

Chapter Nine: West Coast and Ucluelet

Local Historian Ken Gibson said the impact of Will Sutton on the West Coast of Vancouver Island would fill a book.ⁱ In fact, further research has shown it was three Suttons, Will and his brother James and, to a lesser degree, their father.

Moving to the West Coast

Sheriff William Sutton's ideas about owning a large lumber business on Vancouver Island were not diminished by the experience at Cowichan. On the contrary, it looks like he had grander ideas and was the driving force behind his sons Will and James moving to Ucluelet whilst he remained in Walkerton.

The local newspaper tells us the Suttons were looking for good timber in and about Alberni in the fall of 1890 with the aim of building a large sawmill there.ⁱⁱ It certainly looks like they found some as Will, in one of his talks recorded by *the Colonist* many years later, told his audience,

I was interested in some timber land at Kennedy Lake, where there is very large cedar. To give you some idea of the size of the cedar trees down there, when we were running a survey line one day, I sent a man back to pick up something that was left behind, and as he had only been gone a few minutes, I noticed by his demeanour that there was something wrong, and he said: "I thought I was going the other way." I went along with him to ascertain how it happened. I found that he had become lost in going around a big cedar tree, and came back on his track. (Laughter.) That tree measured 45 feet in circumference. (Applause.)ⁱⁱⁱ

Port Albion

Will and James moved to the small settlement at Port Albion (originally called East Ucluelet) early in 1891 and began acquiring timber leases around the same time.^{iv}

James married Ada Belle in San Francisco, where her family lived, and then brought his new wife back to Ucluelet to the two-roomed cabin he had built for them (Will had a one-roomed cabin, which he shared with three men).

Remaining true to tradition Will was, of course, Church of England. James, on the other hand, followed his new wife into the relatively new religion of spiritualism.^v It is worth pondering for a moment how James' spiritualism might have influenced his grave robbing or vice versa? Certainly, there appears to be no evidence to suggest their grave robbing extended beyond 1890.

Will and James were both down in the 1891 census as loggers but Will employs six men suggesting he has already built the small shingle sawmill.^{vi} Meanwhile, James and Ada run the general store close by on the government dock.

Will was to retain a close connection to the area for the rest of his life, but in 1892 he married Helen Annie Fox and moved to Victoria. James built a more substantial home on the hill behind the dock and delivered their first child, Gertrude, in March 1894; there then followed Edward, 1895; Fanny, 1897; and Ada Belle in 1898. James and Ada were to become important members of the community for twelve years.

Nuu-chah-nulth

By 1899 there were 19 whites in the small settlement, the 200-strong band of the Nuu-chah-nulth, known by the settlers as

the Nootka, lived along the shore on the Reserve, some two miles from the government dock, whilst a mission was established about a mile away.

The general store and post office were the nerve centre of the white settlement and Ada or James would have welcomed visitors who arrived on the steamers from Victoria four times a month. As well as trading with the local farmers, James also traded with the Nuu-chah-nulth:

Sealing was at its height in these days. Two schooners were outfitted from the Ucluelet Reservation every year with a crew of thirty Indians each. These sailed out for a month or so to the sealing grounds. In winter and fall, the Indians and their wives fished for dogfish in their canoes. They extracted the oil from their livers and traded it to the store keeper. In return they received a stick marked in gallons at \$.25 per gallon. They then traded the stick back for goods.^{vii}



Image East Ucluelet, or Port Albion; Sutton Mill, courtesy of the Royal BC Museum and Archives.

Justice of the Peace

James was made Justice of the Peace in 1896 with jurisdiction in any part of the Cowichan-Alberni district, which is interesting given a few years earlier he had almost been arrested for grave robbing over in Cowichan (perhaps another reason for the move to the West Coast?)

Trading with the indigenous population meant that James could communicate in their native language which came in handy with his work as J.P. He was foreman of a jury at an inquest into the drowning of a Frenchman who lived in Ucluelet in 1898 and acted as interpreter for two of the witnesses from the local tribe.

The courts were held either at the general store or at the missionary house. We know of two cases which James heard, both between First Nation sealers and schooner captains; in both cases the decision was made for the sealers.

House Fire

Tragedy almost struck on Christmas Eve, 1898, when their house burnt down. James was up at Alberni but, thankfully, Ada was alerted to the fire in time to get their four children, who were asleep at the time, out of the house. The house, worth \$4,000, and all the furnishings were lost and as they were not insured the loss was significant.^{viii} The fire must have been a huge shock to the family, they were lucky to be alive. James wasted no time in building a third house which is probably the one on the hill in the background of the above image.

Emily and Lizzie Carr

About a mile and a half from the small white community was the former government Indian agent's residence which had been taken over by the Reverend Melvyn Swartout and his

missionary assistant. Emily Carr's sister, Lizzie, joined the Reverend and his assistant in their mission to convert the Nuu-chah-nulth to Christianity. Emily Carr visited her sister in 1898, the year many of the indigenous population died from an epidemic of German measles and whooping cough. She described her stay at the mission:

“Toxis,” as the Indians called the Mission House, squatted back to the forest face to sea just above the fringe of foam that said, “No further,” to the sea, “So far,” to the land. The Indian village was a mile distant on one side of the Mission House, the cannery store [Sutton’s store] a mile on the other. At high tide we went to them by canoe, at low tide we walked in and out among the drift logs lying stranded on the beach. ... I loved every bit of it – no boundaries, no beginning, no end, one continual shove of growing – edge of land meeting edge of water, with just a ribbon of sand between. Sometimes the ribbon was smooth, sometimes fussed with foam. Trouble was only on the edges; both sea and forests in their depths were calm and still. Virgin soil, clean sea, pure air, vastness by day, still deeper vastness in dark when beginnings and endings joined.^{ix}

When Emily Carr says the Cannery Store was a mile on the other side of the Mission she must mean the Sutton Store because the Cannery was built on the site of the old Sutton store some time later. Indeed, the remains of the old cannery can still be seen from modern day Ucluelet.

There is no doubt both Lizzie and Emily would have met James and Ada – we know, for instance, that both James and Emily Carr sailed on the *Willapa* to Victoria from Ucluelet on 19th April 1899.^x

Wreck Bay Gold (1899-1902)

Wreck Bay was once famous for its placer gold.^{xi} Charles C. Binns is usually named as the first person to make the discovery in about May 1899 but it is more likely to have been a young chief Klih-wi-tu-a, also known as Tyee Jack, who first discovered the gold and told Charles (Carl) Binns about it. James Sutton quickly became involved and helped to set up the Ucluelet Placer Company.



Image Captain Binns and James Sutton, Courtesy of Royal BC Museum and Archives.

The fine, flaky, gold was difficult to extract. James enlisted the support of a mining man from San Francisco, Mr. T. Graham and according to the local newspaper, hired twenty-five men to build a flume that would carry fresh water for extracting the gold from the sand. The flume brought water down from Lost Shoe Creek to the beach; it was over a mile long and cost \$10,000.

Due to difficulties extracting the gold and regular high tides and storms which washed away parts of the flume, claim owners wanted to sell their properties. In 1902 James' brother Will, who had also been involved in the company to a limited extent, began negotiations to sell the company to Messrs Riffenburg and Dr. Gunn, two San Francisco capitalists, although in 1903 *The Colonist* tells us,

Sing Lee, a wealthy Chinaman at Clayoquot, who owns a store at that point, has purchased the Wreck Bay placers, which about 1 yr ago were deserted by a Seattle man, who had employed a large number of men, and who suddenly disappearing had left them working on the beach without money or provisions. Sing secured the property from J E Sutton, the original holder of the property and is in Victoria to secure 20 or 30 Chinamen for the purpose of developing the claims.^{xiii}

Lost Shoe Creek

In his talk about Vancouver Island's resources in 1903, Will stressed the difficulties facing pioneers:

...I might state another experience I had on the West Coast in the neighborhood of Wreck Bay, where black sand containing gold occurs. My brother has been interested down there, and they have taken out in the neighbourhood of \$20,000 in gold. I named it Lost Shoe Creek, because I lost my shoe there. The sallah^{xiii} was so thick that I had to roll over it, instead of forcing through it. That is the only way I could get through the thicket, so I rolled down to Wreck Bay, and when I reached Lost Shoe Creek I had to ford it. In crossing I lost one of my shoes, which was carried away by the current. They say necessity is the mother of invention, and so I made a pair of moccasins by tearing off a piece of my trousers, and I started down

Wreck Bay as far as Ucluelet. I had to cross over this, and, as usual, the tide was in. It had become dark, and I had to wade all around the head of Ucluelet Arm. There, vegetation grows out to the water's edge, and the brush close to the beach is impenetrable. After I reached my canoe I had to paddle another mile to reach our camp down on the Arm, and had to battle against a strong headwind. You can picture to yourself what a trip that kind must be like. I finally reached our camp and it was several days before I recovered from the exposure. I could enumerate a dozen experiences of this kind.^{xiv}

Lost Shoe Creek begins north of Ucluelet in the hills and winds 13 km emptying into the sea at Florencia Bay. Visitors sometimes leave a shoe on one of the bridge railings as a joke – Will would certainly find this amusing. But we must remember there would have been a First Nations' name for the creek before Will renamed it. This is yet another uneasy juxtaposition of celebrating what Will and James as pioneers achieved whilst at the same time remembering the land was the home of First Nation people and they agreed to share it with the European settlers only to have it taken from them.

We come to inform you that we do not wish to celebrate the Queens day. She has not been a good mother and Queen to us. She has not watched over us that we should have enough land for the support of our families. She knows that the British Columbia Government has deprived us of our land leaving but few acres and in some cases not even one acre per head. She knows that we have made a petition nearly one year ago praying that eighty acres be allowed to every family. She has not yet said a word in our favour. If she is so great as we have been told, she must be powerful enough to compel the British Columbia Government to extend our present Reserves, so that every Indian family will have eighty acres of land. 1875. Quoted in R. Cole Harris, Making Native Space, Colonialism, Resistance and Reserves in British Columbia, UBC Press, 2002, p.85.

Sutton Lumber and Trading Company

The Sutton Lumber and Trading Company Limited (SLTC) was incorporated in 1893 (the same year William Sutton moved to Vancouver Island) with \$100,000 and William, William John and James Edward Sutton being the first trustees.^{xv} SLTC had at least 2,500 acres of timber land in the Clayoquot District and West Coast of Vancouver Island, some of which were Crown granted and some held under timber leases from the Crown.

Under the Lands Act of 1888, renewable leases were granted by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council for terms of thirty years and included a provision binding the lessee to erect a lumber mill capable of cutting not less than 1,000 feet of lumber per day for every 400 acres of land leased. Given the amount of land they leased this would mean a saw mill that cut 6,000 feet of lumber per day yet they only owned a small sawmill.^{xvi}



Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Mosquito Harbour, Meares Island c. 1902^{xvii}

They had built a saw mill at Mosquito Harbour, Meares Island as seen in the above photograph. It could be they planned to build a bigger one. Ken Gibson says that Will's idea was to fill the tidal zone with sawmill waste and seaweed behind a low dyke or crib which was held in place by small pilings, later, tree roots, would take over; it seems this was a European practise.

Ken, who has visited the site, says Will built a low voltage hydro system, possibly one of the first of its kind on Vancouver Island. ^{xviii} Indeed, *the Colonist*, 7th November 1895, tells us,

A complete electric plant in operation in the immense forest of West Coast will before many days be one of the wonders of British Columbia, and this new application of electricity bids fair to prove equally in its financial results.

The article explains the problem lumbermen had in transporting fallen trees to the water: these had once been drawn by teams of mules or horses or bulls, a system later replaced by portable steam engines but the Suttons had arranged for an electric plant to be built by Hinton and Cunningham who were establishing the plant on the limits of William Sutton, in Ucluelet. The electric motors,

will be run by the unlimited water power adjacent, the motors being easily moveable and the task of stringing the wires to conduct the electric current being simplicity itself. Where this modern improvement is to be introduced a canal has already been dug for a considerable distance through the limits, and by the application of electric power the logs will in a few minutes be drawn from where they have fallen along skids to the waterway. The immense stock of timber which can be cut from a comparatively limited

area makes works of this nature of more than transient utility and encourages such enterprise as has been shown in this instance. It is not at all improbable that Mr Sutton's example will be followed in other limits.

However, William Sutton senior died in 1896; in his will he left 515 of the 1,000 shares of the SLTC to the family but these had reduced significantly in value going down from \$100 to \$30 per share. The SLTC sold the general store at Ucluelet to James and the small sawmill at Ucluelet (Ucluelet Mercantile Company Sawmill) to Will.

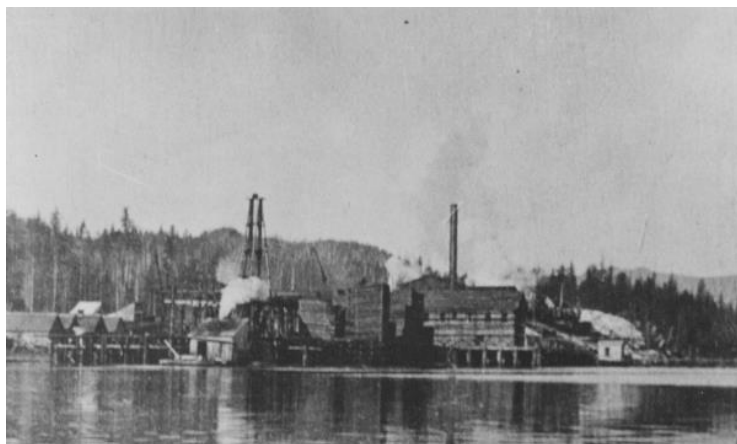
It seems likely their father's death had a similar effect as when their cousin was accidentally killed in Cowichan; it doesn't look like there was much activity at Meares Island for several years, certainly there is nothing about it in *the Colonist*. Indeed, Will was away at Michigan College from 1895 to 1900 (see Chapter Eleven) and James seems to be getting on with other things especially after the Wreck Bay gold was discovered in May 1899.

Company Reincorporated and Sold

In 1902 Will, James and their sister, Fannie, reincorporated the company with 1,000 shares worth \$100 per share, which were mostly owned by the family. The objects of the company were extensive and wide-ranging but in effect included purchasing and leasing land, logging, lumbering, sawmilling, dealing in seal skins, operating fish canneries, trading in general merchandise, manufacturing wooden articles and furniture, constructing dams, altering rivers, etc.^{xix}

By the end of the year W. H. and A. F. McEwan of Seattle, the principals in the Seattle Cedar Lumber Manufacturing Company, had acquired the share interest from the Suttons. The new owners acquired further, extensive,

timber leases and went on to build a large sawmill on Meares Island, which was one of the biggest operations in British Columbia, employing hundreds of workers.



Sutton Lumber and Trading Company, Mosquito Harbour, Meares Island c. 1907, again thanks to Ken Gibson

Looking at this from a cynical perspective it is possible that, having realised they were only able to sell the sawmill at Cowichan for \$5,000, which was probably significantly less than had been invested, but raised \$135,000 for the timber leases, the Suttons never actually planned to invest in a large mill but simply to reap the profit from selling the leases after a number of years. Indeed, many years later Will was to say, “***A lumberman always figures on the increment of the growth of his timber to get his profits — he hardly ever expects to make anything out of his mill.***”^{xx}

In a strange repetition of what had happened at Cowichan, a natural disaster struck: the dock pilings and twelve million board feet of boomed logs were attacked by teredos (shipworms), the logs were useless and the wharf collapsed. The sawmill closed down in 1907 and never reopened; the mills were dismantled in 1942 and the timber rights sold some time before 1946.

Many years later, Meares Island was to become the site of a battle between environmentalists and First Nation people against clearcut logging, a practice in which most or all trees in a particular area are uniformly cut down; this popular and economic way of logging is a key element in the loss of over half of the rainforests in the world. Smaller protests built up to the biggest civil disobedience act in Canadian history in 1993 when over 800 people were arrested. The protests resulted in a change of government policy and a protection plan for the temperate rainforests. It is worth noting, in this connection, that Will Sutton was one of the first to advocate control of logging methods and promotion of forest regeneration, more of which in Chapter Thirteen.

Ucluelet Mercantile Company Sawmill

Will continued to own and manage the small sawmill at Ucluelet^{xxi} up to his death. In fact, we know from his will that he owned over 300 shares in the company, worth over \$33,000, and substantial timber land and leases in Clayoquot worth about \$21,000.^{xxii} It may well be that he owned these lands not for their timber but in connection with his plans to develop hydro power.

Hydro Power

Will was on the cutting edge of many scientific ideas and was keenly interested in water as a form of power. As a member of the Canadian Mining Institute Will regularly attended their

meetings and at one such meeting, in 1912, he raised the issue of waterpower:

In this discussion no reference has yet been made to water powers of the Province. In the preface to his universal history, Prof. Bryee points out that in the future the water powers of the world will have a most important bearing on industrial problems and conditions, and he makes a special reference to the water powers of British Columbia. In this connection, and as an instance, I may mention that until the present ten per cent of the coal raised at our Cumberland mines on Vancouver Island had been consumed at the works to provide power. In future, this consumption will be conserved by utilizing a water power in the vicinity.^{xxiii}

Will clearly had big ideas about water power. In 1911, whilst giving evidence to a commission on wild land tax, he said his wild land holdings, *“had proven a source of considerable cost and much worry. They returned no revenue, and dealing with them was like handling a porcupine.”* Will acquired the lands, *“to protect [his] investments in certain waterpower,”* and added,

I invested, but I got scorched. I have had to draw from other sources of revenue ever since to pay my taxes on these wild lands. These wild lands are of no particular good, but I cannot get rid of them because they form an essential part of my waterpower investments.^{xxiv}

The Canoe Creek Hydro project now exists in this area – it seems likely, given Will’s interest in hydro power and his concern for forest conservation, that he would have supported such a project as well as Clayoquot Sound becoming a UNESCO Biosphere Reserve.

Promoting the West Coast

Will clearly loved the West Coast: whenever the opportunity arose he sang the praises of Vancouver Island and, in particular, the West Coast. Indeed, the very last talk he gave, in April 1914 at the Natural History Society, was about the West Coast.^{xxv} After describing the geological and other features of the West Coast we are told Will said,

Kennedy Lake, near Clayuquot, ... is one of the two most beautiful spots on the whole coast. It lies some eight feet above sea water level, but can be reached by boat up the outfall. On the west it is bounded by white sandy beaches, and the water is so much warmer than on the rest of the coast, that Mr. Sutton is convinced it will prove the favourite bathing beach on the Island in time. It teems with trout and the beauty of its whole setting is such that it can only be realised by a visit...

Kennedy Lake is now bordered by three provincial parks: Kennedy Lake, Clayoquot Arm, and Pacific Rim.

Will was instrumental in the formation of the Vancouver Island Development League, more of which in Chapter Thirteen. The League published a document in 1910 promoting Vancouver Island to new settlers and investors; it is highly likely it was Will who wrote the following description of Ucluelet.

This district is situate on the West Coast of Vancouver Island, and consists of a large tract of land, which fronts partly on the Pacific Ocean and partly on the western channels of Barkley Sound. Many acres of the land have been surveyed for the convenience of intending settlers. The climate is considered the mildest in Canada. By way of description we will take our reader (with his or her

kind permission) on an imaginary trip from the western to the eastern limits of the district, and we will attempt to point out the most interesting features as we proceed.

We shall start our journey, therefore, about the middle of a magnificent stretch of sand, named Long Beach. This beach is ten miles long and several hundred yards wide, and slopes gently into the sea. The sand is mostly yellow, intermixed with magnetic iron, or ruby sand in which flour gold has been found; and here, also, musical or electric sand^{xxvi} has been noticed.

The land back of Long Beach is of a rolling nature; the dips are swampy and covered with wild grass, wild cranberries, swamp moss and a few scrubby pine and cedar trees. The ridges are of a yellow sandy loam, covered by timber (hemlock and cedar) of a good marketable quality and a dense undergrowth of sallal and salmon-berry bushes. This class of land extends backwards eight or ten miles to the shores of Kennedy Lake, a large body of water with an outlet into Clayoquot Sound.

Leaving Long Beach, which, we believe, will in the future become a famous summer resort,^{xxvii} we cross a trail of one and a quarter miles and come out on Wreck Bay, noted for its placer mines. The beach, about four miles long, is composed of gravel and sand, and here on a stormy day a splendid view of enormous breakers can be obtained. The land lying back of Wreck Bay is of the same nature as that behind Long Beach. It may be mentioned that a company has again staked the placer diggings on the beach and is contemplating extensive mining operations here this summer. This prospect was worked seven years ago by the Ucluelet Placer Mining Company,

Ltd., who took out some twenty-five thousand dollars, but work was stopped as only inadequate appliances for the recovery of the fine gold were obtainable at that time.

Continuing eastwards from Wreck Bay, we pass along a trail one and one-third miles long, and strike the head of Ucluelet Arm, a harbour opening to the broad Pacific Ocean, with the entrance sheltered by an island. This harbour is broad, deep and safe, and measures four miles in length. Now we are at Ucluelet Settlement, the white population of which is estimated at about thirty-five souls, and we find a general store and a post-office, a telegraph office, a life-saving station and a sawmill. Some of the settlers have very nice homes, and raise considerable quantities of fruit and vegetables. Here, also, is a nursery garden, owned by Mr. Geo. Fraser (horticulturist), where we will find fruit of almost every variety, shrubs and small plants from all parts of the world, rhododendrums by the thousands and roses of the choicest kinds. In this garden fresh strawberries can be picked in December.

One glance at Mr Fraser's homestead will convince the most sceptical of the possibilities of the district. A doctor is resident in the settlement, and there is, at present, a private school which, as soon as the attendance of pupils warrants, will be promoted to the dignity of a public school. There is, also, an Indian Reservation where dwell some two hundred natives, who make livelihoods by fishing; seal hunting, etc. The land in the immediate vicinity of the settlement is again somewhat similar to that behind Long Beach; it extends back about two miles to the foothills, where, on the higher ground, extensive timber limits are held by the Ucluelet Mercantile Company, the owners of the already mentioned sawmill...

Ucluelet at present can be reached by steamer only, but there is under construction an extension to Alberni (about forty-five miles from Ucluelet by water) of the E. & N. Railroad. We are negotiating for a waggon road from Ucluelet to Alberni...^{xxviii}

Opening up the West Coast

To access the amazing natural resources of Vancouver Island there would have to be new trails, roads, and railways. Will learnt this early on when involved with the lumber business in Cowichan and began promoting road building in 1887 and in 1894, when he again stood as a candidate for the provincial government. He spoke about the need for trails to open up the interior of the Island to the Board of Trade in 1908:

The greater portion of ... [Vancouver Island] particularly those sections lying along the West Coast, was covered with a dense undergrowth which barred the way of the prospector and the intending settler effectively as by a Chinese wall. It would require the expenditure of much money to afford the necessary facilities for getting into the interior of the Island, but a start could be made by building trails, and he strongly urged the committee to lose no time in pressing upon the government action along this line.... [he] advised the construction of a trail from Nootka Sound across the Island until it met the trail which communicates with the east coast, while trails leading from it to both the north and the south could be built from some central point upon it...

His recommendations were supported by the Development League and put to government, who initiated a trail building programme. Will himself had constructed a trail from Ladysmith to Nitinat Lake, henceforth called the Sutton trail.^{xxix}

Sutton Pass

Will continued to promote road building as a means of opening up the West Coast and was amongst a delegation who presented a petition to the Provincial Government in support of a new road to be built from Alberni via Sproat Lake, Kennedy Lake and Ucluelet, to Clayoquot.^{xxx} After many more government petitions the West Coast was eventually opened up by road in 1959. During the process of building Highway 4, Will Sutton was not forgotten: a spectacular part of the highway, Sutton Pass, is named after him.^{xxxi}

Before we leave Ucluelet, a final little nugget: One of the Sutton brothers donated land for the local cemetery; it can be found by the roadside five miles outside the present settlement of Ucluelet.^{xxxii} And, of course, Sutton Road leading down to Port Albion is named after the Suttons, as is Sutton Mill Creek on Meares Island (and Sutton Creek Boulders).

James Moves to California

Having sold the Ucluelet Placer Company, the Sutton Lumber Trading Company, and the store, James, Ada and their four children moved to California at the end of 1902. On 1st January 1903 their fifth child, Josephine, is born followed by Celine Annette in 1909. At first the family are living in Alameda, California where they rent a house; James is a surveyor.

By 1930 James and Ada have moved to Redwood, Santa Clara, California. James is retired and their house is worth \$30,000 - they also have a radio! Their five-year old grandson, William Mackay, is living with them as is Belle's brother, Benjamin W. Walters, who is 65 and working as a clerk in a cigar store.

James died on 17th October 1935 in Oakland, California at the age of 72 years. Ada Belle died on 29th November 1946 aged 77 years.

* * *

Even in death, Will was inextricably linked with Ucluelet: he died on 9th May 1914 from a stroke whilst running a survey line for a road in process of construction at Ucluelet.

ⁱ Email correspondence, 14 July 2014.

ⁱⁱ The Colonist, 10 October 1890.

ⁱⁱⁱ 15th February 1903.

^{iv} In fact, we know Will had 2223 acres in Alberni as he appealed against a government assessment of the property in 1891. Minutes of the Court of Revision and Appeal held in Alberni on December 22, 1891, Alberni District Historical Society Archives.

^v In 1901 there were 616 spiritualists in Canada.

^{vi} In the 1909 *Directory of Vancouver Island and Adjacent Islands*, it is known as the Ucluelet Mercantile Company Sawmill with a head office in Victoria and Wm J. Sutton as the manager.

^{vii} E.A. Hillier's *Ucluelet 1899-1954*. Dog fish oil was quite an industry, it was used in various ways: by loggers to grease their skid roads and machinery; by miners for their lamps and by lighthouse keepers to fuel their beacons.

^{viii} The Colonist, 1st January 1899.

^{ix} Emily Carr, *Growing Pains*, first published 1946.

^x But it is also likely the Carr family would have known Will's wife's family: although the Carr children were younger than the Fox children, they lived close by and both families attended Christ Church.

^{xi} Placer mining is mining for minerals including gold in deposits of sand and gravel in modern or ancient stream beds.

^{xii} 6th August 1903.

^{xiii} The Latin word for salal is *gaultheria shallon*. It is an ever green with thick, tough leaves shaped like an egg that are shiny and dark green on the top. It can grow up to five metres and can have between 5 and 15 flowers at the end of the branches which turn into blue berries. Both the berries and

young leaves are edible and are an appetite suppressor. The fruit was used by First Nation people to eat raw or, like currents, dried and used in cakes. Recently the berries have been used for jams and preserves. Source: Wikipedia.

^{xiv} The Colonist, 13th February 1903.

^{xv} Here are some of the objects from the Memorandum of Association taken from Supreme Court of Canada Sutton Lumber and Trading Co. Ltd. v. Minister of National Revenue, [1953] 2 S.C.R. 77:

(1) To purchase, take on lease, or otherwise acquire and hold any lands, timber lands or leases, timber claims, licenses to cut timber, rights of way, water rights and privileges, foreshore rights, wharves, saw mills, factories, buildings, machinery, plant, stock-in-trade, or other real and personal property, and equip, operate and turn the same to account, and to sell, lease, sublet or otherwise dispose of the same, or any part thereof, or any interest therein.

(2) To purchase, lease, hire, build, and operate saw mills and other mills and factories for the manufacturing of lumber and sale of lumber, shingles, boxes, blinds, sash and furniture, and any other articles of which wood shall form a component part.

(3) To carry on the business of saw mill proprietors and merchants and manufacturers of and dealers in timber and lumber of all kinds.

(4) To construct dams and improve rivers, streams and lakes, and to divert the whole or part of the water of such streams and rivers as the purposes of the Company may require.

(5) To catch, purchase, preserve, sell and deal in seals, and seal skins, and all kinds of fish, and the products thereof, respectively; to acquire, erect and operate fish canneries; and to purchase, sell and trade in general merchandise.

(6) To carry on all or any of the businesses of dealers in furs, skins and fish, exporters and importers, carriers by land and water, warehousemen, wharfingers and general traders and merchants.

(7) To construct, carry out, acquire by purchase or otherwise maintain, improve, manage, work, control and superintend any trails, roads, railways, tramways, bridges, reservoirs, watercourse aqueducts, wharves, saw mills, electrical works, telephones, factories, warehouses, ships, vessels, fishing and other boats, and other works and conveniences which the Company may think directly or indirectly conducive to any of these objects, and to

contribute or otherwise assist or take part in the construction, maintenance, development, working, control and management thereof...

^{xvi} Supreme Court of Canada Sutton Lumber and Trading Co. Ltd. v. Minister of National Revenue, [1953] 2 S.C.R. 77

^{xvii} This old glass plate photograph of Sutton Timber and Trading Company at Mosquito Harbour, Meares Island, was taken by Rev Stone and passed onto local historian, Ken Gibson who kindly gave permission to use it.

^{xviii} Email correspondence 18th July 2014.

^{xix} Supreme Court of Canada Sutton Lumber and Trading Co. Ltd. v. Minister of National Revenue, [1953] 2 S.C.R. 77

^{xx} W.J.Sutton's submission to FORESTRY AND CONSERVATION CONVENTION VANCOUVER January, 1914, WESTERN LUMBERMAN.

^{xxi} We know that in 1904 Mr. H.J. Hillier and Mr. W.L. Thompson cut two booms of logs of a hundred thousand feet each and sold them to the Ucluelet Mill for \$6 per thousand, which was a good price then E.A.Hillier, *Ucluelet 1899-1954*.

^{xxii} Extract from Will's will: Sec. 41, Clayquot Dist. \$6062.00; Sec. 475. ½ Sec. 476; Sec. 476; ½ Sec. 482 \$9309.00; Sec. 477, Sec. 481 and ½ Sec. 482, Clayquot District; Timber License 37274 Clayquot Dist. \$1680.00; Timber licenses, ½ int. – nos. 7460-7462; 9501-9509, incl. and 11355-11359 incl doubtful.

^{xxiii} Transactions of the Canadian Mining Institute 1912.

^{xxiv} *The Colonist*, 27th September 1911.

^{xxv} 22nd April 1914.

^{xxvi} Sand that makes a musical sound when stirred or trodden on.

^{xxvii} Long Beach is a popular surfing hot spot.

^{xxviii} Vancouver Island Development League *Vancouver Island, British Columbia, Canada, the Treasure Island, Agriculture, Timber, Mines and Fisheries, A History of its Resources by District*, 1910.

^{xxix} Report of the Minister of Mines, 1917, p.270 and 1930 p. 303.

^{xxx} *The Colonist*, 20th January 1914.

^{xxxi} Annual Report of the Minister of Mines, 1926, p.298. Part of Sutton Pass was designated an ecological reserve in 1978.

^{xxxii} <http://www.markpenneygallery.com/history-of-ucluelet/>