

Early Vancouver

Volume Two

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2011 Edition (Originally Published 1933)

Narrative of Pioneers of Vancouver, BC Collected During 1932.

Supplemental to volume one collected in 1931.

About the 2011 Edition

The 2011 edition is a transcription of the original work collected and published by Major Matthews. Handwritten marginalia and corrections Matthews made to his text over the years have been incorporated and some typographical errors have been corrected, but no other editorial work has been undertaken. The edition and its online presentation was produced by the City of Vancouver Archives to celebrate the 125th anniversary of the City's founding. The project was made possible by funding from the Vancouver Historical Society.

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Major James Skitt Matthews, *Early Vancouver*, Vol. 2 (Vancouver: City of Vancouver, 2011), 33.

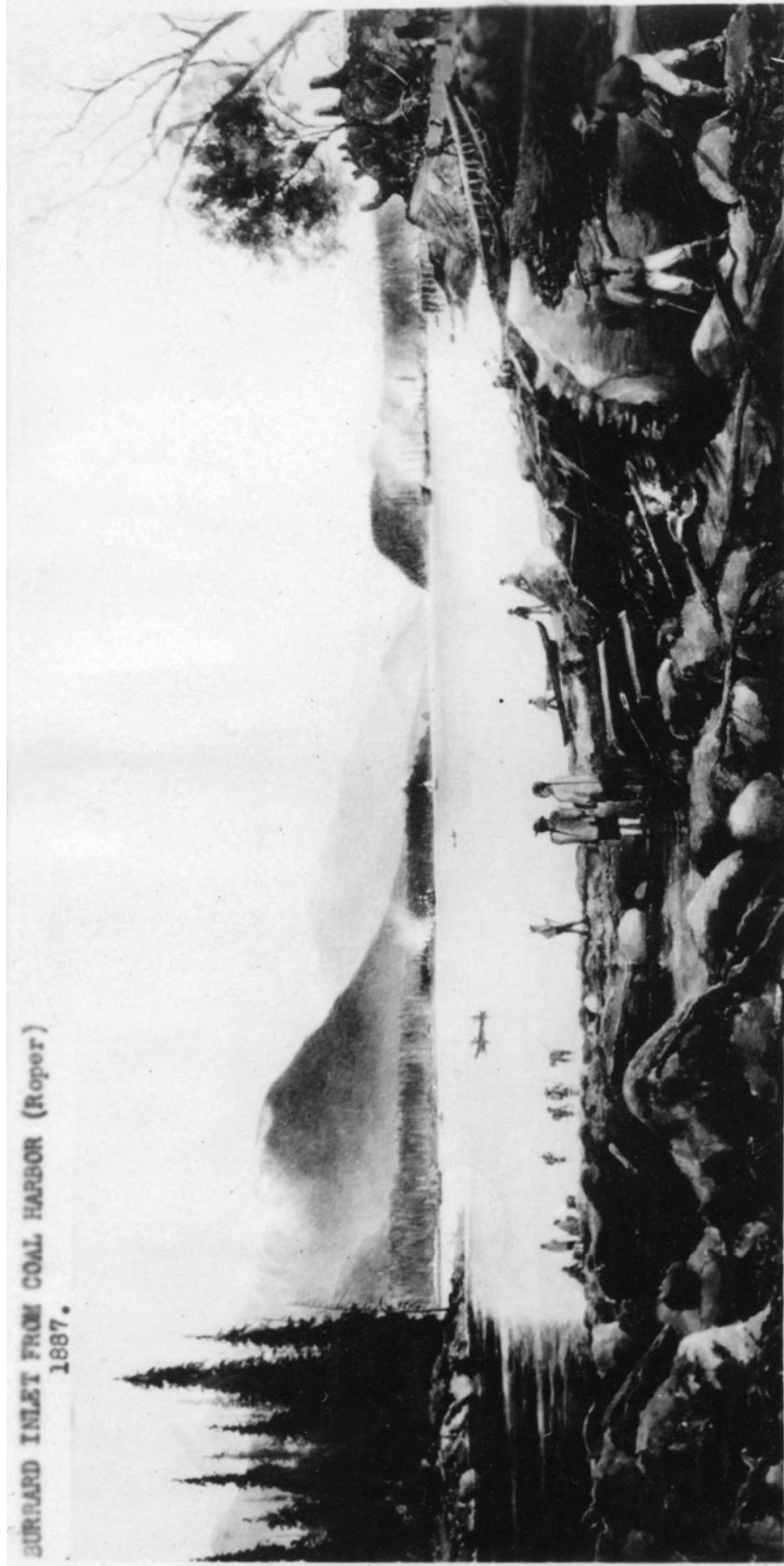
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mose told Page that he was too cold and stiff to go any further it was intensely cold and Page knew that he was not able to go much further and when about to lay down and die here his partner they heard a dog bark and in a few seconds a dog and an Indian was with them. but the Indian huts was too far away for the two men to crawl to it their courage and life about to end. The Indian got his hand sleigh and he brought them one at a time to his hut the heat in the hut brought new life to them they felt as if they were born again this time from the womb of the frozen snow bound north the Indians laid them one on each side of the fire place on deer skins they were too feeble and sleepy to take food after a long sleep they were able to sip a little juice of the pot of deer meat that the Indian cooked for them in two days they were able to eat a little deer meat the Indian helped them to doctor their frozen fingers and toes with melted deer fat and salt. the Indians supply of food a little flour and smoked salmon and plenty deer meat when able to cook their food the Indian left on a three day tramp to his summer home and got a small supply of fish and flour As soon as their fingers healed they helped the Indian to build snow shoes at the end of 22 days with the Indian and dog that saved their lives they left with the Indian for an Indian settlement where they got enough food to take them to Quesnel when they got to Quesnel they were able to show their friends many marks on their shins arms and shoulders from the friendly kicks and blows that they presented to each other to prevent them going on their everlasting sleep in forty degrees below zero weather. They went from there to Victoria On their way back to the Peace river placer mining district they added an extra horse to Pinchback and Ligns pack train of seventy five horses at Williams Lake that made two trips in the summer season to the Ominca placer camp in the Peace river country. the extra horse was loaded with three hundred and fifty pounds of extra food and clothes for the Indian and his dog also one hundred dollars for his kind treatment and the saving of their lives.

Both were married in their fifties to smart middle aged women that helped to make their bachelor lives more happy Mrs. Ireland was a business woman and did well with a general store on an island north west of Vancouver Mr. Frank Page retired after living the mines and lived in his comfortable home at the first bend east on Fort Street Victoria where he had one of the finest gardens roses was his hobby he was very happy in the winter of 1885 and 1886 as one of his rose bushes was in full bloom in the open air every day At my many calls on them he would ask if I knew how his kind friend was getting on who saved his life with kicks and blows and Ireland would tell me the same when I met him. They were as friendly as twin brothers.

John McDougall

THE NAME OF VANCOUVER. COAL HARBOUR. SIR WILLIAM VAN HORNE.

Excerpt, page 10, *Romance of Vancouver*, published by Native Sons of B.C., 1926, "How Vancouver became a terminal," by B.A. McKelvie.

"Late in July Mr. Van Horne left the east for the West Coast, arriving in Victoria on August 4th 1884, where he had a long conference with Premier Smythe," "two days later he came to Burrard Inlet, he declared himself to be delighted with the advantages to be offered by Coal Harbour, and stated that he would change the name Granville to 'Vancouver.'

"This announcement met with instant opposition in Victoria; it was argued that confusion would result from the similarity of names of the new terminal and the island. To this Mr. Van Horne replied that 'Vancouver' was already associated with British Columbia. If the name Granville was retained, people would not know where it was, and if told that it was on the shore of Burrard Inlet would still have no idea of its whereabouts, but if the world was informed that Vancouver was the end of steel the public would at once associate the place with the province of British Columbia."

Excerpt from the magazine *West Shore*, published at Portland, Oregon, September 1884 (repeated 1884), Vol. 10, No. 9, page 304, article entitled "Coal Harbour."

"It is only once in a lifetime that the public have such a chance as at present, and we would recommend those who have money to invest to investigate the merits of Vancouver on Coal Harbour before making investments."