

WORK CAMPS and COMPANY TOWNS in Canada and the U.S. *an annotated bibliography*

ROLF KNIGHT



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Company Towns in Canada
and the U.S.**

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An Annotated Bibliography
by Rolf Knight**



**Draegerman
139 South Glynde
Burnaby, British Columbia V5B 3J3
Canada**

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NOBODY HERE BUT US

This is an informal bibliography of the social history of primary resource workers in Canada and the United States. The items deal with life and work in the company towns, camps and single enterprise communities in these two countries during the last eighty years. Some of the material is concerned with the economic and political dimensions of these industries and settlements and is written by external observers. But many are memoirs, variously doctored autobiographies, participants' accounts of the specific companies and local histories of resource regions. They provide some of the day-to-day experiences, the myths and the pride of the people involved. Most of the material listed here, even unpublished manuscripts, is available through the loan services of any helpful public library.

I began with the belief that relatively little material was available. It is now clear that a great mass of data exists, although much of it of questionable value. In the last few years there has been an explosion of interest in the social history of Canadian working people, including those in camps and single industry towns. A number of the recently published items are included here. Some of this work is impressive and much of it is an advance over the situation which existed five years ago. Some fundamental gaps and weaknesses remain however.

Business oriented and "great men" views continue to pervade histories of the primary resource industries. Recent ideological shifts in the mass media, of the university community and in the country as a whole suggest that we may see an upsurge of pandering for the captains of industry. Complementing this support for capitalism is an editorial concern with Canadian working people that is scurrilous, patronizing and romantic. Loggers, and primary resource workers in general, are still portrayed as "noble savages". They are glorified as demi-Paul Bunyaps alloyed with Horatio Algers, rugged individualists who worked their guts out taking whatever wages and conditions were offered without bellyaching. Naturally, the companies love these tales. But there is another story to tell.

Why bother, one might ask? Most Canadians know as much about skylines, draglines and stopes as a native New Yorker. It is patently absurd to picture Canada as a pioneering, frontier society whose foundations are loggers, fishermen and

farmers, says Porter in *The Vertical Mosaic* (1967: 134). Fair enough. But in some regions, that past is a very recent one. Many Canadians living in cities and employed in factories and offices today have lived in company towns and single enterprise communities and have worked in primary resource camps. Moreover, the absolute number of people still engaged in these industries is still very substantial in many regions.

As an indication of the general disregard for workers in camps, company towns and single enterprise communities, consider the contents of four widely used university texts of Canadian society - *The Vertical Mosaic* (Porter), *Canadian Society* (Blishen et al), *Canada, A Sociological Profile* (W.E. Mann) and *Social and Cultural Change in Canada* (W.E. Mann, Ed.). In addition to Porter's study of social class in Canada, these readers comprise over 150 separate articles. Not a single item deals with or even mentions work camps or single enterprise communities. Primary resource workers would seem not to exist. Only one generally used school text, *Communities in Canada* (Leonard Marsh), contains even a fragmentary account of industrial communities on the resource frontier.

Just how many single enterprise communities are there in Canada and how many people live in them? *Single Enterprise Communities in Canada* (Queens University, 1953) contains an incomplete sample of such settlements during the early 1950's but excludes work camps. The study lists 155 communities, with a population of 190,000, which fall within its definition of single enterprise towns. The authors note that an additional 100 communities could be added if the scope were widened. *New Industrial Towns of Canada's Resource Frontier* (Robinson, 1962) provides a far from complete roster of 161 semi-isolated single industry communities in Canada during the mid 1950's, with a population of 315,000. He also excludes work camps, most factory towns, settlements primarily serving transportation lines and even many of the older and more stable mill towns. *Minetown, Milltown, Railtown* (Lucas, 1971) uses a broader definition of single industry community than the two earlier studies, and estimates that there were 636 such communities in Canada as of the late 1960's, with a combined population of over 900,000. Of these estimates, Lucas' is the most comprehensive and probably closest to the mark.

While specific single enterprise communities often have a limited life span, their places are generally taken up by similar communities opened elsewhere. For instance, nine of the

thirty communities listed by Robinson for British Columbia in 1962 had closed by 1972. But in the same period an approximately equal number of new "model towns" had opened at resource sites in other parts of the province.

While the traditional company towns are now organized differently, they once studded the countryside of Canada. Consider a partial listing of just the better known company towns in B.C. alone, communities which were company towns within the memory of people alive today — Ocean Falls, Powell River, Bralorne, Port Alice, Pioneer, Cumberland, Ladysmith, Youbou, Jordon River, Stewart, Anyox, Hedley, Britannia, South Wellington, Woodfibre, Port Mellon, Fraser Mills, Ioco, Lumberton, Phoenix and many others. Life in these communities has been a significant part of B.C.'s social and economic history, undoubtedly helping to shape people's views about the nature of 'the company province'.

What about work camps? How many logging, construction, cannery, mining, sawmill and railroad camps are/were there in different regions of Canada at different periods? How many men and women worked in them at any given time? How many in total worked in camps during some period of their lives? As yet there are no comprehensive studies which answer these questions. All that can be said is that camps and camp work have been central to *all* of the primary extractive industries in Canada. In regions where these industries have been important a large proportion of the workers involved have lived and worked in camps.

Edmund Bradwin, in *The Bunkhouse Man*, makes a rough guess that in the first decade of this century there were approximately 3,000 logging, mining and construction camps in Canada with a population of some 200,000 men. By 1929/1930 there were approximately 600 logging and sawmill camps in B.C. alone, with from a half dozen to 300 men in each (*Lumberman's Atlas to British Columbia*). As well, there were also close to a hundred canneries, reduction plants and commercial fishing camps scattered along the coast, almost all having some sort of seasonal camp. There were probably a similar number of mining camps, close to two dozen in the Bridge River area of B.C. alone, housing anywhere from ten to over a hundred men each. There were an unknown but substantial number of camps at construction sites, road camps, and camps of railway extra gangs.

Forty years ago, most of the 25,000 loggers, thousands of sawmill workers, probably the majority of the 12,000 commercial fishermen and cannery workers, thousands of

miners, and virtually all engaged on remote construction sites lived for at least part of the year in camps. In total, they accounted for over ten percent of the labour force of this province. While the relative proportion of B.C. workers involved in camp work declined steadily from that time on, the absolute number of people working in camps probably did not decrease markedly until the late 1940's. In some industries in fact, such as oil drilling and construction projects, the number of men working in camps even increased during the 1950's.

While reliance on camps and bunkhouse work patterns has declined noticeably by the 1970's the number of people still involved is not negligible. Over the course of two or three years there may well be close to 200,000 people still working in camps; as many as did sixty years ago. It's time that their history and stories were given place in accounts of Canadian society.

The overwhelming interest of writers and historians of frontiers in Canada and the United States has focused on the farm-ranch yeomanry, to the virtual exclusion of loggers, miners, railway and other construction workers and to the waged proletariat in general. At best, we have the nine volume *Canadian Frontiers of Settlement*, done forty and more years ago by Canadian historians and geographers while the process of settlement was still vivid in the west. (Studies by W.A. Mackintosh, W.L. Joerg, C.A. Dawson, E. Younge, R.W. Murchie, H.A. Innis, W.A. Carrothers, W. Morton might well be more frequently read.) However, the bulk of the 'pioneer tales' which issue forth in print are mainly in the tradition of *Sodbusters Invade the Peace* — romances of rural virtue and purity, in which hard working farmers labour to bring forth the rolling fields of grain elevator companies and the Richardson grain merchants.

As an example of the fixation on farming and ranching activities on Canadian frontiers, consider Michael Cross' *The Frontier Thesis and the Canadas*. Virtually every article deals with farmers, the attempts to establish farming regions and of those sections which live off farmers. Ironically, the only fragment dealing with a frontier proletariat is a three page extract from Cross' own "The Lumber Community of Upper Canada, 1815-1867", in which he says, "The lumberman, perhaps even more than the agriculturalist, was the true pioneer of British North America" (p. 100). In a later collection *The Workingman in the Nineteenth Century* (1974) Cross does provide some extracts about coal miners and lumberjacks in eastern shanties. But it is almost as if a proletariat didn't exist

until and except where cities and large factories were raised.

A.R.W. Lower's *Settlement and the Forest Frontier in Eastern Canada* (1936) deals with the social geography of loggers, hard scrabble farmers, lumber operators and merchants of the Southeastern Ontario and Quebec region between 1800 and 1880. But the emphasis is on the internal and external economies of these pioneer commercial activities and not on the nature of the society entailed. What did the navvies and loggers hope for, say to each other, spend their money on? You'll never find out from these studies.

The conditions of coal and hardrock mining camps, construction camps, section gangs, cannery and hopyard Hoovervilles, sawmill and other barrack industrial communities, are even less well recorded than life in the 'jolly' shanties of loggers. These camp workers do not seem to have fired the imagination of historians as colourful raftsmen or hardy industrial voyageurs. Miners have often attracted the interest of historians who record their exploits as the vanguard of labour militancy. In Paul Phillips' *No Power Greater, a century of labour in B.C.*, miners appear on the scenes of history as union members, exploited workers, militant strikers and progressive political activists. This aspect is adequate as it stands. But what is missing is meaningful descriptions of the work in which these men and women spent much of their lives.

There is no consideration that they had a childhood and old age. Nothing on family life, wives and parents, joys, fears, misconceptions. All these are important, because visions of a world rising on new foundations do not spring forth from a vacuum. In this regard, unabashedly subjective writers have done more than historians.

For most camp workers there has been *no* history - neither sympathetic, hostile nor patronizing. That a version of Bradwin's *The Bunkhouse Man* (1922) can be recently reissued as the best description of workers and conditions in Canadian camps in the first 20 years of this century is a devastating comment on the continuing ignorance about the topic. In Fulford et al *Read Canadian*, 1972, Rev. Ralph Connor's bible school story, *The Man From Glengarry*, is absurdly cited as a "reputable" description of Eastern Canadian loggers at the turn of the century. Philip Grove's morality tales about Manitoba farmers and bush workers are similarly promoted as "authentic" and "useful".

Some semi-fictionalized autobiographies are valuable; partial and local as these accounts may be, they provide crucial experiences and views. For example, Martin Grainger's

Woodsmen of the West (1908) deals with B.C. loggers in camps, in coastal outports and in Vancouver hotels during the first decade of this century. For a somewhat later period there is Hank Pennier's *Chiefly Indian* (1972), the story of a native logger in B.C. In Bergren's *Tough Timber*, composite memoirs describe the unionization of the B.C. lumber industry as carried out in the camps and loggers' settlements during the 1930's and 1940's.

U.S. Sources

In the United States as well, the frontier historians have largely disregarded the presence of the primary resource workers. Significantly, the only wage worker given a place in this history was the cowboy, romanticised way out of proportion. Historians Fredrick Jack Turner and Prescott Webb contended about the conditions which formed the hypothetical society of the American frontier. But invariably the farm-ranch yeomanry holds center stage. As a counterpoint, consider Wyman's more recent *The Lumberjack Frontier* (1969), the somewhat baudlerized life history of a French Canadian logger in the Wisconsin pineries between 1885 and 1912. Here, in Turner's own backyard, in his own time, we see glimpses of a society of wage workers in a primary resource industry with lives and aspirations quite different from those of farmers or Gopher Prairie boosters.

Compared to the Canadian situation, U.S. historians have provided a relatively rich documentation of loggers, miners and migratory workers. We find material ranging from the racist perspective of C.H. Shinn's *Mining Camps, a study of American frontier government* to the massively documented study of one Maryland coal region in the late 19th century (Harvey's *The Best Dressed Miners*). There are scholarly accounts such as Ruth Allen's *East Texas Lumber Workers, an economic and social history, 1870-1950*. And there are eulogies to business like James Allen's *The Company Town in the American West*. There has also been substantial sociological and historical study of mill, factory and company towns in the the eastern United States since 1920.

American popular writers have long recognized the drama of the primary resource industries and workers. For example, there are Holbrook's accounts of past logging and boom and bust life in now staid New England and Wisconsin towns. There is Archie Binns' novelized histories of lumber and

sawmill camps and skid road (not skid row) life in the Pacific Northwest during the first decades of this century. And there are the more usual memoirs, like Pike's *Tall Trees and Tough Men*, as romantic as the name suggests but packed with descriptions of work, characters, and conditions in the lumber camps of Maine during the last phase of horse logging there.

What's in a Name?

As everyone who has read sociological studies knows, it is possible for some observers to define any phenomenon, problem, condition or event right out of existence. Some may find that "work camps", a "primary resource proletariat" and "company towns" are inconvenient terms and therefore do not exist. Here are some of my understandings of the terms.

Work camps are typically all-male settlements of workers engaged in isolated primary resource industries and on construction projects. Specific camps are established and operated by a single company and provide barrack housing and board at isolated work sites. Most camps are relatively impermanent, lasting from a few months to a few years, and are frequently marked by a certain seasonality of operation. Workers in them usually "sign on" for a limited duration, after which they may return or try another camp. At one time, a large proportion of camp workers were single men. Today however the normal percentage of men working in camps have families, often resident in towns and villages. Camp workers generally have homes or home bases from which they enter and leave camp work. The bunkhouse is for most not a home.

Industries relying on work camps have been, above all, logging, railway and other heavy construction projects in isolated areas. There are also the drilling camps of oil rigs, camps attached to small saw mills and camp-like settlements around the fishing stations and canneries of the immediate past. Some mining camps, as distinct from mining towns, also continue to exist. Outside of Canada, one should also include the barrack camps of agricultural workers on the large corporate farms and plantations.

The internal social and economic patterns of work camps obviously vary considerably, depending upon the place and period involved, the industry, the relative strength of the unions, and companies. Occupational knowledge and status is particularly important in camps and professional loggers are naturally not agricultural labourers. Within limits however,

there are some important similarities in camp work and life which set it apart from that of settled towns.

The relative importance of camps and bunkhouse workers in different industries has changed markedly over the last thirty years. For example, the dozens of fish canneries and reduction plants scattered along the B.C. coast a generation ago have been almost totally replaced, together with their attendant camp-villages. Today the industries use cold storage scows and fish packers to ship catches upcoast to basically two major urban regions for procession. Similarly, the large mining camps of the recent past now mainly exist only during the initial phases of major mining projects. Mobile home parks and "model" single enterprise towns, (with families and shopping plazas), spring up soon after. Mining camps with barracks still service small, marginal mines, as well as many mining operations in the Canadian north.

Twenty-five years ago, logging was almost completely dependent upon work camps. Now, especially in B.C. and the American Northwest, probably the majority of loggers either live in company villages with their families or are able to commute to work from homes and towns near the sites of logging operations. Nevertheless, a considerable number of loggers and woodworkers continue to work and live in the camps of large companies in especially isolated regions, in those of small gyppo operators and in the pulpwood cutting camps of central and eastern Canada.

The importance of work camps continues in the building of hydro dams and installations, transmission lines, rail and road links in isolated areas and in large construction projects in remote areas. Contemporary construction camps, are now likely to contain some families living in mobile homes or in settlements near the construction site. This improvement over the solidly all-male construction camps of the immediate past brings with it mixed blessings.

Single enterprise communities are relatively small, semi-isolated industrial towns where the jobs are overwhelmingly provided by a single company, but where that company is not necessarily involved in the running of the community itself. They are communities ranging from near company towns to factory towns much like any other in a given region. Lucas' *Minetown, Milltown, Railtown*, includes all communities of under 30,000 where seventy-five percent of the labour force is engaged by a single industry. This definition includes small, constricted factory towns producing anything from textiles to Pullman railway cars. The definition of *Single*

Enterprise Communities in Canada adds that these settlements must be brought into existence by the single industry. Robinson's *New Industrial Towns of Canada's Resource Frontier* limits his view to resource extractive single industry towns in remote regions.

Contemporary single enterprise communities, like their historic antecedents, are more vulnerable than most to the vagaries of international markets, since their life is more or less controlled by trade policies and investment decisions of distant company directors. Economically and politically, they are in no way "isolated".

Single enterprise communities based on extractive industries, especially mines, are also faced with the process of resource exhaustion and to ultimate plant closure. This is particularly important for communities based on marginal mines, small sawmill operations and some of the previous cannery villages. Larger smelter towns and those built to service a series of mining and refining operations in a single region appear to have greater stability. So do pulp and paper industry towns or communities based on large integrated lumber manufacturing plants where resources can be shipped in over a long distance. But as recent cases such as Ocean Falls, B.C. show, even the older and larger of these communities are not immune to the forces which effect abandonment.

Single enterprise and company towns are different from work camps in that they are *relatively* permanent. Even the smaller mining towns rarely have an existence of less than thirty years. Fluctuations in the size and activity of established mining and other single enterprise towns are still dramatic. Single enterprise towns, even company towns, have a more normal age and sex distribution than work camps. They contain families making their "permanent" home there. They maintain at least the skeletal structure of institutions found in towns of similar size; family housing, schools, stores, recreational facilities of a sort, and community and church organizations. Usually there is also the format of municipal government. Probably most important is the fact that a sector of the residents consider such resource-extractive towns as their homes. There are, of course, many gradations between isolated new mining towns with a high proportion of barracked workers and old, stable mill and factory towns serving a single industry. These latter communities may be much like any other industrial town in the region.

A distinction is made here between *company towns* and

single enterprise communities. This is intended to be something other than public relations imagery. *Company town*, as used here, refers to communities where most of the housing and other basic services are owned or directly controlled by the company owning the single predominant industry for which the town was established. Not only the work scene but most other settings of social life are controlled by the company. In the classic cases, the company owned the land on which the community stood, all the housing, the stores and all community facilities. Class structure was vividly evident in the type of house in which one lived, the circle of friends and parties one attended and, in general, very pervasive symbols of positions in the company hierarchy. In some cases, virtually all public activities — schools, school curriculum, community organizations, hospitals, even churches — were either directly or indirectly subservient to company policy. Regardless of what laws were on the statute books, access and egress to some company towns was under the effective control of the company manager. In the most extreme cases, the town was policed by private company guards. While payment of wages in the form of script redeemable at the company store ceased by the 1920's, ongoing debts to company stores did not. These classic cases are sometimes referred to as *closed company towns* and their disappearance from this continent took place within the lifetimes of people still working today.

It is not clear how prevalent classic company towns were in Canada, although there are described cases from every region in the country — from Springhill, Murdochville, Thetford Mines, Copper Cliff, Marathon, Flin Flon, Blairmore, to Pioneer and Anyox. Scores, possibly hundreds such communities were, at one time, company towns in the traditional sense. They were particularly numerous in British Columbia during the first 20 years of this century and continued in some cases until the late 1940's, although in modified form.

In the United States, company towns came under attack from 1900 on. But not until the 1920's and 1930's was effective political power mobilized to significantly change them. In fact, Harry Caudhill in *Night Comes to the Cumberland*s points out that company towns finally disappeared from the Appalachian coal counties only in the late 1940's and early 1950's. Interestingly, at the end of James Allen's account in *The Company Town in the American West* of how and why the company town has now disappeared, we find an appendix which, if carefully read, indicates that a large number of

former company towns are still today only somewhat modified versions of their antecedents. Likewise, the authors of *Single Enterprise Communities in Canada* ruled out use of the term "company town" for any contemporary Canadian community, but were constrained to use it time and again when reporting the views of local people living in such communities.

Company towns are one historically more predominant type of single enterprise community. In many of the more retrograde resource regions of the world, classic company towns continue with great tenacity.

Finally, the present bibliography includes references to communities which, in a narrow sense, are neither single enterprise towns nor work camps. I have included some references to hinterland settlements and fishing villages where people leave to work in a range of extractive industries.

Bibliographic Sources

One recent bibliography provides encouragement that some historians are not going to be conned by strawmen caricatures of working people. *Primary Sources of Canadian Working Class History, 1860-1930* (Hann, Kealey, Warrian, 1973) provides over 3,000 archival sources toward a real social history of Canadian workers. These sources are not restricted to the usual extracts of minutes of labour unions and platform speeches of political leaders, however important those are. They deal equally with the health, budgets, schools, housing, family life, diaries, fraternal society and club records, reading matter and culture, and day-to-day work life of Canadian working people of that period. The sources are very primary indeed; unpublished, massive and unsummarized notes, not easily accessible. But writers inspired by the bibliography's introduction can be expected to produce some new and outstanding accounts.

To date, the three most widely cited overviews of single enterprise communities in Canada are Robinson's *New Industrial Towns on Canada's Resource Frontier*, *Single Enterprise Communities in Canada* (Queens University) and Lucas' *Minetown, Milltown, Railtown*. None of these are oriented to historical descriptions, except in so far as they survey features of these communities twenty and more years ago. None deal with work camps. But both the Robinson and the Queens University study provide fairly extensive bibliographic material. Robinson focuses on the town planning

aspects of four new resource towns — Kitimat, Drayton Valley, Elliot Lake, Schefferville — during the mid 1950's, and provides a bibliography for 33 similar communities across Canada. The Queens University study gives a bibliography of over 230 items for 60 single enterprise communities in Canada and elsewhere (dealing mainly with housing and local government). Both studies have appendices listing many of the better known single industry settlements in Canada and giving some of the salient data on population, location, industrial base.

Lucas' widely cited *Minetown, Milltown, Railtown; Life in Canadian communities of single industry* (1971) is a sociological survey, based on extensive interviews and visits, of social relations in these settlements in the 1960's. It does not contain a bibliography but some references are found in the footnotes. While of value, the study is heavily skewed to stable single industry towns of eastern Canada. It is a "community study" of the *Middletown* tradition and presents mine towns and mill towns much like small towns "everywhere"; supposedly based on a consensual community of interests. No strikes, no description of work, no real exploitation, no boom and bust cycles, no sweat and struggle. While not typical, Lucas' study probably does capture some truths about certain mill towns, where long established residents have worn into a groove of acceptance.

A final reference is the three volume *Resource Frontier Communities - Bibliography* (Center of Settlement Studies). It contains over 2,000 indexed items on aspects of non-farming settlements in northern Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. Only a few of the items deal systematically with social life in these communities, and there are virtually no sources for work camps. Other regional bibliographies of resource areas are Bucksar for northern Ontario and items in Lowther's compendium of published material on British Columbia to 1899. An outline of work done under the aegis of the Institute of Social and Economic Research (Paine Ed., Memorial University), lists approximately 170 items dealing with society and economy in resource areas of Newfoundland and parts of the Maritimes. Additional sources can be found in the body of this booklet.

In general, I have not duplicated the items available in the aforementioned surveys. This is a working bibliography, far from complete or select. The quality of the entries are highly variable, from outstanding to somewhat shoddy. The annotation is mainly to provide the locale, period and topic

discussed. There are virtually no references from Quebec, since that material is beyond my grasp. Despite these limitations, it is hoped that this bibliography will provide some initial guidelines to those new to the subject.

Those who dug the mines and built the work shops and laid endless miles of railway did not usually record their lives and times in writing. There are still men and women among us who were active participants in the life and struggles of the primary resources frontiers of one, two and more generations ago. Their stories, hopes, work, fears, failures and achievements can and should be gathered. A start has already been made, and supremely fascinating documents now exist. A vast number of valuable accounts exist unrecorded in the memories of people living in your own community.

Rolf Knight

WORK CAMPS AND COMPANY TOWNS IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

- 1970 *The A.B.C., British Columbia Lumber Trade Directory and Yearbook*, 1970. Vancouver: Progress Pub. Co.

Published biennially since 1916. Lists all logging, sawmilling, and related companies in British Columbia. Basic for a study of the British Columbia lumber industry.

ANDERSON, D.E.

- 1944 *The Growth of Organized Labor in the Lumbering Industry of B.C.*, Unpublished B.A. essay.
Special Collections, University of British Columbia Library.

ANDREWS, Ralph W.

- 1956 *Glory Days of Logging*. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co.

One of a series of photo histories of the U.S. Northwest, British Columbia, and Alaska, 1880's to 1920. Text largely uninformed and romantic; photos excellent. Also see *This Was Logging*, 1954, same author, same publisher, different pictures.

ANDREWS, R. and LARSEN, A.K.

- 1959 *Fish and Ships*. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co.

A photo history of fishing and canneries from north of the Columbia River to Alaska, 1880's to 1930's; some material from British Columbia. Commentary on canneries is worth reading.

ANONYMOUS

- 1952 Exit the Company Town; model township with no restrictions is B.C. plan, *The Financial Post*, Vol. XVI, No. 52.

Ocean Falls, B.C. Interesting to consider in retrospect, since Ocean Falls, B.C. may soon exit through plant shutdown.

BARNES, Harry D.

- 1948 Early History of Hedley Camp, *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 12, pp. 103-125.

Gold mining town in the Similkameen Valley - now a ghost town. Turn of the century to late 1930's.

BARNES, Harry D.

- 1950 The Nickle Plate Mine, 1898-1932, *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 14, pp. 125-140; Vol. 15, pp. 96-110.

Another B.C. mining town which boomed, looked stable, and then collapsed.

BENNETT, William

- 1937 *Builders of British Columbia*, Broadway Printers, Vancouver.

An early socialist and labour history of B.C. Interwoven with description of work and life in primary resource industries in B.C. before and after the turn of the century.

BERGREN, Myrtle

- 1966 *Tough Timber, the loggers of B.C. - their story.* Toronto: Progress Pub.

Mainly personal, fragmentary recollections of the organization of the International Woodworkers of America in British Columbia in the period 1934-1946. Bergren has further work in progress. Important for consideration of West Coast loggers.

BESCOBY, Isabel M.

- 1932 *Some Aspects of Society in the Cariboo from its Discovery Until 1871.* Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library.

Boom and bust development as a way of life - a sort of B.C. *Next Year Country*. An account by a local social historian. Also a shorter version in the *Washington Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 24 (1933).

BESCOBY, Isabel M.

- 1935 *Some Social Aspects of the American Mining Advance Into the Cariboo and Kootenay.* Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

Early continentalism in the B.C. mining camps and mining regions. An account by a local social historian. Rather prim and proper.

BONE, Peter T.

- 1947 *When the Steel Went Through; reminiscences of a railroad pioneer.* Toronto: MacMillan, 180 pages.

On the construction, and operation, of the C.P.R. in British Columbia during the 1890's and on. Autobiographical.

BOUVETTE, W.S.

- 1970 *Logging at Westbank, Okanagan Historical Society Reports*, Report No. 34, pp. 89-90.

Deals with logger-settler-jack of all trades resource extraction in the Okanagan area, 1905-1910. Author a participant, and still alive and active.

- 1897 *British Columbia: Kamloops mining camp*. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria, pamphlet.

- 1972 *Greenbook, 1972*, by The British Columbia Lumberman, Vancouver.

An annual almanac of Forest industry companies in B.C., statistics of production, of labour force, lumber trends, and a who's who of leading industry notables. Produced by the journal representing the large forest companies in the province and is probably the most easily available overview of these companies.

CARMICHAEL, Alfred

- 1891 *Account of a Season's Work in a Salmon Cannery*. Manuscript in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

Isolated pioneer cannery on Skeena River in 1891. Contains some valuable source material by later writer and entrepreneur - although very conservative.

CARMICHAEL, Herbert

- 1945 *Pioneer Days in Pulp and Paper, British Columbia Historical Review*, Vol. 9, pp. 201-212.

Mainly deals with the setting up of pulp mills and towns in B.C. in the period 1910-1925. A little on social conditions.

CASADAY, Lawren W.

- 1938 *Labor Unrest and the Labor Movement in the Salmon Industry of the Pacific Coast*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California, Berkeley.

Contains economic, political and social data on Northwest United States and British Columbia fishermen. Mainly U.S. cases.

COLLISON, H.A.

- 1941 The Oolachen Fishery, *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 5, pp. 25-31.

During the height of the British Columbia cannery camp towns. Collapsed industry by late 1940's.

COLONIES AND FEDERATION (London Weekly)

- 1911 The Forest Wealth of British Columbia, *Colonies and Federation*, May, unpaginated. Located in the Vancouver Public Library, Northwest History Room.

Very good description of logging operations at that time in bigger companies. Full steam and donkey show on Vancouver Island, Western Canadian Lumber Co. operation around Union Bay.

CUDDY, Mary L. and SCOTT, James

- 1974 *British Columbia in Books, an annotated bibliography*. J.J. Douglas.

A handful of entries on primary resource industries.

DALZELL, Kathleen

1968 *The Queen Charlotte Islands, 1774-1966*. Terrace, British Columbia: C.M. Adam.

A fine local history by a former settler. Much of it documents the failure of hard won settlements in an area that becomes a logging company resource region.

DE HULLU, E. and CUNNINGHAM, E. (Pioneer Community Club)

1968 *Bridge River Gold*. Vancouver: Evergreen Press.

Local history and anecdotes compiled before this important mining area became completely depopulated in the 1970's.

DICKIE, Francis

1957 True Tales of the Timber Beast, *Forest and Mill*, Vol. 11, January, pp. 2-4.

British Columbia loggers; anecdotes of 1910-1940 period.

DIXON, L. B.

1957 The Birth of the Lumber Industry in British Columbia, *Forest and Mill* (Vancouver), February 1957 to January 1958 (12 articles, one per issue). Compiled pamphlet in the Vancouver Public Library.

Probably the first general history of B.C. logging and lumbering. By a former lumberman. Very good on mills and technology but fairly skimpy on social conditions.

The East Indian Lumber Worker, monthly Vancouver journal, 1950-53. Located in the B.C. Provincial Archives, Victoria, B.C.

Written in Punjabi. Might provide some interesting alternative views on the British Columbia lumber industry.

ENGLEBERT, Renny

1947 *Men and Trees*. Vancouver: Vancouver Feature Publishers.

British Columbia logging in period of transition to contemporary technology.

ERIKSON, E.H.

1966 *When Steam was the Power Behind the Logging Industry*, *Islander* (Sunday supplement to the *Victoria Colonist*), April 10, pp. 12-14.

Account of camps of Comox Logging and Railway Company in 1937.

FARROW, Moira

1975 *Nobody Here But Us: pioneers of the North*. J.J. Douglas.

Trappers, guides, prospectors, ranchers, mountie-loggers and H.B.C. managers in Central B.C. during 1920's and on. There *was* somebody else there besides them.

FLUCKE, Archibald F.

1955 *A History of Mining in British Columbia*. In *B.C. Natural Resources Conference: Transactions of the Eighth Conference*, pp. 6-26. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

FLYNN, James

1942 *Early Lumbering on Burrard Inlet, 1862-1891*. Unpublished B.Sc. essay, University of British Columbia, Special Collections.

Discusses the pre-steam logging methods; flumes, skid roads, ox teams and small crews. See also Vancouver City Public Archives, Docket 1.

FORESTER, Joseph and Anne

1975 *Fishing; British Columbia's Commercial Fishing History*, Hancock House.

A readable overview of fish, geography, technology, canning companies with extensive photographs. Some quite interesting fragments of social history of white, Indian and Japanese fishermen in B.C.. 1870's to 1970's.

GILMOUR, James F.

1965 *The Forest Industry as a Determinant of Settlement in British Columbia*. Unpublished M.Sc. thesis (Planning), University of British Columbia.

GOARD, Dean S.

1967 *Rural British Columbia: a bibliography of social and economic research*. In the University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

GRAHAM, Clara

1963 *This Was the Kootenay*. Vancouver: Evergreen Press.

Fragmentary histories of a region of numerous mining camps, mine and mill towns.

GRAINGER, Martin A.

- 1965 *Woodsmen of the West* (original, 1908) New Canadian Library. Toronto: McClellan and Stewart.

Fictionalized but very insightful description of camp and skid road migration of the professional loggers of British Columbia in 1900-1905 period. Grainger worked in these camps for a number of years before becoming Chief Forester of British Columbia years later.

GRANBY CONSOLIDATED MINING, SMELTING AND POWER COMPANY

- 1949 *A Half Century of Mining in British Columbia*. Granby Consolidated Mining, Smelting and Power Co. Located in the University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

Deals with three, large, now abandoned mining towns in southern British Columbia: 1900-1949. Comments on background of decisions to shut down.

GRIFFIN, Harold J.M.

- 1958 *British Columbia; the peoples' early story*. Vancouver: Tribune Publishing Co.

Mainly to 1930. A socialist view touching upon the nature of primary resource exploitation and working class resistance.

GOULD, Ed

- 1975 *Logging, British Columbia's logging history*, Hancock House.

“Popular” technological and social history of B.C. logging. Rich in photographs. Heavily laced with local Paul Bunyan stories. Worth looking at.

HAIG-BROWN, Roderick

1942 *Timber*. Morrow Press.

British Columbia fiction by local author. Of interest as an analogue to Ralph Connor, *The Man from Glengarry, a Tale of the Ottawa*. The primary resource workers' literary image.

HARDWICK, Walter Gordon

1963 *Geography of the Forest Industry of Coastal British Columbia*. Occasional Papers in Geography No. 5. Vancouver: University of British Columbia, Geography Department.

A pedestrian but useful outline of the shifting geography and underlying factors of B.C. lumbering.

HARRINGTON, Richard

1953 What It's Like to Live in a Floating Village, *Star Weekly*, January 10, pp. 6, 7, 10.

Some nice pictures and impressions of one of the last floating logging camp-villages in British Columbia. North Vancouver Island.

HAYES, Leonard

1961 Tribulations in the Okanagan Fruit and Vegetable Canning Industry, *Okanagan Historical Society Review*, Vol. 25, pp. 47-57.

Very little written on this in Canada, as distinct from U.S. To remind one that there were cannery camps. Almost nothing on social conditions.

HEALEY, Elizabeth

1958 *History of Alert Bay and District*, Alert Bay

Written as part of the 1957 B.C. centennial project. It records local memories of developing primary resource industries in region (fishing, logging and mining), during previous seventy-five years. Some interesting accounts of the interrelations of native and immigrant workers.

HILL, A. Victor

1967 *Tides of Change*, Prince Rupert Fisherman's CoOp. Prince Rupert.

A knowledgeable account of 40 years of fishing, canning companies and the checkered history of Fishermen co-ops on B.C. coast.

HOWARD, Irene

1970 *Vancouver's Svenskar*. Vancouver Historical Society Occasional Paper No. 1.

History of Swedish community. Some good discussion of Vancouver as a base for men in logging and mining industries. Two chapters on logging and mining.

HUGHES, Jack

1944 *A History of Mining in the East Kootenay District of British Columbia*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

I.L.W.U. Local 500 Pensioners

1975 *Man Along the Shore; the story of the Vancouver Waterfront, 1860-1975*. College Printers, Vancouver.

An authentic and unvarnished set of memoirs and accounts of and by Vancouver longshoremen; personal memoirs from 1900 to the 1950's. The pride of work, compromises, struggles, achievements, defeats, dangers, hard work, interpersonal rivalry and mutual aid of three generations of longshoremen. Outstanding.

JAMIESON, Stuart

1950 *Heritage of Conflict*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Deals extensively with unionization, logging, fishing, and other primary resource industries. Much material on British Columbia, also elsewhere in Canada.

JAMIESON, Stuart and GLADSTONE, Percy

1950 Unionism in the Fishing Industry of British Columbia, *Canadian Journal of Economics and Political Science*, May.

KASLO HISTORICAL COMMITTEE

1953 *History of Kaslo, 1893-1953*. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

Poorly written but does touch upon the great mining boom of the 1890's and 1900's and aftermath. Kootenay region, British Columbia.

THE KOOTENAY GUIDE

1898 *The Kootenay Guide: a guide to the mining camps of British Columbia and the Klondike*. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

LAMB, W.K.

1938 Early Lumbering on Vancouver Island, *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 2, pp. 31-58; 95-121.

LAWRENCE, Joseph C.

- 1951 *A Historical Account of the Early Salmon Canning Industry in British Columbia, 1870-1900*. Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

Deals with a little described type of resource industry community. Only tangentially on social history.

LARGE, R.G.

- 1957 *Skeena, River of Destiny*, Mitchell Press, Vancouver.

By son of nineteenth century medical missionary in area. Provides a readable, if conservative, regional history of interpenetration of native cultures and workers with white workers and developers.

LIVERSEDGE, Ronald

- 1973 *Recollections of the On to Ottawa Trek*, McClelland and Stewart.

An account of the Trek and the men and preconditions leading to it, by a proud and unrepentant participant. Description of the relief camps, the un- and semi employed migratory workers, and the camp worker area of downtown Vancouver at that time. Volume filled out with governmental reports to add "balance".

LOGAN, Roderick M.

- 1967 *The geography of salmon fishing conflicts; the case of Noyes Island*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

THE LONDON TIMES

- 1908 Logging in British Columbia, *The London Times*, April

18. Located in the Vancouver Public Library, Northwest History Room.

Very good account of early large scale railway logging camp on Vancouver Island.

LOUDON, Peter

1973 *The Town That Got Lost*, Gray's Publishing, Sidney.

Reminiscences of Anyox, a closed company copper mining and smelting town on Observatory Inlet. Abandoned and destroyed since late 1930's. Gives some of the feel of a company town as remembered by a boy. Others have different recollections.

LOWER, J.A.

1940 "The Construction of the Grand Trunk Pacific Railway in British Columbia", *British Columbia Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 4, pp 163-181.

LOWTHER, Barbara

1968 *A Bibliography of British Columbia; laying the Foundation, 1849-1899*. Social Science Research Centre, University of Victoria.

The most comprehensive bibliography of B.C. for that period. Contains variety of references pertaining to the primary resource industries in B.C.

LOZOVSKY, Nicolas

1970 *Goals and Their Realization in Planning and Building an Instant Town: Gold River*. Unpublished Bachelor of Architecture thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

LUMBERMAN'S ATLAS

- 1930 *Lumberman's Atlas of British Columbia: mills and camps at a glance*. Vancouver: Gordon Black Pub.

A geographic and thumbnail sketch of main logging camps and related mills. Very useful for period. Unfortunately only one issued.

LYONS, C.P.

- 1969 *Salmon and Our Heritage*. Vancouver: Mitchell Press.

Largely a discussion of economics, history, etc. of the B.C. Packers Co. Fishing in B.C. Company history.

MacARTHUR, Craig

- 1966 *B.C. Centennial of Logging; a century of photos. Special publication of The Truck Logger* (Journal of B.C. Truck Loggers Association), Vancouver.

A good photo collection, done with great understanding of technology.

MacKAY, Dean Reginald

- 1949 *A Survey of Labour Relations in the Metal Mining Industry of British Columbia*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

MacMILLAN, BLOEDEL AND POWELL RIVER LTD. Chemainus Division

- N.D. *A Century of Sawmilling* (probably published in 1958). Chemainus, B.C. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

Put out by the forest industry giant of B.C. Not much data.

MORTON, James

1975 *In the Sea of Sterile Mountains; the Chinese in British Columbia*, J.J.Douglas.

A social-political history of anti-orientalism in B.C. Includes some references to Chinese camp workers.

NICHOLSON, George S.

1962 *Vancouver Island's West Coast, 1762-1962*. Victoria: Morriss Co.

Last chapters have a wealth of material, often fragmentary on canneries, logging and mining camps, fishing communities, and pulp and logging towns.

NORTH, George and GRIFFIN, Harold

1974 *A Ripple, A Wave; the story of union organization in the B.C. fishing industry*, The Fisherman Publishing Society, Vancouver.

Covers late 1880's to present but mainly deals with organization, policies, struggles and achievements of the United Fishermen and Allied Workers Union.

OBBERG, Kalervo

1928 *Sointual, a communistic settlement in British Columbia*. Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

Interesting case of a utopian community between 1900 and 1920 approximately, on north central B.C. coast. Most families pulled into primary resource work.

ORR, Alan D.

1968 *The Western Federation of Miners and the Royal*

An overview of 100 years of logging on the B.C. coast and attendant memoirs and myths. An account of early truck logging by Frank and Howard White "How It Was With Trucks" is outstanding.

- 1974 *Raincoast Chronicles*, Special Issue on British Columbia Fishing, No. 5, Winter 1974, B.C. Coast Historical Society, Madiera Park, B.C.

A popular social history journal of the men and life on B.C. coast during previous 100 years. Contains many first hand accounts of those involved as workers in the early industries.

RALSTON, Harry K.

- 1965 *The 1900 Strike of Fraser River Sockeye Salmon Fishermen*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

An outstanding study. Excellent discussion of inter-ethnic and class relations and an outline of the early resource exploitation scene.

RAMSEY, Bruce

- 1965 *Britannia, the story of a mine*. Vancouver: Mitchell Press.

Another former company town near Vancouver. A Social Credit author, press and view.

RAMSEY, Bruce

- 1971 *Rain People, the story of Ocean Falls*. Vancouver: Agency Press.

Isolated, large pulp and paper town, now closing down.

Commission on Industrial Disputes in 1903 With Special Reference to the Vancouver Island Coal Miners' Strike. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

PENNIER, Hank and McDONALD, H.L.

1972 *Chiefly Indian, the story of a British Columbia halfbreed logger*, Grey-Donald Publications, West Vancouver.

An edited autobiography of a native logger who worked in the woods from 1920 to late 1950's. Work and family life. Anecdotes strain the account at times.

PHILLIPS, Paul

1967 *No Power Greater, a century of labor in B.C.* Vancouver: Boag Foundation and B.C. Federation of Labour.

The most widely cited text on B.C. labor today; quite useful. B.C. Federation of Labour viewpoint.

PHILPOTT, Stuart B.

1963 *Trade Unionism and Acculturation; a comparative study of urban Indians and immigrant Italians.* Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia.

An early work by the famed writer-anthropologist. Discussion of Canadian Indian dock workers in the greater Vancouver area before 1940 particularly good.

1973 *Raincoast Chronicles*, Special Issue on British Columbia logging, No. 3, Fall 1973, B.C. Coast Historical Society, Madiera Park.

RAMSEY, B. and MURRAY, D.

1972 *The Big Dam Country*, Mitchell Press, Vancouver.

The Bobbsey twins walk on the water of Lake Babbitt Columbia, Peace River. Daming the rivers and flooding the valleys to turn the wheels of industry. Some descriptions of a large, modern construction site.

REYNOLDS, M.

1958 The Vanishing Giant that Built a Province, *Maclean's Magazine*, May, pp. 24, 24, 50-58.

The 'giant' is Douglas Fir, not *loggers*.

ROBERTS, A.

1968 *Impact Study of the Effect of the Craigmont Mine on the Town of Merritt, B.C.* Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library.

ROBERTS, Morley

1887 *The Western Avernus; or, Toil and Travel in Further North America*. London: Smith and Elder Co. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

Contains melo-dramatized description of author's work on B.C. railway construction work. Remittance man, writer.

ROBERTS, Morley

1894 *The Prey of the Strongest*. London: Hurst and Blacknett.

Fictionalized account of life in sawmills in the 1890's on the lower Fraser River. Supposedly based on author's experiences. Example of straw-boss racism of that time.

ROSS, William M.

- 1967 *Salmon Cannery Distribution on the Nass and Skeena Rivers of British Columbia, 1877-1926*. Unpublished B.Ed essay, University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

Important for a study of fish cannery camps, which are little discussed. Documents the early concentration of canneries. Excellent.

RUSHTON, Gerald R.

- 1974 *Whistle Up the Inlet; the Union Steamship Story*, J.J. Douglas.

Of the steamship company which served the B.C. coasts' logging, mining and other settlements for over 60 years. Considering that everyone who ever lived up the coast had a story to tell about this outfit, the book is a dry recounting of schedules, ships put in service, cargos, etc.

SAYWELL, John F.T. (ed.)

- 1967 *Kaatza - The Chronicles of Cowichan Lake*, Cowichan Lake District Centennial Committee.

A regional history of an important logging area. Has accounts of company towns, of logging camps, loggers and their families around Lake Cowichan from 1890's to late 1950's. Sections on unionization and social history of loggers written and researched by Myrtle Bergren.

SLOAN, William A.

- 1968 *The Crow's Nest Pass During the Depression: a socio-economic history of southeastern British Columbia, 1918-1939*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Victoria, Victoria.

SMYTHE, Limen T.

- 1937 *The Lumber and Sawmill Workers Union in British Columbia*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Washington, Seattle.

Some brief comments on a briefly lived union transitional from the Workers Unity League to the I.W.A.

ST. BARBE, Charles

- 1895 *The Kootenay Mines; a sketch of their progress and condition today*. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

Letters from interior mining camp. *The Miner* newspaper, Nelson, B.C. Promotional stuff, but of some interest.

SPRADLEY, James (Ed.)

- 1969 *Guests Never Leave Hungry*, McGill University Press.

The life history of James Sewid. Kwakiutl fisherman, fishing fleet owner and officer of the Native Brotherhood of B.C. Growing up and work around Alert Bay in 1920's to early 1960's. Documents extensive involvement of native people in primary resource industries in B.C. as workers and entrepreneurs.

STEEVES, Dorothy G.

- 1960 *The Compassionate Rebel, Ernest E. Winch and his times*, Boag Foundation, Vancouver.

Bibliography of a leading B.C. unionist and socialist during first half of this century. The O.B.U., the Lumber Workers Industrial Union, The Socialist Party of Canada, the C.C.F., etc.

STEWART, John

N.D. *Early Days at Fraser Mills, B.C., from 1889 to 1912*, (circa mimeographed. Located in the Library of the Provincial 1957) Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

A large company town and sawmill near New Westminster. Contains some extremely valuable material on social history of town.

STRONG, G. Gordon

1934 *The Salmon Canning Industry in British Columbia*. Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

Gladstone, Ralston, and Ross studies would be more profitably read.

TAYLOR, G.W.

1975 *Timber; History of the Forest Industry in B.C.*, J.J. Douglas.

The lumber barons, personalities, companies, mills, and export trade of B.C. Lumber industry from 1860's to present. A Bertonesque version. Useful and handy in giving the locations, statistics, duration, work force, etc. of B.C. mills and lumber trade. By editor of the industry trade magazine, the 'Hiballer'.

UNDERWOOD, Marsh

1938 *The Log of a Logger*. Portland, Oregon: Killian Pub. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

American logger in Pacific Northwest and B.C.

VANCOUVER, CITY PUBLIC ARCHIVES

Docket 1, *The Union Steamship Company Files.*

Box upon box of files on the transport company which serviced the logging, cannery, and mining camps of the B.C. coast for 50 years.

Docket 2. *Logging Off the Forest of Greater Vancouver.*

Deals with 1860's to 1900. Boxes of clippings, mimeos, manuscripts, photos, etc.

WARGO, Allan J.

1962 *The Great Coal Strike: the Vancouver Island coal miners strike, 1912-1914.* Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

A generally good, if cautious attempt to place that upheaval in the context of then current political and financial and technological of B.C. coal mining. The quoted material on the actual strike is tremendous.

WASSON, T. and CLARK, C.

1958 *Genius Wore Odd Guise to Build the West, Islander,* January 26, p. 8-9.

Some comments on the social connections of Martin Grainger, author, logger and Chief Forester in B.C. during early 1900's.

WHITE, Brian P.

1969 *Tahsis: preliminary investigations of a British Columbia company town.* Unpublished B.A. Honours essay, Department of Political Science, Sociology and Anthropology, Simon Fraser University.

WHITE, Hester

1948 Camp Fairview, *Okanagan Historical Society Reports*,
Vol. 12, pp. 59-67.

Mining camp in Okanagan region in early 1900's. Too bad some people didn't keep diaries.

WHITE, Hester

1949 Camp McKinney, *Okanagan Historical Society Reports*,
Vol. 13, pp. 135-147.

Reminiscences of girlhood in the not so wild B.C. west at turn of the century.

WOOD, George Alan

1950 *The Bridge River Region, a geographic study*.
Unpublished M.A. thesis, U.B.C. Library, Van., B.C.

A region which in the 1930's had approximately 50 mines and 4 main mining towns; all abandoned by 1972.

WRIGHT, Arthur J.

1967 *The Winter Years in Cowichan: a study of the depression in a Vancouver Island community*.
Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of British Columbia Library.

A Moral-Rearmament view of the depression and union organizational efforts of lumber workers in the region. Read in conjunction with P. Phillips or M. Bergren. Possibly foreshadows a coming refrain in writing on the depression, that "things weren't so bad for those willing to work and tighten their belts".

YAMASHITA, George

1942 *A History of the Occupations of the Japanese in British Columbia.* Unpublished B.A. essay, University of British Columbia Library, Special Collection.

Discusses work in shingle cutting camps, logging camps, saw mills, and fishing.

WORK CAMPS AND COMPANY TOWNS IN CANADA

ABRAMSON, Jane

1967 *Rural Non-Farm Communities and Families: Social structure, process, and systems in ten Saskatchewan villages*. Saskatoon: Canadian Centre for Community Studies.

ANDREWS, Alick

1967 *Social Crisis and Labour Mobility, a study of economic and social change in a New Brunswick railway community*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick.

ANONYMOUS

1948 Present Day Pioneering, *C.I.L. Oval*, Vol. 17, No. 2, pp. 16-17.

Central Patricia mine, northwest Ontario. A very isolated, on-again, off-again gold mine village.

ANONYMOUS

1960 A rig moves north of the Arctic Circle, *North*, Vol. 7, No. 2, pp. 6-9.

Very little available on rock drilling and oil rig camps.

BAHR, Howard M.

1970 *Disaffiliated Man, essay and bibliography on skid row, vagrancy and outsiders*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

An extensive, extremely well annotated bibliography

of immigrant, single male populations - vagrants, hobos, skid row sectors in cities of U.S. and Canada. Much of material historical.

BARKER, Kent

- 1951 *Ajax: planning a new town in Ontario, Community Planning Review*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 6-15.

See Ira Robinson, 1962 and Queens University, 1953 for long lists of other town planning articles on single industry towns in Canada.

BERTON, Pierre

- 1971 *The Last Spike* Toronto: McClellan and Stewart.

Is supposed to deal with construction of the C.P.R. Should be perused to see how a history of railway construction can be written without essentially describing the work and social conditions of the men who actually built the road. Somebody will have to write a book about this.

BLADEN V.W. (ed.)

- 1962 *Canadian Population and Northern Colonization*. Symposium of the Royal Society of Canada, 1961. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

Contains social data on north Manitoba settlements, including mining towns.

BOWES, Gordon E. (Ed.)

- 1963 *Peace River Chronicles*. Vancouver: Prescott Pub.

First hand accounts of the Peace River area, 1769-1962. Some deal with farmer-resource extraction labor of 1920's to 1950's. Uneven quality.

BOWMAN, Isaiah

- 1931 *The Pioneer Fringe*. New York: American Geographic Society Special Publication No. 13.

Material on 'northern' Canada.

BRADWIN Edmund

- 1928 *The Bunkhouse Man, a study of work in camps of Canada, 1903-1914*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Republished by the University of Toronto Press in 1972. Deals with Frontier College view of ethnic capabilities and paternalistic control of railway construction workers in northern and northwestern Ontario circa 1910. Valuable source material if not taken literally.

BROWN, L. Carson

- 1963 Cobalt, the town with a silver lining, *Canadian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 67, No. 1, pp. 2-13.

Northern Ontario mining town. Boosterism lives in Canada's own National Geographic magazine.

BROWN, L. Carson

- 1967 Elliot Lake: the world's uranium capital, *Canadian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 75, No. 4.

Western Ontario mining town, a "model" town with roller-coaster economy. An attempt to suburbanize a mining town.

BUCKSAR, Richard

- 1968 *Bibliography of socio-economic development of 1969*

northern Ontario [northwestern and northeastern regions], 2 vols. Toronto: Regional Development Branch, Department of Treasury and Economics.

Probably the most comprehensive bibliography on area to date.

CARROTHERS, William A. and LOWER, A. R.

1938 *The North American Assault on the Canadian Forest; a history of the lumber trade between Canada and the United States*. Toronto: University of Toronto Press.

A 'must' for the study of the lumber industry and its change in Canada. But more concerned with lumber and logs export than with men.

CENTER FOR SETTLEMENT STUDIES

1969 *Bibliography - Resource Frontier Communities*, Vols. 1, 2 and 3. Winnipeg: Center for Settlement Studies, University of Manitoba.

A collection of over 2,000 items dealing largely with northern Manitoba and Northwest Territories. Essential for research in the area but with little material on social history or contemporary social conditions in camps and mining towns in region.

CHARLES, J.L.

1961 *Railways March Northward*. *Canadian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 63, No. 1, pp. 2-21.

Includes mention of northern Canadian railway construction camps.

CLEGG, Terrence

1958 *A Regional Planning Analysis of a Single Enterprise*

Community of Settlements. Unpublished thesis for Master of Architecture, University of British Columbia Library.

Widely cited in planners manuals of town "development".

COLE, George

1951 *The Flin Flon Mine, Manitoba*, reprinted pamphlet from *The Precambrian*, March.

A mining camp of northern Manitoba, one of the first in the area. Remarkable number of Western Canadian miners have passed through Flin Flon.

COLEMAN, Terry

1968 *The Railway Navvies; a history of the men who made the railway*. London, Pelican Book.

A good social history of British railway construction workers in 19th century by a popular writer. A model of what might have been written of the men who did build C.P.R./C.N.R. Stongly recommended.

CORIMMER, A.K.

1934 *The Development and Operation of a Company Owned Industrial Town*, reprint from *The Engineering Journal*, May.

Temiskaming, Ontario. "We don't have true company towns in Canada" view .

COUSINS, William J.

1952 *A History of the Crow's Nest Pass*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Alberta, Edmonton.

Widely cited in regional histories. Data on mining and mine towns of the area.

CROSS, Michael

- 1970 *The Lumber Community of Upper Canada, 1815-1867*. In Cross, M. (ed.), *The Frontier Thesis and The Canada*. Toronto: Copp Clark Publishers, pp. 100-103.

Very short, but a provocative collection. Fragment of Cross' Ph.D. dissertation.

CROSS, Michael (Ed.)

- 1974 *The Workingman in the Nineteenth Century*. Oxford University Press, Toronto.

One hundred short extracts about life and work in city, small town and countryside of Canada (mainly eastern Canada) between 1815 and 1901. This collection *does* contain a number of accounts of conditions in primary resource industries such as logging, mining and fishing. Unfortunately, few of the accounts are by working people themselves. All in all, a valuable collection (even if Cross refers to working people as "the lower orders of society").

DENNIS, N., HENRIQUES, F. and SLAUGHTER, C.

- 1956 *Coal is Our Life*, London, Eyre and Spottiswood.

Probably the best known anthropological study of a mining town; in Yorkshire, England. Could serve as comparison to North American cases.

DERBYSHIRE, Edward

- 1960 Notes on the Social Structure of a Canadian Pioneer Town. *Sociological Review*, Vol. 8, No. 1, pp. 63-75.

DOLLAR, Robert

1927 *Memoirs of Robert Dollar*. San Francisco.

A Canadian lumber baron's memoirs of the Canadian export lumber industry. Dollar was the H.R. MacMillan of two generations ago; authentic high camp. Two volumes.

DONALD, J.R.

1966 *The Cape Breton Coal Problem*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

Economics of labor and planning and some discussion of Nova Scotia coal towns.

ELFORD J. and PHELPS, E.

1968 Oil, Then and Now, *Canadian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 77, No. 5, pp. 165-171.

FAHS, Lois

1941 *The Social Situation in Seven Rural Communities in New Brunswick*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Advanced School of Education, Columbia University, New York.

FAIRFIELD, Robert C.

1967 New Towns in the Far North, *Journal of Canadian Studies* (trent University), Vol. 2, No. 2, pp. 18-26.

FARIS, J.C.

1966 *Cat Harbour: A Newfoundland Fishing Community*. Institute of Social and Economic Research Studies No. 3. St. John's, Newfoundland: Memorial University.

FORCESE, Dennis P.

- 1964 *Leadership in a Depressed Primary Industry: a social description of the fishermen of Lake Winnipeg.* Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of Manitoba.

FRASER, Joshue

- 1883 *Shanty, Forest and River Life in the Backwoods of Canada.* Montreal: J. Lovell Co.

Ontario backland logging camps of late century. A gentlemanly participant among the "lower orders" in lumber shanties. Useful but patronizing account.

FREEMAN, Milton (Ed.)

- 1969 *Intermediate Adaptation in Newfoundland and the Arctic: a strategy of social and economic development.* Institute of Social and Economic Research Study. St. John's, Newfoundland: Memorial University.

FRIED, J.

- 1963 Settlement Types and Community Organization in Northern Canada, *Arctic*, Vol. 16, No. 2, pp. 93-100.

GARRY, Robert

- 1955 Chibougamau, ville miniere, *Revue Canadienne de Geographie*, Vol. 9, January.

A 'new' mining town in northern Quebec. Has importance for native people in region later.

GLOVER, T.R. and CALVIN, D.D.

- 1937 *A Corner of Empire.* Cambridge: Cambridge University Press.

A study of the owners and workers of a classic, tightly run company town near Kingston, Ontario in the late 19th and early 20th centuries.

GRAY, James

1971 *Red Lights On The Prairie*, MacMillan, Toronto.

A romantic treatment of red light districts and characters circa 1890's to 1930's in now staid prairie towns. Does however serve to underline aspects of social history (both the prairie migratory wage worker and the brothel-saloons) which have rarely gotten into history books. Also by same author *The Winter Years* (1966, MacMillan), an autobiographical account of being on the dole in Winnipeg in 1930's, and *Booze* (1973, MacMillan), a companion piece to *Red Lights*. Good for young readers.

GREEN, W.A.

1930 History of Development and Organizations at Flin Flon Mine, Manitoba, *Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Bulletin*, Vol. 33, pp. 214-221.

GREEN, W.A.

1935 Construction Work at Flin Flon, *Canadian Institute of Mining and Metallurgy Bulletin*, Vol. 38, pp. 71-86.

HALL, Oswald

1957 The Social Consequences of Uranium Mining, *University of Toronto Quarterly*, No. 2, January.

A sociological study of the construction and operation of Eliot Lake town. Boomtown mobility and fluidity along with ethnic stratification.

HANN, R.G., KEALEY and KEALEY, WARRIAN, P.

- 1973 *Primary Sources in Canadian Working Class History; 1860-1930*, Dumont Press and Jimuel Briggs Society, Kitchener, Ontario.

The finest and most astute bibliography on the topic yet published; with a moving introduction. Gives listings not only of politics and union minutes in archives, but source material relating to the housing, health, culture, fraternal societies and diaries of ordinary working people in Canada of that period. Lists the major archival collections and working class newspapers. "Every Canadian (history student) should have a copy of this book", says Prof. Hoggerly Grabsneak and Sir Graball D'Enclosland in afterword.

HANSON, Stanley D.

- 1972 *The Estevan Strike and Riot, 1931*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, History, University of Saskatchewan (Saskatoon).

Background and nature of a strike and massacre in small south Saskatchewan coal mining town. One of the many facets of Canadian history buried for 40 years and more.

HATTENHAUER, R.A.

- 1970 *A Brief Labour History of Newfoundland*. In *Report for the Royal Commission on Labour Legislation in Newfoundland and Labrador*. Ottawa: Queen's Printer.

HEDGES, James B.

- 1939 *Building the Canadian West: The Land and Colonizing Policies of the Canadian Pacific Railway*. New York: MacMillan Co.

HORN, Michael (Ed.)

1972 *The Dirty Thirties, Canadians in the Great Depression*.
Toronto: Copp Clark Pub.

See Part 6, "The Menace of Single Men", pp. 306-390.
Includes items of Relief Project Camps, riding the rails
and a fragment of R. Liversedge's *Recollections of the
On-To-Ottawa Trek, 1935*.

HUGHES, Everett

1956 *French Canada in Transition* (originally published in
1942) Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Drummondville, a 'typical' Quebec small factory town
in the 1930's-1940's. Well known, solid work, if dated.
Somewhat tangential to this bibliography but well
worth reading as comparison to other factory towns.

HUGHSON, John W. and BOND, C. J.

1965 *Hurling Down The Pine*, The Historical Society of the
Gatineau, Old Chelsea, P.Q.

History of the Hughson, Wright and Gilmour lumber
operations along the Ottawa and Gatineau from
1820-1920. contains extensive descriptions of life, work,
health and wages in lumber shanties of the late 19th
and early 20th century. Some excellent photos.

HUMPHRYS, G.

1958 Schefferville, Quebec - a new pioneering town,
Geographical Review, Vol. 48, No. 2.

Iron ore mining town in northern Quebec, rapidly
developed. Still has many features of a large mining
camp. Also discussed in Robinson.

INNIS, Harold A.

- 1928 *Industrialism and Settlement in Western Canada*.
Cambridge: University of Cambridge Press.

INNIS, Harold A.

- 1930 The Hudson Bay Railway, *Geographical Review*, Vol.
20, No. 1, pp. 1-30.

IVERSON, N. and MATTHEWS, R.

- 1968 *Communities in Decline: an examination of household
resettlement in Newfoundland*. Institute of Social and
Economic Research Studies No. 6, St. John's,
Newfoundland: Memorial University.

JACOBSEN, George

- 1968 Canada's Northern Communities, *North*, Vol. 15,
November.

JONES, Trevor

- 1968 Great Slave Lake Railway: they couldn't have picked a
better name, *The Last Post*, Vol. 1, No. 1, pp. 32-38.

Journalesque, but little contemporary material on
railway construction available.

KIRKCONNELL, Watson

- 1921 *Kapuskasing - an Historical Sketch*. Department of
History and Political and Economic Science, Bulletin
No. 38. Kingston: Queens University.

LEE-WHITING, Brenda

- 1967 Saga of a Nineteenth Century Saw Mill, *Canadian
Geographical Journal*, Vol. 74, No. 2, p. 46.

LEGGET, Robert F.

- 1942 The Arvida Strike, *Queen's Quarterly*, Vol. XLIX, No. 4
1943 (Winter), pp. 333-343.

LOWER, Arthur R.W.

- 1936 Settlement and the Forest Frontier in Eastern Canada.
In A.R.W. Lower and H.A. Innis (Eds.), *Settlement and
the Forest and Mining Frontiers*. Toronto: University of
Toronto Press.

Well known volume of the *Canadian Frontiers of
Settlement Series*. Mainly Quebec and Ontario logging
in 1880's. See introduction.

LUCAS, Rex

- 1969 *Men in Crisis: a study of a mine disaster*. New York.

The final explosion and mine closure of an old Nova
Scotia coal mine community.

LUCAS, Rex

- 1971 *Minetown, Milltown, Railtown: Life in Canadian
Communities of Single Industry*. Toronto: University of
Toronto Press.

MAGILL, Dennis

- 1964 *Migration and Occupational Mobility From a Nova
Scotia Mining Town*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, McGill
University.

MacGREGOR, James G.

- 1952 *The Land of Twelve Foot Davis; a history of the Peace*

River Country. Edmonton: Institute of Applied Art Press.

A popularized set of vignettes. Some on settler-worker and primary resource workers are worth reading. Alberta Region.

McDONALD, Margaret et al

1968 Pushing Back the Northern Frontier, *Canadian Geographical Journal*, Vol. 77, No. 5, pp. 142-151.

Yukon-Northwest Territories, communications and transport.

McKENZIE, Ruth I.

1938 *A survey of the proletarian movement in Canadian literature*. manuscript, University of Toronto Library School.

McPHEE, Shirley E.

1963 *Social Organization and Economic Change in a Fishing Community*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of New Brunswick.

MATTHIASSEN, John S.

1970 *Resident Perceptions of Quality of Life in Resource Frontier Communities*. Centre for Settlement Studies, Series 2, No. 2. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba.

One of the few systematic surveys on the topic. Fort McMurray, north Alberta during the late 1960's.

MATTHIASSEN, John S. and CHOQ, W.S.

1970 Relocated Eskimo Miners. In *Market Factors Affecting*

the Viability of Four Single-Enterprise Communities in Manitoba. Centre for Settlement Studies, Occasional Papers No. 1, pp. 27-52. Winnipeg: University of Manitoba.

MITCHELL, Edith

1952 Grand Falls, Newfoundland, *The Canadian Forum*, Vol. 32, No. 380, pp. 133-134.

NAEGELE, Kaspar D.

1947 Picture of a Maritime Mill Town, *Public Affairs* (Dalhousie University, Halifax), Vol. 11, No. 1, pp. 11-15.

Marysville, New Brunswick. Of particular interest to Naegele's former students and colleagues. A former closed company town.

NOVA SCOTIA

1926 *Report of the Provincial Royal Commission on the Coal Mining Industry in Nova Scotia*. Ottawa: King's Printer.

Deals partly with company coal towns and conflict; mainly in Cape Breton Island region.

ONTARIO

1947 Forest Communities. In *Report of the Ontario Royal Commission on Forestry*. Toronto: King's Printer.

Mentions changing nature of logging camps to base towns in Ontario logging industry.

PAINE, Robert

1967 *The Newfoundland Towns: a report on manpower*

mobility. Mimeographed manuscript, Canadian Centre for Community Studies. Saskatoon: University of Saskatchewan.

PAINE, Robert (Ed.)

- 1971 *Report, September 1, 1965-March 31, 1970*. Institute of Social and Economic Research. St. John's, Newfoundland: Memorial University.

Provides a bibliography of 178 items dealing with socio-economic aspects of Newfoundland-Labrador society and economy.

PARKER, Victor J.

- 1963 *The Planned Non-Permanent Community: an approach to development of new towns based on mining activity*. Ottawa: Northern Coordination and Research Centre, Department of Indian Affairs and Natural Resources.

Original M.A. thesis, Department of Community and Regional Planning, University of British Columbia. Widely cited.

PHILBROOK, T.

- 1966 *Fisherman, Logger, Merchant, Miner: Social Change and Industrialism in Three Newfoundland Communities*. Institute of Social and Economic Research Studies No. 1, St. John's, Newfoundland: Memorial University.

QUEEN'S UNIVERSITY, Institute of Local Government

- 1953 *Single Enterprise Communities in Canada; a report to Central Mortgage and Housing Corporation*. Kingston: Queen's University.

A widely cited, style setting study. Extensive

bibliography. Heavily concerned with town planning; rather cautious but useful.

ROBB, Charles

1860 *Lumbering on the Riviere du Loup*. Montreal.

Gaspe logging in mid 19th century. Discussed in A.R.W. Lower, *Settlement of Forest Frontier in Eastern Canada* (1936). Seems valuable.

ROBINSON, Ira

1962 *The New Industrial Towns of Canada's Resource Frontier*. Department of Geography Monographs No. 72. Chicago: University of Chicago.

Considers four isolated single enterprise communities in Canada from a town planning interest. A bit shallow on social structure but the main work cited until Lucas. Good bibliography.

ROYAL COMMISSION TO INQUIRE INTO THE EVENTS WHICH OCCURRED AT ARVIDA, P.Q. IN JULY, 194.

1941 *Report*. Ottawa: King's Printer.

A classic company town strike in Quebec a decade before Asbestos.

SCLANDERS, Ian

1951 The Fish that Paid for a Town, *Macleans Magazine*, Vol. 64, No. 5, pp. 20-21.

Black Harbour, New Brunswick, fish cannery in Maritimes. Macleans Standard Fish Oil - for troubled waters.

SCOTT, Jack

1974 *Sweat and Struggle, Working class struggles in Canada Vol. 1 1789-1899*. New Star Books, Vancouver.

Somewhat cursory, but many powerful extracts from newspapers and manuscripts of the time dealing with work and struggles in city and bush, on canal construction, company coal camps, logging camps, mine and mill and factory.

SHAY, Margaret

1950 *A Preliminary Review of the Asbestos Strike; a study in the dynamics of social change*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Columbia University, New York.

Should contain some interesting predictions on importance of the strike in a company town which rocked Quebec.

STAEBLER, Edna

1962 *Miner's Wife, Chatelaine*, (March, 1962) p. 88.

STEPHENSON, Isaac

1915 *Recollections of a Long Life*. Chicago.

Includes description of life in eastern Canadian logging camps in late 1800's. By logger and minor operator.

STETLER, Gilbert A (Ed.)

1974 "Community Development in the Sudbury Area" *Laurentian University Review*, Vol. 6, No. 3, June.

Contains "Community Development in Toronto's Commercial Empire: The Industrial Towns of the Nickel

Belt 1883-1931", Gilbert Stetler; "Nickel Capital: Sudbury and the Nickel Industry, 1905-1925", Noel Beach; "Espanola: The History of a Pulp and Paper Town", Eileen Goltz.

TAYLOR, C.D.N.

1959 The Construction and Operation of Mining Camps in the North, *Western Miner*, Vol. 32, July, pp. 34-38.

THOMPSON, G.S.

1895 *Up to Date, or the life of a lumberman*. Peterborough, Ontario.

Ontario logging in the late 19th century.

THOMPSON, J.F. and BEASELY, N.

1960 *For the Years to Come*. New York: Putnam Co., 372 pages.

Public relations history by International Nickel Company on its mills, trade and communities. Should be correlated with a number of alternative studies on its Canadian holdings.

TRUDEAU, Pierre E. (Ed.)

1956 *La Greve de l'amiante*. Montreal.

Various papers on the role and aftermath of the strike at Asbestos, P.Q. which the foundations of Duplessis' Quebec in 1949 and 1950's. (English translation. *The Strike at Asbestos*, 1973, Lorimer and Co.

WADEL, Cato

1969 *Marginal Adaptations and Modernization in New-*

foundland; a study of strategies and implications of resettlement and redevelopment of outport fishing communities. Institute of Social and Economic Research Studies No. 7, St. John's, Newfoundland: Memorial University.

WATT, F.W.

1957 "Radicalism in English Canadian Literature since Confederation". Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, Department of English, University of Toronto.

WILLMOTT, Donald

1962 *Industry Comes to a Prairie Town.* Saskatoon: Centre for Community Studies.

Potash mining comes to an agricultural town in east central Saskatchewan. By no means dated.

WOOD, M. and VERGE, Harold

1966 *A Study of the Problems of Certain Cape Breton Communities.* Halifax: Institute of Public Affairs, Dalhousie University.

Includes discussion of senescent mining towns in region.

WORK CAMPS AND COMPANY TOWNS IN U.S.

- 1922 *Abbey's Loggers Bluebook: a directory of western*
1947 *loggers and road contractors*. Portland, Oregon.

Similar to the *A.B.C. of the B.C. Lumber Industry*. Useful for activities and locations of northwest U.S. logging operations. Issued annually 1922-1947.

ALLEN, James

- 1966 *The Company Town in the American West*. Norman, Oklahoma: University of Oklahoma Press.

An overview of the history and changes of western U.S. company towns. Mainly a panegyric of company towns and related institutions. Appendix provides a list and skeletal outline of 191 company towns in western U.S. during 1870's to 1940's. Bibliography sparse.

ALLEN, Ruth

- 1942 *The Great Southwest Strike*. University of Texas Bulletin No. 4214. Austin: University of Texas.

Populism and labor in the U.S. southwest during the late 1870's and 1880's. Discusses the strong inter-regional ties of some sectors of the "frontier" working class.

ALLEN, Ruth A.

- 1961 *East Texas Lumber Workers; an economic and social picture 1870-1950*. Austin: University of Texas Press.

Comprehensive. Has a bibliography of company town literature. Economic and social history of a mixed farmer-worker region. One of the classic works on the topic although a bit bloodless.

ALLIS, S.

1900 As Seen in a Logging Camp, *Overland Monthly*, pp. 195-208.

Washington State logging camp at the turn of the century.

ALLSOP, Kenneth

1972 *Hard Travellin', the story of the migrant worker*. Hormondsworth, U.K.: Penquin Books.

Sub-titled *The Hobo and his history*. A very readable if journallesque account of migrant agricultural and primary resource workers in U.S., 1860's to 1940's. A good starting point.

ALMONT, Linsey

1964 *The Pullman Strike* Chicago: University of Chicago Press. Orig. publ. 1942.

ANDERSON, Nels

1923 *The Hobo: the sociology of the homeless man*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

The 'classic' sociological account of U.S. migrant labor. Based on participant observation during period when still a vital hobo subculture.

ANDREWS, Ralph

1968 *Timber, Toil and Trouble in the Big Woods*. Seattle: Superior Publishing Co.

Andrews himself is a period piece of the straw bosses

and lookers on of pre-depression period. Western U.S. logging and strikes pre 1930.

ANONYMOUS

1937 *Life in a Company Town*, *The New Republic*, Vol LXXXII, September, p. 171.

U.S. comment during height of attack on classic company towns.

BAGDIKIAN, Ben

1964 *In the Midst of Plenty*. Boston: Beacon Press.

Semi-sociological account of migrant agricultural workers in U.S. during 1950's. Compare with Nels Anderson's accounts of 40 years previously.

BINNS, Archie

1953 *Sea in the Forest*. Doubleday Co.

Popular history of Puget Sound region. Author worked in lumber industry in 1907-1910 in region - see Chapters 6-10. Also wrote *The Roaring Land* (Doubleday) - non-fiction on same theme; and *the timber beast* (Doubleday) - a novel.

BLUMENTHAL, Albert

1932 *Small Town Stuff*. Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

A small declining mining town in eastern U.S. at the time. Anthropological community study.

BROEHL, Wayne G.

1964 *The Molly Maguires*. Vintage Press.

A lurid account of the immigrant ghettos and social conditions in the Pennsylvania coal fields, during 1870's and the rise of armed militancy.

BUDER, Stanley

1967 *Pullman; an experiment in industrial order and community planning, 1880-1930*. Oxford: Oxford University Press.

An 'answer' to detractors of company towns. Deals with the management ideals for the community.

CAHN, Bill

1954 *Mill Town*. New York: Cameron and Kahn.

Pictorial history of eastern U.S. mill towns. Mainly on textile town of Lawrence, Mass. before 1920.

CAUDHILL, Harry M.

1962 *Night Comes to the Cumberlands; a biography of a depressed area*. Boston: Little, Brown and Co.

A readable popular social history of the Kentucky mining region from 1800's to date. Abandoned mining and company towns, social life, effect of mining and unions. By a long time resident and state legislator. A strange amalgam of radical and reactionary. Kootenay residents take note.

CHAFFEE, Zechariah

1928 *Company Towns in the Soft Coal Fields*. In *The Inquiring Mind*. New York: Harcourt Brace and Co., pp. 172-182.

CHAPLIN, Ralph

1948 *Wobbly*, Chicago: University of Chicago Press.

Autobiography of a leading I.W.W. writer and poet. Early chapters deal with his various jobs in the western U.S. industrial frontier in 1900-1910 period.

CHURCHILL, Sam

1965 *Big Sam*, New York: Doubleday

A western U.S. logger in 1920's to late 1950's. Good description of life in a North California railway logging village in 1920's.

CLARK, Norman

1970 *Mill Town; a social history of Everett, Washington - beginnings to present*. Seattle: University of Washington Press, 267 pages.

Washington State saw mill and lumber processing town. Mainly 1900 to 1920 period, workers and owners. Conclusions questionable but descriptions of sawmill work and social conditions of that period good.

COTTRELL, W.F.

1940 *The Railroader*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.

The classic sociological study of an occupational culture in the U.S.

COWAN, Edwin and GIBBS, H.

1949 *Time, Tide and Timber: a century of Pope and Talbot*. Palo Alto: Stanford University Press.

'History' of an early timber, pulp, transport company with towns and timber rights throughout U.S. northwest. Organized some of the first and most controlled company towns in Washington State.

COX, Herbert

1949 *Random Lengths; 40 years with timber beasts and sawdust savages*. Eugene: University of Oregon Press.

Involvement in logging and sawmilling, 1908-1947, Washington and British Columbia. Recollections, autobiography.

COX, John

1937 *Organizations of the Lumber Industry in the Pacific Northwest, 1889-1914*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California.

On U.S. mainly. Rather uninformative but useful as a checklist.

COX, Thomas R.

1974 *Mills and Markets; a history of the Pacific Coast Lumber Industry to 1900*. University of Washington Press.

Deals mainly with mills, lumber export and competition for markets by Washington State industry. Comparable to J. Lawrence's work on B.C.

DAVIS, Horace B.

1963 *Company Towns*. In *Encyclopaedia of the Social Sciences*, Vols. 3 and 4. New York: MacMillan Co., pp. 119-123.

A brief overview of the arguments made for and against them.

DUFFY, J.H.

1941 *Butte Was Like That*. Tom Greenfield Press.

Autobiography of Butte miner and all-round participant in the Anaconda empire.

ECKSTROM, Fannie

The Penobscot Man.

Cited in R. Pike (1967). *Loggers and others in the Maine lumber industry of the late 19th and early 20th centuries*:

ELLIS, Lucia

1965 *Head Rig; story of the west coast lumber industry*. Portland, Oregon.

U.S. northwest; penny ante sawmills to large lumber factories. Discussion of changing technology and production. Of interest, although very industry oriented.

ELY, Richard T.

1885 *Pullman: A Social History*, *Harpers News Monthly Magazine*, Vol. LXX, February, pp. 452-466.

Comments on the 'model' U.S. company town before the historic conflict there.

ENERSON, Irma Lee

1963 *The Woods Were Full of Men*. McKay Publishing.

Northwest U.S. logging in 1910's to 1940's. Semi-autobiographical social history.

ENGSTROM, Emil

1956 *The Vanishing Logger*. New York: Vantage Press.

Reminiscences logging W.W. I period, Washington State.

ERICKSON, Kenneth A.

1966 *The Morphology of Lumber Settlements in Western Oregon and Washington*. Berkely: University of California Press.

An important basic work. Economic and social geography.

FEIED, Fredrick

1964 *No Pie in the Sky*. New York: Citadel Press.

Semi-fictionalized account of migrant industrial labor in U.S., early part of the 20th century.

FELT, Margaret

1963 *Gypgo Logger*. Idaho: Cadwell Press.

Autobiography of a gypgo logger's wife. Life in gypgo camps in Washington State and home bases. Rather maudlin, but worth reading.

FORD, Ella

1929 We Are Mill People, *New Masses*, Vol. 5, No. 3, pp. 3-5.

FOSTER, William Z.

1970 *Pages From A Worker's Life*. International Publishers, New York. (original 1939)

Fragments of an autobiography by the former leader of the Communist Party, U.S.A., first three chapters deal with accounts of work, life, and general social history of a migratory and cosmopolitan sector of American working class in period 1891-mid 1920's.

FRIEDLAND, Willam H. and NELKIN, Dorothy

- 1971 *Migrant Agricultural Workers in America's Northwest* Case Studies in Cultural Anthropology Series. New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston.

A somewhat sophomoric study based on participant observation by anthropology students. But makes clear that the Hoovervilles and migratory farm workers are still there. Has brief bibliography of U.S. materials.

FRIES, Robert

- 1951 *Empire in Pine*. Madison: State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Wisconsin lumbering when the state boomed; late 1800's to W.W. I.

GRANT, Thomas B.

- 1894 Pullman and Its Lessons, *American Journal of Politics*, Vol. 5, pp. 190-204.

One of the many comments at the time; initial reaction to U.S. company towns.

GREEVER, William S.

- 1963 *The Bonanza West; the story of the western mining rushes 1848-1900*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

Mainly U.S. but touches upon some British Columbia developments as well. Useful.

HAND, Wayland

- 1946 The Folklore, Customs and Traditions of the Butte Miner, *California Folklore Quarterly*, Vol. 5, January, pp. 1-25; April, pp. 153-176.

Hand is sometimes referred to as the Folklorist of the American working class. He's no Levi-Strauss, thank god.

HARVEY, Katherine

- 1969 *The Best Dressed Miners; life and labor in the Maryland coal region, 1836-1900*. Ithaca: Cornell University Press.

Maryland miners and mining camps in the 19th century. On the social history of miners' life, chapters 6,7,8. Account of region where mining towns supposedly stable and relatively satisfactory.

HAYNER, Norman

- 1945 Taming the Lumberjack, *American Sociological Review*, April, pp. 217-225.

Regularization of work in Northwest U.S. lumber industry. Bush apes tame tycoons, and drop "glory days of logging" into history.

HEISS, Werner

- 1924 The Southern Cotton Mill Village: A viewpoint, *The Journal of Social Forces*, Vol. 2, No. 3, pp. 345-350.

HEMPSTEAD, A.G.

- 1931 *History of Snohomish County, Washington*. Everett, Washington.

Social history of a logging-saw mill area in Washington State.

HEMPSTEAD, A.G.

Penobscot Boom.

Cited in S. Holbrook (1939) and R. Pike (1967). *Loggers and logging in the Maine woods, 19th century.*

HERRING, Harriet

1949 *Passing of the Mill Village; revolution in a southern institution.* Chapel Hill: University of North Carolina Press.

A prolific writer and participant in 'New Deal' politics. An extensive historic overview of the rise and decline of the factory and textile company towns in the American South, placed in the broad context of changing regional and national forces.

HICKS, John

1931 *The Populist Revolt.* University of Minnesota Press.

This is largely about the political platforms and ideologies of 'radical' farmers in the American west before the turn of the twentieth century. However, much of Populist ideology was incorporated in the outlook of western American and Canadian frontier workers as well, even today. Hicks' study is still one of the best of this important phenomenon.

HIDY, Ralph

1963 *Timber and Men; the Weyerhaeuser story.* New York: MacMillan Co.

Company subsidized story of itself. Histories of companies are important, if intelligently and honestly done.

HOLBROOK, Stewart

- 1939 *Holy Old Mackinaw-a natural history of the American lumberjack*. New York: MacMillan Co.

A very readable popular social history of the values and social conditions of loggers in late 19th and early 20th century in Maine, Wisconsin, Minnesota, and Pacific Northwest. Probably the best single introduction to former loggers' culture from the inside. Holbrook worked as a logger and writer on the Pacific northwest during the 1920's.

HOLBROOK, Stewart

- 1944 *Green Commonwealth*. Seattle: Dogwood Press.

History of a Washington State lumber company town.

- 1958 Daylight in the Swamp, *American Heritage*, Vol. 9, No. 6, pp. 11-18.

A very short account of loggers in pioneering U.S. areas.

HOOD, Robin

- 1932 *The Loray Mill Strike*. Unpublished M.A. thesis, University of North Carolina.

Account of the Gastonia textile strike in a classic U.S. factory town.

HOTCHKISS, George

- 1898 *History of the Lumber and Forest Industry of the Northwest*.

Minnesota and Wisconsin logging in 1860's - 1890's.

HOUSMAN, Robert L.

Frontier Society, Cedar Creek, Montana; 1870-1874,
Pacific Northwest Quarterly, Vol. 26, pp. 264-273.

The nature of coal mining proletariat on the frontier.

HUGHSON, Oliver

1959 *When We Logged the Columbia*, *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 60, No. 2, pp. 173-209.

Deals with social conditions in isolated Oregon logging camps before and around the turn of the century.

JACKSON, W.H. and DASSOW, Ethel

1974 *Handloggers*. Alaska Northwest Pub., Anchorage.

Autobiography of Alaska handlogger, 1907 to 1950's. First three chapters contain some useful accounts of handlogging but remainder are mainly morality tales and endless hunting stories.

JAMES, Dave

N.D. *Big Skookum, a story of 100 logging years in Mason County*. (Approx. 1860-1960). Pamphlet in the Bellingham Public Library, Bellingham, Washington.

JENSEN, Vernon

1939 *Labour Relations in the Douglas Fir Lumber Industry*. Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of California.

1945 *Lumber and Labor*. New York: Farrar and Rhinhart Co.

U.S. primary resource workers and management -- western U.S. logging in 1915-1940 period. Widely cited.

JONES, Mary (Mother) H.

- 1972 *The Autobiography of Mother Jones*. Charles Kerr Co., Chicago. (Original 1925).

Autobiography of an early Elizabeth Gurley Flynn. The labor wars and class struggle of U.S. mine and mill and railway workers from 1877 to 1922. Some heroic people and some hairraising accounts, although difficult to read due to self-congratulatory style. Contains a brief and fascinating bibliography of the time.

KORNBLUH, Joyce (ED.)

- 1964 *Rebel Voices - an I.W.W. anthology*. University of Michigan Press.

The social history of the I. W. W., its supporters, and its times in U.S. and Canada. Seen through the handbills, trial statements, newspapers, diaries, etc. of these men. A magnificent book.

LANTA, Herman R.

- 1958 *People of Coal Town*. New York.

Sociological study of small eastern U.S. service town changed by development of a coal mine.

LARSON, A.M.

- 1937 *When Logs and Lumber Ruled Stillwater, Minnesota History*, Vol. 18, No. 2.

LARSON, Agnes

- 1949 *History of the White Pine Industry in Minnesota*. University of Minnesota Press.

University of Minnesota Press.

LEIGHTON, George
Five Cities

Includes conditions and social organization of lumber workers in and around Seattle in 1910-1920's period. Source - Harvey O'Connor, *Revolution in Seattle*.

LEWIS, Marvin

1967 *The Mining Frontier, contemporary accounts from the American West*. Norman: University of Oklahoma Press.

LOUIS, Loretta

History of Ruby City; the life and death of a mining town, *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, vol. 32, pp. 61-78.

LYFORD, Joseph

1962 *The Talk in Vandalia*. University of North Carolina Press.

Agricultural center to single industry factory town in southern Appalachians. Anthropological community study.

MASON, Gregory

1909 A Summer in an Oregon Lumber Camp, *Oregon Historical Quarterly*, Vol. 1, pp. 613-614.

Impressions of social conditions around turn of century.

MacDONALD, Lois

1928 *Southern Mill Towns: A study of social and economic forces in certain textile mill villages*. New York: A.L. Hillman.

McCULLOGH, Walter

- 1958 *Woods Words, a comprehensive dictionary of loggers terms.* Oregon Historical Society Publication, Portland, Oregon.

McGOVERN, George S.

- 1953 *The Colorado Coal Strike, 1913-1914.* Unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, History Dept., Northwestern University.

McWILLIAMS, Carey

- 1939 *Factories in the Field.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Hoovervilles and camps of corporate canning factories in California during 1900-1930's. Widely cited.

- 1942 *Ill Fares the Land; migrants and migratory labor in the United States.* Boston: Little, Brown & Co.

Deals mainly with agricultural labor in U.S. during 1900-1940. Important to remember that there were/are other migratory workers outside of agriculture as well.

MITTLEMAN, E.C.

- 1923a *The Loyal Legion of Loggers and Lumbermen, Journal of Political Economy*, June, pp. 313-41.

Deals with the U.S. Federal government organized use of military organization formed to crush I.W.W. union in American Northwest during W.W.I. Might bear comparison of the *Loyal Legion of Loggers and Fishermen* in Newfoundland in 1950's.

- 1923b *Gypso system, Journal of Political Economy*, December, pp. 840-851.

Small logging contractors operating under aegis of larger timber companies in Pacific Northwest mainly. A widely cited and contended article in lumber union papers of that period.

MOLTKE, Alfred

- 1965 *Memoirs of a logger*. Wenatchee, Washington, 415 pages. Located in the Library of the Provincial Archives of British Columbia, Victoria.

Autobiography of a 'patriot' logger and anti-union man in Washington State. Not a type to be disregarded. In Eastern U.S. A very important, comprehensive study in its time.

MOORE, Turman

- 1965 *The Slaves We Rent*. New York: Random House.

Muckraker's account of migrant agricultural labor in U.S. in 1950's and 1960's.

MORGAN, Murray

- 1955 *The Last Wilderness*. New York: Viking Press.

A popular history of the Olympic Peninsula where the author grew up and worked. Chapters 3-8 deal with the lumber and other primary resource industries, 1900-1920's. Also wrote *Skid Road*, a popular history of the primary resource worker ghettos in northwest U.S. towns in first three decades of this century. Some personal experiences.

NEALE, R.M.

- 1950 *High Green and Bark Peelers*. New York: Dvelli, Sloan and Pearce.

Southern U.S. lumber industry.

NEWELL, Gordon and WILLIAMSON, Joe

1957 *Pacific Tugboats*. Superior Publishing, Seattle, Washington.

Mainly a picture book of steam tugs on the Northwest U.S. and B.C. coast, 1870's to 1940's. A wide open area for some popular historian or writer.

O'CONNOR, Harvey

1965 *Revolution in Seattle*. New York: Monthly Review Press

Social background of Pacific northwest before and during the Seattle general strike of 1919. O'Connor worked his early years in regional logging industry, as did his family. See especially the chapter on 'The Timber Beast'.

THE PACIFIC LOGGING CONGRESS (Seattle)

The Loggers handbook. Published 1940-1971.

Trade journal of logging industry in northwest U.S. states. Equipment, sales, editorials, horatory messages.

PAUL, Rodman W.

1963 *Mining Frontiers of the Far West, 1848-1880*. New York: Holt, Rinehart & Winston.

U.S. mainly, but important for comparison with western Canada. Part of a very interesting series, R.A. Billington (ed.), *Histories of the American Frontier*, over 14 volumes.

PIKE, Robert

1967 *Tall Trees and Tough Men*. New York: W.W. Norton.

Maine lumber camps, 1912 to 1920. Useful in description of unpowered logging technology and on the mythology of Maine logging. Extensive romanticism and reaction must be discounted. Contains a large Bibliography.

POPE, Liston

1965 *Millhands and Preachers*. (originally published in 1942). New Haven: Yale University Press.

The sociology and history of southern U.S. cotton mill towns with particular emphasis on the role of religious organizations. A classic.

POTWIN, Marjorie

1927 *Cotton Mill People of the Piedmont, a study in social change*. New York: Columbia University Press.

Southern U.S. at height of company power in textile mill towns.

ROBERTS, Peter

1904 *Anthracite Coal Communities*. New York: MacMillan Co.

In eastern U.S. A very important, comprehensive study in its time.

RUTLEDGE, P.J.

1933 *Genesis of the Steam Logging Donkey, The*
1933 *Genesis of the Steam Logging Donkey, The Timberman*
Portland, Oregon.

SHAFFER, E.T.H.

1919 *Southern Mill People, The Yale Review*, Vol. 2, No. 19, pp. 325-340.

SHINN, C.H.

Mining Camps: A study in American Frontier Government (originally published in the 1880's). New York: Harper and Row.

Deals with California and western U.S. mining camps in 1850's - 1870's. Mining camps and American democracy described as the playing out of Aryan racial culture. Has to be read to be believed. Still widely cited as a serious work.

SHLAKMAN, Vera

1934 *Economic History of a Factory Town: A study of Chicopee, Massachusetts*. Smith College Studies in History, Vol. 20, Nos. 1-4 (October 1934 - July 1935), Northampton, Mass.

SMITH, Earl R.

1964 *The Days of My Years*. New Western Imprint, Oregon Historical Society, Portland, Oregon.

A not atypical autobiography of homesteading, mining, logging and general wage work by one man in the U.S. northwest, 1882 to 1944.

STEVENS, James

1928 *Homer of the Sagebrush*. New York: Alfred Knopf.

Mythology of West Washington logging camps of the 1920's.

1948 *Big Jim Turner*. New York: Doubleday.

Autobiographical novel of northwest coast industry in the 1900's. By creator of Paul Bunyan stories; baulderized and romanticized but still worth reading. Author had a good deal of work experience in camps. Worthwhile to compare to loggers' memoirs and labor

histories. Important in forming what public opinion
histories. Important in forming what public image then
was of loggers.

THORSETH, Matthea

The Color of Ripening

Cited in O'Connor, *Revolution in Seattle*. Autobiographical novel of family of Norwegian loggers in Washington State, 1910-1930's period.

TRIMBLE, William J.

1914 *The Mining Advance Into the Inland Empire*.
University of Wisconsin Press.

The growth of heavily capitalized mining in western U.S. Touches on southeastern British Columbia as an economic province of Spokane, Washington.

TODES, Charlotte

1931 *Labor and Lumber*. New York: International Publishing

A socialist account of U.S. northwest lumber industry.
Read in conjunction with V. Jensen.

TYLER, Robert

1967 *Rebels in the Woods: The I.W.W. in the Pacific Northwest*. University of Oregon Press.

Scholarly and somewhat patronizing. Has useful references. Lumber Workers Industrial Union militants and migratory labor in general, as native-born aliens in a region becoming more conservative by W.W.I.

WARNER, W.L. and LOW, Josiah

1947 *The Social Systems and the Modern Factory*. Yankee City Series No. 4. New Haven: Yale University Press.

Discussion of variable class consciousness in the declining *factory town* of Newburyport, New England. Tangential to this study but an anthropological classic. Might look at spoof of Warner's study of Newburyport in J.P. Marquand's *Point of No Return*.

WATSON MUSEUM OF LUMBER

1969 *Green Gold Harvest, a history of logging and its products*. Watson County Museum of Lumber, Bellingham, Washington.

Mainly a photo history of logging in region.

WATT, James

Experiences in Washington Territory, mining camps during the sixties, *Pacific Northwest Quarterly*, Vol. 19, pp. 206-213; 285-293.

As the title suggests, 19th century mining camps in Washington State. Many of western U.S. miners worked in B.C. and made up the bulk of the crews of many mines in the Kootenays in 1880's and 1890's.

WILLIAMS, Guy

1930 *Logger Talk; some notes on the jargon of the Pacific Northwest woods*. Seattle: University of Washington Bookstore.

A brief dictionary.

WYMAN, Walker

1969 *The Lumberjack Frontier*. University of Nebraska Press

Wisconsin pinneries. 1885-1915. A life history of a French Canadian logger.

"Those who dug the mines and built the work shops and laid endless miles of railway did not usually record their lives and times in writing. There are still men and women among us who were active participants in the life and struggles of the primary resources frontiers of one, two and more generations ago. Their stories, hopes, work, fears, failures and achievements can and should be gathered. A start has already been made, and supremely fascinating documents now exist. A vast number of valuable accounts exist unrecorded in the memories of people living in your own community."

Rolf Knight

Knight's bibliography deals with life and work in the company towns, camps and single enterprise communities of Canada and the U.S. during the last eighty years. Within it, there are economic studies, sociological surveys, local histories, but also memoirs and autobiographies that touch on the daily lives of the primary resource workers whose labour built these countries.

Business oriented and "great men" views continue to pervade histories of the primary resource industries. Recent ideological shifts in the mass media, of the university community and in the country as a whole suggest that we may see an upsurge of pandering for the captains of industry. Complementing this support for capitalism is an editorial concern with Canadian working people that is scurrilous, patronizing and romantic. Loggers, and primary resource workers in general, are still portrayed as "noble savages". They are glorified as demi-Paul Bunyans alloyed with Horatio Algiers, rugged individualists who worked their guts out taking whatever wages and conditions were offered without bellyaching. Naturally, the companies love these tales. But there is another story to tell.

"[WORK CAMPS AND COMPANY TOWNS] may provide a useful start for the person who will eventually give us a classic in [Canadian] working class history. . . . [There is] an urgent need for bibliographies of this nature."

—H. Doughty, EMERGENCY LIBRARIAN