Gilley Bros. Logging Company in 1900 photo (Heritage Burnaby HY976.44.14) Gilley Bros. were sponsors of the first New Westminster Exhibition loggers’ sports competitions of the 1890s. FHABC member Dick Jones of Teal-Jones Group, which itself has a considerable history and involvement in community project sponsorship, reminds us that the Gilley family is still very prominently involved in the Lower Mainland business community.

We want your email address!

Please help the FHABC modernize our communications. If you are holding a paper copy of the newsletter, please update your email address. Even better … please opt for the online version and permit us to not mail you the black & white print version. Why?

1. Underlined text links you to extra online information
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So, please send us an email at info@fhabc.org, and state your preferences for newsletter delivery: Online in colour, or paper in B&W by mail.

Upcoming Events

2018 Events

May 24-27: BC Historical Federation Annual Conference and AGM; Nakusp, B.C.

Sep 18-20: Canadian Institute of Forestry: National Conference and AGM; Grand Prairie, Alberta.

Sep 23-29: National Forest Week (many local events)

October: FHABC Annual General Meeting; location; exact date TBA.

October 21-23 BC Museums Association Convention; Kelowna. Theme: INNOVATION AND TECHNOLOGY: Keeping pace with acceleration.

BC Loggers’ Sports 2018

Click links for their website

Revelstoke May 19
Kaslo May 19-21
Port McNeill June 15-16
Powell River July 13-15
Squamish Aug 2-6
Campbell River Aug 10-12
Smithers Aug 25
Port Alberni Sep 9

We have three new directors this year and are looking forward to 2018 events.

Start of Reforestation in the Interior

Retired forester Dave Wallinger has written of the beginnings of a reforestation program in the Interior.

“By about 1947, it had been determined that reforestation on the Coast was well in hand. Planting of the Blooded Fire between Campbell River and Courtenay was almost complete, and a third Forest Service nursery had been developed at Duncan to provide seedlings for planting large clearcut areas in the upper Cowichan Valley. The Forest Service decided to undertake a reforestation program in the East Kootenay as a means of gaining wider planting experience and, at the same time, restocking some of the larger areas of the southern Interior’s ponderosa pine – Douglas-fir types. Most of these had been logged in the 1920s and 1930s, badly burned by slash and wildfires, and were being used as open range.”

For a short time, all FHABC members (and members-to-be) are eligible to receive a copy of the translated Gilbert Paillé book. This will be a one-time opportunity to share the limited number of books we have. An email message with ordering information will be distributed shortly, with a deadline of June 15.

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125 years of BC Loggers’ Sports

Organized loggers’ sports competitions as entertainment for the general public have a long history in British Columbia. The annual Agricultural and Industrial Exhibition at New Westminster, forerunner of the P.N.E., began incorporating loggers’ sports in 1893. More information can be found at the Canadian Logger Sports Association website.

Edge of Fall 1950 planting at Elko, hand planted - photographed in September 1996

Loggers’ sports veteran Alan Beyko of Port Alberni, interviewed by Gordon Smillie, October 21, 1996. What’s your most memorable moment in Loggers’ Sports?

I did axe throwing for Queen Elizabeth in 1971. I went to Ladysmith and threw axes during the Royal Tour. Before the Queen got there, Scotland Yard asked who was doing the axe throwing. I told them I was, and they asked me how far I could throw the axe. I said that I was throwing 20’, but I could throw up to 40’ if I had to. So, they looked to see where the target was, and where the Queen would be! I was doing good in the warm-up, hitting pretty close to the bullseye every time, but when the Queen was there I hit the damn leg of the target, and knocked it over! It was a real boo-boo – got on national television. I went and straightened up the target and done the Queen came up … and said to me, “Were you nervous?” I said yes; and she said, “I thought that the idea was to knock the target over.” She got me a little dig over that. We had a laugh over that.

(Bill Moore places gold ‘Boss of the Woods’ hat on Premier Bennett, following the proclamation, March 1, 1971)

21, 1996: Loggers’ Sports fan Queen Elizabeth with Les Stewart and Art Williams at Ladysmith, 1971

Self-propelled version of the modified Holland celery planter used to plant trees at Elko (USDA)

Fall 1950 planting near Elko, in August 2001

(Continued from page 1)

Wilf Berg was placed in charge of the nursery operation. He had been assistant nurseryman at the Quinsam Nursery near Campbell River. (He retired in Parksville and passed away in 2005.) The nursery site selected was behind the Elko Ranger Station. … However, it became apparent that this site was not suitable for continued development – the soil was too stony, and there was not room for expansion. Therefore, in the fall of 1949, the operation was dismantled, and all of the one-year old seedlings were lifted and taken to the permanent site which was being developed near Wycliffe [NW of Cranbrook]. There, the seedlings were transplanted, using transplant boards, to be grown for another season.

In the meantime, the Elko site was leveled, and, in the fall of 1950 was planted with some of the 1-1 age-class seedlings which had been started there. On part of the site, 16,000 pine seedlings were planted by a machine which had been converted from a celery transplanter (acquired from the U.S. Forest Service) and drawn by a small tractor.

The unit had a double-footed ploughshare which could be controlled for depth and which opened up a furrow into which the seated operator would place seedlings. The furrow would then be closed by dual-angled packing wheels. Adjacent to the machine-planted area, 11,700 pine seedlings were planted by hand with grub hoes. This became the first plantation in the Interior.” (see “The First Forest Nursery and Planter in the Interior?”)

Dave Wallinger himself joined the Reforestation Division in 1954, and his first assignment was planting project at Elko – the last of the Forest Service reforestation projects in this vicinity.

He returned to sites of the original Fall 1950 planting and subsequent Elko projects on few occasions over the years since. The accompanying photographs document these pioneering Interior reforestation projects.

Dave Wallinger has suggested that the site of the first Interior nursery and plantation should be appropriately commemorated – and the plantation named the “W.D. Grainger Plantation” – The start of reforestation in the Interior”.  

Fall 1950 planting at Elko (small block of lighter-crown trees at centre) taken by Dave Wallinger in Sept. 1996

Photo of the Fall 1950 planting at Elko

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W. D. (Bill) Grainger (1922-79) was a long term career forester in the B.C. Forest Service, an ardent hunter and fisherman, and a noted cross-country skiing enthusiast.

Bill was born in Saanich, B.C., where he completed his primary and secondary schooling. Upon graduation in 1939 he joined the British Columbia Forest Service and worked in various disciplines - cruising, tree planting, regeneration surveys. In 1942, he joined the Canadian Armed Forces continuing on active service in Europe until his discharge in 1945. After completing prerequisite courses, Bill then entered the University of British Columbia in the Faculty of Forestry, graduating with a Bachelor of Science degree. His career as a forester began with the British Columbia Forest Service as Forester in Engineering degree. His career as a forester in the B.C. Forest Service, an ardent forest history enthusiast and professional or administrator arriving from and educated elsewhere - men like H.R. MacMillan, Judson Clark, their mentor Bernard Fernow, and also Martin Grainger and Overton Price.

The contributions of Bill Grainger

Shannon is ten miles from the landing, but sun a Saloon at the landing. Mr. Anderson told me, that he paid off, on the morning of the 24th, with about $6,000, and the steamer left there on the afternoon of the 25th for Seattle, and in that time, he had taken in over the box $2,700, with a profit of about $2,300. They also lease land to a house of prostitution.

The Lord knows what the results are going to be, if this state of affairs continues, as the men will go there, what when they will not come here, where they get their cash at the end every thirty days, and treated as men.

With kindest regards to your family, and wishing you a prosperous New Year, I am,

Yours truly, E.J. Palmer
William Shannon – Lumberman, Forest Policy Lobbyist and Reformer

By Eric Andersen

Part I of this article, which discussed William Shannon as a pioneering entrepreneur and explorer and surveyor of B.C.’s forests, appeared in issue 49, June 2017, pages 5 and 8. (available online) This installment, Part II, will discuss the latter phase of his career.

SHANNON THE LUMBERMAN

From shortly prior to his setting up in Vancouver in 1887, William Shannon’s timber land activities grew in pace with the industry, as did his reputation with industrialists, bankers and public agencies for his resource evaluations and expertise.

From 1890, and increasingly over the next two decades, Shannon was engaged as a broker and advisor for American timber industry investors, from Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota and California.

By 1906-07, William Shannon was one of the largest owners of B.C. coast timber rights outside of the Vancouver Island E&N Ry. Crown grant lands, with holdings extending from the Liloeet River to Knight Inlet and Graham and Moresby islands. A September 1906 Vancouver newspaper letter criticized this “timber grabbing”:

“When Mr. Shannon and a few more get through with the timber lands in this left will not be worth talking about.”

Shannon would defend his activity in timber licences and relations with American clients during this period, referring to his perspective on developing the province:

“There are two factors indispensable in order that the country may be prosperous: capital and people, and we should be glad to see that both are coming to the country now with a possibility of our great resources being developed. I have been in this country over forty years, and I have been aware most of this time that the country is immensely rich, but of what use was this knowledge to a few of us scattered throughout the province. It is no means of developing these great resources, but our object now ought to be to encourage the investment of capital in every legitimate manner.

“American capital has done more to develop the resources of B.C. than the capital from any other country, and it seems foolish to me to hear of the talk about American capital. Americans are of our own flesh and blood, we are the same people and we want just such men as they to help develop this province.”

That William Shannon was not simply, or at least no ordinary speculator in timber is shown in his ongoing interest to identify sawmill sites, product markets and transportation infrastructure needs to enable industrial development. Shannon had been brokering and selling foreshore lands and advocating road and railway transportation improvements for potential lower Fraser River sawmill sites since 1890. Several major transactions between 1904 and 1906 involving Shannon timber holdings – at Toba Inlet, Johnstone Strait, Squamish Valley, and Graham Island – indicate his consideration for local sawmilting.

Shannon was also directly engaged in advising on railway construction timber contracts, in investigating southern California markets for Graham Island Sitka spruce lumber, and was active over several years in pursuing the Mexican market for cedar poles. Arranging for Masset Inlet and Dixon Entrance navigation improvements to enable planned

William Shannon ca 1910s (City of Vancouver Archives)

Graham Island timber processing industries was a major part of William Shannon’s collaborations with the Graham Steamship, Coal & Lumber Co. to which he and partner George Martin had sold over 100,000 acres of their timber holdings.

Transportation improvements benefiting development of agricultural, mining and forest industries of the province were a lifelong interest of William Shannon, involving many letters and deputations to Victoria advocating strategic investments for various districts. Shannon was a longstanding (from 1891) and influential advocate of a diagonal railway route connecting Burrard Inlet/ Howe Sound with the central interior and northeast – the eventual route of the PGE Railway.

FOREST POLICY LOBBYIST

William Shannon was always active as a lobbyist and advisor on government policy and legislation concerning local government, agriculture, mining and timber. In 1873 he participated in drafting B.C.’s first Municipal Act. In 1902 he was appointed to assist in the rewriting of the “Placer Mining Act”.

From early 1903, first as spokesperson for the B.C. Lumbermen’s Association, William Shannon began a period of sustained lobbying activity related to timber legislation lasting up to and beyond the passing of the 1912 “Forest Act”.

In response to shortcomings of timber tenure legislation, Shannon spearheaded a petition to the provincial government calling for stabilized license fees, larger timber licence areas, transferable and longer term licences (“with all proper protection against speculation”), and abolition of new log export restrictions.

“The present condition is practically one of monopoly [controlled by those with large tracts of crown grant timber] and the small owner, who wants to make a living and develop the trade of the country at the same time, finds himself in a very difficult position.”

In February 1907 a preliminary meeting toward the formation of what would become the British Columbia Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce took place in the offices of Martin & Shannon. On November 27, 1907 the association was formally constituted with these purposes:

“To bring together the persons who are interested in timber or lands ... and to promote their mutual interests. To consider ways and means for the protection and preservation of the forest resources of this province, especially against fire, and to suggest the enactment of legislation conductive to this end.”

The new organization, which employed professional forester Dr. Judson F. Clark as secretary, was the first British Columbia forestry organization with a provincial mandate, cross-sectoral representation (“among timber owners, millmen, loggers, crusaders, and capitalists”) and addressing forest conservation among explicit purposes.

William Shannon was elected Vice-President and appointed executive committee chairman. The following year he was designated Honorary President, succeeding B.C. Mills’ John Hendry.

He was able to contribute his experience in helping to organize the provincial mining industry organization, some few years earlier:

“They never got good mining laws in this country until they got the mining men moving in their own behalf and practical men conferring with the government. That is the way with timber. Unless [we have] practical men to confer with the government we would not have laws beneficial to the people engaged or to the country.”

In 1907 and 1908 newspaper interviews, Shannon commented on implications of government revenue policies for forest conservation and the public interest:

“The present policy of the government is wrong. The lumbermen would not be averse to the royalty being made higher if the ground rent on the property were made lower. ... It stands to reason that the 22 cents an acre a year is soon going to eat up any profit accruing to the holder unless the lumber is cut off the property quickly. Once this is done the lumberman’s duty is over. In the meantime the forests of the province are being depleted and nothing is done to have them looked after and the proper means taken to look after the future.”

“The government has the right to raise the royalty at any time, thus preventing, in my opinion, the possibility of a monopoly. Also, should the timber become more valuable the royalty can be raised. By appropriate legislation, the royalty can be raised at any time, thus enabling the species to retain him and saw “a world of work before them” in forest management policies, beyond the current petitions they were directing to government.

The BC Timber and Forestry Chamber of Commerce was very prominent in providing input to the 1909-1910 Fulton Commission, and broadly successful with respect to timber tenure related outcomes and a number of recommendations realized in the 1912 “Forest Act”.

The organization seems to have faded out of existence by the end of the Fulton Commission work. William Shannon, however, continued

(Continued from page 4)

(Continued on page 6)