

Preserve

Your voice for heritage in the Capital Region and the Islands since 1973

A Quarterly Newsletter

Volume 48, Number 2, Summer 2020

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Spring 2020: Heritage preservation during a pandemic

The world as we knew it changed forever as the COVID-19 pandemic swept across the globe. In order to keep citizens safe and to prevent the spread of this deadly virus, our provincial health officer encouraged us to stay home. The city essentially shut down with little traffic and many people working from home. Only essential services were continued with rules for entry to grocery stores and restrictions on the number of persons in any location. This brought back memories of the so-called Spanish Flu of 1918 which affected the entire world. My father-in-law wrote about the flu in his journals and told us the stories of how he and a shipmate were the only ones left on the ship while the rest of the crew went ashore in England. Many never came back, succumbing to the deadly virus. He noted that he and his friend were perhaps the lucky ones.

Large gatherings were cancelled, with no exceptions. The first event we had to cancel was Awards Night. For the first time in the society's history, there would be no celebration of heritage excellence and no reception where members could meet with the award winners.

The Society received four nominations and granted four awards. In the past, we reprinted the scripts that were read at the ceremony in our newsletter so that members who could not attend, would know the stories behind the awards. This year, we are doing as other organizations have done and will print the stories of the award winners. When we can have a ceremony is up in the air; we might have to combine the 2020 and 2021 ceremonies next spring.

Also cancelled was the South Vancouver Island Heritage Fair. We were disappointed when the Royal BC Museum was closed, and we lost out venue for the fair and this, combined with the prohibition of large groups, made it impossible to hold the fair. We were going to have a full slate of participants and were eagerly awaiting their projects. We hope to have this event resume in 2021.

As for our Annual General Meeting, we are planning it for September but have made no firm plans until we know if holding an in-person meeting will be allowed. 🏠



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Mandate

The Hallmark Heritage Society was registered on April 18, 1973. We encourage the preservation of structural, natural, cultural, and horticultural heritage within the Capital Regional District. We accomplish these goals through education, public speaking, advocacy, tours, exhibitions, and the annual Awards Night. We are a non-profit society, financed principally by membership dues and members' contributions. 🏠

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Deadline for articles and advertising for the Autumn 2020 newsletter is August 15, 2020.

Preserve welcomes submissions, both written and photographic, on topics related to the preservation, conservation, and restoration of heritage from a local, provincial, national, or international perspective. The Editor reserves the right to edit material for consistency and length, and to reject articles.

Please submit manuscripts to the Editor, *Preserve*, 15-1594 Fairfield Road, PO Box 50013 Fairfield Plaza PO, Victoria, BC, V8S 5L8 or send to office@hallmarkheritagesociety.ca. 🏠

President's Report

by Ken Johnson

For more than ten years the Hallmark Heritage Society has been the recipient of Federal grants which allowed us to hire a student during the summer months. The grant was small, it did not allow us to pay the Provincial minimum wage, but we managed to supplement this with the funds from Hallmark memberships and donations.

This year we were not approved for any grants.

As a result of these grants and the efforts of the students we were able to work with, we created the extensive files that record the history of the old houses of Victoria and, over the past three years, to digitize these records and slowly start to put them online, on our website, where they would be readily available to our membership and to the general public.

The Federal government has offered the faint hope that, if further funding becomes available, we may be approved for a grant but this limits the time we could avail ourselves of a student before they must commit themselves to school and study.

We currently have a 14-year-old student, Cordell Dam, who works on a part-time basis from home and who is taking the digitized information we have on the houses and creating a web page for each address. It is slow, exacting work and he is doing a great job having created over 950 web pages at the time of writing. 833 other web pages have been created by others over the past three years. The pages are online but incomplete for each page must be added to the website database to facilitate searching and sorting and, when this is done, the information of most houses would benefit from the creation of additional information.

The Hallmark Heritage Society website now has over 2000 pages providing information regarding historic houses and buildings as well as selected articles of historical interest, Hallmark newsletters and Awards. I estimate that we are about 30% through the development process.

The website itself uses the popular WordPress base and is maintained with an easy to use set of proprietary tools that make the process relatively easy – no need to learn code and, because the website is accessible online, the work can be done

by anyone with internet access.

On another matter, as I moved out to Colwood last year, I felt it appropriate to become engaged with the heritage conservation process in Colwood and joined the Colwood Heritage Commission. As a result of the first meeting in early March (just at the advent of the Covid-19 crisis), I received a copy of a list of possible heritage sites in Colwood that was created by a previous version of the Heritage Commission. Using this list and by walking and cycling throughout Colwood, I found that, of 104 entries or possible heritage sites, only 52 remain at this date, in other words, over the past 32 years, 50% were demolished.

Most of these sites represented the patterns of early settlement in Colwood and the Western Communities. They were the homes of farmers or community business leaders. They are gone and, in all probability, the stories of those who created the community have disappeared with them.

The Church of St John the Baptist, the old Colwood Farm Dairy House; these remain and are designated buildings. The Colwood Community Hall is owned by the Colwood Women's Institute and is not designated but should be. The Pendray House, Havenwood, is owned by a property developer and the stated intentions are to keep the building as it is.

Many of what we feel are significant buildings within Colwood are at Fort Rodd and on Cole Island but are owned by local governments or, in the case of Hatley Park, are owned by the Royal Roads University. The buildings have no 'legal' protections other than the good intentions of the owners.

Colwood does have a significant amount of 'intangible' heritage; that which derives from its early associations with agricultural development, military uses, and other historical aspects. These must be identified, and some means must be developed to interpret and communicate them to the general public.

So, if you have any information on the early history of Colwood; pass it along to me. I would be happy to add to the collection that I am currently creating. 🏠

Why Do Old Places Matter?

By Tom Mayes

HISTORY

Old places give us an understanding of history that no other documents or evidence possibly can. As the National Park Service website for "[Teaching with Historic Places](#)" states, "Places make connections across time that give them a special ability to create an empathetic understanding of what happened and why." Marta De la Torre and Randy Mason, in their report on heritage values, summarized the idea this way: "Historical values are at the root of the very notion of heritage. The capacity of a site to convey, embody, or stimulate a relation or reaction to the past is part of the fundamental nature and meaning of heritage objects."¹

Simply put, old places tell us about the past.

But what is it about old places that give them this unique capacity to "convey, embody, or stimulate a relation or reaction" to history? Old places are tangible for one. Many people feel the excitement of experiencing the place where something actually happened, from the shimmering watery fortress of Fort Sumter where the Civil War started, to the quiet rooms of Emily Dickinson's home in Amherst, Mass.

At President Lincoln's Cottage at the Soldiers' Home, in Washington, D.C., visitors experience the place where President and Mrs. Lincoln sought refuge from the protocol, noise, and office seekers at the White House. Here, visitors pass through the same rooms the Lincolns used, they walk on the same ground that the Lincolns trod, they trail their hands along the same stair rail that Lincoln touched, they see the same distant view of the monuments of Washington, D.C. This capacity to engage all the senses in the experience of history is unique to old places—and provides information that documentary history alone cannot provide.²

Other times the geography of the place tells the history. A stone wall, a sunken road, a long open field at a battlefield helps visitors understand troop movements and military tactics, as well as imagine the chaos, destruction, and loss of lives that occurred. Other places symbolize a decisive moment, such as the turn in the road at Wilderness Battlefield where Union troops cheered when they realized that the road chosen meant that

General Grant was pursuing the Confederates rather than letting them retreat and regroup.

It is a common complaint that history education defaults to the tedious, dry, and rote memorization of dates and names. Knowing dates and names is necessary, but how do people really get excited about knowing history? It seems to me that history is most vividly learned and retained through experiencing the places where history happened. Joseph Farrell, professor of Classical Studies at the University of Pennsylvania wrote to me, "old places and old things stimulate my historical imagination in a personal way—that is, in a way that is different from reading about the past.... for many, places and things are a much more effective way of being in touch with the past than reading is."

History for the Present and Future

Why is it important for people to understand history?³ A recent National Park Service report stated, "...if we inventory the fundamental benefits that historical insight and historical thinking offer society, it is clear that they extend well beyond dates and facts to provide a wellspring of skills, and a dynamic array of tools and insights that people can use to approach both their own times and the welfare of society as a whole."⁴ The understanding of history provided by historic places, the report found, has the "promise of creating an inspired, informed and thinking citizenry."⁵ Old places are perhaps the most evocative and powerful tools for us to tell and understand history.

Like [civic identity](#) and [collective memory](#), history—the history we choose to tell—can be manipulated, and it is important to question who is telling the history and for what purpose. Mussolini, for example, consciously tried to tie the Fascist era to the history of Imperial Rome. But people who are aware of history and capable of historical thinking—critical thinking based on evidence—are less likely to be duped by the manipulation of history by others. All of us can think of a time when our reaction to a political event has been: *Have we learned nothing? Don't they know we went through this in the 1920s, '30s or '40s?* This type of historical thinking also acknowledges that the "historical understanding of any era, topic, or event in the past is a moving target,

a dynamic, ever-changing landscape of ideas, rather than a static narrative that once recovered need never be revisited.”⁶ Awareness of history is critical for an engaged and informed democratic society.

But something even deeper is also at work here. History is not simply a utilitarian tool to create an informed and thinking citizenry. History is central to the notion of our lives as humans. Joseph Farrell shared with me this idea about why old places matter: “My main point [is] about history and my belief that a conception of history is a distinctively human trait. I believe that not doing things that are characteristically or distinctively human means living a less fully human life....To live in an eternal present is not to take advantage of all our human capacities.”⁷ History is part of what makes us distinctly human, and has the capacity to deepen and enrich our conceptions of ourselves, and of our place in the world. We see this in people’s desire to connect to history through many paths—visiting historic places, historical reenactments, collecting antiques, living in a old house, researching genealogy, and hearing the stories of our ancestors.

Making History a Full-Body Experience

Old places have tremendous power to convey a sense of history. Sometimes, however, a visit to a historic sites is not always interesting; in fact, it can be downright boring, or even comical.⁸ While many historic sites are dynamic places to visit that engage all the senses, some are tedious, condescending, or even claustrophobic—and sometimes peddle bad history to boot. Catherine Wagner, an artist at the American Academy, told me that, from her perspective, “the moment someone tells you what the experience is supposed to be, they keep you from finding your own voice.” We see this in popular culture’s view of historic sites—take a look at the Alamo tour scene in Peewee Herman’s Big Adventure.

It’s difficult to balance the amount of historical information provided with a more open-ended experience of place—and people absorb information in different ways. [The National Trust for Historic Preservation](#), the [American Association for State and Local History](#), the [National Council on Public History](#) and the regional and state museum associations have been encouraging the field of public history toward more engaging

interpretation and a more sophisticated view of history. Old places are uniquely capable of giving people a full-body experience of history. Let’s take advantage of that natural strength and stop boring people to tears at the very sites where they have the greatest capacity to engage with history.

The places I’ve mentioned so far are mostly historic sites open to the public, with a stated purpose of education. But the scope of public history is much broader. It includes the many places where we might experience history—landscapes, gardens, and streets. The historian and poet Dolores Hayden writes about the need to acknowledge the histories of these places. “Creating public history within the urban landscape can use the forms of the cultural landscape itself, as well as words and images, to harness the power of places to connect the present and the past.”⁹ Hayden envisions the possibilities that this broad-based public history could unleash, “A socially inclusive urban landscape history can become the basis for new approaches to public history and urban preservation,” she writes. And further, “Both citizens and planners may find that urban landscape history can help to reclaim the identities of deteriorating neighborhoods where generations of working people have spent their lives.”¹⁰

I asked Max Page, professor of History and Architecture at UMass Amherst and a fellow here at the American Academy, what changes to historic preservation practice might be most beneficial to people and to the field. He suggested having the story of places on the National Register available at the places themselves so that people could become aware of and engaged with the history at the place. He also suggested that because public history uses oral history, architectural evidence, archaeology, and other sources, it has the capacity to give a more full view of the historical record. In addition, because public history engages more people in the development of the history, it has the capacity to develop a broader and more inclusive view of, and support for, history.

History is, and has been, a central rationale for laws and policies that protect old places. Virtually all systems that identify old places as worthy of preservation use history as a key criterion, from the National Register of Historic Places, which includes the phrase “associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history” in its criteria, to local historic preservation

commissions, such as Seattle, which includes "... location of, or is associated in a significant way with, a historic event with a significant effect upon the community, City, state, or nation."

The National Park Service website says, 'Historic places have powerful and provocative stories to tell. As witnesses to the past, they recall the events that shaped history and the people who faced those situations and issues.' I get excited about being at the place where history happened—even when it's in my own neighborhood. Thousands of others share this excitement, from the Battlefield of Gettysburg, to the quiet home of Emily Dickinson.

What historic places matter to you?

Notes:

1. De la Torre, Marta and Randall Mason, "Introduction," *Assessing the Values of Cultural Heritage*, Getty Conservation Institute, 2002, 11.

2. The first chief historian for the Park Service, Verne E. Chatelain, is quoted saying "An historic site is source material for the study of history, just as truly as any written record." *Imperiled Promise: the State of History in the National Park Service*, prepared by the Organization of American Historians at the invitation of the National Park Service, 2011. <http://issuu.com/orgamericanhistorians/docs/imperiled>

[promise?e=4607644/2632231](http://www.nps.gov/learn/feature-stories/feature-story.cfm?e=4607644/2632231), 21 ("NPS Report").

3. See Stearns, Peter N. "Why Study History" American Historical Association. [http://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/archives/why-study-history-\(1998\)](http://www.historians.org/about-aha-and-membership/aha-history-and-archives/archives/why-study-history-(1998))

4. NPS Report, 17.

5. NPS Report, 12.


6. NPS Report, 18.

7. Farrell, Joseph. E-mail to the author, December 5, 2013.

8. See e.g., Vowell, Sarah. *Assassination Vacation*.

9. Hayden, Dolores. *The Power of Place: Urban Landscapes as Public History*, Cambridge and London: the MIT Press 1995, 246.


10. Hayden, 12, 43.

Tom Mayes is the deputy general counsel for the National Trust for Historic Preservation. In 2013 Mayes was awarded the Rome Prize in Historic Preservation from the American Academy in Rome. 

We need your help - update

by Helen Edwards

Given the uncertainty of life after COVID-19, I have amended my wish to retire from the board and will continue with my current responsibilities for one more year. I will then retire in 2021 and help with training until September 2022. Among the duties that we need volunteers for are the organization of Awards Night, coordination of the Heritage Fair, processing of membership and other cheques, preparing applications for summer students and gaming grants, publication of the newsletter, and paying bills for society activities. The duties can be divided up and handled by different volunteers.

I have given 44 years to this organization and it is time for other, younger members to take over. It is, after all, your society and volunteering is very rewarding. If you would like more information, let me know at heritagelady@gmail.com. 

Award of Merit

The winner of an Award of Merit is Dennis Will for the restoration of 1376 Monterey Avenue.

The California Craftsman bungalow was in original but very poor condition and required considerable repair and restoration. The owner completely rebuilt and renovated the bungalow over a number of years, preserving the original appearance and character.

The property is valued for its contribution to a cluster of pre-First World War properties built on or adjacent to the Noble Farm (est. 1896). The siting and small scale close to Hampshire Terrace creates an open corner with a low garden which includes two large Garry Oaks. Its location near Oak Bay Village and the Community centre enhance the neighbourhood.

The land was reorganized in 1911. It was part of the section which included the Noble Farm. The house is situated at the entry lane to the Noble Farm, Hampshire Terrace, which has the original farmhouse and dairy, circa 1896-97. Mr. Noble built two small bungalow-style homes on Hampshire Terrace in 1913. One of these homes is adjacent to 1376 Monterey.

Built in 1913 as a speculative venture for Wellsley Gwinn during a period of prosperity and expansion in Victoria, the house is valued as an excellent example of an American-style craftsman bungalow. The simplified design is likely from a pattern book which was popular at the time of construction. Mr. Gwinn was a prominent businessman and developer in Seattle. It is understood to be the only home built in Oak Bay by the Gwinn family.

The exterior features include a low cross gabled roof with a large front gable, deep overhanging eaves, wooden shingles wrapping the house, and original windows including a box bay. Other notable aspects include a brick chimney with clinker bricks, a large front porch with balustrades and wooden tapered pillars. Important interior details include fine cabinetry evident in the beamed ceiling and built-in hutch in the dining room, inlaid oak floors in public rooms, built-in bookcases in the living room and moldings such as crown, picture rails, and plate rails.



Photo courtesy of Brian McKinnell

The heritage character defining elements include:

- the original siting and mass
- low pitched roof with side gables, large exposed knee brackets, and dentil range across porch
- front porch with wooden flared posts, balustrade and center stairs with cut-out details on risers
- original exterior materials such as wooden shingles, windows, brick fireplace
- original interior features such as wood floors with inlay, built-in cabinets, picture rails, crown mouldings, and beamed ceilings
- the current colour palette, common to the period of its construction, accentuates the architecture of the house

The owner bought the house in 2006 when it was in very poor condition. There was an inappropriate addition at the rear of the house which the owner demolished. Some windows at the rear had been replaced by poor quality metal frames which were inconsistent with the style and heritage of the house. The front porch was in a state of collapse.

The owner is a skilled craftsman and he has completed a comprehensive renovation using salvaged materials and repaired and refurbished

windows and exterior and interior finishes. Over the years, the owner rebuilt the roof and the front porch. He used salvaged wood for the porch to ensure it was in keeping with the age and style of the house.

The metal-framed windows were replaced with salvaged wooden windows of the period

The original kitchen had been replaced years ago with inappropriate fittings and finishes. The owner stripped the kitchen, installed a salvaged wooden floor of the appropriate age and design, and custom-built kitchen cabinets in the appropriate style.

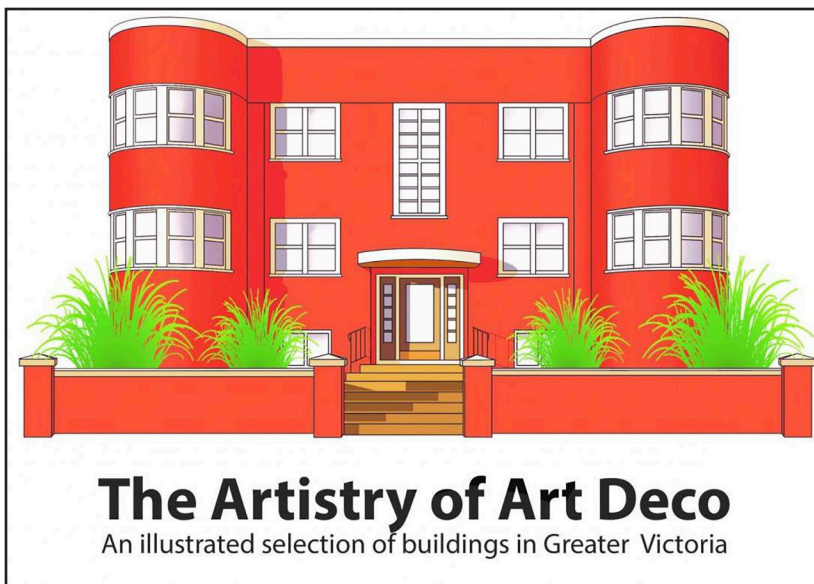
He located an unused 1908 kitchen sink, still wrapped with a sales sticker, and designed and built the cabinet.

The interior trim of the house was largely intact, and he has maintained and preserved the baseboards, mouldings, and doors.

An example of his attention to heritage detail is found in the wooden gutters, custom made by the owner.

For his attention to detail, we are pleased to present Dennis Will with an Award of Merit. 🏆

Communication Awards



The winner of the first Communication Award is Mary Conley for the publication of “The Artistry of Art Deco: An Illustrated Selection of Buildings in Greater Victoria.”

Mary has had a lifelong passion for art. She trained at the Honolulu Academy of Art, the Vancouver School of Art and the Bank Street School in Victoria. Known locally as a painter, her highly finished realist paintings in many media are perennial award- winners at the large regional exhibitions on Vancouver Island. However, her interests encompass a wide range of media: sculpture, book-making, calligraphy, and computer graphics.

For the past three years her attention has turned to writing and illustrating a book on the Art Deco

buildings in Victoria. The book and the associated lectures have brought the heritage and importance of Art Deco and Art Moderne to the fore. Sadly, many of Greater Victoria’s Art Deco/Moderne commercial buildings are in a state of neglect, the fine, clean designs cluttered by inappropriate signs and finishes. Dr. Conley has refreshed our memories of how the buildings were intended to, and once did, appear.

Residents of Art Deco/Moderne houses report groups of interested people, with books in hand, making tours of the buildings. The book includes neighbourhood maps with the houses marked, encouraging heritage exploration.

This experience and exposure to heritage knowledge can only enhance the community’s desire and ability to do more to preserve this wonderful heritage art form. Mary Conley has always been a heritage buff; once she learned how to navigate illustration programs such as Photoshop, she was off to the races with this book. She ended up drawing 91 of the buildings.

The book took her two years to complete and depicts her illustrations of the 91 buildings and also has a sidebar that lists the characteristics of the style of each building along with the name of the architect or designer and stories about the building.

Mary Conley says her drawings are extremely accurate; she says it’s because —a lot of these buildings are going to go and she wanted to keep a record of them. “It’s kind of sad, she says . They were built during the ‘30s and ‘40s, and that was the time of the depression and the Second World

War; there wasn't a lot of money. Resources were really funnelled into the war.

The book is laid out by municipality just in case anyone wants to go look at the houses that she has drawn. She drew houses from all over Greater Victoria, as well as Sidney.

"I drew maps of Oak Bay, Victoria, and Esquimalt, so you could go around and have a look," she says. Victoria is full of what Conley calls visual noise, which was the biggest artistic challenge for her. Some things that are present in real life had to be eliminated in the interest of clarity. She had

to eliminate telephone poles, basketball hoops, garbage cans, and other impediments to seeing the buildings clearly. She manipulated the photos so they would appear to be standing upright on the page using vanishing points so she could get the visual perspective right. The hardest thing to draw was the curves and sometimes, it would take six, eight times to draw the curves. That was the biggest challenge.

This book is a visual record of buildings that are now vanishing and is a deserving winner of a Communication Award. 🏆

The second winner of a Communication Award is the Ross Bay Villa Society for the publication of "Our Happy Home: Ross Bay Villa - Past, Present, Future."

The book was published in October 2019, to mark 20 years of work, saving, and restoring Ross Bay Villa, at 1490 Fairfield Road, as a community House Museum.

The book was conceived, researched, written, and edited by the five volunteer members of the Villa Research Committee. It was designed by Fairfield designer Lara Minja of Lime Design, and printed by Friesen's of Manitoba, so is a wholly Canadian production.

Our Happy Home is intended to serve three functions:

- With room-by-room descriptions, it will serve as a guidebook and souvenir for Fairfield's only community museum;

- As a record of the restoration process, it documents how to save a virtually unknown and abandoned building from demolition, meticulously restore it to its original style and transform it into a viable community museum;

- And in celebrating the devotion of some 80 volunteers contributing an incredible 100,000 hours of labour, it honours those volunteers and is a useful case-study on volunteerism.

The book tells the story in three increments: the early history of the property, from marshes used by First Nations to house construction for Anna and Francis Roscoe; the pivotal rescue in 1999 as

demolition loomed; and the process of peeling back 150 years of wallpaper and paint to reveal its 1860s look. The scene is set with lists of Key Players and Key Dates, and it concludes with a Roscoe Genealogy and Timeline, Restoration Chronology, Glossary, Sources, and a full Index.

Heritage activist and long-time City councillor Pam Madoff graciously wrote a Forward to "Our Happy Home," praising what she calls "the extraordinarily dedicated and creative individuals" who made the Museum -and the book- happen.

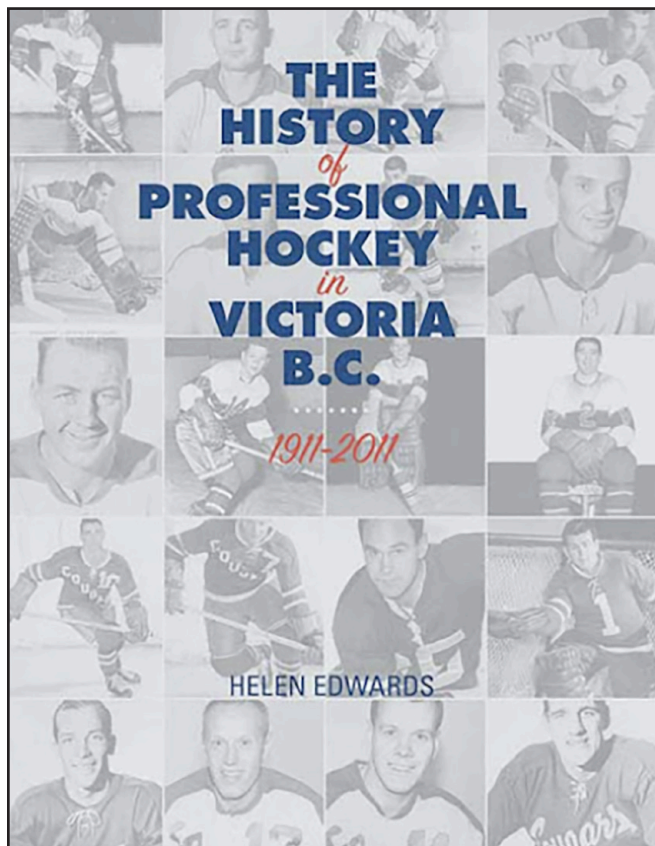


The Research Committee members spent endless hours documenting the history of the house and its occupants, building on research done for the Villa's first official history, "The Winter House: Ross Bay Villa....(1998), revised as Ross Bay Villa: A Colonial Cottage... (1999). The team conducted interviews with several of the primary workers and they wrote some 30 essays on various aspects of the restoration, including the importance and challenges of recreating an 1860s garden. Virtually all the 100-odd colour photographs were taken by members of the committee. The editorial team comprised Janette Glover Geidt, Kathryn McAllister, Nick Russell, Simone Vogel-Horridge, and Colleen Wilson.

The result is a glossy, compact book that will inspire residents and visitors interested in local history, architecture and house restoration, and in Victorian furnishings, textiles and plants. And although designed and printed to the highest possible standards, "Our Happy Home" was produced entirely by volunteers.

The book can be purchased in the Villa Gift Shop, the neighbouring Fairfield Heart Pharmacy, and at Munro's bookstore.

The Hallmark Heritage Society salutes the efforts of all the volunteers and is pleased to present them with a Communication Award. 🏆



The final winner of a Communication Award is Helen Edwards for the publication of "The History of Professional Hockey in Victoria: 1911-2011."

Produced after almost eight years of research and the reading of millions of words on microfilm, the book is an in-depth examination of professional hockey in Victoria. It includes details on the different leagues, statistics on every game played by a Victoria team, and information on every one

of the 483 players to dress for at least one regular season game.

It was produced as a "thank-you" to the players who entertained Victorians over a century, giving reason to cheer on many occasions and to be disappointed as well. Victoria enjoyed three championships, including the Stanley Cup victory in 1925. Little did the Cougars know that they would go down in history as the last non-NHL team to win the Stanley Cup, and the last non-NHL team to play in a Stanley Cup series. They were also the last West Coast team to win the Stanley Cup until Anaheim did it in 2007. The 1950-51 Cougars, led by their "kid line" of Andy Heberton, Bob Frampton, and Reg Abbott, won the league title while the Maple Leafs (with Heberton in the lineup) won the Lester Patrick Cup in the 1965-1966 season.

Included in the narrative is the story of the construction and operation of the different venues in which games were played. The first games were played at the Willows Arena (also known as the Patrick Arena) built by the Patrick family in 1910. That building burned in a tragic fire on November 12, 1929, destroying not only the arena but also the archival records of the early hockey teams. Local groups discussed building a new arena; one suggestion was city-owned land across from the Crystal Garden. When the CPR would not help with financing, local service groups started to raise funds. A site near the Ogden Point Docks was proposed as was a site on Douglas Street and another on Pandora between Blanshard and Quadra. None came to fruition. Eventually the Horse Show Building at the Willow Fairground was converted to an arena, opening in November

1941. The hockey played at this site was amateur, not professional.

Unfortunately, this building caught on fire and was destroyed on April 24, 1944. After political wrangling and much public input, a new arena was built at the corner of Blanshard and Caledonia Streets. It featured a barrel roof and was constructed of reinforced concrete. The building was dedicated as a memorial to servicemen and was named Victoria Memorial Arena. Professional hockey returned to Victoria with the Victoria Cougars playing in the Pacific Coast Hockey League; they entertained Victorians until 1961. The Victoria Maple Leafs played at the Memorial Arena for three seasons, winning the league championship in their second season.

By the 1990s, there was a move to replace the arena as it was failing. After years of wrangling and political uprest, a new building was built on

the Blanshard Street site, using ground up concrete from the Memorial Arena in the construction. It opened in 2005 with a Rod Stewart concert. The Victoria Salmon Kings played their first season at Bear Mountain Arena but moved into the new arena for the 2006 season. They played until 2011 when the franchise was closed. The building is still being used for hockey and other events and is now a landmark in its own right.

Biographies of selected players tell the story of individuals and how they came to play hockey in Victoria. Readers can learn from behind-the-scenes stories told by the players themselves.

Lavishly illustrated with photos, many of which have not appeared in print before, this is a book for those who love hockey history and its connection to Victoria, BC. It is a fitting winner of a Communication Award. 🏆

Donations

The Hallmark Heritage Society has signed up with Canada Helps, a registered charity with a goal to making life simple. Donations are processed by Canada Helps and then the funds, minus a small administration charge, are electronically transferred directly to our bank account.

Donors receive a tax receipt instantly – no waiting for a volunteer to process a payment and hand write a receipt. You can make a single donation online or sign up for a monthly donation. We have put a link on our web page but the direct link to our page on the Canada Helps site is <https://www.canadahelps.org/CharityProfilePage.aspx?charityID=s5418>

As you know, we rely on the generosity of our members to keep our society alive. Now it is just a few clicks to donate – less work at both ends. Please consider making a donation today. While you can make a single donation at any time, please consider a regular monthly gift. 🏆

Good news for researchers

We have just learned that the University of Victoria Libraries has received a grant of \$15,000 from the Irving K. Barber Learning Centre to assist with the digitization of the Victoria Daily Times newspaper: 1888 – 1940.

Published in Victoria, B.C., The Victoria Daily Times was the leading rival newspaper to the Daily Colonist in the colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia. Alongside their competitors, the Daily Times covered many of the same stories, but sometimes with a radically different political and socio-economic perspective.

The University of Victoria Libraries has already digitized the Daily Colonist newspaper from 1858 – 1980. Digitizing reels from the Daily Times would not only significantly augment and enhance our existing digital newspaper collection but create further impact by making additional historical resource material available online and publicly available for comparative study and research. 🏆



Membership Application

- Student \$15.00
- Individual \$25.00
- Family..... \$35.00
- Group/corporate \$50.00
- Individual Life \$200.00
- Corporate Life (20 yrs)..... \$400.00

New Renewal

Name _____

Address _____

City _____

Province _____ Postal Code _____

Tel: _____

E-mail: _____

I am interested in volunteering _____

Enclosed is a donation of \$ _____

I prefer the electronic newsletter. _____

Please send your cheque to:

Hallmark Heritage Society
 15-1594 Fairfield Road,
 PO Box 50013 Fairfield Plaza PO,
 Victoria, BC V8S 5L8.

All members are entitled to voting privileges at Annual and General Meetings, receive four Newsletters a year and access to the Society library and archives which contain information on over 10,000 buildings in the Capital Regional District. Memberships are due September 30th and are tax-deductible. The Society also offers special events and tours for members. New memberships are prorated quarterly. The Hallmark Heritage Society collects personal information about you only when you voluntarily provide it, and only for the purpose for which it was intended, and in handling such information we comply with the provisions of the British Columbia *Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act*. We do not sell, rent, or trade our membership/donor information to or with others. The Society makes all reasonable efforts to ensure that personal information collected from you is protected against loss and unauthorized access. If you wish to change information on file, please contact us.

In the interest of timely communication, we may occasionally send you electronic messages regarding current issues or reminders of meetings. If you do not wish to receive such messages, please let us know and we will remove your name from our email list. We would appreciate being advised of changes to your address, telephone number, email address, etc. so that we can continue to serve you efficiently. 📧

Hallmark Heritage Society Annual General Meeting
Scheduled for September 2020
depending on group assembly rules due to COVID-19