

B.C. historical NEWS

JUNE 1976



TWO NOOTKA CANOE TYPES
AFTER CURTIS

P. Schindler

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The cover for this issue, the last in the series on Indian canoes, features Nootka canoe types, drawn by Robert Genn.

CONVENTION '76 - VICTORIA

EDITOR'S NOTE: Since the staff of the News were on a European safari there will not be the usual report in doggerel on the Convantion. In its place here are the observations of several members.

Jack Roff: A Tour of Victoria Harbour with Ainslie Helmcken

Mr Ainslie Helmcken recalled the early days of the harbour as we stood by the "Iron Rings" on the site of the Hudson's Bay Company fort facing the Customs House, built by the Federal Government in 1874, under the terms of Confederation. Across the water was the Songhees village where the speaker remembered the last potlatch held there when silver dollars were given away. Here, in the late 1800's each family was granted the "fortune" of \$10,000 for his land, and in return was given new land for settlement in Esquimalt. Plans for development followed, ranging from an elaborate system of locks and tidal basins, to the more prosaic one of pilings and land fill. One problem lay with the dozens of islets and ledges, which were drilled and blasted to allow boats to enter safely. In the expansion that followed passenger and freight schedules became very competitive and a trip to Seattle could be made for 25¢, with a "beer to go".

The unloading of ships was a memory of clouds of dust, as the cattle and sheep were brought ashore to be driven through the streets to the slaughter house beyond Blanshard.

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Michael Halleran: Some Random Comments from the Banquet Address of Ainslie Helmcken

Ainslie's reminiscences of his grandfather were a series of anecdotes of a man who had been somewhat passed by, by time, when Ainslie arrived on the scene. One might be reminded of Tennyson's lines from "In Memoriam":

'The last red leaf is whirl'd away,
The rooks are blown about the skies.'

The old gentleman distrusted the telephone, which he permitted in the house only to please his daughter Dolly. When the device had to be used, he would stand at a distance and shout at it. The prospect of a ride in a motor-car driven by his grandson was a terrifying thought, and the last straw in a changing world was when Ainslie joined the R.C.A.F. and actually flew over the very same Niagara Falls which had so amazed the Doctor on his eastern trip for the Confederation discussions a half-century before. Even in his old age the Doctor still continued the generous and lavish family entertainments that must have brightened life in Fort Victoria.

An interesting aside might be that several people present for the talk were of an age that placed them close to Dr Helmcken's

generation, rather than that of Ainslie or the majority of the audience. There was at least one gentleman present who had been a card partner of the Doctor's, and a lady, or ladies, who had been admirers of Sir Henri Joly de Lotbinière (Lieutenant-Governor 1900-1906), when Ainslie was a child. The Doctor always wore a blue serge suit and black "string tie", and was considered an easy touch by beggars and anyone with a hard luck story. Probably his greatest contribution to notoriety was a crude song he used to sing, called "Uncle Ben", which he would render at mixed gatherings and at New Year's. This would be considered something of an outrage by some modern ideas of propriety if not morality!

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Ruth Barnett: Field Trip to Washington State - Port Townsend.

A perfect day, and coastal scenery brightened by summer flowers, made our bus trip to Port Townsend a delight. The tour was given us by our hosts, the Jefferson County Historical Society and showed us evidences of the past by both the native people and the coming of the white man.

We were shown a Makah canoe which is on display at almost the exact point where Captain George Vancouver landed and named the spot Port Townsend in 1792. Chetzemoka Park, a memorial dedicated to the memory of a friendly Indian Chief who was otherwise known as the "Duke of York", is situated on the shore line between Point Wilson and Point Hudson. His face, as well as that of one of his wives, "Queen Victoria", is a sculptured feature of the old brick Customs House built in 1892. This replaced an earlier building which centred around a controversy by a customs collector transferring it to Port Angeles. A few substantial frame and brick buildings reflect the tremendous boom of the '80's. A huge advertisement painted on a brick wall for Bull Durham tobacco still attracts the eye. Homes, now restored, range from the simplicity of the Rothschild House to the 'carpenter's Gothic' of the Starrett home. There are mansard roofs, fancy-butt shingles, gazebos, towers, turrets, steeples, wrought iron railings, stained glass, etc. Indoors we browsed among antiques of all kinds of household furnishings. Outdoors we paused to identify herbs in an old garden, but it was unfortunately too early for the moss roses. An Ailanthus, the 'Tree of Heaven', flourishes just south of the Washington Street hill. It was presented by a grateful captain, whose storm-swept ship found refuge here on its way to San Francisco carrying a number of trees as a gift from the Emperor of China. The port is said to have become a hang-out for adventurers and desperadoes, and waterfront saloons were found to contain trapdoors leading to the beach as access for smugglers of opium, whiskey, wool, and Chinese, and as exits for the purpose of the shanghaiing of crews for the sailing ships. However, the sea trade collapsed in the '90's and the harbour became a boneyard of the squareriggers, of which, unhappily, none remain.

Representing the gentler side of life is the Episcopalian Church built in 1865, reminiscent of our Church of England buildings of the same period. Abandoned by the military and never involved in war, Fort Worden is a typical example of such Federal establishments erected at the turn of this century.

There is so much to see and dwell on in this quiet town. Our two bus-loads of members found that Stephanie and Norman Manson, along with Celia and Tom Hughes, all of the Victoria Society, had, indeed, "laid on an attraction".

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SOCIETY NOTES AND COMMENTS

ALBERNI At their February meeting old and new methods of logging were contrasted; Mr Allen West described the development of the industry from the use of oxen to logging trains; Mr Douglas Ruttan showed current sophisticated apparatus such as water bombers, helicopters, boom-boats, portable and spar trees. In March, Mr Neilson, Manager of Canadian Overseas Telecommunications (now known as Teleglobe) spoke of the establishment of the cable station at Bamfield, its unique place in history, and changes since the establishment of Port Alberni. Former Bamfield cable station operators were invited, and contributed anecdotes of that period. In April, Mr Ian Smith, author of "The Unknown Island" presented "A Look Around the Island". As Regional Wildlife Biologist, his photographs included some taken when he has travelled to remote areas by plane and helicopter, and therefore not seen by most tourists. At the May meeting Mr Fred Boyko showed his collection of pictures of the Alberni district, which covered his hobbies of old logging and mining photos, flowers and photography.

The Society's contribution to the Youth Festival was two book prizes for historical essays at the Junior and Senior High School level. The winners were presented with their awards by Prime Minister Trudeau when he closed the Youth Festival. The current project of the society is the publication of a book on the place names of the Alberni Valley.

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BURNABY Mr Harold Steves Jr. addressed the May meeting on the history of Steveston. Mr Steves is a descendant of the family who were the first white settlers on Lulu Island. The annual field trip on June 13th was a tour of historic spots along the Fraser River. The tour included the old Grauer General Store; the old interdenominational church in Richmond Park; past the McKim farm, old London House and deserted ferry dock to the red-painted bunk houses and shops that once constituted a Chinese community. With the historic village of Steveston as its goal, the cavalcade wound past the modern Buddhist Church which provided a sharp contrast to the nearby original mission, bank, hotel and school buildings. After a picnic in Minoru Park a visit was paid to the beautiful old Steves' house, where Mr Steves' father, Manoah Steves, had originally settled in 1877, and eventually built up a 400-acre farm, and after whom Steveston is now called.

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CAMPBELL RIVER During the summer months of 1975 active members supervised the operation of the Visitors' Information Centre, along with a paid staff of three part-time employees; and that of

the Museum with a salaried staff of one professional, one part-time employee and some 20 volunteers. Both enterprises are subsidized by the Municipality, but are the Society's responsibility. The Society obtained an L.I.P. grant which enabled six workers to collect and catalogue more material for the archives, including some 50 tapes. T.V. programmes have been presented on the local outlet. Meetings instead of being held monthly are now held only when a fine programme has been prepared. Programmes at general meetings have included reminiscences of pioneer life on Saturna Island by Dolly Payne Richardson, Nimpkish Chief James Sewid of Alert Bay speaking on the Law of the Sea conferences, the classic Curtis film 'Land of the War Canocs' and the History and Repair of Contemporary and Antique Dolls by the Slemings of the Courtenay & District Historical Society.

The substantial surplus from the 1975 Convention will be used for the publication of local history. During the year the Provincial Archives held a workshop on oral history for the Society.

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CHEMAINUS Pioneer Cemetery on Kuper Island, which is deeded to the local Society, was visited by one work party during the year, and was cleaned of scrub growth and weeds. Up until this time, the only access to this area was by private boat, making it difficult to gather together a large work party, due to boats and workers not being able to meet at the same time. A car ramp has been added to the ferry-slip, which will make it easier to reach the cemetery. The biggest progress this past year has been the gathering of material for a book on the local pioneers. Mrs Lillian Gustafson and her co-workers have made great headway in this, and the book will be going to print later this year. Only source of income for the Society has been the sale of "Water Wheel" prints. Mrs Audrey Ginn has made a great effort in this direction.

Mr Ray Knight of Ladysmith spoke to the Society at one of their meetings. He showed slides and described the early logging days and of the time when the coal mines were active in Extension, south of Nanaimo. Later in the year, Miss E. Blanche Norcross spoke on the life of Dr John Chapman Davie and his descendants. The number of meetings held was severely curtailed due to the fact that the Rotary-Kin Hall was almost destroyed by fire. Mr Harry Olsen, Treasurer for many years, stepped down from office and he was appointed a life-time Director of the Society.

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GULF ISLANDS In July 1975 the Gulf Islands members joined Victoria members for a luncheon on Saturna Island. At the October meeting Mr Allen Turner, Provincial Archivist, talked on the purpose and use of archives. The following month Mr Willard Ireland outlined events at the turn of the century and showed how they affected conditions today. At the next meeting in March, Mr John Borradaile, author of The LAdy of Culzean, told of his experiences at Point Comfort during the 1920's and 1930's. At the annual meeting members saw slides taken by Harvey Janszen the previous year during a survey of the flora of the Outer Gulf Islands. New officers elected were: President; Lorraine Campbell; Vice-President; Jesse Brown; Secretary; Gillian Allen; Treasurer: Jack Saunders.

In May 1976 members from Pender, Saturna, and Mayne travelled to Galiano for a supper meeting at which long time residents of Galiano shared recollections of early incidents on the island.

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EAST KOOTENAY The only news from East Kootenay is that Dave Kay has resigned as Secretary after 14 years of service, which must be a severe blow to the Society. (Editor's note: Many thanks, Dave, for many years of friendly cooperation.)

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WEST KOOTENAY At its February meeting Mr Leo Telfer spoke on the mining history in the early days of Rossland, 1924-45. He told some interesting stories, with maps to illustrate the area. At the annual meeting in March Fred M. Edwards was elected President and M.T. Jory Secretary-Treasurer. Members inspected the Museum premises adjacent to the Council Chamber. This project has involved extensive renovation and redecoration of the old R.C.M.P. quarters in the Trail City Hall. The Museum was expected to be fully operative by Late June. Present at this meeting were Craig Andrews and Robert Tarplett, producer and cinematographer respectively, of Trail's 75th anniversary film, scheduled for release during official Diamond Jubilee festivities 30th June-1st July. At the April meeting Duncan Burnham gave an illustrated talk on trees and the beautification of Trail. To honour Trail's anniversary the City is planning to replace trees previously taken down to provide parking space.

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NANAIMO At the April meeting Mr Zane Lewis, Curator of the Nanaimo Museum told the story of the three routes that were beaten out in the last century and early in this one, to carry man and beast up Island, culminating in the present Malahat Drive. In May an audience of about 200 saw a highly successful presentation of historic costumes of Nanaimo.

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VICTORIA During the year the Oral History Group of the Society have recorded a number of interviews which have been transcribed and deposited in the Provincial Archives. Many members of the Victoria Society spent a lot of time and effort during the year planning for the 1976 Convention and deserve much praise for their successful effort.

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JOTTINGS

The American Association for State and Local History has issued a new list of its publications. Here are some titles which may be of interest to member societies. They may be obtained from the Association at 1400 Eighth Ave South, Nashville, Tennessee, 37203.

CREIGH, Dorothy Weyer. A primer for local historical societies.
224 pp. illus. \$6.50.

- FELT, Thomas E. Researching, writing, and publishing local history. 192 pp. illus. \$6.00.
- WEINSTEIN, Robert A. and Larry Booth. Collection, use, and care of historical photographs. Price not set yet. To be pub. Fall '76.
- ALDERSON, William T. Interpretation of historic sites. 189 pp. illus. \$6.00.
- SILVESTRO, Clement M. Organizing a local historical society. 38 pp. \$2.25.
- BAUM, Willa K. Oral history for the local historical society. 64 pp. \$3.00.
- HARRINGTON, J.C. Archeology and the historical society. 53 pp. \$2.25.

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A Guide for beginning writers on how to research, write and publish local histories is also available from the Bookshop, Provincial Archives of Alberta, 12845 - 102 Ave., Edmonton, Alberta T5N 0M6. \$1.00 for individuals; free to historical societies and organizations.

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Mrs Hyla Fox, 114 Bombay Avenue, Downsview, Ontario M3H 1C3, has written to the Association for help in her research on Canadian samplers. She would like any information, photographs, or documents relating to samplers, e.g. seminaries, churches or parishes where needlework was taught. She plans to publish a book on the subject.

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The History Department at Simon Fraser University, Burnaby, has been fortunate in drawing together a group of distinguished archivists who will be presenting papers at S.F.U. on 5th and 6th October, 1976 under the general title "The Use of Archives". Speakers will include the Dominion Archivist, the Keeper of Public Records, London, the Keeper of the Records of Scotland, a representative of the Smithsonian Institution, and the B.C. Provincial Archivist.

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From Ruth Barnett, Campbell River Historical Society: a clipping from North Island Gazette, Apr. 22, 1976. This is a letter from R.E. Hooley, Lincoln, England, regarding the preservation of a 1910 Hornsby Steam Tractor which was shipped to the Klondike gold fields and is now left to moulder away on the beach of Holberg Inlet. Mr Hooley writes "We were planning to restore it to new condition and keep it in the Museum of Lincolnshire Life. Imagine my disappointment to learn that the machine cannot now be moved. What will happen to it now?" (The tractor was originally manufactured in Lincolnshire.) It is ironic that the Provincial Act that protects these artifacts from being stolen or taken from the province can also lead to their destruction. This comes under the jurisdiction of the Mount Waddington Regional Board and it is to be hoped that rather than let such a valuable piece of history rust into oblivion they find a way to allow this Museum to acquire and preserve this piece of old machinery.

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From D.F. Pearson, B.C. Representative, Canadian Permanent Committee on Geographical Names: "Recently I conducted a survey among people believed to be involved in place names research in B.C. Of the 66 questionnaires sent out 34 were returned. The Committee establishes a common set of principles and procedures governing geographical names, and issues gazetteers for each province and the territories." Any of our societies or private individuals so engaged would be advised to write to Mr D.F. Pearson for further information. (Surveys & Mapping Branch, Victoria, B.C.)

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MINUTES

Minutes of the 1976 Annual General Meeting.

The Annual General Meeting of the B.C. Historical Association was called to order at 10.15 a.m., June 5th, 1976, in the McLaren Building at the University of Victoria, by the President, Mr Frank Street. Mr Street asked Mr Leeming, President of the Victoria Branch to introduce Alderman McKenzie who gave a welcome for Victoria City and District.

Mr Street gave a report of the previous year. Moved McAllister, seconded Edward: Minutes of the last annual meeting May 24, 1975 in Campbell River be adopted as read.

Interim Secretary, J. Rowland read the Secretary's report. Seconded Tweed. Carried. Mr Street voiced the appreciation of the Association to Miss Rowland for acting as interim secretary.

Treasurer's report was read by K. Haworth; seconded A. Slocomb, carried. Mr Brammall spoke to the report and commented on the delinquency of some member groups with their assessment. Mr Leeming presented Victoria's point of view.

Mr Brammall read the Editor's report in the absence of P. Yandle. Moved Brammall, seconded Leeming. Carried. Mr Brammall thanked Mr Barraclough for his contributions to the News. Mr Brammall made further comments on the problems of the publication of the News due to the increase in circulation. Mr Street recommended the incoming Council should take serious consideration of this report.

The report of the Historic Sites Committee had not been rec'd. Moved Slocomb, seconded Brammall that K. Leeming be Auditor for the ensuing year. Carried.

Reports from the following societies were heard: Atlin (G. Andrews); Burnaby (R. Millway); Campbell River (R. Barnett); Chemainus (Mr Stephanson); Cowichan Valley (J. Fleetwood); Gulf Islands (L. Campbell); West Kootenay (F. Edwards); Nanaimo (F. Long); Port Alberni (J. Joyce); Victoria (K. Leeming). The following societies had no report: Creston, Golden, E. Kootenay, Vancouver & Windermere.

It was moved that municipalities which had given financial support to their historical societies be given letters of commendation. Seconded Mackenzie. Carried.

Application for affiliation was received from Bowen Island Historical Association and Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Historical Association. Moved Tweed, seconded Millway that Bowen Island

be accepted. Carried. Acknowledgement by Mr Creelman. Moved Leeming, seconded Brammall that Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows be accepted. Acknowledgement by Mrs Dunning. A. Bramhall extended an invitation to hold the 1977 Annual Meeting in Burnaby. Mr Street accepted for the Association.

Moved Leeming, seconded Slocomb the motion to amend by-law No. 15. A very comprehensive discussion ensued. The motion was defeated 28 to 6. By-law No. 9. Moved Leeming, seconded Millway. Carried. No. 10. Moved Leeming, seconded Rowland. Carried. No. 11. Moved Leeming, seconded Rowland. Carried. No. 11A Moved Leeming, seconded Edwards. Carried. No. 27. Moved Leeming, seconded Brammall. Carried.

G. Bramhall recommended a letter be sent to Craigdarroch Castle Society commending them for their efforts to maintain the castle as a historic site and to the artist for his contribution to contemporary history. Mr Roff spoke to the Historical Trails Brief. Requested that his committee be disbanded. Moved Roff, seconded McCook. Carried. Moved Roff, seconded McCook, that a standing committee of the B.C.H.A. be established to maintain contact with government departments and others who are concerned with the protection of historical trails of B.C. Carried. Moved Tweed, seconded Haworth resolution from Campbell River with addition of 'and archival materials'. Carried.

Moved Tweed, seconded Leeming Nesbitt Resolution. Carried. Mr Leeming with the unanimous approval of Council announced that Phil and Anne Yandle will receive combined Life Membership in the B.C.H.A. Mr Leeming, Chairman of the Nominating Committee, presented the Committee's list of nominations for table officers. The meeting elected unanimously the following officers:

President: Mr Alf. Slocomb, Victoria; 1st Vice-President: Mr Rex Tweed, Campbell River; 2nd Vice-Pres.: Mrs Winnifred Weir, East Kootenay; Secretary: Mrs Ruth Barnett, Campbell River; Recording Secretary: Mrs Arlene Bramhall, Burnaby; Treasurer: Michael Halleran, Victoria.

A vote of thanks was given to President Street. The meeting adjourned at 12.50 p.m.

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Minutes of the last meeting of the 1975-76 Council, Victoria.

The President, Mr F. Street called the meeting to order at 9.00 a.m. June 5th, 1976. Eighteen members were present. The minutes of the previous meeting were approved as circulated. Moved A. Slocomb, seconded K. Leeming. A. Bramhall was asked to act as Recording Secretary in the absence of P. Roy.

J. Roff reported on the brief re historic trails of B.C. Moved J. Roff, seconded R. Barnett, that the Council recommend to the Annual Meeting that a committee be set up to maintain contact and to keep informed of the status of historic trails in British Columbia as requested in the brief.

Applications for membership in the Association have been received from Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Historical Society and Bowen Island Historical Society. Moved Tweed, seconded Leeming the Council recommend acceptance of these applications. It was reported that North Shore and Sidney will be making application for affiliation next year.

Correspondence A resolution was received from Campbell River concerning the establishment of Regional Heritage Advisory Committess. Mr Tweed read the resolution and a discussion was held. No recommendations were made by Council. Secretary J. Rowland reported that the Association had purchased a Directory of Historical Associations in the U.S. and Canada. Mr Tweed reported that he would be presenting two resolutions concerning Craigdarroch Castle to the Annual Meeting as recommended by J. Nesbitt. Concerning the resolution for amendments to the By-laws, Mr Street confirmed that there had been adequate discussion at previous meetings. J. Rowland gave a plea for future secretaries to be more orderly in housekeeping. Meeting adjourned 9.40 a.m.

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Minutes of the first meeting of 1976-77 Council.

The first meeting of the Council was held on June 5, 1976 at 5 p.m. at University of Victoria with 16 members present. The President, Mr Slocomb was in the chair.

Mr Slocomb welcomed new members. He asked A. Bramhall to act as Recording Secretary for the Council Meeting. Minutes of the previous meeting were accepted as read. Mr Tweed read Campbell River's resolution and a discussion was held. Mr Slocomb appointed Mr Tweed to chair a committee to implement the Campbell River motion. Mr Street suggested the committee should be open ended and able to include a member from any group which may need assistance. Mr Slocomb recommended that each affiliated society be notified of this resolution.

Mr Slocomb appointed Mr McCook to be chairman of the Historic Trails Committee and that this committee should have the power to add members if necessary. Mr McCook suggested an inventory could be made of all historic trails of significance in the province. Mrs McAllister suggested legal consultation could prove useful particularly if the law of access to foot path is still viable.

New Business Some members of the Council questioned the timing of dues collection, i.e. Section 16 of the By-laws. A discussion was held. Moved Tweed, seconded Halleran that the dues date be put on the Agenda for the next meeting. Moved Leeming, seconded Campbell that the dues assessment for associated groups be \$1.00 per member. Carried.

Mr Leeming stated that copies of the rules and regulations and the amended Constitution should be distributed to all Council members and affiliated groups. Moved Leeming, seconded Street that the attached changes be made to the rules and regulations. Carried.

Moved Street, seconded Halleran that the Co-editors, Mr and Mrs Yandle be reappointed for the coming year. Carried. A discussion was held re the position of Editor and the Association's indebtedness to the Editor.

Moved Leeming, seconded Street that the new signing officers be the Treasurer, along with either the President or Col. Andrews. Mr Street submitted the problem of keeping Triangle Mountain available to the general public as an historic site. The problem was turned over to Mr J. McCook and his Committee.

It was suggested by R. Barnett that the next Council Meeting

be in September and at that time we hear reports of the committees. Mrs Barnett also asked what the plans of the Association were for the 1978 annual meeting as they related to Campbell River. Mr Street explained it would probably be a no host year. There has been no action by the Government through their joint committee.

Mrs Barnett suggested if the Government does not take any action before September the B.C.H.A. should start on a programme.

Mrs Bramhall asked if the dates of the 1977 Convention could be decided. President Slocomb suggested Burnaby set tentative dates and submit them for approval at the next council meeting. Mrs Barnett suggested the B.C.H.A. should have a publicity person to make press releases and to serve as a contact with the press. Mr Nesbitt would like to be notified as to the results of the Craigdarroch Resolutions.

Meeting adjourned at 6.30 p.m.

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BOOK REVIEWS

GHOST TOWN TRAILS OF VANCOUVER ISLAND, by T.W. Paterson. Langley, Stagecoach Publishing, 1975. 167 pp., illus. \$5.95.

Mr T.W. Paterson has greatly enhanced the history of Vancouver Island. His numerous articles have appeared in the weekend section of the Victoria Colonist for many years.

I should feel somewhat honoured that a chapter in this book has been devoted to my discovery of Fort Defiance. However, I question the reason for such a historical event to be included in a book principally chronicling mining ghost towns.

History based on gleanings from newspaper accounts is bound to reveal inaccuracies. Mr Paterson's description of life at Fort Defiance is as true as can be determined 185 years later, and had he expended a stamp or a phone call to me, I would have been most happy to relate the true sequence of events leading to the discovery before they appeared in print.

From an amateur historian's point of view, I feel that the book tends to sensationalize historical fact for the sake of readability. In summation, I find it difficult to find fault with an author much more capable of writing than myself, and to be sure, Mr Paterson has included valuable features of Vancouver Island history in other chapters, which I have not previously seen in print.

Ken Gibson.

Mr Gibson, who lives at Tofino, is a building contractor, and also Alderman and Fire Chief.

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THE BEST OF BOB EDWARDS, edited by Hugh Dempsey. Edmonton, Hurtig, 1976. 272 pp. \$8.95.

Robert Chalmers Edwards' skill as a journalist has always been unquestionable. Better known as Bob Edwards, or "Eye Opener Bob", he was as controversial as he was humorous.

Hugh Dempsey, the author and editor of The Best of Bob Edwards, has done a noteworthy service in the publication of this book. Being Director of History for the Glenbow-Alberta Institute at Calgary, he had access to most issues of the Calgary Eye Opener, that famous (and perhaps notorious) Calgary newspaper published by Bob Edwards from 1902 to 1922, as well as other pertinent facts pertaining thereto. He points out in his introduction that this Calgary newspaper was not Edwards' first effort at journalism. He had previously become a lively and well known figure at Wetaskiwin, Alberta, as a writer in the Wetaskiwin Free Lance, the first newspaper to be published between Calgary and Edmonton. In the introduction Mr Dempsey gives a good biographical account of Edwards with some little known facts about him.

The nineteen chapters are a collection of quotes from the Calgary Eye-Opener; each chapter on a separate subject: i.e. Religion, Politics, Morality, Personalities, the Fair Sex, and so on and so forth, ending with one on Pure Philosophy. He treated each subject in a satirical manner, sometimes even ribald; always topical, with the typical dry British wit, and much of which might be apropos today.

The book is complete with 19 pages of sources of all the quotations. It appears to be only the second important book about Bob Edwards, the other being Eye Opener Bob, by the Hon. Grant MacEwan.

After reading Mr Dempsey's book one feels that Bob Edwards still lives, not only in Alberta, but as a special figure in Canadian history and should be so recognized. It is certainly worthwhile reading, and one can hope that Mr Dempsey will continue with more historical books to add to his already creditable list. The reviewer considers this a good selection to add to a book collector's library.

Mabel E. Jordon.

Mrs Jordon, a resident of Calgary, is Past President of the B.C.H.A.

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KOOTENAIANA: a listing of books relating to the Kootenay area of the province of British Columbia and located in the libraries of Notre Dame University of Nelson, B.C. and/or Selkirk College, Castlegar, B.C. up to March 31, 1976. R.J. Welwood, editor. Nelson, B.C. Notre Dame University of Nelson, Library; Castlegar, B.C. Selkirk College Library, 1976. (Available from Selkirk College Bookstore, Box 1200, Castlegar, B.C. V1N 3J1) \$4.95.

Local collections of Kootenay materials at Notre Dame University and Selkirk College have grown impressively in recent years. Kootenaiana, published with the financial assistance of the Leon and Thea Koerner Foundation, is intended to improve local knowledge of library resources and accessibility to them by providing an up-to-date key to the identification and location of items concerning southeastern British Columbia held in these increasingly comprehensive collections.

Presented in a convenient 21 x 27.5 cm. soft-cover format, this listing contains 1,724 numbered entries reproduced by offset from the libraries' card catalogues and arranged, two columns to

a page, alphabetically by author, or by title where no author is specified. Location symbols indicate whether items are held in one library or the other or both. The compilers have enhanced the interest and attractiveness of this publication by including two maps, forty captioned photographs illustrating local historical themes, and - randomly sprinkled throughout the text - reproductions of old etchings, drawings, newspaper advertisements, poems, etc., aptly chosen for humour or general interest. The detailed index is made up of titles, subject headings designed for regional studies, added entries, and cross references.

In his preface, the editor defines the scope of Kootenaiana:

.... this is a listing of holdings only and it in no way pretends to be a definitive Kootenay bibliography. It is strictly an integration of the card files of two libraries complete with their differences in cataloguing, format, type face and reproduction quality. Limitations in money and time would only allow for the production of a reasonably legible list without any pretension of being a professionally designed, slick publication. Identification and location were considered more important in this edition.

Accordingly, the list omits uncatalogued Kootenay archival documents and photographs, and materials relating to the history of the two institutions.

Within the indicated guidelines, the compilers have achieved their goals very well. The clarity and legibility of the reproduced entries are quite adequate, and the amount of information given is sufficient for identification and location purposes. Students and researchers of the Kootenay region - both in local and distant libraries - will appreciate the new information on uniquely held materials and on relevant individual articles within such publications as Cominco Magazine, Boundary Historical Society Reports, and Mir (the Doukhobor youth publication). By virtue of its coverage of sources of information on the Doukhobors collected intensively by Selkirk College, Kootenaiana can be used to supplement Maria Horvath's Doukhobor Bibliography¹, especially for local ephemera, nonprint sources, and post-1972 works.

The extensive index has been carefully compiled, with the unfortunate exception of Russian-language titles, among which numerous errors of typography or nonstandard romanization appear. Correction of these errors, and the imperfect cataloguing responsible for most of them, will avoid unnecessary confusion for the reader of future editions who, though having difficulty with Russian, may wish to identify such items for possible use. I hasten to add that Russian entries make up a very small proportion of the total listing.

1. Horvath, Maria. A Doukhobor bibliography based on material collected in the University of British Columbia Library (Part I: Books and periodical articles. Enl.rev. ed., 1972; Part II: Government publications. 1970; Part III: The Doukhobor file; audiovisual and unpublished writings by and about the Doukhobors. 1973). Vancouver, University of B.C. Library. (Only Part III is in print.)

The editor and contributors are to be commended on the publication of this reference aid for students of Kootenay topics. Kootenaiana is an example of the benefits to the community of interlibrary cooperation and a welcome contribution to British Columbia regional bibliography.

Jack McIntosh.

Mr McIntosh is Slavic Bibliographer, University of B.C. Library.

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REPORT FROM THE PROVINCIAL ARCHIVES

Birds' Eye views of Victoria, first printed in 1878 and 1889 have been reproduced by the Provincial Archives. Full size prints are approx. 26" x 40"; half size 18" x 26". Full size prints are available for \$4.00 plus 28¢ tax; half size (1889 only) are \$2 plus 14¢ tax, including postage. Prints may be obtained from the Provincial Museum Bookstore, Victoria, B.C., or by ordering from Visual Records Division, Provincial Archives, Victoria, B.C. V8V 1X4.

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BOOKS OF INTEREST, compiled by F. Woodward.

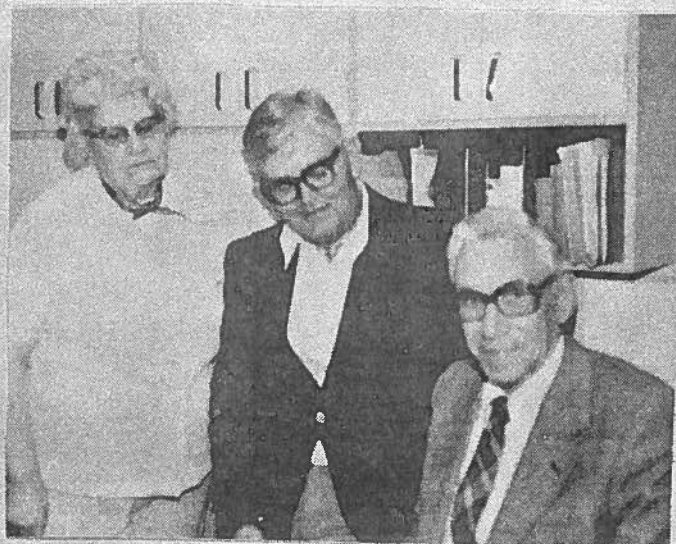
- ADACHI, Ken. The enemy that never was: a history of the Japanese Canadians. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1976. 456 p. illus. \$14.95.
- AFFLECK, Edward L. Kootenay pathfinders: settlement in the Kootenay district, 1885-1920. Vancouver, Alexander Nicolls Press. 1976. 222 p. illus. \$7.50.
- ANGIER, Bradford and Vena. Wilderness wife. Radnor, Pa., Chilton Book Co., 1976. 177 p. illus. \$8.95.
- BALF, Mary. Kamloops, 1914-1945. Kamloops, Historical Committee, Kamloops Museum, 1975. 141 p. illus. \$4.
- BANNERT, Sylvia. Run hog or die. (Grand Forks) Orris Press, 1974. 197 p. illus. \$4.95.
- BERNSOHN, Ken & Kathy. Prince George backroads. Sidney, B.C. Saltaire, 1976. 139 p. illus. \$4.95.
- BOVAY, E.H. Le Canada et les Suisses, 1604-1974. Fribourg, University Press, 1976. 300 p. illus. \$22.
- BROADFOOT, Barry. The city of Vancouver. Vancouver, J.J. Douglas, 1976. 183 p. illus. \$29.95.
- BORDEN, Charles. Origins and development of early Northwest coast culture to about 3000 B.C. Ottawa, National Museum of Man, 1975. 137 p. illus.

CONVENTION 1976:

1. "Do you think Carter could be so lucky to get me for a running mate?"
2. "Now all you have to do is put him back together again."
3. "If my old dad, P.C. 49 could see me now."
4. "Would you like me to tell you another limerick?"
5. "You see the problems all start here in No. 1 cell block."
6. "Sure he's real. I've seen them at the P.N.E. standing like that."
7. "Really. Just the two of us for a quiet dinner."



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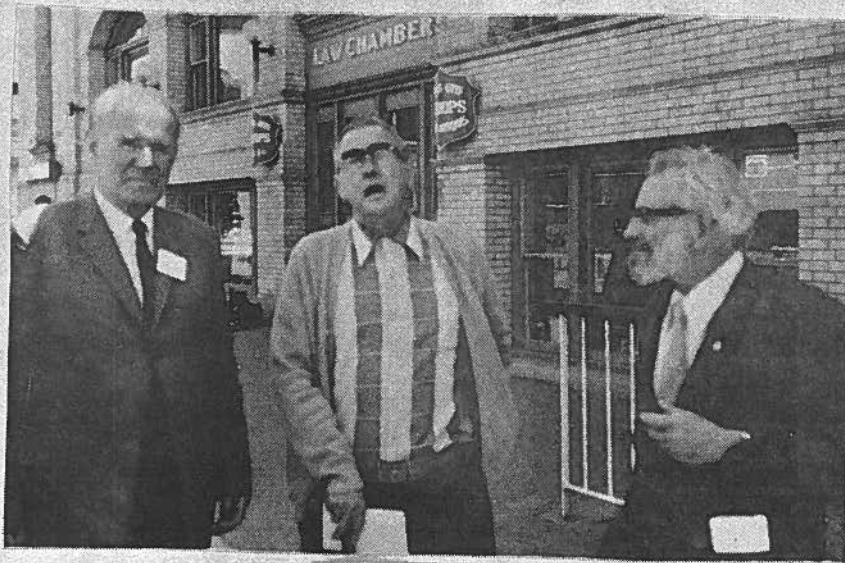
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- CAREY, Neil G. Guide to the Queen Charlotte Islands. Anchorage, Alaska, Northwest Pub. Co. 1975. \$2.95.
- FRIESEN, J. ed. Historical essays on British Columbia, edited by J.F. Friesen and H.K. Ralston. Toronto, McClelland & Stewart, 1976. 293 p. \$5.95.
- HODGSON, Maurice. The squire of Kootenay west: a biography of Bert Herridge. Saanichton, Hancock House, 1976. 232 p. illus. \$12.95.
- HOU, Charles ed. The Harrison-Lillooet gold rush trail; a Canadian studies programme project, June 1-6, 1976. Burnaby, McPherson Park Junior Secondary School, 1976. (52 p.) illus.
- KEATE, Ed. Land, land, lovely land; a light look at land as an investment form; the pitfalls and the potential. West Vancouver, Lagoon Estates, 1975. 136 p. illus. \$3.95.
- LANGLOIS, Wm, ed. A guide to aural history research. Victoria, B.C. Provincial Archives, 1976. 58 p. illus.
- LEE, Bobbi. Bobbi Lee; Indian rebel; struggles of a native Canadian woman... Richmond, B.C. LSM Information Center, 1975. 123 p. illus. \$1.95.
- SCOTT, R. Bruce. Barkley Sound; a history of the Pacific Rim National Park area. Victoria, 1972. 278 p. illus. \$5.
- SCOTT, Jack. Plunderbund and proletariat; a history of the I.W.W. in B.C. Vancouver, New Star Books, 1975. 169 p. illus. \$7.2.95 p
- TOWNSEND, Arthur H. Cariboo country saints and shenanigans. Beaverlodge, Alberta, Horizon House, 1976. 122 p. \$1.75.
- TRAINER, Mary D. A history of policing in Burnaby, 1892-1950. Burnaby, R.C.M.P. 1975. 64 p.
- UNIVERSITY OF B.C. MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY. Indian masterpieces from the Walter and Marianne Koerner Collections in the Museum of Anthropology, U.B.C. Vancouver, U.B.C. Press, 1976. 47 p., illus. \$4.95.
- UNIVERSITY OF B.C. MUSEUM OF ANTHROPOLOGY. Northwest coast Indian artifacts from the H.R. MacMillan Collection in the Museum of Anthropology, U.B.C. Vancouver, U.B.C. Press, 1976. 47 p. illus. \$4.95.
- WATTS, Reg. The bathtub races. West Vancouver, R.J. Watts & Associates Ltd., 1976. 112 p. illus. \$6.95.

CONVENTION 1976

8. "Do you think they've taken the bait?"
9. "If you don't mind we'd like to get it over with. We're both rather shy."
10. "Oh no. Not that one about the bear up in the Kootenays again."
11. "I'm prepared to meet her, but she's got to speak first."
12. "I should have resigned rather than get expelled from the party."
13. "Alright, you can come back this time, but remember, no more little bundles."
14. "I really must get some decent tobacco; my hands get so tired keeping every pipeful down."
15. "Great heavens, how many did you invite?"

THE LIONS GATE BRIDGE - THE GREAT CANADIAN BRIDGE GAME

From a manuscript written by Joan D. Stockdill on the life of her father A.J.T. Taylor, the Editors of the News have produced the following article which will appear in two parts.

INTRODUCTION This is an account of the frustrations which beset one of British Columbia's dedicated sons, because he was an idealist who thought he could devote himself and his energy to the benefit of not only the City of Vancouver and the province of B.C., but also the Dominion of Canada. He did, however, succeed in his dream of building a bridge spanning the First Narrows, and saw a magnificent housing development creep up the mountainside of West Vancouver.

Alfred James Towle Taylor was born on August 4th, 1887 in Victoria, B.C., the son of a Deacon of the Anglican Church, and died on July 21st, 1945. During his lifetime he had many accomplishments to his credit, but he will be remembered in B.C. as the man who spanned the First Narrows. His achievement was born out of a series of political frustrations which to date have been known only to his intimate friends. The News wishes to thank Mrs Stockdill for allowing this story to be told.

The Lions Gate Bridge has a total length, including approaches of 5978 feet, with a central span of 1500 feet between the anchor towers. The deck rises approximately 200 feet above mean high water in the centre. The total cost of the bridge, approaches, park roadway, franchises and right-of-ways, and after providing for ample working capital, was \$5,700,000. At the time this bridge was the largest suspension bridge in the British Empire, and while of lesser magnitude, compared favourably with the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco.

PART I: BENNETT PLAYS HIS HAND

Since 1912, when Taylor first started his own company, Taylor and Young, he had dreamed of doing some great service for Vancouver, as a mark of his devotion and pride. What the service should be varied from year to year, but from the early 1920's a decision took shape; that of persuading British capital to invest in his native province. By 1928 all that fluctuated in his mind was in what project he should first get his wealthy English friends to invest.

During the many discussions between Taylor and his partner and friend, W.S. Eyre, this pleasant problem came up time and again. Mr Eyre had a great deal of money, but, as the two men's ideas grew larger and larger, they soon realized that his money alone could not carry any worthwhile plan to completion. Here Taylor introduced his idea of involving even more British capital in Canadian investment, probably through some kind of Trust Fund. Eyre was not certain how many people would want to invest in the wilds of British Columbia, for Britons of the twenties and thirties generally knew little and cared less for the Dominion. Eyre himself knew British Columbia, as did Lord Southborough, another of Taylor's allies, but they both realized that there were many projects outside Britain, but nearer home, to attract British investors first.

Throughout the discussions with Eyre, Taylor's sights gradually narrowed down to three possible projects which he could undertake for Vancouverites. The first was a hydro-electric system involving the waters of Indian Arm. This work had first interested him when he was working on the industrial town of Ioco. Then secondly was a bridge across the First Narrows entrance to Burrard Inlet. This he saw not only as a shorter way from Vancouver City to the municipalities on the north shore of the inlet, but also as a link to the future highway to Howe Sound, to Garibaldi Park, which he envisaged as a winter and summer playground for Vancouver, and further up, possibly to Prince George, along the then disused Pacific Great Eastern Railway¹ thoroughfare.

The third possibility was the development of some real estate, preferably on the north shore of the inlet also, where Taylor would organize a huge park-like estate, largely self-contained, for wealthy Britishers, who had been lured by him to spend their large fortunes on more projects for British Columbia.

At this point Taylor decided that he should show Eyre exactly what they had to work with. In 1930, the two men planned a trip to Vancouver. Just before they left England Taylor met a man he had known slightly as a member of Parliament in Ottawa; the Honourable Mr T. Eyre was very taken with this gentleman, and, at his invitation, Eyre and Taylor decided to stop off in Ottawa for a few days on their way out to the coast. While in Ottawa they met a Mr V.² for whom Eyre took a particular liking. Taylor was surprised on leaving Ottawa to find Mr V. had decided to join them on the cross-country train trip, at the end of which Eyre told Taylor that Mr V. had been kind enough to give him some shares in a new company he was starting in Vancouver. There seemed nothing wrong with this and, in fact, when Taylor looked into the new company both he and Eyre decided that it was unlikely to come to anything anyway. A day or so later Taylor learned that Mr V. had a local reputation of being something of a knave, and Taylor was on his guard from that moment; however he did not feel the matter was important enough to warrant Eyre returning the shares given earlier.

Some time later, in July 1932, when Taylor and Eyre were in New York for the laying of the cornerstone of another of their projects, the British Empire Building, part of the Rockefeller Centre in New York, Taylor was surprised, and somewhat annoyed to hear that Eyre had agreed to invest some money in Mr V.'s company. This time Taylor was quite pointed in showing Eyre his displeasure. Frankly he didn't want any of their money to be diverted from the major projects they had planned in Vancouver. Eyre, rather surprisingly took Taylor's censure quite humbly, refraining from pointing out that their money was really his, not Taylor's. However he asked if John Anderson

1. The P.G.E. Railway ran a single track along the north shore, roughly parallel to Marine Drive, and west out to Whytecliffe Park, from 1912 to 1922. Originally conceived as the southern link of a railway which ran Squamish to Quesnel (1922) to Prince George (1952). Source:Mr Armstrong, B.C. Railways, April 1972.

2. This was the beginning of a series of events which took place during the next few years. They did not seem important to Taylor at the time, nor will they seem important to the reader; however, the story will be told, in part, with some names disguised. This is not to avoid a libel suit (it is thoroughly documented) but to avoid any possible embarrassment to descendants of those involved.

could be put on the board of the new company, to look after his, Eyre's interests. In 1931, Anderson, Taylor's 'right arm' since 1916, had returned to Vancouver as resident manager of the company's interests, and Taylor agreed that Eyre's request could be met.

Taylor agreed - and that was all - to a simple, if unwise, business transaction. Even when the men realized later that the previously mentioned Honourable Mr T., member of R.B. Bennett's Conservative Party, was part owner of the new company in which Eyre had invested - even then they saw no harm, and equally no good, could result regarding the main projects they were planning.

Their ambitions for the future were to receive several shocks over the years, for in 1930 the pattern for dealing with these setbacks had already been demonstrated by Taylor's management of his financial problems on the New York stock market. By retaining various lucrative positions on company boards in London, cutting his living expenses drastically, and working four times instead of only twice as hard as the average man, Taylor had, by 1932, been able again to amass sufficient capital to allow him to carry out all the work he did in and for Vancouver from that time on, without remuneration, except for payment of expenses incurred by his work.

As soon as the two friends, W.S. Eyre and A.J.T. Taylor had narrowed the field of their future endeavours in Vancouver, they started wheels rolling. In the late summer of 1930, when he and Eyre were returning to Britain from Vancouver, Taylor stopped off in Ottawa to call on the Prime Minister, R.B. Bennett. He knew by now that both the idea of a bridge across the Narrows and any hydro-electric projects were likely to run into considerable opposition from public and private sources, and he wanted to know at first hand exactly what he would be up against from the public or Government viewpoint³. Expecting opposition he was surprised to find that Mr Bennett was obviously quite sincere in his admiration of Taylor's plans for financing from Britain, and particularly interested in the idea of a bridge for Vancouver, volunteering to do his best to secure from Parliament, once the project was set up, a remission of the duty, ordinarily charged, on materials required for building. The Prime Minister also telephoned to several departments, while Taylor was still in his office, asking them to assist Taylor in his work in any way they could.

Before Taylor returned home from Ottawa he also visited Mr Edward Beattie, Chairman of the Canadian Pacific Railway. He knew that the C.P.R. had been opposed to the building of a bridge across the First Narrows since 1926, not only because of possible danger to their shipping, but also because Shaughnessy, their high-class housing district might well suffer from the opening up of more residential areas on the North Shore.

In writing to his wife, Mona, of the interview, Taylor, as was his wont, used the Letter to organize his thoughts, reporting the event as he would in the book he planned to write in the future:

".... I not only told him of our plans in detail, but I went further, I said that we would welcome his company as partners

3. Since 1895 when it was reportedly first suggested, the proposed bridge building had met with so much opposition that it had never got beyond the drawing board, in spite of the offer by West Vancouver in the '20's of free land to the builder of such a bridge.

anytime and to any extent on the same terms that we secured. We specifically discussed the bridge and I explained that, to avoid delays in Ottawa in our application, assuming we were successful in Vancouver, we had decided to make its span 1,500 feet instead of 1,200 feet as offered by others and so to exceed the Government's published minimum by a full 100 feet. Mr Beattie did not say he would support or oppose our bridge, but he did say "The C.P.R. will not be captious", and he complimented me on our enterprise and said he would always be glad to see me...."

When Taylor left Ottawa that month he had already half decided to put his whole effort into one project - the bridge. However, on the boat he met an old friend, the Hon. H.H. Stevens, a member for Vancouver of Bennett's Government. Stevens was obviously quite depressed and it wasn't long before Taylor discovered why. Early in 1929 the former, being in real estate in Vancouver, had acquired from West Vancouver municipality about 2000 acres of land north of Marine Drive and reaching to the 1200 foot level up the mountain side. He had been able to interest a wealthy Scot from Tacoma in the idea of using the land for a residential development, knowing that some day, someone would be bound to build a bridge across the First Narrows, thus making the development easily accessible. (There had been a railway/auto bridge across the Second Narrows since 1925.) The land had been promised to Stevens at a ridiculously low price, and everything seemed most hopeful until, later in 1929, his backer from the States had taken suddenly ill and died. And then, to compound the misfortune, the crash of 1929, and resultant panic and depression had forced Stevens to recognize that no one in his right senses would touch a real estate project such as his.

It took a matter of minutes only for Taylor to absorb the facts and recognize the chance for his own dream real estate development, a chance too good to miss. As soon as the two men arrived in England they arranged by cable with West Vancouver for the land transfer. As there had been no actual purchase by Stevens, the whole transaction was simple.⁴

Realizing the value of the land on the north shore, once a bridge had been built, (and to Taylor, the bridge was already a reality) Taylor was delighted to hear that West Vancouver municipality was holding an additional 4000 acres of land, high above Marine Drive and stretching up the mountainside and out as far as Horseshoe Bay, which they would dearly love to give to anyone who would pay the taxes due on it. He arranged to buy it all, at \$20 an acre and payment of current taxes, as soon as the municipality was able to dispose of it.⁵

Although Taylor surveyed the possibilities for a hydro-electric project in Indian Arm at this time, he soon realized that the real estate and the bridge would be enough to keep him busy in the way of major projects, and decided to concentrate on these two.

His investigations into the question of the bridge building were progressing. Taylor knew that there were already two companies,

4. Interview with H.H. Stevens, November 1969.

5. The agreement, signed with W.Vancouver, Oct. 1931, stipulated that the British Pacific Properties (newly incorporated) would spend a specified large sum of money on development of some of the land, and would use only W.Vancouver workers, except where certain skilled personnel could not be provided. (West Vancouver ARchives.)

First Narrows Bridge Company and Lions Gate Company Ltd, who had taken out charters to build such a bridge. Also that one of them had already submitted plans to the Federal Government and had been turned down, as the proposed main span of 1200 feet was deemed too narrow. On June 17th, 1930, he understood, the two companies had merged their interests, not so much to have twice the strength to battle opposition, as to present a more attractive package for any prospective buyer.

Taylor's whole attitude to 'his bridge' was one of great care. He wanted it to be without blemish of political intrigue, and he wanted something else. He dreaded the possibility of future citizens claiming that he took advantage of earlier efforts to build the bridge; he wanted to start with a clean slate. But when he started negotiations in June 1931 he soon realized that although now there was just one Bridge company, there were two factions within the company, representative of the two charters already in existence, and he determined to buy both charters. Mr Eyre felt this was a waste of money. He held that they could ignore these existing charters and get another one themselves, and he further accused Taylor of being ultra-sensitive. After a rather heated discussion Eyre gave in, and, on December 4th, 1931, they bought both charters, and the First Narrows Bridge Company was theirs.⁶

Just two months before this the British Pacific Properties Co. had been incorporated and John Anderson had been happily installed back in Vancouver. Taylor was envious of him, and, in fact, put his own house in England, Rabbit Lane, up for sale that October just before leaving for Vancouver, in spite of the fact that his family had just moved in the previous July. Mona was most distressed, and she spent a worried few weeks until Taylor returned from Canada and reluctantly took the house off the market. He had hoped to move to Vancouver at once, but soon realized that if the money was to come from Britain, he himself must live there, at least until the bridge was started.

Taylor was not 'news' in Vancouver. If there was talk of another bit of real estate changing hands, men probably only shook their heads and marvelled at 'some fools'. And it was the same with the Bridge; in England the proposed investment was spoken of as 'building a bridge to nowhere', according to Mr Ken Sandbrook, and even in Vancouver men asked: "Who would be dumb enough to build a bridge to the North Shore at this time?" There were ferries and one perfectly adequate bridge already.

By late 1932 British Pacific Securities were moving into high gear in London, and Taylor felt he should have an office befitting its status in the community. In January 1933 the company moved into 4 Cleveland Square, a rather high and narrow house of beautiful Georgian proportions overlooking the back windows of St. James' Palace, and forming the centre of a most pleasing vista for the Londoner approaching the Palace along Pall Mall. He finished the apartment at the top of the six floor building and planned to stay there during the week when he was in England, only going home to Rabbit Lane at the weekend. This seldom happened, because his wife Mona saw no reason for staying in London, less than forty miles from home.

After buying the two existing Provincial charters for building
6. The two charters purchased were the Campbell Charter and the Armstrong-Morrison Charter.

a bridge across the First Narrows in December 1931, Taylor and Anderson decided that little of the work done since the Charters had been granted was of any use to them. Taylor didn't like breaking this news to Eyre because it tended to show up his own 'waste of money' in buying them, but, as he impressed on Mona, for, she thought wearily, the hundredth time: "I want to be proud of this bridge; I don't want any vestige of graft or sharp practice attached to it". "But dear" Mona interrupted with a slight edge to her voice, "No one could accuse you of dishonesty, or Mr Eyre or others - why are you so worried?" Taylor thought for a moment: "I don't know, Mona, I really don't know, but I remember someone in Ottawa saying "Take care. When you deal with a Government, you are dealing with things that matter to a lot of people. Some men will go to great lengths to persuade you to do things their way, or else - to break you!" Taylor indeed had reason to remember that warning.

One thing Taylor's company did inherit from the previous Bridge Companies was the services of a first class bridge architectural firm Messrs Monserratt and Pratley of Montreal. True, their previous bridge plans for this site had been turned down by Ottawa, under the Navigable Waters Act (the only official Act under which the Federal Government in Ottawa could turn down a bridge which they had not been asked to finance), but they assured Taylor that, given additional money with which to work, they could design a suspension bridge of the necessary length. Taylor emphasized the architects' value and minimized the lack of other benefits bought with the two Charters at his next discussion with Eyre. It seemed as though the building of the bridge was well within possibility, so Eyre agreed to put aside another 50,000 pounds (about \$200,000 at that time) for the necessary preliminary negotiations as outlined by Taylor:

"First there is the Provincial Government in Victoria, but those negotiations are formalities only, because we've bought the two existing Charters", Taylor smiled happily at his friend. "Actually they just grant us permission to build at that particular site.⁷ Then we have to get permission from the City of Vancouver and the 3 north shore municipalities to build the approaches to the bridge, and Parks Board is involved because the road will have to go through Stanley Park". Here Taylor consulted his notes again: "Then a City of Vancouver Franchise is needed to operate the bridge, once built, under a system of tolls, as fixed by the Government, for however many years we and the City decide. And finally we have to take it to Ottawa for permission to build under the Navigable Waters Act. That last is likely to be pretty easy too. After all, they said how long the bridge would have to be when they turned down the last application".

By April 13th, 1933, the Provincial Government satisfied on the first count, the new First Narrows Bridge Company was ready to present its case to the various municipal agencies. Taylor was not surprised that the first consent came only on August 18th of the same year, from the City of North Vancouver, to be followed within days by the other two north shore communities.

Within another few days Sir Edward Beattie (knighted since last meeting with Taylor), President of the C.P.R., gave a speech on another subject and made the statement that if a new bridge were built the people of Vancouver must be sure that it had the longest possible span. At once there arose a technical and highly confusing argument 7. Later it was realized that permission from the Provincial Gov't was needed to "attach it to a Provincial road".

in the newspapers over the necessary height and length of the proposed bridge. The Bridge Company retained Sir Alexander Gibbs, a noted British authority on bridge building, who had frequently been used by the Federal Government for consideration regarding other bridges. After due consideration he gave his opinion that 1200 feet in length and 170 feet above high water would be adequate for safety. However, knowing that this length had been rejected by the Federal Government already, Taylor and his partners made certain the length of 1500 feet and height of 200 feet were possible, and set them as minimum requirements. Still the argument continued. Taylor was not able to be in Vancouver a great deal during this year, 1933, as he was busy with other parts of his life. However, John Anderson and their Vancouver lawyer, T.P. Stockton were there to handle the tedium and tensions as they came, and these ultimately included the rejections by the Vancouver City Council of their brief to build the bridge.

During one of Taylor's sessions in England, early in 1933, he happened again to meet Canada's Prime Minister, the Hon. R.B. Bennett, and they greeted each other courteously, Mr Bennett remembering to ask how matters went for Mr Taylor in Vancouver. At one point during the ensuing conversation Bennett's face clouded, as if he remembered something unpleasant, and he drew Taylor aside from the crowd in the Canada House reception which they were attending. "I understand you are having dealings with Mr V.", Bennett frowned; "Don't. He is a dangerous man - mark my word". He paused for effect, "And above all, don't lend him money". Taylor remembered Mr V. and was surprised to hear his name from the Prime Minister. He immediately said that he had never thought of lending that gentleman money but he thanked Mr Bennett warmly for warning him. "But even the dealings that I have had with Mr V. were of a very minor nature, Sir," Taylor's curiosity forced him to continue, "I am surprised that anyone would have been interested in mentioning them to you". Taylor was incredulous when Bennett told him that Mr V. himself had reported the close business dealings he had had with Taylor and his company. Taylor could not let this pass, and told Bennett of the chance meeting with Mr V. in 1930, of the gift of shares made by Mr V. to Eyre, and of the latter's subsequent purchase of more shares. He also told the Prime Minister of the placing of John Anderson on the Company's Board of Directors, to protect Eyre's investment. After a pause, Taylor further confided that he personally had no use for Mr V. and had not had the time nor the interest to acquaint himself with the state of Mr V.'s company. Bennett seemed satisfied, and their conversation passed to other things.

That was, as noted, early in the year, and Taylor was so occupied later that it soon left his mind. By October 27th, the Bridge Company was again ready to present a revised brief to Vancouver City Council. It was quite a different paper from their first proposal, as Taylor had insisted time and again that they give in to the City's every demand. He was determined to build this bridge no matter what it cost him. Or more correctly, no matter what it cost Mr Eyre and the Trust. And because of this determination, Taylor wanted to be in Vancouver, and in the Council Chamber when his new brief was being considered. So it was that Thursday November 9th, 1933 found him sitting in the public gallery of Vancouver City Council Chamber, along with John Anderson and Mr Stockton. The first item on the agenda was the passing of the Agreement between the Bridge Company and the City concerning the road from the Georgia Street entrance to Stanley Park to the proposed bridge. It had been put forward by the

special Committee of Aldermen and Park Commissioners which had been dealing with the Bridge Company. The spokesman showed, with charts, the problem which now existed at the Park entrance and how it would be alleviated by the Bridge Company's new road giving access to the Park as well as to the Bridge, at a cost of approximately \$400,000. The fact that the Committee had managed to get a private company to spend that amount of money to do a job that the City would have to do in the near future anyway, was greeted by an awed silence of the Council, followed by some rather self-conscious applause. At this point the City Engineer, Charles Brakenridge, a member of the Committee, commented sourly that the Committee had certainly driven a very hard bargain, whereat Alderman Warner Loat, another member, challenged him to admit that it was, however, a fair bargain. Brakenridge shook his head and continued:

I personally felt that the City could very well contribute, but the rest of the Committee held that the ratepayers should not be compelled to pay anything." Then he exploded in exasperation, "But these arrangements are far more adequate than the company should be called upon to provide"! The atmosphere of the Council Chamber tingled with tension, but there was no more comment on the subject except a rapid passing of the motion.⁸ Taylor jumped to his feet at one point and would have addressed the Council if Stockton hadn't caught his sleeve and whispered: "You can't do that." Taylor looked hurt as he sat down again: "I was only going to say that our company is happy to do this for Vancouver", he whispered back defensively.

Then opened before the astonished watchers in the public gallery a scene rarely witnessed in such a Chamber. Mayor Taylor, who seemed strongly in favour of the bridge, appeared to have no authority over the assembly, and if the Aldermen had started throwing spitballs at each other, Taylor would have been no more surprised at their behaviour than the Mayor would have been. Actually if the evening paper had not written it up so adequately, he could well have thought he had been dreaming.

.... Before it was through for the morning, Mayor Taylor had been reversed on a ruling by a 9-2 vote of the Aldermen; His Worship had hinted at collusion between Aldermen Fraser and Harvey; Alderman Deptford had linked Alderman Harvey with the Canadian Pacific Railway. Alderman Fraser was interrupted on the verge of accusing the bridge company of having powerful friends in Ottawa; and all accused parties had become properly indignant.....⁸

The article continued to tell how Aldermen quoted one authority after another, going back as far as 1926 to prove the undesirability of the bridge. Everyone became an expert. Taylor smiled in spite of himself as he read on:

.... Alderman Harvey continued, (that) he was sorry that a lot of people read, and believed, the argument of a large local newspaper that St. James Street⁹ was opposed to Vancouver and so didn't want the bridge.... The newspaper had stampeded the Mayor and some Aldermen in the initial stages of negotiation into a decision to try to pass the agreement without submission to electors by plebiscite he continues.....

The article went on to say - but Taylor didn't finish it, he was caught on a word and he knew what had to be done, a plebiscite! And

8. Vancouver Sun, November 9, 1933.

9. The current slang term for the Canadian Pacific Railway.

they mustn't wait to see if the City would vote the money for it or not, his Company must pay for it. His mind worked rapidly now - no time to contact London about this, he'd go to the Mayor tomorrow - no - he'd phone him tonight.

It didn't take long for Taylor to make his decision and to put his plans in action, and on November 10th, the very next day, the Council, once again cowed into silence by the way this bridge company was so happily taking over City expenses, voted approval for a plebiscite to be held on the question of whether there should be a bridge across the First Narrows. It was to be at the Bridge Company's expense and to be held on December 13th. Taylor didn't wait for the plebiscite; he returned to Britain to pacify an incredulous Mr Eyre.

The notice of the plebiscite started the battle again. Sir Edward Beatty came out with a statement that the bridge must be 2000 foot span, but he later modified this, on questioning by the press, to 1800 feet. The Board of Trade attempted to rush through a damaging report as representing the views of the general membership, but this was courageously combated by one of their members, Col. J.P. Fell, in an article in the Sun¹⁰ and it was soon seen to be simply the views of a few C.P.R. "yes-men". Almost all of the objectors could be traced back to the Canadian Pacific Railway.

The plebiscite was decisive. The Bridge Company got a healthy majority in every ward in the City. Out of 24,000 who voted (the largest number to turn out to vote on a Vancouver matter to that date) they got 17,000 in favour.

Taylor needed this boost. He had just received the sad news of the death of a dear friend, Lukin Johnston, a fellow Vancouverite, who was working in London at the time. The bridge seemed a certainty now; only one more formality to manoeuvre - permission from the Federal Government - surely a foregone conclusion.

By January 1934 the First Narrows Bridge Company was ready to file a brief with Ottawa. This was duly done and it was expected, at least, in Vancouver, that the decision would have been made and the necessary Order-in-Council passed before the Easter recess. But nothing happened - not a word, for or against, leaked out from the Federal Government. It was known that there was still a certain amount of opposition to the proposed bridge in Vancouver - this couldn't be expected to die down over-night, and in fact the Province newspaper persisted toward the negative aspects of the project as, for example, the comment appearing on June 5th, 1934:

A heavy file of correspondence on the matter, tabled in the House of Commons, discloses that the First Narrows Bridge proposal has been a bone of contention in the Pacific Coast city for nearly seven years, and the end is not yet.....

But surely, people reasoned, the citizens of Vancouver had voted for the bridge just the previous year, and Ottawa was hardly in a position that they could, or would, want to oppose the common wish.

10. The Board of Trade's argument was that no bridge should be narrower than the dredged width of the channel, and Colonel Fell insisted that beyond a certain width the channel would silt up almost as fast as it was dredged; for this reason it would take 50 years to dredge to 1800 feet. Vancouver Sun November 25, 1933.

Business acquaintances tried to persuade Taylor and Anderson that their brief had not been considered because of the absence of lobbying in the House, and also because of their refusal to contribute to Party Funds. This line of reasoning infuriated Taylor, and made him feel horribly embarrassed regarding his country's politics. He believed that the important thing was to keep the bridge question in the lime-light, so now he re-hired Sir Alexander Gibbs, opened the company records to him, and asked for a complete report to the Federal Government of the desirability of the bridge. This report was tabled early in May, but it was not uncovered by the newspapers until June, when it was described as 'a bombshell'. The report was found to be completely in favour of both the bridge and the company who sought to build it. Taylor immediately requested a hearing with the Ministry of Public Works in Ottawa; again a pause.

During this spring of 1934, when Bill Stephenson's planned trip to India greatly decreased the funds available for the bridge, Taylor had attacked his problem carefully and, as usual, constructively. He doubled his sales efforts and, early in June, British Pacific Securities financed a sightseeing tour of Canada for a number of British industrialists. They were all men who were interested in the British Pacific Trust, already having money in it, or being on the verge of investing. The hosts were Lord Southborough, the Honourable W.S. Eyre and A.J.T. Taylor, and among the guests were Viscount Elveden (son of Lord Moyne) and C.H. Bland, trustee of the Iveagh Trust.¹¹

The whole affair was well organized. The party, which included many wives and a few daughters, travelled across Canada by private railway car picked up, as arranged beforehand, by the regular cross-country Canadian National Railway trains. They visited various cities and were widely feted, making their last stop at Vancouver. As soon as the party arrived at the station, Taylor had them whisked up to the Vancouver Club for a special luncheon featuring freshly caught British Columbia salmon. After the company had been well wined and dined, Taylor guided them to one of the large windows overlooking the harbour, and pointed out the First Narrows to the west and the British Pacific Properties to the northwest on the other side of the inlet. The financiers were entranced and, as a direct result of the tour, the financing of the proposed bridge was assured.

Meantime, following the 'discovery' of the Gibbs report by the newspapers, the Federal Government was forced to set up a Special Committee under Mr Corriveau, acting Chief Engineer of the Department of Public Works. And now that Vancouver had seen the wealthy British visitors, and realized that the bridge could become a reality, the newspapers and the general public pressured the City Council into sending the City Solicitor, J.B. Williams, to Ottawa to appear before this Committee. The Depression was lying heavily on the city at this time and the new bridge would mean work for large numbers of men. People worried, if there were more delays now, that the costs would rise and the British financiers might withdraw their support.

In August of the same year, 1934, the report of the Special Committee was published. They, like Sir Alexander Gibbs, were completely in favour of the bridge. Vancouver was thrilled. But still no reaction from Ottawa!

A week later, Prime Minister R.B. Bennett, with no apparent expert backing, stated that the proposed First Narrows Bridge in Vancouver

11. The Guinness 'Empire'.

must be at least 1800 feet in length. Immediately Taylor insisted, officially, that the Company would not go to the extra expense and that it was not warranted. He pointed to all the reports made by experts so far, and requested further consideration. After making this public statement he received notification from the Office of the Prime Minister that the length of 1550 feet would suffice.

On Monday evening, September 10th, Taylor, now back in England, received a cable from Anderson in Vancouver. The front page of Monday's Vancouver Sun had carried the report from Ottawa that the bridge promoters had been advised again by the Prime Minister that the bridge must have a span of 1800 feet. The Sun called it 'Bennett's Private Blockade', drawing attention to the fact that the demand had not been made public until two days after the Prime Minister's departure on a trip to Europe. Anderson pointed out in his cable, and to the press, that his Company had received official notification of this renewed demand only on the previous Saturday. This the Sun picked up gleefully, pointing out that Bennett had refused to name the expert authority on which he based his opinion.

Taylor was incredulous and wired at once to Bennett's office quoting the August acceptance of the bridge length. He received a note of acknowledgement. Taylor realized there was something wrong. He knew Bennett to be a good friend of the C.P.R., yet he was an honest man and couldn't be holding the project up to patronage, a project that had been voted for by the people of Vancouver over a year ago. There must be another reason and he knew he must go to Ottawa to find it. Taylor had the feeling that he was hitting his head against a brick wall, and it depressed and angered him. In September, when writing to Vilhjalmur Stefansson, he confided just how 'fed up' he was with all this delay. He was writing to a man who would understand - a man who had also suffered terrible frustrations from the Government.

If the Government wanted, for their own private reasons, a bridge of 1800 feet, and if the British Pacific Trust simply wouldn't put up the extra money, perhaps the Government itself would foot the bill. Taylor wrote this suggestion to Ottawa, and also requested an interview with the Prime Minister as soon as the latter returned from Europe.

When Taylor came for the interview he found two other men with the Prime Minister: the Honourable Hugh Stewart, Minister of Public Works, and the Honourable Grote Sterling, Minister of National Defence. The interview got under way, and Bennett did most of the talking, protesting again and again that, though he would like to see the bridge built for his Vancouver citizens, he felt that it was just too short.

"But how much too short, Sir?" Taylor asked for the fifth time. Having ignored the question repeatedly before, Bennett now responded: "Well, as you ask me, I'd say 1800 feet would probably be wide enough". "But Sir" Taylor kept his voice under control with difficulty, "the high water mark in the Narrows is only 1650 feet, and the navigable channel is 950 feet, why should the suspension portion of the bridge be that much longer?"

Bennett looked sceptical and turned to Hugh Stewart, who, after glancing at some notes he held, agreed to these figures rather uncomfortably. Hopefully, Taylor remarked: "I understand that all of your technical advisors have approved our dimensions".

Bennett twitched with annoyance as he looked up from his desk belligerently. Taylor, pretending not to notice, continued:

"Sir Alexander Gibbs agrees with them."

Bennett scoffed: "Experts work for those who pay them, Mr Taylor".

Taylor parried quickly, "Sir Alexander worked for you several times, Sir, and we thought him eminently impartial."

Bennett thought for a moment, then, in the voice he used to address the House, he stated loudly and slowly: "This may be so, but all I want, Mr Taylor, is a bridge adequate for all time", he paused, "adequate for the unborn children of Canada, whose custodian I am".

Taylor, having had no lunch, felt tired and depressed. He decided on a frontal attack and asked the Prime Minister if the Canadian Pacific Railway had discussed the matter with him. Bennett responded abruptly that he was not in the habit of discussing such matters with disinterested persons. There was a pause before Bennett indicated an article in the Toronto Saturday Night magazine that was lying on his desk: "I suppose, Taylor, you blame that on the C.P.R."

Taylor had seen the article, which suggested that Vancouver was overbuilt and, by inference, that the bridge would be a new menace. He replied wearily: "Yes Sir, it's in line with their tactics to date". Bennett made no comment but changed his ground. He growled: "Do you know that Lloyds of London are apprehensive about this bridge, and have made strong representations to me?"

Taylor sighed and replied: "Sir, we have heard this before and Mr Eyre and I went directly to the heads of Lloyds, in London, who confirmed that they had taken no action at all in the matter, but had heard that their local agent in Vancouver, Captain Barney Johnson, had, in his private capacity, gone out of his way to attack the bridge, and that Lloyds had disassociated themselves entirely from the matter".

By the end of Taylor's long statement, Bennett seemed to have lost interest and was reading over some documents on his desk. As Taylor stopped talking, the Prime Minister looked up, and darted out the question: "What are you doing with Mr V?"

Taylor started, that name again - what had that miserable man got to do with this business, he wondered. He answered emphatically: "Nothing, Sir".

Then, in a menacingly ugly tone, apparently calculated to frighten this annoying little man and to impress his Ministers, Bennett continued: "I warned you in London to leave that man alone, you have been lending him money".

Taylor had recovered from his surprise and said heatedly: "Sir, you did kindly so warn me in London. I have heeded your warning; I have not lent Mr V. money, but I have no objection to telling you once more, in the presence of your Ministers, the series of events from which you have gleaned a garbled and quite wrong impression". Taylor thought for a moment before continuing: "I have never had anything to hide from you, but it is not normally my custom to broadcast other people's business". He then went on to retell the story he had told Bennett in London in 1933, of his only business contact with Mr V. It hardly seemed to Taylor as if Mr Bennett was listening, and when he had finished his story the latter simply said that he would like to see a longer bridge for Vancouver.

Taylor was very tired. The interview was now well into its second hour.

"To what tribunal may we apply for permission to build this bridge, Sir?"

The Prime Minister was probably also tired, but he pulled himself out of his chair and, to the amazement of the three men present, leaned over his broad desk toward Taylor and thundered: "Richard B. Bennett!"

After a stunned silence, Taylor said in the most humble voice he could command: "I am here, Sir".

The drama over, Bennett sat down again, and rather brusquely, indicated the interview was over. On leaving the office, Mr Stewart said: "Come to my office later, Mr Taylor, and, if you can make some concessions in the span, we can probably get things fixed up".

Over a late lunch Taylor reported the meeting to Anderson, and they agreed the reasons against the bridge, no matter what their source, were definitely not of an engineering nature.

The two men were at Stewart's office about three o'clock. And there they met, for the first time, Mr Corriveau, the engineer who had written the fine report of the previous August. Taylor started talking as soon as the introductions were over and they were all seated: "Gentlemen, we want to build an adequate bridge, we have offered a span of 1500 feet. If, to save face, or for some other political reasons, a longer span is desired, please say so and we will agree, without further talk, to build it".

The members present all murmured their appreciation, but seemed, at first, to have no positive suggestion as to how to make the bridge more palatable to the Federal Government. After a pause, a suggestion was made, a little hesitantly, Taylor thought, that if the South Pier could be moved north 50 feet, and the North Pier were moved north 100 feet, thus increasing the span to 1550 feet, they might be able to come to terms.

Taylor instantly agreed, but was met only by an uncomfortable silence. After a few more moments, Taylor and John Anderson took their leave, being assured that Mr Stewart would contact them in the near future.

Back in his hotel room Taylor and Anderson agreed that although Bennett's reasons for blocking their bridge were undoubtedly valid to him, there seemed to be no way of finding out what they were. Anderson felt there was nothing to do but wait for the next election, which, it was rumoured, was imminent.

Taylor slumped in his chair, then straightened:

"Well, I'll be able to get home for Christmas, I guess, but" his brow furrowed, "I certainly don't know how I'm going to face Eyre and Southborough".

"And the Trust?", Anderson queried.

"Oh, yes - John, how could-we Canadians be so dumb?"

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