season, moving south down the main valley we met Charlie Wyse with a couple of horses heading north. In reply to our queries about trails ahead Charlie replied characteristically, "Oh god! - I don't pay no 'tention to trails, I just go anywhere". Later, one of our recce's Jack and I stopped at Charlie's home cabin, beautifully built of huge larch logs, double shake roof, cool in summer, warm in winter. He insisted on giving us lunch which included surprising delicacies, canned, from his cellar below a trap door in the floor. He had no butter, however, and apologized "Oh god! - I don't pay no 'tention to butter". Some prize grizzly hides adorned the walls and the floor beside his bed. Remarking that he must be an expert grizzly hunter, and asking what part of the anatomy he considered most vulnerable, he exclaimed "Oh god - I don't pay no 'tention - if his head is toward me I shoot him in the head, and if his arse is toward me, I shoot him in the arse". He allegedly brought his supplies in from Montana by back pack on his own trails, paying no 'tention to customs formalities. We suspected this was a sore point with Steve, the Customs Officer. We saw some of his bivouacs up the Mishinena valley on his trap line. They were the ultimate in austerity - an open fire place and crude brush shelter. He evidently "paid no 'tention" to luxuries away from his home cab:

Pack horse travel, other than for recreation, is now a thing of the past. The most important horse in the string is the bell mare, the acknowledged leader. When turned loose to graze, she always carries the bell, to indicate where she is, and almost always the other horses are nearby. If she is prevented from heading down or up the trail by hobbling or picketting the rest of the string will

not leave her. Second in importance is the stove horse. The camp stove being bulky and awkward to pack, the horse chosen for it is the most steady and reliable, slow to anger or panic, and careful about bumping trees close to the trail. The stove horse on Jack's string was Bozo, a tall gaunt raw-boned gelding. On one move in the lower Flathead, our Junior, John, with axe in hand, failed to avoid Bozo's bulky load and ponderous progress along the narrow trail, was bumped and sustained a nasty axe cut on his leg. Such incidents are a constant worry to party chiefs. First aid applied on the spot arrested the bleeding, and we got him out to the wagon road, where a car was found to take him to the nearest hospital, in Belton, Montana. About a week later we learned that John was ready to return. With a couple of horses from Jack's string, I went down to fetch him, sufficiently recovered for light duty around camp. Returning northward toward the border, we passed the last settler in Montana, busy at something near his gate. After the usual stop to chat, assuming we were strangers from down the valley, he concluded his remarks about pioneer life in those parts by saying "Yes, we are a tough lot, and the farther up the valley, the tougher they are, and I'm the last one". To this I replied, "Very interesting Mr Knutsen, we are from up at the headwaters, in Canada". He bade us good luck, with a definite air of respect.

First snow flurries for the season coincided with conclusion of operations high up Akamina creek and our move out over the Pass to Waterton, where I paid off the crew. When asked if he needed some cash for his travels, Johnnie the cock indignantly displayed his bundle of uncashed pay cheques. A few days after return to Victoria he wired from Lethbridge for his September cheque, with urgent dispatch. The sudden return to the bright lights after the long sober and wholesome season in the bush, where money is of little significance, often proves too much for many a worthy man! After the rendez-vous with Jack Aye in Elko to hand over his car, and attending to other tag ends, I joined Hugh Hodgins' camp nearby to help with final operations of the Elk Forest Survey, as the season was getting late. I was duly installed in a comfortable tent appropriate to the status of a visiting party chief. On rising early next morning, according to long established habit I took my morning dip in the icy waters of a nearby mountain stream, where I found another early riser doing the same thing, his habit too. This spartan character was Ralph Sheldon-Williams, draughtsman from the permanent Victoria staff, and serving Hodgins' party for the season in that capacity. I sensed a slight resentment on his part for my crashing in on what had been his exclusive prerogative, the morning dip. He gradually acquiesced, as it became evident on following mornings that this was also my habit of long standing, and in the end it became sort of a bond of mutual respect between us. In succeeding years I came to admire and enjoy this colourful and game little gentleman, and it grieved me sorely, on return from World War II to learn that Shelley had passed on. He was traditionally English, a veteran of War I, and an accomplished artist. Alone, he gamely maintained a genteel home in Oak Bay for his teenage children on a pitiful salary. His habit of dress in camp began on the ground with well polished high leather riding boots, above which he wore immaculate cream coloured whipcord breeches, well flared and held up by a silk scarf round his waist. Above this was a negligee silk sport shirt, open at the throat, and surmounting all, attached by a black silk ribbon, he wore a monocle. No hat covered his greying crew-cut hair. His facial expression was frank and direct, almost defiant at times giving the mute message "How dare you ridicule me!"

Returning to Victoria by road with Hodgins' party in several vintage vehicles, our first overnight was at the old Davenport Hotel in Spokane. Shelley being with the advance unit, in lavish style booked a whole wing of rooms for the party, handing out dollar tips right and left, to suitably impress the staff.

Second night we stopped early for a tire repair at Ellensburg, so had time for a stroll on the main street, a scene of lively activity from the local Fall Fair then in progress. Laconic cowboys from surrounding ranches of the Inland Empire, in town for a good time, were eyeing Shelley in his Little Lord Fauntleroy get-up as described, with bemused curiosity. If one should make an audible wise crack we would have a fight on our hands, pronto! Before too late, we diverted Shelley into a genteel little gift shop operated by a glamorous blonde, where we kept him quarantined till dusk and bed time. In those days there was no passable road from the Interior to the coast in B.C., so our route was to Seattle and by ferry from there to Victoria.

KOOTENAY FORESTRY LOOK-OUTS, 1937 In my "British Columbia's Air Survey Story," Part II, the Forest Service programme of Look-out Photography and Astro-Azimuth Control was explained briefly, and in Part III of the same I mentioned that this work was begun in the Kootenays, with the help of Doug Macdougall, early in the 1937 season, prior to Air Survey operations in the Queen Charlottes.¹² Records of this early Look-out work have proven rather bothersome to unearth, being consigned now mostly to the microfilm catacombs, but memory confirms that at least three Look-outs were serviced that year - Moyie on a 6868 foot ridge southeast of the town, and mine, Thompson about 7000 feet, southeast of Creston, and Casey 6350 feet, in the Yahk Forest, south of Cranbrook. Micro wave relay stations now occupy the sites of Moyie and Thompson.

On Moyie, luckily, soon after we had completed our star observations, a spectacular electric storm encircled us over the distant mountains all around the horizon, we being in utter calm, evidently in the node of the storm. It seemed that Thor was hurling his fiery thunderbolts with supernatural mobility and vigour all round the circumference. For Casey, from the end of the road where we left our car, Patrolman Charlie Maguire helped with some pack-horses to get our outfit up to the Look-out; then manned by Fred Petersen. After our star shots, we enjoyed reminiscing about the Wigwam and Flathead country which he knew so well from many winters trapping there. Alone most of the time on his mountain aerie, Fred found companionship with animals and birds sharing his remote locale. Of them he made pets and had them all named and characterized, like barnyard animals. Defying resurrection somewhere in my papers are some treasured letters from Fred, which contain rustic poetry of his own conception.

KOOTENAY AIR PHOTO OPERATIONS, 1939 and 1951 In 1939 with pre-war equipment we covered some 3,300 sq. miles of vertical air photography between Arrow and Kootenay lakes, north of Nelson, where we based. The Fairchild 71 aircraft on floats could operate effectively at 16,000 feet altitude, adequate to cover the rugged mountain terrain, but we had learned at altitudes above 10,000 feet oxygen was necessary against physical fatigue and to sustain mental acuity, both vital in this demanding work. The equipment for this was primitive, a large steel bottle for the oxygen, such as hospitals use, with rubber tubes to each of the crew, Clare Dobbin, pilot, Bill Hall and myself who shared navigation and camera duties. The routine on the long climb to altitude was to get the camera ready, and at about 10,000 feet activate the oxygen supply. On one occasion when we began to inhale the sustaining vapours we were at once overcome with violent seizures of choking, coughing, tears and sneezing - our bottle contained ammonia not oxygen! Immediate return to base was necessary to rectify a booboo by the supply people.

The exquisite but fearsome knife-edged beauty of the Slocan and Valhalla mountain ranges from high above, on those clear photographic days will never be forgotten in spite of preoccupations with air navigation, camera operation and related duties.

12. Andrews, G.S. "B.C.'s Air Survey Story" B.C. Hist. News Vol. 7 Nos 1,2 & 3

By the 1951 season our post-war II air survey operations, with vastly improved aircraft and cameras had begun to spread impressively over many parts of the province, including the Kootenays.¹³ That year the programme included areas bounded by the Rockies to the east, for which the air strip at Cranbrook served admirably as a base. Responsibilities as Surveyor General, recently assumed, no longer permitted my participation in routine photo flying, but I continued the habit of visiting air detachments at least once each season, wherever they might be. So from Cranbrook we made a recce flight over my old stomping grounds of 1929 and 1930. Countless hours in the air over most of the province have, for me, yielded a treasure-house of fabulous impressions of it all. A common reaction is the urge to get down, with your feet on the ground in fascinating areas seen rather superficially from the air. On the other hand, a very rewarding experience is to fly over country through which, perhaps years ago, one has travelled and worked the hard way on the ground, with the view restricted by bush or flanking ridges, and having to guess what is behind or beyond. From the air it is all revealed and integrated, where and how all the side valleys connect and go, and the alpine grandeur so often hidden from view on terra firma. Thus was my delight on seeing the Flathead country from the air. Noteworthy was that a glacier on the north flank of a 10,000 foot mountain up Starvation creek, straddling the International Boundary, a sizeable feature in 1930, had almost disappeared!

THE FLATHEAD REVISITED 1960 Early summer 1960, anticipating a trip to the East Kootenays by 4-wheel drive vehicle, with winch for negotiating pistes jeepables (Laotian term for jeep trails), it suddenly occurred to me that exactly three decades had passed since the Flathead survey of 1930. Since then, on several occasions, I had enjoyed visits with Jack Aye, who established a fine ranch on the Kootenay River near Waldo, specializing in pure bred Black Angus stock and indulging in his taste for good riding ponies. He had married (suspected as imminent in 1930!), and they had a sweet ranch-raised daughter. Prior to leaving Victoria, in the usual frenzy, I wired Jack to expect me on a Sunday, and to have his kit ready to join me next morning for a 2 or 3 day trip down the Flathead valley on the new, to me, forestry access road. Without waiting for his reply, I took off, having business en route, but making sure to arrive on schedule at the ranch, where the usual welcome was amplified by Jack's readiness to join for the Flathead trip. Next morning we started with Marguerite's blessing and home cooked goodies, as planned. After a short halt at Fernie to refurbish Jack's fishing kit and round out our grocery list, we had a superb Italian lunch at the gaunt old hotel in Michel. Farther along we headed up Michel Creek, past Corbin, now a ghost town, over Flathead pass, down Squaw creek to the old townsite on the Flathead River. There we bivouacked for the night, indulging in nostalgia of our sojourn there 30 years prior. Weather was benign. Next day we took a short steep side trail to the Forestry Look-out, new to us, and only a couple of miles east as the crow flies. The lookout man was glad to see us, but complained we could have brought him some snoose (a lethal form of chewing tobacco), his supply running low. From this point, about 6400 feet elevation, we enjoyed good views of the main valley in both directions, and up Squaw creek. We were surprised to note linear incisions through the forest slopes, suggesting active seismic exploration. Could they still be searching for the fabled Flathead oil?

Although rough, the road presented no problems as we continued south down the valley, but we found the passing scene somewhat disappointing, due to the ravages of wide spread forest fires and the damming of hitherto delightful streams by the exploded beaver population, transforming them into swamps and bogs, overgrown with dense willow and brush. Dally's Bridge over the main river, about two miles north of the border had been rebuilt by the Forest Service, and some people

13. B.C. Lands Service. "Report for the year ending 31. Dec. 1951. Vict. Key map p.120

were there in connection with a rather casual oil rig operation. Here, to our delight, we found our old friend, Charlie Wyse, now in his 80's but doing very well on the Old Age Pension, still batching, but no longer tending his trap line. After crossing the Line into Montana, we returned west to Eureka on quite a good U.S. Forest Service road, which followed more or less according to grades, just south of the International boundary. From several points we had a good view north to Couldrey creek and the upper Wigwam valley. No doubt we crossed, unnoticed the primordial trails of the Boundary surveyors of 1861!

From Eureka, after a refreshing draught in a tavern there, we continued north on Highway 93 through Roosville to Waldo and Jack's home for the second night out. Our reactions to the trip, by mutual confession, were flavoured by disappointment. The country no longer had the charm which memory had cherished, due no doubt to the complementary devastations of fire and beaver. The fact that we were 30 years older may have had significance. No doubt the golden years of youth impart an aura to whatever the environment.

APPENDIX HISTORIC CROSSINGS OF THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS IN OR INTO BRITISH COLUMBIA
(Listed progressively northward. Chronological sequence noted in 1st column)

Pass or Route	Elev'n Feet	Lat o'	Discovery, Use etc.	First Map Appearance (?)
13 Akamina	5835	49 02	Int'l Boundary Survey 1861	Palliser 1863 as Boundary Pass
7 South Kootenay	6903	49 08	Capt T. Blackiston 1858	Palliser 1863
9 Middle Kootenay	6355	49 16	(Ancient Indian route)	Bdy Atlas 1917*
8 North Kootenay	6774	49 22	Capt T. Blackiston 1858	Palliser 1863
15 Crowsnest	4471	49 38	Michael Phillipps 1873	do (reported)
16 Phillipps	5157	49 38	do	Bdy Report 1925*
18 North Fork	6537	49 54	G.M. Dawson 1884	Geol. Svy. Can 1886
19 Elk	6445	50 34	do	
10 Kananaskis	7439	50 40	Sinclair 1858, Palliser 1859	Palliser 1863
6 White Man	7112	50 46	"Bras Croche" & Emigrants 1841, De Smet 1845	Reported by Simpson 1841
5 Simpson	6914	51 04	Sir George Simpson 1841	Palliser 1863
12 Vermilion	5376	51 13	Sir Jas Hector 1858	do
11 Kicking Horse	5339	51 28	do	do
2 Howse	5023	51 48	Le Blanc & La Gassi 1800, J. Finlay 1806, D. Thompson 1807-08-10, J. Howse 1810, A. Henry 1811, W. Moberly 1871	D Thompson 1812
3 Athabasca	5730	52 23	D Thompson 1810, Fur trade	D Thompson 1812
14 Yellowhead	3711	52 54	Fur trade, Milton & Cheadle 1862, W. Moberly, S. Fleming 1872, Overlanders 1862	Palliser 1863, as Leather Pass
17 Pine	2850	55 24	J Hunter 1877, G.M. Dawson 1879	Ed Mohun 1884
1 Peace River	1900 ⁺	56	A. Mackenzie 1793	Mackenzie Track map 1801
4 Liard River	1500 ⁺	59 20	John McLeod 1834	Ed Mohun 1884

+ These elevations approximate

* Report of the Commission appointed to Delimit the Boundary between the Provinces of Alberta and British Columbia, Part I from 1913 to 1916; Part III 1918 to 1924. Ottawa, Office of the Surveyor General, 1917 and 1925.

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