

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF **MAPLE RIDGE** 2018



DONALD LUXTON
AND ASSOCIATES INC





Canadian Pacific Railway Work Crew Laying Tracks In The Lower Fraser Valley, 1881. [BCA A-07021]

Cover: Three children and a car on a road in Maple Ridge, circa 1921. [Erwin R. Gordon, photographer. CVA 677-1049]



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INTRODUCTION



Girl sitting on a swing reading a Redbook magazine amongst the trees, circa 1921. [Erwin R. Gordon, photographer. CVA 677-1047]

The goal of this project has been to identify the most significant heritage resources within the boundaries of the City of Maple Ridge. This project adds to the scope of several previous inventories that date back over the last four decades, expanding on their scope, updating information and adding newly identified resources that reflect the multicultural settlement and history of Maple Ridge.

A historic place is defined as a building, group of buildings, district, landscape, archaeological site or other place recognized as having heritage value, representing aesthetic, historic, scientific, cultural, social or spiritual importance or significance for past, present or future generations. This updated version of the 1998 Heritage Inventory provides a consolidated



list of historic places that express a broad range of community heritage values. The project goals include:

- Support the Official Community Plan policies regarding heritage conservation;
- Identify the historical importance of heritage features to the community;
- Provide updated and accurate historic information for use in local heritage projects and planning;
- Develop an updated values-based evaluation framework based on contemporary best practice; and
- Express a much broader perspective of historical significance relevant to the entire community.

The updated Heritage Inventory works in concert with other policy documents including the Official Community Plan, the Community Heritage Register and other heritage planning initiatives. The inventory methodology involved a number of sequential steps, as described in *Appendix A: Methodology*. This Inventory also represents a substantial increase in the number of identified sites. The Heritage Resources of Maple Ridge 1998 listed 95 sites, 6 cemeteries and 13 historic landscapes; some of these sites were lost by attrition over the ensuing twenty years. This current update includes 125 sites, 27 cultural landscapes and 5 historic features.

Some of these sites have received official recognition, as follows. These sites are also indicated in the individual entries that follow:

COMMUNITY HERITAGE REGISTER (28 SITES)

MUNICIPALLY DESIGNATED SITES (6 SITES):

- Manager's House, Port Haney Brick Company, 22520 116 Avenue
- Port Haney Brick Company Office, 22520 116 Avenue
- Saint Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 22279 116 Avenue
- Haney House, 11612 224 Street
- Robertson Family Cemetery, 9479 Byrnes Road
- Leslie Residence, 21695 River Road

LEGALLY PROTECTED SITES (5 SITES WITH 7 BUILDINGS):

- Bank of Montreal and Port Haney Post Office, 22355 River Road
- Turnock/Morse Residence, 22325 St. Anne Avenue
- Miller Residence, 28594 104 Avenue
- Whitehead Residence and Cottage, 11406 / 11414 205 Street
- Beeton / Daykin Residence, 12016 York Street

The remainder of the sites in this document are evaluated as having heritage significance, but have not yet been officially recognized.

Anyone interested in viewing these sites should respect the privacy of owners and not trespass on private property.

PHOTO CREDITS

- MRMA: *Maple Ridge Museum & Community Archives*
- CVA: *City of Vancouver Archives*
- VPL: *Vancouver Public Library*
- BCA: *British Columbia Archives*

FIRST NATIONS



Women and children in dugout canoe on Fraser River, circa 1890. [Charles Trott Dunbar, photographer. CVA In P137]

Since time immemorial, First Nations people have called this territory home. Maple Ridge contains traditional overlapping and unceded territories of the Coast Salish, including the Katzie and Kwantlen First Nations. Their oral histories, place names, languages, villages, trails, resources, and sacred sites highlight

the First Nations deep and enduring connections to their territorial lands, and are the foundation of today's Maple Ridge. Over thousands of years, the First Nations peoples have inhabited this area, and continue to do so today. Despite the destruction of material evidence of the First Nations culture during the early colonizing



period, the constant presence of indigenous people resonates throughout the landscape, and recognition of the identity and continual connection of the original people to the area provides context and depth to the city's relatively recent, post-contact history.

As the landscape changed over time, the Coast Salish people adapted to these changes. Coast Salish communities always lived at the river mouth; as the location of the mouth changed over time, so did the locations of settlements. There is material evidence that First Nations' people occupied the Stave watershed at least 12,000 years ago. The region's first inhabitants developed tool kits of stone, bone and wood implements such as spears and knives, which aided in the harvesting of the land and sea. The development over the ensuing millennia reflected the stabilization of the sea level, and the emergence of the great forests that are the hallmark of the Northwest Coast.

Their economy was based on seasonal abundance — wild plants or salmon, in particular — which could be harvested in huge quantities and preserved for other seasons or for trade. The harvesting and processing of land and sea resources permitted the establishment of large seasonally-occupied villages. Cedar and salmon were critical resources that aided in the expansion and permanency of the Coast Salish peoples. Salmon was, as it is now, a crucial resource for the Coast Salish, and permeated all aspects of life. Cedar's inherent natural properties made it an ideal material for the wet conditions of the Northwest Coast, and it was used for canoes, dwellings, ceremonial objects and clothing. Streams and rivers also provided fish and birds for hunting, and added to complex marine subsistence practices. The area was crossed by trails that brought people to canoe launches, salmon streams, clam beds, and many other resource-gathering sites within

the rich ecosystem. Canoe travel was a regular part of everyday life, using finely finished, hollowed logs in a wide variety of sizes and shapes to provide small craft to navigate small streams and large ocean-going canoes.

Recent archaeological discoveries in Pitt Meadows have uncovered evidence of sophisticated farming techniques developed by the Coast Salish about 4,000 years ago. A 450-square foot stone platform was uncovered that was used as a wetland platform for the cultivation of wapato (wild water potatoes), a staple crop for many First Nations people. The stones were laid to prevent the tubers from rooting too deeply, making them easier to harvest. In addition to wapato tubers, wooden digging tools were discovered. This is the oldest evidence of the cultivation of wild foods in the Pacific Northwest.



Rock Paintings from the head of Pitt Lake.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



First Nations canoes pulled up on a river bank, and mat shelters, thought to be near New Westminster in the 1860s. [MRMA P01625]



A Coast Salish summer encampment, depicting rush mats and cedar hats typical of the Coast Salish. The distinctive canoe shape is adapted for river travel. [Staged photo from 1912 by Edward S. Curtis from 'The North American Indian,' Volume 9; Plate No. 302; Skokomish fishing camp; two natives on beach, canoe in foreground. MRMA P01623]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Ancient carved stone from Katzie near Port Hammond, January 24, 1929. [Department of Mines Geological Survey Photographic Division. CVA In P132.3]

The Coast Salish culture underwent a period of dramatic change during the last 1,500 years. The distinctive cultural characteristics associated with Coast Salish people began to emerge, and would be further developed during the historic period. Connections were maintained and relationships were solidified through trade between groups to secure resources that were not abundant in their traditional lands. Historically there were no formal boundaries between Indigenous territories; however, there were complex and formal protocols between Nations that governed inter-nation travel, trade, and political relationships. In addition, there were family connections that persist to this day amongst Nations up and down the Fraser River.

Prior to European contact, the Kwantlen occupied many significant village sites throughout their territory, including settlements in present-day New Westminister, Surrey, Langley, Maple Ridge, and Mission. The main village of the Kwantlen people was *sxəyəməł* in what is now known as New Westminister. Directly across the Fraser River on the Surrey side was the summer fishing village known as *qəyqəyt*. Another key area of Kwantlen territory is the Stave River valley that was and continues to be important for hunting, trapping, cedar bark stripping, fishing, and other cultural uses. After European contact, the Kwantlen moved their main settlement upriver from New Westminister when Fort Langley was established in the nineteenth century, to control and maintain a trading advantage with the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort Langley.



Traditional Katzie territory includes the entire Pitt watershed, including the Alouette watershed, the Fraser River and lands adjacent down to Point Roberts, and lands between the Fraser and Boundary Bay. The Katzie once comprised five communities in the region, each with its own founding chief and which, according to the Katzie, were the foundation of other peoples in the region, notably the Musqueam and Kwantlen. *Oe'lecten* and his people were based at what is now known as Pitt Lake, *Swaneset* at Sheridan Hill, *Xwoe'pecten* at Port Hammond (whose descendants became the Kwantlen), *Smakwec* at Point Roberts (whose people, the Nicomekl, were largely killed in a smallpox epidemic in the 18th century), and *C'simlenexw* at Point Grey (whose descendants became the Musqueam). The Katzie First Nation once comprised at least ten villages throughout the territory. The Katzie First Nation derives its name from the Halkomelem word for a type of moss, and it is also the name of an ancient village site in the immediate vicinity of the Katzie Reserve at Pitt Meadows. The people now known as the Katzie First Nation were granted rights and title to their territory and their resources by the Creator, the Great Transformer Khaals, by their first Chiefs and from the reiteration of customs from time out of mind. Today's Katzie are primarily the descendants of *Oe'lecten* and *Swaneset*.

The arrival of the European settlers began to change the traditional life of the Coast Salish. In 1808, explorer Simon Fraser, an employee of the Montreal-based North West Company, travelled down the river that would subsequently bear his name. Fraser recorded seeing a

large First Nations village with cedar plank long houses on the riverbank near Langley. Although the site of the village has now been lost, archaeological information and oral traditions point to the existence of permanent and seasonal Coast Salish settlements along the Fraser River and local waterways. The first fort in Coast Salish territory, Fort Langley, was constructed by the HBC in 1827. At first, the local First Nations and the Hudson's Bay Company had a close working relationship, and trade and intermarriage provided mutual benefit. The HBC period until 1858 was a period of mutual respect and comparative health for First Nations people, but over time, the relationships between the Europeans and the First Nations deteriorated. The passage of the Indian Act in 1876 established reserves and entrenched cultural and gender discrimination; in 1884, an amendment to the Act enabled the Indian Residential School system, which forced indigenous people from their lands, severed family ties and diminished traditional First Nations cultures. The assimilation attempts that stemmed from the Indian Act had dramatic and devastating consequences, but the strength and resilience of the Elders that lived through these systems is significant. Following decades of suppression and forced abandonment of First Nations traditional ways of life, many indigenous peoples, including the Coast Salish, have become drivers of their own destiny.

The First Nations presence in Maple Ridge remains strong today. The Katzie and Kwantlen First Nations manage a number of reserves in Maple Ridge, including several historic burial grounds on reserve lands.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



KATZIE CEMETERY
203 Street, Hammond
1898

A municipal cemetery was established in Maple Ridge in the 1880s, and although there were several Kanakas interred there, the burial of Chinese or Indigenous people was not permitted. To remedy this problem, one acre was purchased from John Hammond in 1898 to be used as a Katzie burial ground. Known as Graveyard Reserve No. 5, this cemetery remains in active use.



KWANTLEN CEMETERY
Lougheed Highway, Albion

This native burial ground, located at the eastern end of Albion, dates back to at least 1876. There are many different types of markers, including iron crosses. It is located on Langley Reserve No. 5, one of several reserves under the jurisdiction of the Kwantlen First Nation, whose main reserve is across the Fraser from Albion on McMillan Island in Langley.

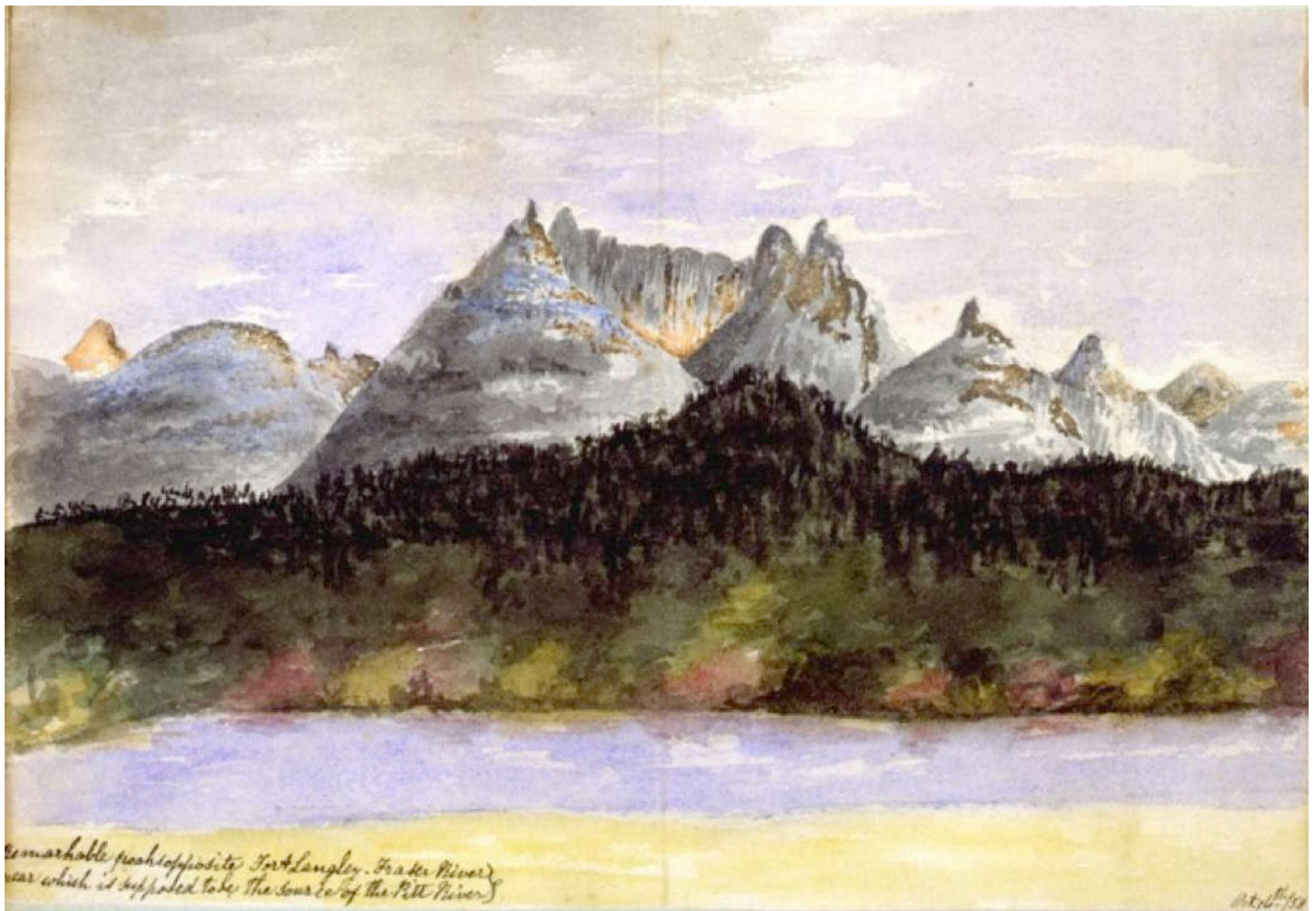


FIRST NATION CEMETERY
96 Avenue

On Whonnock Reserve lands just east of the municipal cemetery are the remnants of a small Roman Catholic burial ground dating back to 1874. Only one or two grave markers have survived.



CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORIC EVENTS



Remarkable Peaks Opposite Fort Langley, Fraser River, October 16, 1858. [Sir Charles Wilson. BCA PDP03195]



- 10,000 BCE:**
Evidence of Coast Salish habitation in the area.
- 2,000 BCE:**
Evidence of Coast Salish agricultural activity.
- 1792:** Captain Vancouver sails past the mouth of the Fraser River.
- 1808:** Simon Fraser, explorer for the North West Fur Trading Company, descends the Fraser River to its mouth at the Pacific Ocean.
- 1821:** The Hudson's Bay Company and the North West Company amalgamate.
- 1827:** Fort Langley is established by the Hudson's Bay Company on the south side of the Fraser River.
- 1843:** Fort Victoria is established at the southern tip of Vancouver Island.
- 1846:** The Oregon Treaty establishes the international border at the 49th parallel.
- 1849:** Founding of Fort Hope. Vancouver Island becomes a Crown Colony.
- 1858:** Gold is discovered south of Yale, touching off the local Gold Rush. The mainland territory of New Caledonia is proclaimed as the Crown Colony of British Columbia, with Sir James Douglas sworn in as Governor. The townsite of Derby is laid out as the capital, but is rejected as indefensible from American attack. The first Royal Engineers arrive.
- 1859:** Queensborough, now New Westminster, is chosen as the capital for the new colony. Town lots at Derby are put up for sale. John McIver selects a farm site on the north side of the Fraser, where the Maple Ridge Golf Course is now located. He begins clearing the site, which he names Maple Ridge after a stand of maples that stretches along a ridge for two miles. These trees ran from what later became Port Hammond almost to Port Haney.
- 1860:** Proclamation of the Pre-Emption Act in January, allowing for the registration of land in British Columbia; the first pre-emptions are at Albion, Chilliwack and Sumas. New Westminster is incorporated as the first city in B.C. Gold is discovered in the Cariboo.
- 1862:** The first local Presbyterian service is conducted by Rev. R. Jamieson.
- 1865:** Rev. Ebenezer Robson conducts the first local Methodist services.
- 1866:** The colonies of Vancouver Island and British Columbia are united as the Crown Colony of British Columbia, with the capital at New Westminster.

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1867: Canadian Confederation.

1868: The colonial capital is moved to Victoria.

1871: The Province of British Columbia is admitted to Confederation on July 20.

1872: Construction begins on the Yale Wagon Road between New Westminster and Yale, which is completed two years later. The first Methodist church is constructed. The Hammond Brothers pre-empt one hundred and twenty acres on the north shore of the Fraser River. The Municipalities Act is passed.

1874: *The Federal Free Homestead Act* is passed, allowing land grants to settlers if they were able to meet certain stringent conditions, including clearing and cropping certain acreages and having taken up residence by the beginning of the third year. The District of Maple Ridge is incorporated on September 12th, the third district municipality in British Columbia and preceded only by Langley and Chilliwack (Victoria and New Westminster were established as cities before this date). Its boundaries stretch from the Stave River to the Pitt River, and include a triangle of land west of the Pitt River in what is now Port Coquitlam. The population consists of fewer than fifty pioneer families, spread over 33,000 acres. An organizational meeting was held at John McIver's home to establish a council for Maple Ridge on October 3. The first regular Council meeting is held on October 10th, under the

Maple trees on McIver's Farm; Wellington Harris is elected as the first Warden.

1875: In the first District-wide election, Wellington Harris is returned as Warden. The first regular school service commences with the arrival of teacher James Sinclair. Completion of the New Westminster to Yale Wagon Road.

1876: The District's first Post Office, located at River Road and Laity Street, opens on October 1st, with W.J. Howison as the postmaster.

1878: The District is split into two Wards, divided by Townline Road (now 216 Street). A municipal cemetery is established.

1879: Katzie Reserve No. 1 is allocated by Commissioner Sproat. The decision is made to route the Canadian Pacific Railway through the Fraser Valley on the north side of the Fraser River.

1880: A large section of land on Howison's property slides into the Fraser River, causing a tidal wave sixty feet high.

1882: Port Haney is registered as a separate townsite within the District. Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway through Maple Ridge commences. St. John the Divine Church, built in Derby in 1859, is dismantled and floated across the Fraser River on scows; it is reconstructed at its present location at Laity



St John the Divine Anglican Church facing River Road. Pope Residence and Methodist Church in the background, circa 1900. [MRMA P01052]

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Wide aerial view of Maple Ridge from over the Fraser River, with brickyard complex in lower right and Haney above it, 1940s. [MRMA P00619]

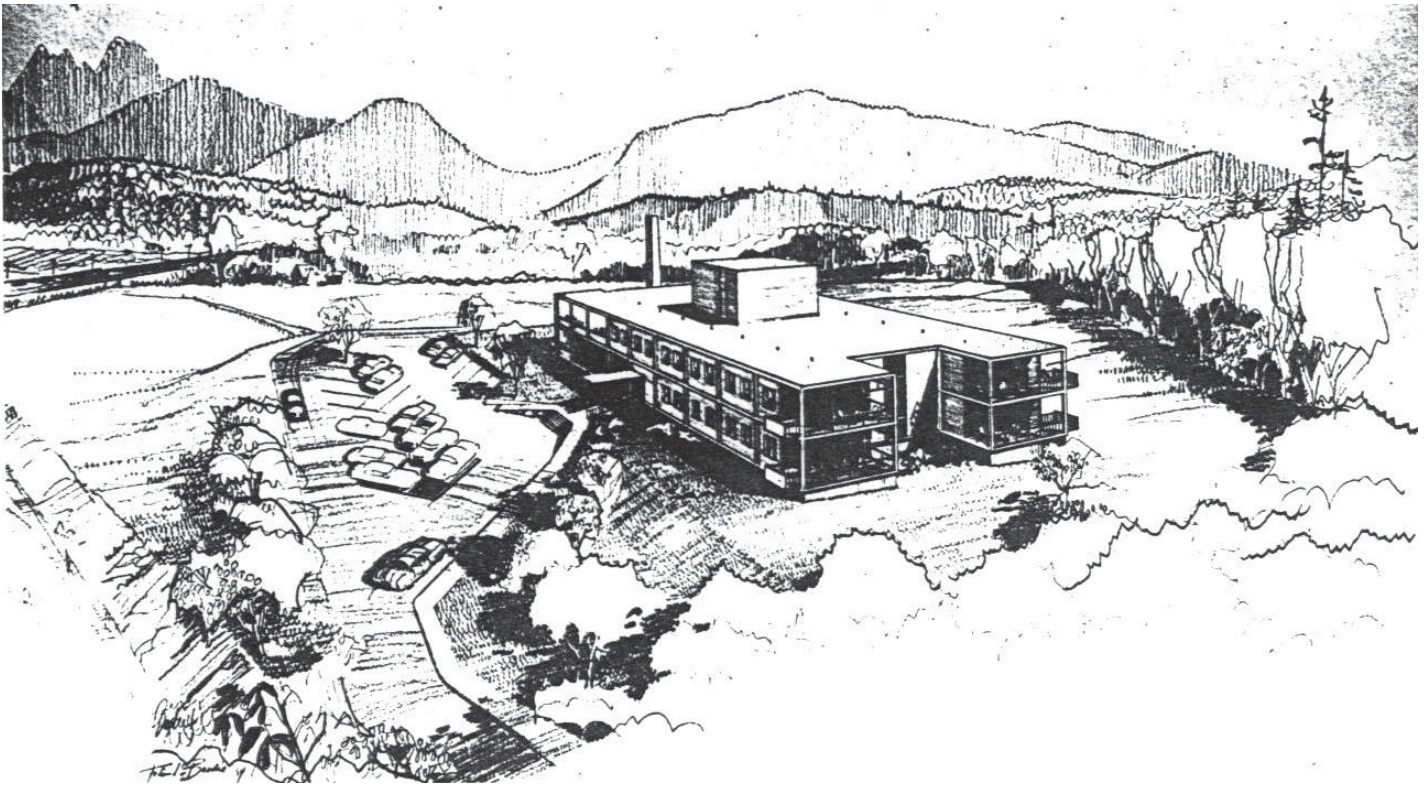


Street and River Road. James Murray Webster first settles in what later becomes known as Webster's Corners.

- 1883:** Hammond Townsite is registered as Port Hammond Junction.
- 1884:** The Haney Post Office opens, with Daniel Dockstader as postmaster.
- 1885:** The Hammond and Whonnock Post Offices open. A railway bridge is built over Kanaka Creek. The first transcontinental train pulls into Hammond on November 8th.
- 1886:** Incorporation of the city of Vancouver, followed shortly by a devastating fire.
- 1887:** The transcontinental railway reaches the terminal at Vancouver. The train begins regular stops in Port Haney and Whonnock.
- 1888:** The District is further split into five Wards. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church is built in the Port Haney area, on land donated by Thomas Haney. Lillooet School is built at the corner of Dewdney Trunk Road and 232nd Street. A diphtheria epidemic breaks out, leaving two dead.
- 1891:** James Murray Webster opens the first Post Office in Webster's Corners in his own home.
- 1892:** Construction of Haney Hall, which served as Municipal Hall, police headquarters, jail, library and part-time school room.
- 1893:** The first freight station in Port Haney is built on the river side of the tracks.
- 1894:** Disastrous flooding of the Fraser River. Settlers in the Pitt Meadows lowlands petition to be removed from Maple Ridge, in order to deal directly with the provincial government for better flood control.
- 1895:** South Lillooet School opens.
- 1896:** Pitt Meadows is allowed to revert to unorganized territory, and remains so until 1914.
- 1898:** The first school is opened in East Haney. The Ruskin Post Office opens. One acre is purchased from John Hammond for use as a First Nations cemetery.
- 1900:** Regular rail passenger service is operating between New Westminster and Chilliwack. Dewdney Trunk Road is completed by the province.
- 1901:** The Maple Ridge Agricultural Association is formed on June 15th. The first Fall Fair is held in September.
- 1903:** The Ward system is abolished.

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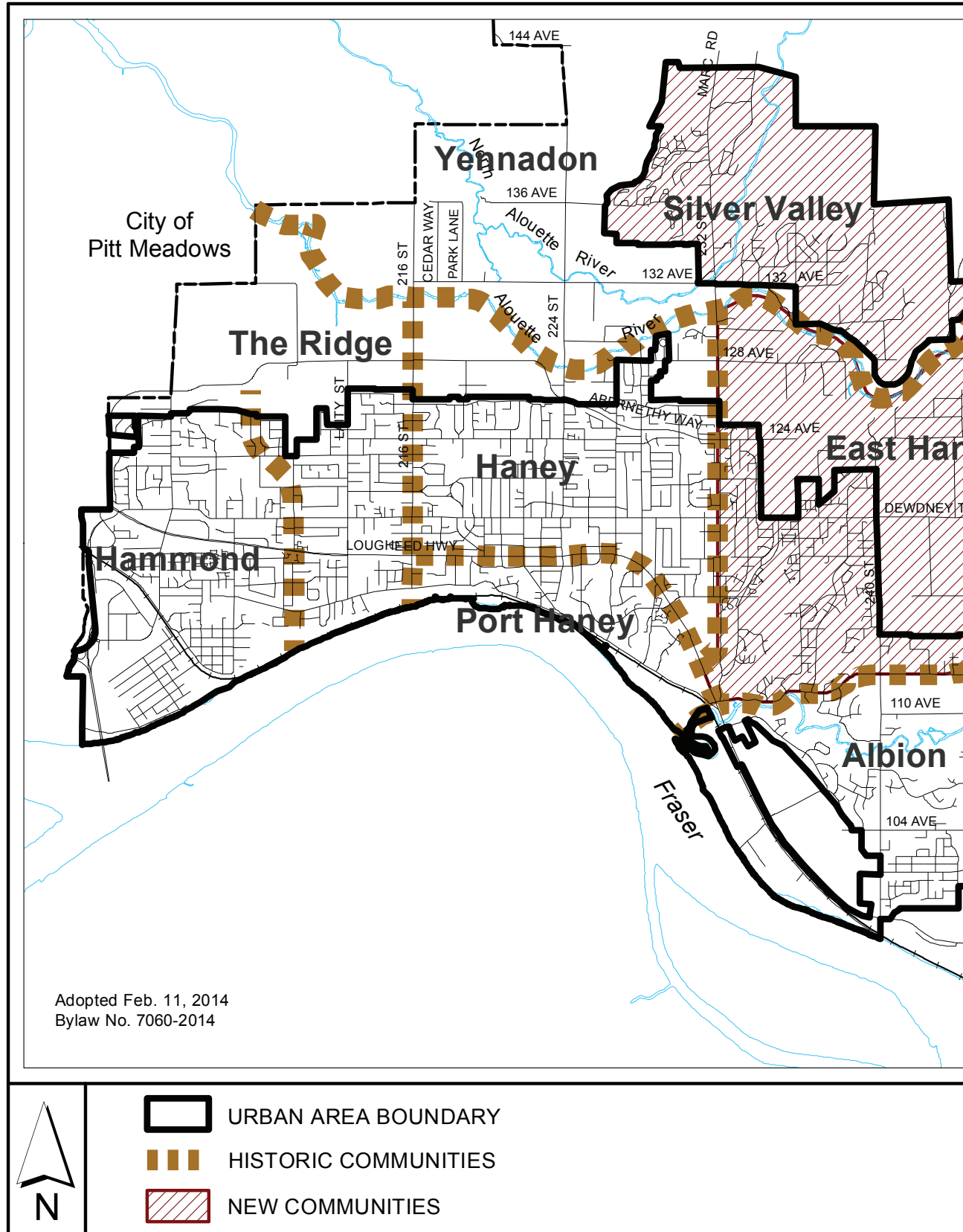
- 1907:** The Port Haney Brick Company is founded by Harold Burnet, E.G. Baynes and W.M. Horie. Pioneer Japanese settler, Jiro Inouye, arrives in Maple Ridge. The Albion Post Office opens in East Haney.
- 1909:** Aggie Hall is built in Haney.
- 1910:** The B.C. Electric Railway reaches Chilliwack.
- 1911:** The Yennadon Post Office opens.
- 1912:** Electricity comes to Hammond and Haney, supplied by the Stave Lake Power Company. The second Hammond train station is built.
- 1913:** The Pitt River Bridge opens.
- 1914:** The First World War breaks out. Pitt Meadows is incorporated as a separate municipality.
- 1915:** The Haney Branch of the Women's Institute is formed. The Canadian Northern Railway reaches Vancouver.
- 1916:** The Finnish Hall at Webster's Corners opens on January 1st. A fire destroys the business district of Hammond.
- 1918:** Armistice is signed on November 11th, ending the First World War.
- 1919:** The first local newspaper, the *Gazette*, begins publication. The Spanish Influenza epidemic breaks out, during which schools are closed and public meetings cancelled.
- 1928:** Construction starts on the Lougheed Highway. The first District Nurse is appointed.
- 1929:** The crash of the Stock Market heralds the beginning of the Great Depression.
- 1931:** The Lougheed Highway is completed, and is opened to traffic. Businesses begin to relocate along the Highway in Haney, which becomes the business centre of the District.
- 1939:** Outbreak of the Second World War.
- 1942:** The Japanese-Canadian population is forcibly evacuated from the Coast; their property is confiscated and auctioned off. The Hammond A.R.P. (Air Raid Precaution) Hospital is opened in Hammond Hall.
- 1945:** The Second World War ends with the Allied victories in Europe and Japan.
- 1948:** Severe flooding along the Fraser River.
- 1951:** A new municipal hall is opened.
- 1958:** Maple Ridge Hospital opens.
- 1972:** Institution of the Agricultural Land Freeze.
- 1973:** Establishment of the Agricultural Land Reserve.
- 1983:** A new municipal hall opens.
- 2014:** Maple Ridge residents vote to change the community's status from district municipality to city; the status change became official on September 12.

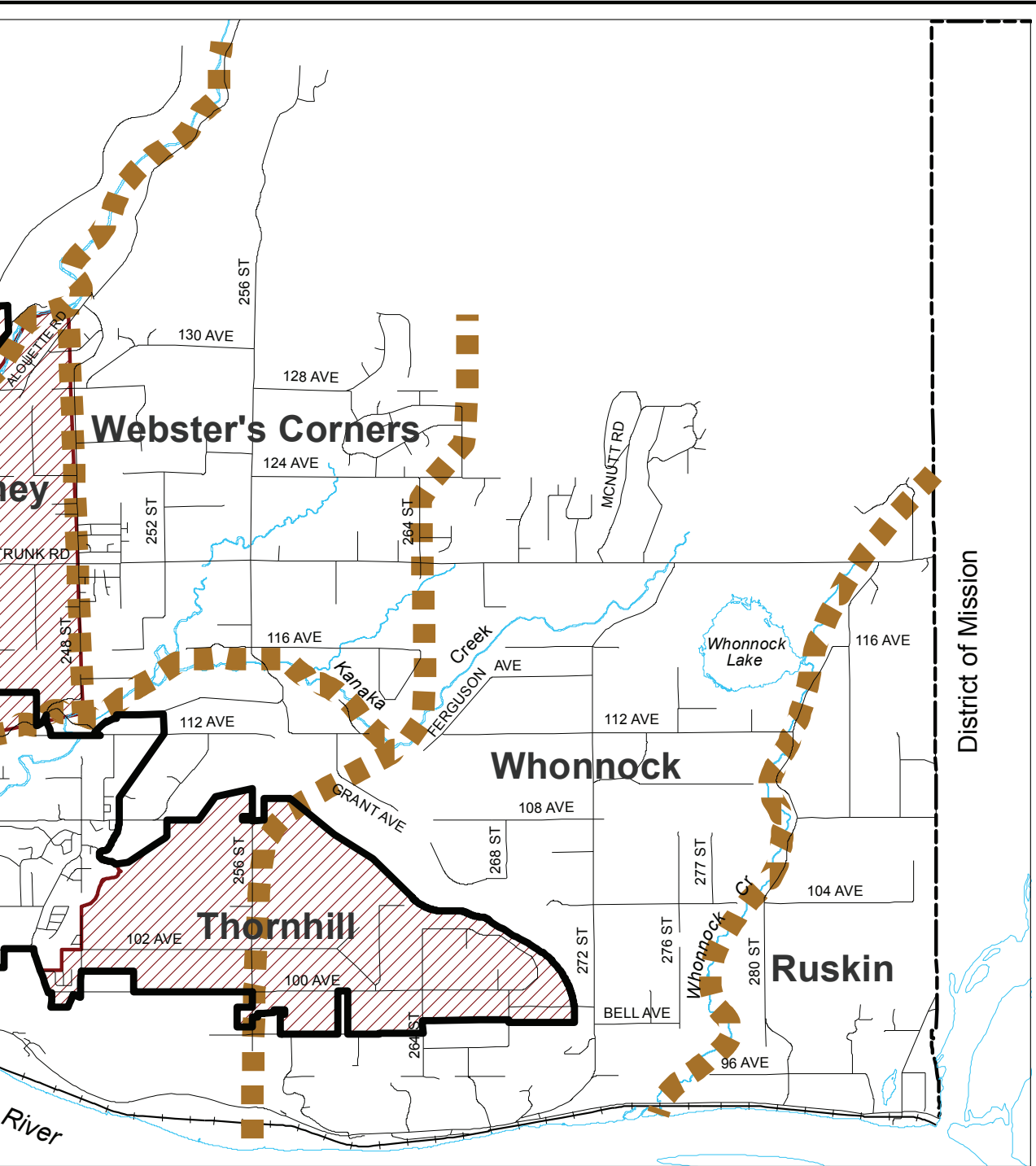


Maple Ridge Hospital; Rendering of Original Design by Thompson, Berwick & Pratt, circa 1958. [MRMA P02319]

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THE HISTORIC COMMUNITIES OF MAPLE RIDGE





JAN 16, 2014 Not To Scale Figure 1.

1. HAMMOND



Hammond Train Station, circa 1922. [Philip T. Timms, photographer. CVA 677-1092]

Prior to settlement, the area we know today as Hammond was one of five Katzie communities located in various areas of southwestern British Columbia. European settlement in this area began in the 1860s and was referred to as 'Katzie' prior to it being a registered township.

The first settlement began in the year 1860 when the first Pre-emption act was promulgated by Governor Douglas on January 4, and provided for the granting of rights to un-surveyed crown lands to an extent not exceeding 160 acres, at a

purchase price not exceeding two dollars and fifty cents per acre. In the same year, my father, John McIver, returned from the service of the Hudson Bay Company, whom he had served for eight years took up 160 acres, part of which is where we are today. The beautiful home and grounds of the present Hartnell home is located on part of it. John McIver (written in 1933, published in The Gazette, 1958).

In his 1933 notes, John McIver described the area during early settlement as 'heavily timbered down to the river's edge.' The Fraser River was the major route for the transportation of people and goods. During particularly cold winters the river would freeze, and prevent travel until it thawed.

The Hammond brothers, William (aged 19) and John (aged 22) arrived in Maple Ridge from Fenstanton, England, in 1863. The brothers originally resided on Hammond's Island (now Codd Island), in the then-undrained Sturgeon Slough. Ten years later, after the rejection of their plan to dam the mouth of the Pitt River and divert the water to a proposed canal to the Burrard Inlet, they pre-empted 120 acres of land, part of which they would eventually donate to the future town of Port Hammond.

Once the Fraser Canyon was chosen as the route for the transcontinental railway in 1881, the local question that remained was where the route would pass through Maple Ridge. After an all-night debate at Haney House,



it was settled that the route would follow the Fraser River to Hammond, at which point it would leave the shores of the Fraser River. The ambitious Hammond brothers donated several acres of land to the C.P.R. on the condition that the first railway station in Maple Ridge would be in Hammond. Emmeline Mohun donated most of the lower portion of Hammond, southwest from the railway. Construction began in 1882; labourers poured into the area, including many Chinese immigrants, and overnight Hammond turned into a tent town. Other local residents participated: Thomas Haney acted as a construction foreman; Samuel Robertson sold supplies to the crews, and William Hammond acted as a surveyor for the line. In these early years, Port Hammond Junction also served as a supply depot and headquarters for railway construction, and the town continued to grow with new businesses. As a result of this boom, Hammond soon boasted three hotels, seven bars, and a number of boarding houses.

The first registered owners in the area were:

- Lot 278: W. Hammond, Lee Chew and the Corporation of Maple Ridge
- Lot 279: W. & J. Hammond
- Lot 280: Callaghan et al.
- Lot 281: Mohun

In December 1882, the Town of Port Hammond Junction was mapped by Emmeline's husband, Civil Engineer E. Mohun, consisting of a subdivision of Lots 278, 279, 280 and 281 of Group 1, Township No. 9. It was deposited as Plan 114 on August 3, 1883. Hazelwood Farm straddled Lots 280 and 281 directly to the west of the Townsite.

The Chinese experience of working on the railroad in Hammond was typical of the labour inequities of the time. Chinese workers built shacks along the dyke on Wharf Street, as well as near the intersection of 207 Street and Maple Crescent. The workers commonly undertook dangerous work, and often received poor treatment from their European foremen. During the



Maple Ridge, 1883. [Onderdonk Albums; BCA I-30819]



Canadian Pacific Railway Water Tank at Hammond, circa 1885. [Onderdonk Albums; BCA D-08575]

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Plan of the Town of Port Hammond Junction, 1882.

digging for the section of railway between Haney and Hammond as many as seventy people were killed, including one incident in which three Chinese labourers were swept away in a landslide caused by a steam-shovel near the McIver property. At the time, discrimination was rampant, and the Chinese were considered to be 'non-persons;' storeowners were the only Chinese people listed by name in Hammond in B.C. directories. After the railway was complete, many stayed on and worked as field hands or house servants.

Hammond also served as a steamboat junction with Victoria, thanks to Captain John Irving, founder of the Canadian Pacific Navigation Company.

Port Hammond is the shipping point where steamers from Victoria connect with the C.P.R., and has become a station of some importance.
British Columbia Directory, 1884-85, page 186.

The year of 1885 was a big one with the opening of the Hammond Post Office and completion of the Hammond Station. The first train pulled into Hammond in November 1885 and for many years after, the C.P.R. continued to employ many of the labourers who helped construct the railway as section hands. Trains,

which had overtaken riverboats in their importance in Hammond, were eventually overtaken by trucks and cars, and in 1965 the C.P.R. no longer stopped in Hammond or Haney.

Maple Ridge Municipality – *This is the only rural municipality in British Columbia through which the Canadian Pacific Railway passes. It extends from Pitt River to Stave River, a distance of 16 miles on the right bank of the Fraser River. It has three railway stations, viz: Hammond, Haney, and Warnock. Hammond is the most important point on the right bank of the Fraser above New Westminster. Being centrally located in the best agricultural section of the municipality, it presents advantages for business which are destined to make it an important town. Dairying as an industry has not yet been prosecuted to any great extent, but taking into consideration the many thousands of acres of meadow lands in the vicinity of Hammond, producing nutritious grasses in abundance, this industry, in the near future, will be an important factor in conducing to the wealth of the municipality.*

1887 British Columbia Directory, page 238.

Port Hammond – *On the main line of the C.P.R., 24 miles east of Vancouver, railway station called Hammond; has post office. Mails daily. Express and telegraph office.*

1889 Henderson's Gazetteer & Directory, page 345.

By the late 1890s, fruit growing was listed as the principal industry, and remained so for a number of years. A one-room schoolhouse was opened on the current site of Hammond Elementary School in 1900. Prior to this, the Maple Ridge School had served the community of Hammond. A two-room schoolhouse replaced the one-room building in 1912, and the 1900 school was renamed Fossett Hall and relocated to Lorne Road to be used for community meetings.



The first telephone exchange opened in 1908, as did Hammond's first bank, the Bank of Hamilton. Electricity first came to Hammond and Haney in 1912, supplied by the Stave Lake Power Company. The second Hammond train station, on the north side of the tracks, was built in 1912.

PORT HAMMOND

Port Hammond is chiefly known to the west-bound tourist as a station about 24 miles from Vancouver, where the Canadian Pacific Railway leaves the Fraser, beside which it has run for many miles. Port Hammond, however, has other claims to attention. The town itself possesses good general stores, a telephone and telegraph system, and many other conveniences, whilst the high-power line of the Western Power Company, which has been recently carried through the district, will shortly supply electric light and power for all purposes. It is worthy of note that when the town site was registered in 1883, it was intended to form the terminus of the Canadian Pacific Railway, and the importance which Hammond would have attained had this intention been adhered to afford ample scope for an interesting if idle speculation. The railway, however, proceeded to its more natural halting-place, and Port Hammond became largely dependent on the natural resources of the soil. In the matter the confidence of the town was fully justified, and today a very considerable part of the surrounding country is under cultivation. On the flat meadow lands many dairy farms can be found, whilst fine hay and potato crops are raised here. As the land slopes gradually upwards toward the Pitt Mountains the soil becomes less suitable to this form of industry, and fruit farms take the place of hayfields and pasture lands. Much of the fruit grown here finds a natural market in Vancouver. A considerable amount, however, travels as far east as Winnipeg and Ontario. Almost every variety of fruit is cultivated, the crops of apples, pears, quinces, strawberries, raspberries, cherries,

*currants, gooseberries and other fruits being very satisfactory. Additional value is lent to the land by the fact that no system of artificial irrigation is necessary. From the sportsman's point of view Port Hammond affords a convenient centre. Bear, cougar, deer, pheasants, grouse, ducks, and geese are plentiful in the Pitt Mountains, and excellent fishing is to be had within the radius of a few miles. Henry J. Boam. *British Columbia: Its History, People, Commerce, Industries and Resources.* London, England: Sells Ltd., 1912, page 279.*

In 1916, a large fire destroyed most of the business sector of Hammond. The fire had started in the hotel's restaurant kitchen, and though many buildings were burned down the postmaster managed to save the post office by covering the exterior walls with wet blankets. In addition to the post office, the telephone exchange building was also saved by demolishing the adjacent burning stable with dynamite. The rebuilding took several years due to wartime interruptions in labour and material. The Bank of Hamilton also burned down, and re-opened in a house until a fashionable new building was finished for the bank in 1919.

The location of the Hammond Hall was carefully chosen right next to Hammond Park on Lorne Avenue (the land for the park had been donated by John Hammond). Funds for building the hall were provided by community subscription, and it opened on July 1, 1921. The Hammond Women's Institute oversaw operation of the Hall from 1939 until its closure in 1961.

NEW THEATRE AT HAMMOND TO OPEN Fine Audience Hall Will Accommodate Over One Thousand

Hammond, June 21. – For the first time Hammond is to have a big celebration on July 1st, and the new Hammond Theatre, which will be unrivalled in size, cost and arrangement of any audience hall from the Royal City to Kamloops, will be opened on Dominion Day. The theatre is built on one of

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Street scene in Hammond from mill structure, showing the telephone office, pre-1919. [Detail from MRMA P09078]



Hammond Hall at the northeast corner of Lorne Avenue and 206th Street, 1959. [MRMA P01138]

the most commanding sites in the town, with a seating capacity of the main floor of over 800, and 200 in the balcony. The Theatre, on which Mr. Riddle is superintending the work, and for which Mr. W.T. Whiteway is the architect, is to be opened by Mr. J.A. Catherwood, M.L.A., on Dominion Day. Preceding the opening there will be a full day of special features, including two big baseball games, Hammond vs. Haney, and a grand parade, including Maple Ridge Boys Scouts, the Navy League of Canada, and many hundred specially decorated autos. A full programme of sports and games is being prepared, and it is anticipated

that not fewer than 3,000 people will take in the celebration.

Vancouver Daily World, June 21, 1921, page 11.

The mill has been an integral part of the life of Hammond since 1910. First called the Bailey Lumber Company, by 1912 it was the Port Hammond Lumber Company, and by 1916 it was the Hammond Cedar Mill. In 1946 was taken over by B.C. Forest Products. The mill had two large water towers, and its own wharf on the Fraser River; the lumber was moved by barges as well as by the railway. It was at one point the largest red cedar mill in the world, and is still in active operation today.

During the first decades of the twentieth century, the population of both Hammond and Haney grew steadily; in 1919 Hammond has a population of 750 versus Haney's 800, and in 1925 Hammond had 950 residents, Haney 1,000. The two communities grew in tandem until the Lougheed Highway was built in 1931. Haney was able to shift its business district towards the new highway; however, in Hammond, where the mill still played a central role, the businesses were not able to move away from the river.

HAMMOND SITES

- Patterson Residence, 20582 113 Avenue
- Harry Residence, 20583 114 Avenue
- Harry Residence, 20591 114 Avenue
- McFarlane Residence, 11395 205 Street (Heritage Register)
- Hammond Cedar Company Residence, 11405 205 Street
- Whitehead Residence, 11406 205 Street (Heritage Revitalization Agreement)
- Whitehead Cottage, 11414 205 Street (Heritage Revitalization Agreement)
- Hammond Cedar Company Residence, 11415 205 Street
- Helliwell & Boorman House, 11271 206 Street
- Hartnell Residence, 11202 207 Street



Staff in front of Hammond Cedar, 1937. [Courtesy John Ambrosio]



Interior of hothouse with hanging cucumbers, Brown Bros. Florists, Hammond, circa 1912. [CVA 25-21]

- Continuing Presbyterian Church of Hammond, 11249 207 Street
- Chappell Residence, 11281 207 Street
- Smith Residence, 11391 207 Street
- S.J. Nevett Shoemaker, 11243 Dartford Street
- Commercial Building, 11245 Dartford Street
- Wilson Residence, 11252 Dartford Street
- Bullock Residence, 11273 Dartford Street
- Thompson Residence, 11329 Dartford Street
- Gabbert / McMillan Residence, 11334 Dartford Street
- Dr. Broe Residence, 11339 Dartford Street
- Hammond Presbyterian Church, 11391 Dartford Street
- Johnson Residence, 11430 Dartford Street
- Omura Residence, 20233 Dewdney Trunk Road

- Ito Residence / St. Luke's Catholic Manse, 20285 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Khaluck Residence, 20340 Lorne Avenue
- Renstrom Residence, 20540 Lorne Avenue (Heritage Register)
- John Hammond Residence, 20541 Lorne Avenue
- Hammond Cedar Company Residence, 11338 Maple Crescent
- Hammond Café & Rooms / Hammond Hotel, 20581 Maple Crescent
- B.C. Telephone Company Exchange, 20605 Maple Crescent
- Bank of Hamilton/Montreal, 20617 Maple Crescent
- Pearson Residence, 20685 Maple Crescent
- Zubach Residence, 20275 Ospring Street
- Hyytiainen Residence, 20311 Ospring Street
- Bonn Residence, 20505 Westfield Avenue
- White Residence, 20590 Westfield Avenue
- Stevens Residence, 20641 Westfield Avenue

HAMMOND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Stand of Maple Trees, 20818 Golf Lane (Heritage Register)
- Latvala Lane
- Tolmie Park, 20272 Lorne Avenue
- Hammond Park, 20577 Lorne Avenue
- Hammond Stadium, 20601 Westfield Avenue

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



PATTERSON RESIDENCE
20582 113 Avenue
1912-13

This is one of the largest early homes that was built in Hammond during the Edwardian era. Generally symmetrical, it has a front-gabled roof, side gabled dormers and an inset open front verandah. The upper gable ends have been shingled. It was built for Mr. and Mrs. J.J. Patterson.



HARRY RESIDENCE
20583 114 Avenue
1926

But, on purpose – speaking last of the very pretty homes just built by Messrs. T.C. Cass, A.B. Finnie, Floyd Harry, (two, 'side by each'). These four are an honour to the town, and all commendations of those so building up Hammond!

Weekly Gazette, June 28, 1928, page 2

Floyd William Harry was born in Luther, Michigan in 1887. He emigrated to Canada about 1911, married Margaret Ellen White in Chase in 1914, and moved to Maple Ridge in about 1920. Floyd Harry worked as a sawyer at the mill for forty years until his retirement in 1954; he passed away in 1972. This was the first of a pair of adjacent houses built by Harry on land acquired from Charles Wesley Helmer, who died in 1922. It is a beautifully-preserved example of the late influence of the Craftsman style, which persisted until well after the end of the First World War. It features the typical triangular eave brackets, masonry porch columns and twin-coursed shingle cladding in the gable ends. The original siding, details and windows have been maintained.



HARRY RESIDENCE
20591 114 Avenue
1928

This was the second of a pair of adjacent houses built by Floyd Harry. Located on a large corner lot, this bungalow features an inset front verandah with square columns, and a projecting bay to the side. It displays sophisticated detailing; the siding is dual-coursed,

as are the shingles in the gable ends. The windows feature a combination of arched sash and multipaned sash. The property has been well maintained, and is landscaped with sympathetic plantings that provide a complementary setting.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



McFARLANE RESIDENCE
11395 205 Street
Circa 1920

■ Heritage Register

This area of Hammond was known as ‘Swede Row’ for the Swedish families and bachelors that lived along this street. This was one of a series of houses built right after the First World War (on Town Lots 655-665) for mill workers who had served overseas, built by the Hammond Cedar Company; title remained with the company until the 1950s. The houses reflected the Craftsman style, which was the most popular residential style at the time. This house features a full open front verandah with tapered porch columns and bases. This was the home of Mr. McFarlane, a sawyer at the mill until he retired. These company houses demonstrate the integral role that the mill played in the development and growth of Hammond over time.



HAMMOND CEDAR COMPANY RESIDENCE
11405 205 Street
circa 1921

This was another of the series of houses built by Hammond Cedar on this block. Influenced by the Craftsman style, it features an inset porch with a single tapered column, bellcast shingling in the front gable end and exposed purlins. The company retained ownership until the 1950s.



Neighbours visiting the Whitehead Residence.

WHITEHEAD RESIDENCE [courtesy Koehn Family]
11406 205 Street
1923

■ Heritage Revitalization Agreement

The Whitehead property, which contains the Whitehead Residence and the Whitehead Cottage, is situated on a large corner lot. The property has been continuously owned since 1922 by the descendants of the original builder and owner Carl (Walkeapaa) Whitehead. Carl (see 11414 205 Street) built this house in 1923 with the help of Finnish friends and his stepdaughters, Ellen and Ethel McBryan; he copied the style of a house of a Finnish family in Webster's Corners. He worked at the Hammond Cedar Mill as a sawyer for many years, and although he was not a carpenter by trade, he built several rental houses on his property. In 1926 Carl's stepdaughter, Ethel, married George McMartin, who was the manager, then General Superintendent, of



Whitehead Residence in 2015

the Hammond Cedar Mill until it was purchased by BC Forest Products; he then partnered with Solomon Mussallem to build and run the Haney Hotel.

Typical of early Craftsman architecture, the front porch detailing is prominent with tapered porch piers and columns. Triangular brackets highlight the eave line, and paired dentil blocks are used in a decorative frieze above the porch. The window transom panels throughout have stained art glass panels. There is a square projecting bay to the south, an early garage at the front property line. This buildings and landscaping on this property contribute significantly to the historic character of Hammond.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Whitehead Cottage in 2015.

WHITEHEAD COTTAGE
11414 205 Street
1919; Enlarged 1922

■ Heritage Revitalization Agreement

This small cottage is on the same lot as the Whitehead Residence, and is the earliest building on the consolidated sites. Charles G. Dahlberg bought the property (and other lots) in 1919 and built a two-room cottage. He was from Sweden, came to Hammond about 1910, raised poultry and died in 1922. The property was known for the many cherry trees planted by Dahlberg. Carl Whitehead bought the property on April 18, 1922, and added the two rooms at the front of the house.

Born on April 7, 1888 in Kurkijoki, in the Republic of Karelia, Finland, to Ollie Walkeapaa and Annie Makkulainen, Carl Konstantin Whitehead was known as C.K. Olson when he first immigrated to Canada at the age of eighteen. The immigration officials saw his



Carl (Walkeapaa) Whitehead retires. [Koehn Family]

father's name was Ollie Walkeapaa and gave him the name of Olson (Ollie's son) instead of Walkeapaa. Carl worked in the pulp mill at Powell River before moving to Chase, working there for eight years. In 1913, Carl married a Finnish widow, Lempi McBryan, who had two daughters, Ethel and Ellen, from her first marriage. The family moved to Hammond, and Carl started work at the Hammond Cedar Mill. Carl rented a box car and brought a second-hand dining set from owners of an ice cream parlour in Chase. Beds and two cows also came to Hammond in that box car. He expanded and moved into the cottage in 1922 while he built a larger home on the same property in 1923. He officially changed his name to Carl Whitehead, which was a translation of his Finnish name. Carl's first wife died December 7, 1933; he married Anna Kallio, from Himanka, Finland, in 1936.

Despite its small size, the cottage exhibits sophisticated detailing, including multi-paned upper sash in the front windows. The long side of the cottage sits beside the alley frontage of this large lot, and there are two large mature Linden trees in the front yard.



HAMMOND CEDAR COMPANY RESIDENCE
11415 205 Street
circa 1921

This was another of the series of houses built by Hammond Cedar on this block. This bungalow features a full open front verandah, a low-pitch side gabled roofline and casement windows with transoms. The overall proportions are horizontal, visually anchoring the house to its landscape. The company retained ownership until the 1950s.



HELLIWELL & BOORMAN HOUSE
11271 206 Street
1912

This house was recently relocated from 242 East 5th Street in North Vancouver. It was built on a speculative basis by investors Ernest Frank Helliwell (1879-1945) and Harry Eustache Boorman (1881-1951). The Edwardian boom years were a time of frantic building speculation, as residential development struggled to keep up to the region's explosive growth. Typical of the Edwardian era, this tall, boxy house features generally symmetrical massing, an open front verandah with a second floor balcony, and a tall hipped roof.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Aerial view of C.P.R. tracks, Fraser River and the Hartnell Residence in Hammond, 1928. [Leonard Frank Studio. MRMA P0633a]

HARTNELL RESIDENCE **11202 207 Street** **1923**

Mr. D.M. Hartnell's bungalow is now receiving its finishing touches. It is alike beautiful for location and structure.

Gazette, February 1, 1923, page 8.

In 1914, Richard Hartnell and his son Doan, two lumbermen from Michigan, took over a bankrupt and abandoned sawmill in Port Hammond during a financial depression and made it the largest red cedar mill in the British Empire. Under their management, from 1914 until 1946, the Hammond Cedar mill provided work and prosperity to the community. Today the mill is the world's largest manufacturer of western red cedar products, and remains an integral part of the community.

Before this house was built, this was the site of the store and house of Wo Lung, who had set up his business about 1889. He supplied general merchandise, including opium, to residents and the builders of the railroad. This handsome Craftsman house was built as the family home of Doan Moroni Hartnell (1881-1959) and his wife Lillian Anna (née Dodge, 1892-1979). Doan was a partner and vice-president of the Hammond Cedar Company in Hammond, and Industrial Timber Mills Company in Youbou until they were sold to B.C. Products in 1946, after which he retired. The Hartnells were actively involved in the affairs of the community, and were generous in their support of local activities. Doan Hartnell was a great fan of baseball and he decided to sponsor a team in the Dewdney League for Hammond Mill. The League,



**CONTINUING PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF HAMMOND
11249 207 Street
1933**

which began in 1920, included teams from Haney, Hammond, Port Moody, Coquitlam and Iloilo. He really wanted the championship for the mill team so he recruited players from the US and eastern Canada with well-paying jobs at the mill as bait.

Construction on this landmark house began in January of 1923 and was completed by March, at an estimated cost of \$12,000. The Hartnell Residence has survived to the present day in substantially intact condition, and is a superior example of the best housing of the 1920s. It remains one of the more impressive early homes in Maple Ridge.

When Church Union occurred in 1925, it was intended to join all Presbyterians, Methodists and Congregationalists in Canada into one United Church. Not all were happy with this amalgamation, and typical of some that wanted to remain separate, a small group of Presbyterians in Hammond decided to retain its autonomy, worshipping in various homes and halls. In 1932, when student minister Gordon L. Collins came to the Haney-Hammond area, he saw the need to build a new church, and designed this small chapel, which was built at a cost of \$1,000 plus donated materials by volunteer labour under the supervision of James Riddle. The first sod was turned March 16, 1933 and it was opened for public worship on June 4. It was painted white on the exterior, with a green-stained cedar shingle roof. From about 1945 to 1955 it was closed, as there were no congregants. In the late 1950s it was opened as a community church, serving both the Presbyterian and Anglican communities. In 1961, Danny Griffin, then pastor in the Full Gospel Church, took over the chapel. When Pastor Thompson succeeded him, it became known as the Maple Ridge Full Gospel Church. The congregation continued to grow, and ultimately built a new church; this chapel was sold in 1976, and converted into a private residence.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



CHAPPELL RESIDENCE
11281 207 STREET
1913

This substantial house was built by Robert John Chappell, born in Bradford, England in 1881 and who worked as a carpenter and woodworker. In 1912 Chappell married Maud Emily Scotchford. Maud died in 1916 at the age of 37. Robert Chappell died in 1960 in Hammond at the age of 78. Symmetrical in design, with a full open front verandah and central gabled wall dormer, it is reminiscent of the farmhouses prevalent in Ontario at the time, and displays a distinctly eastern Canadian influence.



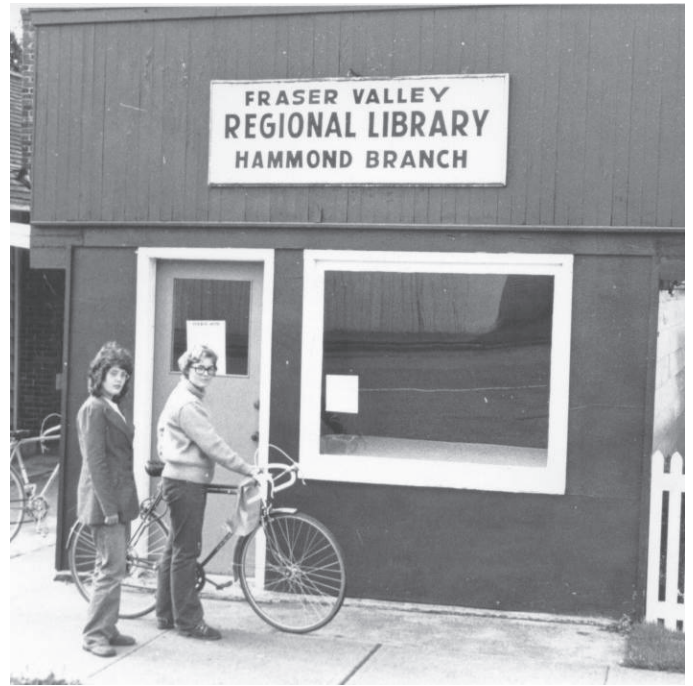
SMITH RESIDENCE
11391 207 Street
1921

William Hammond originally owned the land on which this house sits. The property was owned by Elizabeth Lytte from 1903 to 1913; by Fannie Dale from 1913 to 1919, then by William Smith from 1919 until 1959. Mr. Smith, who built this house in 1921, also built the Hammond Hotel. It features an inset open front verandah, supported on tapered square columns. The roof is hipped, with hipped dormers to the south and east sides.



S.J. NEVETT SHOEMAKER
11243 Dartford Street
1928

This modest building housed the shoe business of Sydney J. Nevett, who was born in Birmingham, England in 1883. In 1923, after Sydney and his wife, Annie, moved to Port Hammond, Sydney moved his shoe business to this location; his first building burned down in 1926 and this small false front structure was built to replace it. Sydney Nevett later moved to White Rock, and worked as a shoemaker until 1962. It is a rare surviving example of the once common iconic 'boomtown' or 'false front' vernacular commercial building, built to the front and side lot lines, with room at the rear for loading and services. The front parapet was extended up with a false front, which increased the apparent size of the building and allowed opportunities for signage. This type of building became extinct as commercial businesses developed in a more permanent manner and at greater densities.

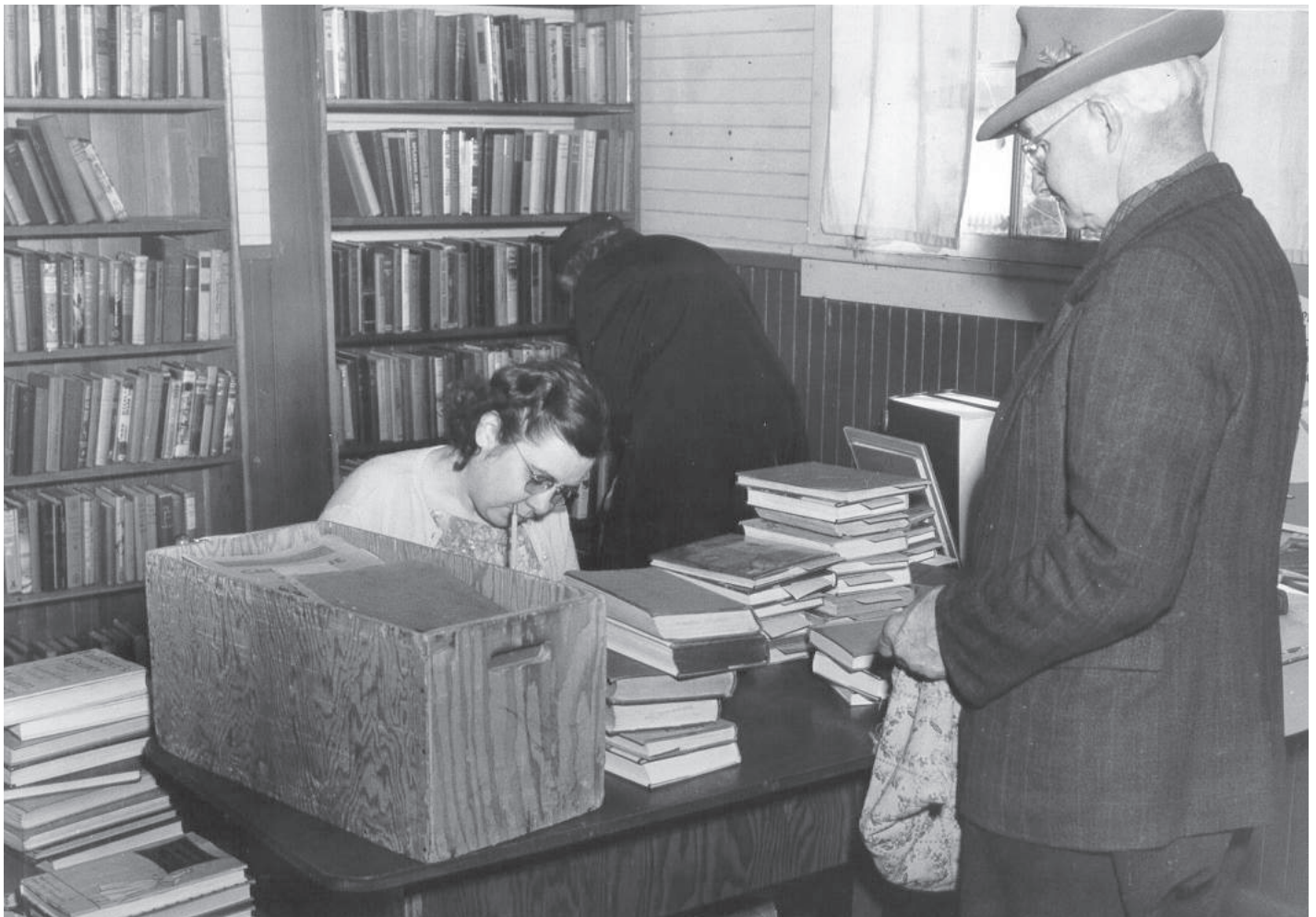


Fraser Valley Regional Library, circa 1960s
[MRMA P02580]

OUR LOCAL SHOEMAKER.

No shoeshop or cobbler's bench is better or more favourably known in the municipality than that of Mr. S.J. Nevett, Hammond. Immediately following the Great War Mr. Nevett opened a shop at the top of Maple Crescent where he remained doing good work for a number of years, or, until his Dartford street place was ready. Two years ago our enterprising citizen put up a two storey building, but not long afterwards, one evening the whole structure went up in flames. This was a hard blow, but Mr. Nevett bided his time and early this year built again with as much floor space as ever. He is now possessed of a large room at once inviting and suitable, while in the spacious north half of his building, Mr. Daniel conducts his popular bakery.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Fraser Valley Regional Library, circa 1960s [MRMA P03880]

Here all patrons are treated with courtesy, prompt and efficient service. Any getting work done at Nevett's will never have occasion other than to feel that they have a good job done there.
Weekly Gazette, June 14, 1928, page 1.

This building later housed the Hammond Branch of the Fraser Valley Regional Library. A small lending library had been established in Hammond in the 1920s. A branch library was established by the Fraser Valley Union Library at Hanson's store in 1935, with 160 books. The library moved to several different locations until it took over this location in the mid-1960s.



(Continued Next Page)



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11245 Dartford Street, Maple Ridge



1985 Maple Ridge Phone Book [MRMA]

COMMERCIAL BUILDING
11245 Dartford Street
circa 1926

Located at the corner of Dartford Street and Battle Avenue, the history of this small commercial building is obscure. Its original use is unknown, but it occupied a prime commercial corner. It is given prominence by its raised parapets, which would have enhanced opportunities for signage. The building was apparently used at one time as a 'birthing house' (maternity hospital) as there was no nearby hospital until 1958. From 1957 until 1974 it was occupied by Meier's Decorating, house painters, and was later a local beauty salon, 'Hair Craft.'



THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



WILSON RESIDENCE
11252 Dartford Street
1937

This modest but charming house was built for George G. and Madge A. Wilson; George was a grader at Hammond Cedar. It features the use of lapped scallop-edged boards, an unusual cladding that provides striking visual texture.



BULLOCK RESIDENCE
11273 DARTFORD STREET
1928

This cottage residence was built as the home of Frederick Norman Bullock and Margaret Bullock. Frederick was born in England in 1894. In the early 1920s, Frederick Bullock had been the proprietor of the Hammond Garage; by 1929, he was the proprietor of Hammond Cedar.

Building Much In Evidence: In Hammond, Mr. Geo Davis has built a home on Dartford street, and, at its side on the Cordelle property, Mr. F.N. Bullock is having Mr. Jas. Riddle build him a fully modern home.

Weekly Gazette, November 1, 1928, page 2.



THOMPSON RESIDENCE
11329 Dartford Street
1910

This charming Edwardian bungalow features a bellcast hipped roof and a full open front verandah with square columns. Originally built for John S.D. Thompson, it was later acquired by Dr. Lawrence Broe, the first doctor in Hammond, who built the larger adjacent house as his residence, while retaining this building as his office. It was later sold to Syd Church, who ran 'Syd's Taxi' – Hammond's first taxi service – from the house.



GABBERT / McMILLAN RESIDENCE
11334 Dartford Street
1929

This was originally the site of a home built by F.N. Aikman in about 1910. By 1918 it was briefly owned by R. Hartnell, one of the mill owners, and then sold in 1919 to the Anglican Church as a manse. In 1929, James Riddle erected two houses on the manse property for Bertha and Herman Gabbert, including this substantial surviving house. In 1924, Dr. John McMillan arrived in Hammond as the local druggist, replacing Mr. C. Betts, but he only stayed two years. By 1934, John and Sarah McMillan had returned to Hammond, and acquired this house from the Gabberts.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



DR. BROE RESIDENCE
11339 Dartford Street
1927

Dr. Lawrence Broe was the first doctor in Hammond, and the second in all of Maple Ridge. Broe, born in North Dakota, married May Alice Elliott in Okanagan Landing in 1913. In 1923, he was hired as the company doctor for the Port Hammond mill. He acquired this property in the mid-1920s, and commissioned this elaborate Colonial Revival residence for his family, while retaining the original smaller house to the south as his office. Located on a prominent corner site, this was one of the more impressive homes in Hammond at the time, and was likely a pattern book design. The gambrel roof, with its shed dormers, is a typical feature

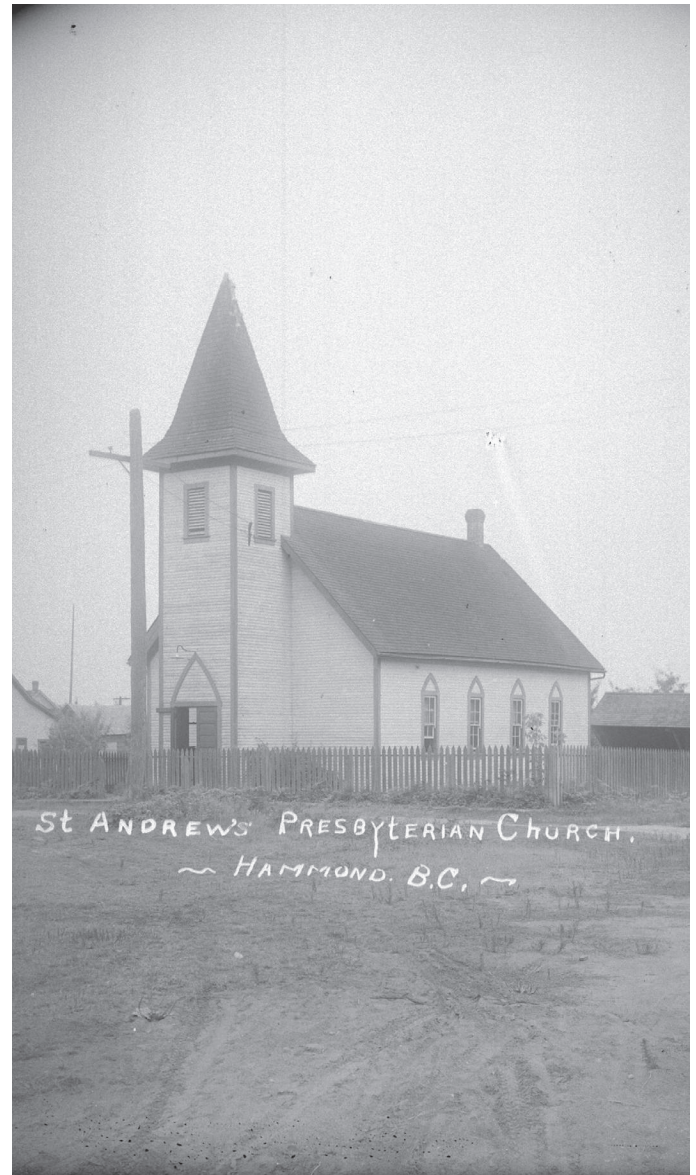
of the Colonial style, and demonstrates the popularity of Period Revival styles between the two World Wars. The Broe Residence remains in substantially intact condition, with the major change to its appearance being a later coat of stucco over the original wooden siding.

Dr. L. Broe's charming residence on Dartford St., Hammond, is nearing completion at the competent hands of the Skytte Bros., contractors. The work when finished will be well spoken for.
Gazette, May 12, 1927, page 5.



**ST. ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH /
HAMMOND UNITED CHURCH
11391 Dartford Street
1910**

Presbyterian services began in Hammond in 1896, but the congregation did not have a church until 1910. Hammond Presbyterian Church was operated in association with St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church in Haney. This church was built with volunteer labour and donated materials under the supervision of local contractor James Riddle. Now part of a larger complex, the original church has been retained, and is recognizable despite the loss of its front tower.



St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, Hammond, circa 1921. [Philip T. Timms, photographer. CVA 677-1068]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



JOHNSON RESIDENCE
11430 Dartford Street
circa 1929

Modest in scale and proportion, this house was built for Mrs. Ragnhild J. Johnson, whose address at the time was the Lutheran College in Wahoo, Nebraska. By 1937 it was owned by Emil Edgar Johnson (1907-1976), a setter at Hammond Cedar. By 1945 it was owned by Charles and Eileen M. Crane, and in 1945 was acquired by the Roman Catholic Church, who owned it into the 1950s.



OMURA RESIDENCE
20233 Dewdney Trunk Road
1926

Located at the corner of 202 Street and Dewdney Trunk Road, this bungalow sits on land subdivided in 1926. The house was built for Chiyokichi Omura, who farmed what was originally a 10-acre site. Omura was born in Japan, and came to Canada about 1908. He was married in Vancouver in 1912 to Kiwa Sakai; they had four sons and three daughters. Chiyokichi Omura died at home in 1940 at the age of sixty-one. The house features detailing typical of the 1920s, with a steeply pitched roof, wide lapped wooden siding and the consistent use of multi-paned upper sash. Sympathetic modern plantings provide a complementary setting for this well-maintained house.



ITO RESIDENCE / ST. LUKE'S CATHOLIC CHURCH MANSE
20285 Dewdney Trunk Road
1937

This Craftsman bungalow was built by K. Ito, and originally sat on a ten-acre farm site. In 1925, Ito acquired the property when a larger farm owned by J. Nakano was subdivided; the following year Ito built a small house on the site. By the late 1930s, Ito was a foreman at Hammond Cedar, and built this larger new home in 1937. The house features a south-facing open front verandah supported on square columns. The triangular eave brackets are typical of the Craftsman style, and the front dormer has a banked series of triple-assembly windows that provide generous lighting to the upper floor rooms. After the forced evacuation of Japanese-Canadians from the west coast in 1942, Joseph Solodki purchased just over four acres of the confiscated Ito farm.

Roman Catholic Oblate Missionaries had begun regular visits to Maple Ridge as early as 1875. By 1881 there was a small Catholic church in Port Haney, and by 1920 there were enough Catholics in Pitt Meadows to warrant the opening of a mission chapel; in 1944 the parish, renamed the Most Pure Heart of Mary, moved into a rebuilt Chinese bunkhouse in Hammond donated by the Mill. This structure burnt down just three years later, and a new church was built with the insurance money. After the parish purchased this site, the church was moved in 1963, and the original Ito farmhouse was retained as the manse; soon after the move, the name of the parish was changed to St. Luke's Catholic Church.

KHALUCK RESIDENCE
20340 Lorne Avenue
1930

The first house on this lot was built for Mrs. Vena Olson in 1925. After it burned down, it was replaced by this house built in 1930 for Emanuel Khaluck (1894-1984); Emanuel married Natashia 'Nettie' Kotyk (1899-1990) the following year. It features a full open front verandah with square columns, and a side shed dormer. Set on a large corner lot at Lorne Avenue and Eltham Street, the house is surrounded by a mature cedar hedge and sympathetic modern plantings.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



RENSTROM RESIDENCE
20540 Lorne Avenue
1929

■ **Heritage Register**

Modest in scale and detail, this bungalow was built for V.E. Renstrom; the assessed value of the house at the time of construction was \$900. It is designed with inset corner porches at front and rear, with a single tapered porch column and pier at the front. Located on a large corner lot, the house has survived in substantially intact condition. It was later the home of the Dodd family.

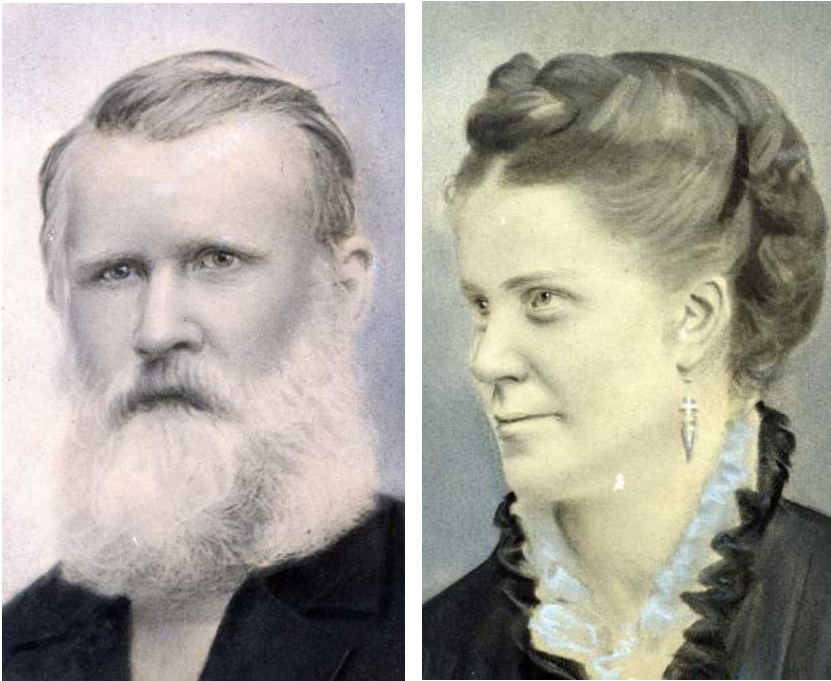


JOHN HAMMOND HOUSE
20541 Lorne Avenue
1891-92

Port Hammond Jottings: Building is the order of the day with us. Mr. D.C. Webber has just finished a large addition, 14x24 feet, to his house, and Messrs. Brooke and Hammond are each building fine houses. There is talk of other houses being built shortly.

Columbian, Saturday September 5, 1891, page 3.

The Hammond brothers were born in England; John Hammond was born in 1836, and William Hammond in 1843. Both brothers were trained as civil engineers, and after they immigrated to Canada in 1863 were employed as surveyors for the government. John was also a photographer for a geological survey for the C.P.R. The brothers lived for eight years on Hammond's Island, now known as Codd Island, where the North and South Alouette Rivers meet. In 1872, John and William acquired 120 acres of Crown land, and



John Hammond and Amanda Row Hammond, circa 1895.
[MRMA P04987 and P04988]



**HAMMOND CEDAR COMPANY
RESIDENCE
11338 Maple Crescent
circa 1921**

This handsome residence was one of a series of houses built by the company on this block; two others survive facing 205 Street. The provision of family housing for some of its key workers helped stabilize the labour force, and the company retained ownership of these houses into the 1950s. Reflecting the late persistence of the Craftsman style, this house features half-timbering in the front gable, open soffits with exposed purlins, scalloped trim along the vergeboards and an inset front verandah.

later donated part of it to establish the Hammond townsite, in anticipation of the arrival of the C.P.R. William Hammond died in Victoria in 1891.

In 1903, John married Amanda Row, who was from Wilmington, Delaware. It is unknown how the couple became acquainted; they were married at the Bella Vista Hotel in Agassiz with two apparent strangers as witnesses. She was 46 years old at the time, and John was 65. They lived in this home on Lorne Street. John died just six years later, in 1909.

The first part of the house was under construction in 1891, and was added to over time. It is a simple building, designed in a modest unpretentious vernacular style. The original one-and-one-half storey structure was extended with a long addition to the rear. The horizontal wooden drop siding and tall double hung windows are original features. The John Hammond House is an important link to the early settlement of the area, and was the winner of a 1996 District of Maple Ridge Heritage Award for Residential Heritage.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Hammond Café & Rooms, 1936. [MRMA P01256]

HAMMOND CAFÉ & ROOMS / HAMMOND HOTEL **20581 Maple Crescent** **1934**

This landmark structure was built by Albert Fournier, who was born in Trois-Rivières, Quebec, (1876-1954) and his wife Gertrude May Fournier (née Oran, 1901-1989) who was born in Michigan. They had previously owned a bakery in Cloverdale, and when it burned they turned to running this 15-room boarding house in Hammond. The clientele included millworkers, construction workers and road workers, and Gertrude Fournier served up to 50 meals a day in shifts. When workers were scarce during the Second World War, the government brought men from Saskatchewan to work at the mill, and the hotel was expanded by glazing the front porch and additions at the rear. The Fournier family owned the hotel until 1951, after which it became a boarding house.





**B.C. TELEPHONE COMPANY EXCHANGE
20605 Maple Crescent
1908**

When it opened in 1908, this was the only telephone exchange in Maple Ridge. In 1928 the Exchange contained the first automatic dial exchange in Maple Ridge, with 125 subscribers. This structure was built at an assessed value of \$500. Like many other early B.C. Telephone Company exchanges, this was a prefabricated structure ordered from the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company. This patented modular system used panels assembled from short ends of



B.C. Telephone Exchange, Hammond, 1910.
[MRMA P00419]

milled lumber, which were delivered by rail, and bolted together on site. It has now been converted for use as a private residence; the character of the building has been somewhat altered through the enclosure of the corner porch and the application of a later coat of stucco over the original siding. It remains as a tangible link to the early development of Hammond, and an example of an ingenious early prefabrication method of construction.

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'Bank of Hamilton
Builds New
Premises at
Port Hammond.'
Architect's
rendering by
A.E. Henderson;
contractors
Baynes & Horie.
[Hammond, Haney
and Coquitlam
Weekly Gazette,
October 10, 1919,
page 1]

BANK OF HAMILTON LATER THE BANK OF MONTREAL 20617 Maple Crescent A.E. Henderson, Architect, 1919

Hammond's first bank, the Bank of Hamilton, opened in 1908. Prior to this, the citizens of Hammond had travelled to New Westminster for banking services. New Westminster had been the trading centre for the Fraser Valley, but as transport improved between Hammond and Vancouver, New Westminster became less central to life in Hammond. After fire destroyed the original bank in 1916, it operated out of a private residence until this impressive new fireproof bank was built on Maple Crescent, at an assessed value of \$6,000. The Bank of Hamilton amalgamated with the Bank of Commerce in 1924. During the Depression, the banks faced hard times, and in a 'saw-off' agreement in 1934 the Hammond branch became the Bank of Montreal. After one year in operation, it ceased operation and the building was turned into apartments. The bank did not

reopen until 1948, and the Bank of Montreal operated here until 1992. The building has been adapted for retail use, and has been very well preserved.





PEARSON RESIDENCE
20685 Maple Crescent
1941

Unusual for its date of wartime construction, this house was built on land owned by Lillian A Hartnell, the wife of Doan Hartnell, who lived across the street. Their daughter Lillian was married to Robert James Pearson in 1940, and the house was built the next year. It features the simple cottage form that was popular at the time, with gabled roof forms, horizontally-proportioned windows and an attached garage.



ZUBACH RESIDENCE
20275 Ospring Street
1925

This house was built for Leon (Leonty) Zubach and his wife Maria Mary; Leon was born in Brody, Poland in 1883, and worked as a sectionman on the C.P.R. The front verandah has been enclosed, but the simple front-gabled form of the house remains intact; the application of carpenter ornamentation and fishscale shingles is a recent addition. By 1936 it was owned by Olga Christina Hill (née Blaummendahl), born in Helsingfors, Finland in 1868; in 1902 she was married to Alexander Hill, who was also Finnish; Alexander died in Port Hammond in 1937. This house was later owned by the Holmberg family.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



HYTTIAINEN RESIDENCE
20311 Ospring Street
1935

This charming residence was built for Alex and Lyla Hyytiainen; both were born in Finland, and were married in Kamloops in 1930. At the time the house was built, Alex was a piler at Hammond Cedar, and later worked as a carpenter. It features details that reflect the popular Period Revival styles of the time, including jerkinhead rooflines, notched vergeboards and arched windows.



BONN RESIDENCE
20505 Westfield Avenue
1923

This house was built for Frederick Gottlieb Bonn (1889-1959) and his wife Rosamond Inez (née Jones, 1886-1966). Frederick Bonn was born in Duisburg, Germany, and moved to Canada in 1912; by 1919 he was in Hammond and worked as an electrician at Hammond Cedar. Rosamond Bonn was born in Ramsbury, England and moved to Canada in 1913; she still lived here at the time of her death in 1966. The late persistence of the Craftsman style is demonstrated in the overall bungalow form, open front verandah, bellcast roofline, open soffits and triangular knee brackets, and the decorative window aprons. Latvala Lane is adjacent to the west.



WHITE RESIDENCE
20590 Westfield Avenue
1932

Located on a large corner lot, this substantial house was built for Mrs. Annie White. It features a front gabled roof, shingled gable ends, symmetrical massing and an inset front verandah. The property transferred from Joseph to Annie White in 1928; Annie was the registered owner for a number of years.



STEVENS RESIDENCE
20641 Westfield Avenue
1931

News Brevities: The house being built by Mr. W. Stevens next to his own house on Dartford Street, Hammond, is almost completed and will be ready for tenancy in the very near future.
Gazette, June 19, 1936, page 1.

This typical late Craftsman bungalow, with a front gabled roofline, gabled front entry porch and double-hung windows, was built for William J. Stevens. The house is clad entirely in wood; the gable ends are composed of board-and-batten, designed to simulate traditional half-timbering. In 1936, Stevens built another rental house next door.

HAMMOND CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



STAND OF MAPLE TREES
20818 Golf Lane
Pre-1874

■ Heritage Register

When John McIver, a cooper for the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort Langley, decided to pre-empt on the north side of the Fraser River for his farm. In 1859 he selected the land where Maple Ridge Golf Course is now located. This property was on a ridge facing the River, along which stretched a stand of broad-leaved maple trees. McIver's daughter, J.C. McFarlane later wrote 'This ridge of beautiful maple trees stretched for two miles along the river, from what is now Hammond to Slide Hill near Haney.' This distinctive feature was chosen as the name of the new District when it was incorporated in 1874. The first official Council meeting



Golf Course in Maple Ridge, 1946. [British Columbia Ministry of the Provincial Secretary and Travel Industry, Film and Photographic Branch. BCA I-30002]

was held on McIver's Farm on October 10, 1874, underneath these maple trees. On September 12th, 1994 the 120th anniversary of the incorporation of the District of Maple Ridge was commemorated with the planting of a new maple tree and the dedication of a plaque, 'As this tree grows... so will our community and future generations.'



LATVALA LANE

This alleyway retains the rustic look and ambiance of an early town road. It was named after Jacob and Lizzie Latvala, who acquired this narrow strip of land in 1920 and owned it for many years. Originally a road dedication, it was only 12 feet wide by 60 feet long. Lizzie Latvala was born in Finland in 1879, came to Canada in 1900, and moved to Hammond in 1915. Jacob died in 1941 at the age of 63; Lizzie died in 1955. Now lined by trees, Latvala Lane is a unique feature that recalls the early character of Hammond.



TOLMIE PARK **20272 Lorne Avenue** **1883**

Two parks were intended for the original Hammond Junction township plan registered in 1883. One of these is known today as Hammond Park and the other is Tolmie Park. A 'park' designation for both of these parcels was not undertaken until 1979, when the Province rectified this oversight. Until that time, formal ownership had not been transferred to the municipality; municipal ownership of the park lands had always been assumed. Hammond Park is located in the portion of land donated for Port Hammond Junction by the Hammond brothers and Tolmie Park is located within the portion of land donated by Emmeline Mohun. This park was named after Andrew Ross Tolmie, who lived in Hammond for 40 years and died in 1933 at the age of 62. His death announcement in the Gazette, March 30, 1933, states that Tolmie 'was instrumental in the erection of what is now the Hammond United church, but that then housed the Presbyterian congregation.' The gently sloping site retains many mature trees, and has a softball/baseball diamond and playground facilities.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



HAMMOND PARK
20577 Lorne Avenue
1883

Similar to Tolmie Park, this park was designated in 1883 and is named after the Hammond Brothers. Before the Hammond Stadium was built, baseball was played in Hammond Park. Hammond Park now has a basketball court, tennis court and playgrounds. The landscape presents a beautifully mature appearance, with a number of landmark trees.



HAMMOND STADIUM
20601 Westfield Avenue
1957

Amateur baseball has always been a popular local sport and in the early days was practiced and played in McIver's fields before a baseball diamond was established in what is now known as Hammond Park. The Hammond Cedar team (sponsored by the owner of the mill) attracted very talented players from far away places:

D.M. Hartnell, the sponsor of the Hammond Cedar team, was determined to bring a baseball championship to Hammond. In 1924 he recruited players from the United States and eastern Canada, offering them the added inducement of a good job at the mill. His ambition was realized when the Hammond Cedar team brought home the B.C. championship trophy that year. The team went to defeat Calgary, and the only thing that stopped them from contesting the Canadian championship



A large group photo for Hammond Pony League Tournament in 1956. The girls in front with their chaperone were the 'princesses' from whom one would be chosen by lot to be Queen. [MRMA P03609]

was an unusually early snowfall.

Sheila Nickols, Editor. *Maple Ridge: A History of Settlement*, page 32.

A rivalry had always existed between the Hammond and Port Haney ball teams, with Maple Ridge baseball fans divided between the two. Everyone would come out to watch the baseball games, as there was little other entertainment at the time.

The 1950s campaign for a baseball stadium was led by Ted Bowyer, the 'unofficial mayor of Hammond'. Ted Bowyer worked at the Hammond Mill and after he returned from WWII, he was the Hammond postmaster for 15 years, retiring in 1962. He loved sports, but

baseball was his favourite and he had been very involved as a baseball player, coach, club president, and a guide to many Hammond teams. Ted was successful in raising nearly \$10,000 for the stadium project in just a few days, which was enough to build the stadium. Some time later, the District of Maple Ridge paid off a mortgage on the grounds and took over the management of the facility. On July 22, 1957, the stadium was officially opened in Hammond by Reeve Solomon Mussallem. The Park was considered to be one of the finest of its kind in the region. Three games were scheduled to celebrate the opening of the ball park and thousands of people attended. A public art installation, 'Play Ball,' celebrates the long history of local baseball.

2. THE RIDGE



High water on Townline Road (now 216th Street). [Erwin R. Gordon, photographer. CVA 677.1097]



As a result of the 1858 Fraser River gold rush, the colonial government was anxious to encourage development and settlement in the new colony of British Columbia. Food production was encouraged and deemed necessary as a suitable exploitation of land, and the Hudson's Bay Company farm proved that the lower Fraser River, with its rich alluvial deposits from the annual river flooding, provided exceptionally productive land for agriculture. The pre-emption process was established as early as 1859, and in 1860 an ordinance was passed that facilitated the pre-emption of land for those who were male, British and at least eighteen years old.

In 1859, John McIver – one of the first European settlers in Maple Ridge – selected a farm site in the area where the Maple Ridge Golf Course is now located. He named his farm 'Maple Ridge' after the stand of maple trees that grew on the crest of the ridge that ran for two miles between what is now Hammond and Haney.

Unease over the turmoil that followed the American Civil War, the American purchase of Alaska in 1867, the end of the HBC's local dominance, and faltering economic returns were all contributing factors to a final resolution of the colony's status. British Columbia joined Confederation in 1871, in exchange for the construction of a transcontinental railway and the relief of colonial debt. In 1872, the new province passed the Municipalities Act, and many of the Fraser Valley communities petitioned for municipal incorporation, including Chilliwack and Langley in 1873, Maple Ridge in 1874, and Delta, Surrey and Richmond in 1879. Despite frontier conditions and uncertain economic conditions, the population swelled with European settlers seeking land and opportunities.



Girl and boy playing in a clearing in the forest, circa 1921. [Erwin R. Gordon, photographer. CVA 677-1048]

In the early 1870s, several small communities had sprung up, consisting of a few families each, on the north side of the Fraser River in the areas that would become The Ridge, Port Haney, Port Hammond, Pitt Meadows, Whonnock, Ruskin and Albion. These early settlements were sometimes just a handful of homes, and the river was the only practical method of transportation. The arrival of the Canadian Pacific Railway, with stations at Port Hammond and Port Haney, provided much more convenient access.

Incorporation as a municipality would allow taxation for road building and other communal expenditures, and ensure growth and prosperity. A group of settlers met at John McIver's home to discuss formalizing a district municipality. Maple Ridge was incorporated on September 12, 1874, with its boundaries stretching from the Stave River to the Pitt River, and included a triangle of some 1,300 acres of land west of the Pitt River in what is now Port Coquitlam. The residents

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May Queen, Maple Ridge, 1921. [Erwin R. Gordon, photographer. CVA 677-1100]

of this community saw no reason to adopt a different name, as everyone knew where Maple Ridge was. On October 3, 1874 an organizational meeting was held at John McIver's home to establish a council for Maple Ridge. The first regular Council meeting was held on October 10th, under the maple trees on McIver's Farm. The following council meetings were held in a private home but starting in January 1875 the meetings took place in the local schoolhouse. The council meetings continued to be held at the school, referred to in the council minutes as 'Town Hall,' for more than twenty years until the fall of 1896, when the municipality moved their activities to a building in Port Haney.

The first school in the new municipality was opened here in 1874, as was the first post office in 1876. In 1882 the first service held at St. John the Divine, in a church building built in Derby and dismantled and floated across the Fraser River. Maple Ridge's cemetery was established in 1878.

In 1930, after the completion of the Lougheed Highway, 'Haney' became the dominant name for the residential and business area along the new highway between Pitt Meadows and Kanaka Creek. The area between the two communities became known as The Ridge.



THE RIDGE SITES

- Laity Farm: House and Barn, 20981 123 Avenue
- Cole Residence, 12535 216 Street
- Trethewey II Residence, 13181 216 Street
- Sparling Residence, 11530 Anderson Place
- Maple Ridge Baptist Church, 21390 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Mussallem Residence, 21404 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Fraser Valley Buddhist Church, 21525 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Roberts Residence, 21336 Douglas Avenue
- St. John the Divine Rectory, 11604 Laity Street
- Anderson Residence, 11777 Laity Street
- Gillespie Residence, 12061 Laity Street
- Burnett Residence, 11640 Pine Street
- McIver Residence, 20994 River Road
- St. John The Divine, 21299 River Road (Heritage Register)
- Lineham Residence, 11402 Riverwynd Street

THE RIDGE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Copper Beech Tree, 21780 124 Avenue (Heritage Register)
- 'Shady Lane,' 124 Ave. Between Laity & 216 Streets; East Side of Laity Street
- Hampton Farm, 12591 209 Street
- Royal Oak of England, 214 Street (Heritage Register)
- Maple Ridge Cemetery, 21404 Dewdney Trunk Road (Heritage Register)
- Row of Maple Trees, 11601 Laity Street

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



LAITY FARM AND BARN
20981 123 Avenue
Farm established 1879
House and Barn built in 1912

John Henry Laity established this farm in 1879 on 160 acres that he acquired for \$1.00 per acre from John Hammond; he complained about the high price of the land, but thought that it was worth the extra money for the mountain views to the north. This became one of the outstanding farms in the District; Laity was always in touch with the Agassiz Experimental Farm, and raised prize cattle. The farm that he began is still run by his descendants.

The surviving farmhouse was one of an identical pair built in 1912 for Laity's two sons. The house to the east, built for Raymond Laity, has been demolished, but this house, built for Algernon Laity, is completely intact. Algernon was born in 1884; the *accoucheur* (midwife) was listed as Mrs. Nelson. On June 5, 1912 he was married to Jessie James. Algernon died in 1971 at the age of 86; Jessie died in 1981 at the age of 93. The



The Raymond Laity House [MRMA #P00322]

house displays an unusual design, with a front gambrel roof and a small side gambrel dormer. The inset front entry corner porch features the original balustrade and carpenter ornamentation, and a stained glass window panel. The windows throughout are double-hung, two sash over two. The barn was also built in 1912. The structure consists of cedar trees cut down on the property, roughly shaped into square profiles, and then pegged with wooden dowels. The corrugated steel roof is original; the Laity family retains the original receipt for the Stelco roofing, the nails and the installation, which all together cost \$100.

The site remains a working farm. There are other early outbuildings, including a granary. Early plantings include numerous orchard remnants. The Laity Farm is a very important link with Maple Ridge's early settlement, with a pioneering family, and with the City's agricultural history.



COLE RESIDENCE
12535 216 Street
1929

Before the First World War this was part of a larger parcel of land owned by J.W. Howison, an early Maple Ridge pioneer who was living in Ashcroft at the time. It was acquired by Powell Roberts, and during the War the ownership shifted to Mrs. C.A. Roberts. This simply-detailed house was built for Percy John Shanks Cole (1883-1978) and his first wife, Gertrude Ann (née Wilson, 1932) who were both born in Cambridge, England. The Coles acquired the farm and built this house in 1929. Gertrude passed away in 1932, and Percy was remarried the following year to Winifred Delph (1883-1971). They lived here until they moved to Salt Spring Island in 1938. Set on a corner lot, with many mature trees and shrubs, the house has been maintained in substantially intact condition.

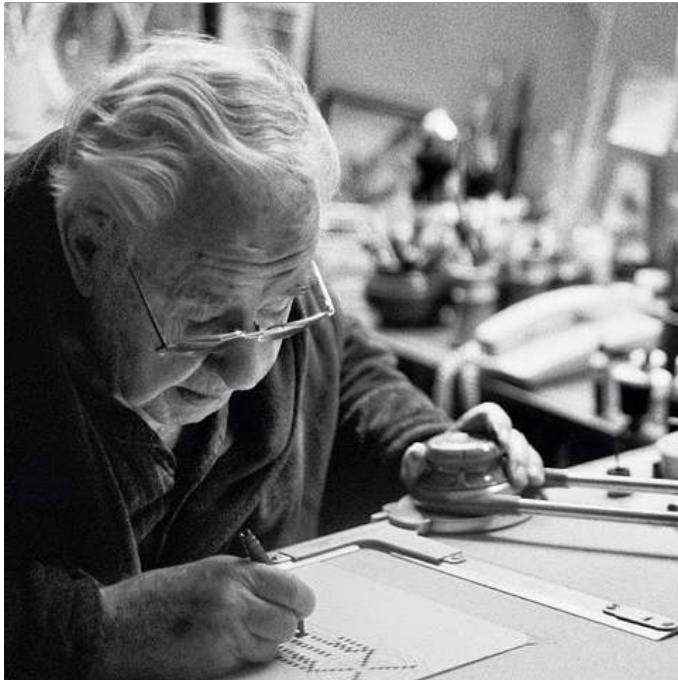


TRETHEWEY II RESIDENCE
13181 216 STREET
Fred Hollingsworth, Architect, 1987-88

Fred Hollingsworth's second residence for Mr. and Mrs. Richard Trethewey was built on a large country property and features a man-made lake. The strongly horizontal composition is broken up into interconnected hip-roofed pavilions. The kitchen, dining room and living room are designed in one block that looks out towards the lake, with bedrooms in another block. The garage and workshop are in a third block, with all three blocks connected by a glazed covered trellis.

The walls are square except for the corners, which are slightly angled inwards and give the house a connection to the ground. Stucco was used both for the exterior and the interior and the ceilings are open to the roof. The whole result is a luxurious comfortable residence for country living.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



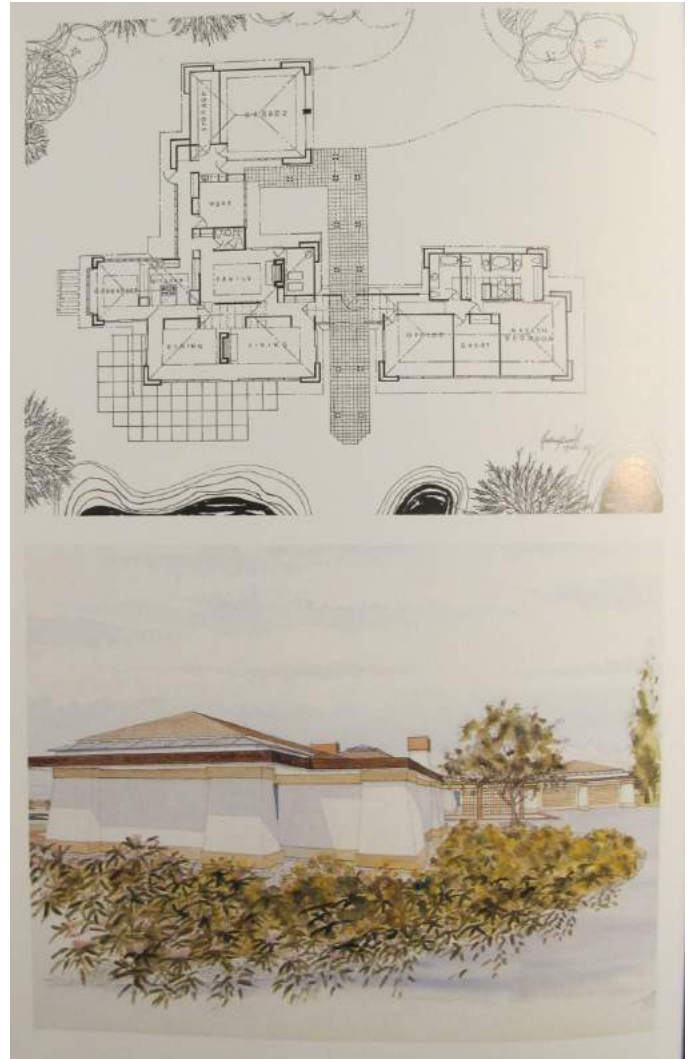
Architect Fred Thornton Hollingsworth

Fred Thornton Hollingsworth, *Living Spaces: The Architecture of Fred Thornton Hollingsworth*, page 154.

'Perhaps this is why we stay a small practice – because we're romantics and it is to me exciting to see a family raised in a fine building they have lived in since the day they were born.'

Fred Hollingsworth, *Canadian Architect*, September 1966.

Hollingsworth's early career was intertwined with the growth of Vancouver's modern movement. After working for Boeing in Vancouver and designing his own home, he joined Sharp, Thompson, Berwick & Pratt in 1946. Like his good friend Ron Thom, Hollingsworth completed many residential designs



Trethewey II drawings,
Architect Fred Thornton Hollingsworth

in the evenings, after work. After spending much of the 1950s as a Design Associate with William Birmingham, Hollingsworth formed a partnership with Barry Downs in the mid-1960s and after 1967 continued to practice on his own. His greatest interest always lay in residential design and an honest use of materials, essential connection to site and intimate, human scale. Fred Hollingsworth died at the age of 98 in 2015.



**SPARLING RESIDENCE
11530 ANDERSON PLACE
1928**

Over time, the large early farms were subdivided into smaller and smaller residential lots, especially along River Road, which ran along the crest of the embankment up from the Fraser River. Subdivision Plan 692 was signed on October 18, 1892; this subdivided Lot 248, and William Nelson owned Lot L, the 50-acre parcel on which this house is situated, until 1906. In 1893, Nelson sold 10 acres, and in 1894 his total holdings were reduced to a 10-acre parcel. Substantial residential development occurred along River Road after the end of the First World War. By 1918, William J.W. Sparling acquired the now 6□ acre site, and built this house in 1928. His grandfather had emigrated from Ireland, settling in Ontario in the township of Blanchard, taking up a homestead that today is the site of the city of St. Mary's, Ontario; he was the magistrate for this town for many years, and

his son, Joseph Walter, was the first male child born in this township. Joseph Walter's son, William Joseph Walter Sparling, was born in St. Mary's on October 15, 1872. He was married on December 26, 1907 to Marion Eleanor Cranston; their eldest son, James Frederick, was born in 1909, and their second son, John 'Jack' Cranston, was born in Long Beach. The Sparlings moved to Hammond, B.C. in 1916, where they had a fruit farm. Sparling was appointed as the local magistrate, a position he held from 1926 until his retirement in 1939; this position likely allowed him the means to build this large new home, which also signalled his newfound status. The Sparlings sold this home and moved to Vancouver in August 1945. W.J. Sparling died on October 28, 1957, and Minnie died in 1972.

The Sparling Residence is significant as a local example of the Arts and Crafts style. In urban settings these houses were often long and narrow, designed to suit subdivided lots. Notably, the Sparling Residence was designed to be wider and more spacious, with a central front entry on the short side and verandahs accessible on three sides, reflective of the larger size of the lots in this semi-rural area. The verandahs offer exceptional views south over the Fraser River.

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MAPLE RIDGE BAPTIST CHURCH
21390 Dewdney Trunk Road
1912

Early in 1912, three Baptist families – Mr. & Mrs. Owen J. Fuller, Mr. & Mrs. J. Hatch and Mr. & Mrs. E. Peck – moved from Vancouver to east of Haney, and decided to have a Sunday School for their children. The first classes were held at the Fullers' house, then at a vacant store until a modest church was built later that year. Sunday School was held at the new building on August 25, 1912.

The location at the entry to the cemetery was about halfway between Port Hammond and Port Haney, and for many years was the only Baptist church between Sapperton and Mission. The church was built on land donated by the Burnett family, and designed by Rev. D.G. MacDonald, who had helped erect other churches at Kamloops, Ladner, Nicomen Island and Prince Rupert. All of MacDonald's churches displayed



Maple Ridge Baptist Church in 1912. [65th Anniversary of Maple Ridge Baptist Church, Haney, B.C. 1912-1977]

a closed hand at the top of the steeple with a forefinger pointing upward. As the congregation grew, the church was enlarged, in 1929 by raising it on a basement and adding to the front and back, and in 1940 with a three-storey front addition designed by Mr. A. Germquist. Further expansion on the existing site was not possible, and the congregation moved to a new church at the corner of Lougheed Highway and 222 Street in 1950. The old church was purchased by the Christian Missionary Alliance. It is now used as a private residence.



Prior to relocation in 2018.

MUSSALLEM RESIDENCE
21404 Dewdney Trunk Road
H.H. Simmonds, Architect, 1937
Additions and Alterations 1945-50

Dugald Brown is building a home at the rear of S. Mussallem's dwelling on the Hinch road for [Mussallem's] son and daughter-in-law, Mr. & Mrs. George Mussallem. The house is coming along nicely.

Gazette, July 23, 1937, page 5.

The Mussallem family has been prominent in many aspects of Maple Ridge business and community life. In 1897, Solomon Mussallem left his native Lebanon and travelled to Canada. In 1905 he married Annie Besytt, also Lebanese, and they had seven children. Solomon Mussallem started the Haney Garage in 1919, which became a Ford agency in 1924. In

1930 Ford was dropped and it became a General Motors agency. Sol was an active member of the municipal government, serving 23 years on council, 21 of those years as Mayor. Helen Mussallem was considered to be one of the top nurses in the world and spent many years working with the World Health Organization developing nursing and triage systems for underdeveloped nations.

George Mussallem was born in Winnipeg, Manitoba and moved with his family to Prince Rupert and Vancouver, settling in Haney in 1919. George was active with many organizations but was particularly dedicated to his participation in Boy Scouts. For twenty years he served as Superintendent of the Sunday School at St. Andrew's United Church. He was President of the Motor Dealers' Association of B.C., a member of the founding convocation for Simon Fraser University, and served on the Board of the Douglas College Foundation. An avid pilot, he attained his licence in 1929 and actively flew his own airplane into his late 70s. In 1983 to honour George's service to his community, he was awarded the status of Freeman of the municipality for both Maple Ridge and Mission. Starting in 1966, George was elected four times as Social Credit M.L.A. for Dewdney Constituency.

In 1934, George Mussallem married Elizabeth 'Beth' Suttie Brown (1907-1962); Beth was the daughter of builder Dugald Brown. The Mussallems raised their three children in this charming bungalow; Anne born in 1936, David in 1937 and Robert in 1942. Beth passed away in 1962 and George later married Grace Cuthbert in 1970. George passed away on April 10, 2007.

In 2018, the Mussallem Residence was moved from its original location at 22548 Royal Crescent in Haney, to the Maple Ridge Cemetery site.

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FRASER VALLEY BUDDHIST CHURCH
21525 Dewdney Trunk Road
1933

Maple Ridge and Pitt Meadows were once home to a large, vibrant Japanese-Canadian population. Japanese immigration to Canada increased greatly in the first 15 to 20 years of the 1900s. By the time the 1921 Census of Canada was taken many second generation children of Japanese descent had been born in Canada and were considered Canadians. The site in Maple Ridge where the Japanese worshiped and socialized from 1918 to 1930 was home to the *No-Kai* Hall, Buddhist Church, Japanese Language School and meeting hall for the Hammond community of Japanese Canadians. Sansuke Kawamoto, whose home was nearby on 216 Street, donated the land. The community had grown, so when the building burned down in 1930, they built the *No-Kai* Hall on a different site and built the Buddhist Church on the site of the original building. In 1942 the federal government enacted legislation resulting in



Exterior of Haney Christian Reformed Church,
January 1957. [A.L. Yates, photographer. CVA Bu
P508.92]

Japanese Canadians being forcibly evacuated from the coast, and their property confiscated. This church was among the many properties entrusted to the Custodian of Enemy Property, and sold. It was later used by the Haney Christian Reformed Church; more recently it was converted to a neighbourhood pub.



ROBERTS RESIDENCE
21336 Douglas Avenue
1919

Roberts' Property Gets Face Lifting

Among the many changes in properties and buildings in this district now in progress, are alterations in the Roberts home, corner of 3rd avenue and 22nd road. On this property the W.T. Roberts started a dairy farm just before the turn of the century. He had with him his father, mother and three sisters. His oldest brother who lived in Vancouver, one sister in England and one in Trinidad visited from time to time. Mrs. Annie Jardine is the only remaining member of the family and lives in her own residence adjoining the Roberts' home. The family were well known in the Fraser Valley and this district, and for many years, weekly Tennis At Home's were held, attended by 20 to 30 regular guests as well as many from nearby districts. H.A. Roberts, son of the late J.P.

Roberts is now the owner of this attractive property which commands a view for miles around, and will shortly take up residence. He is completely renovation the whole place which was built shortly after W.T. Roberts returned from the First World War.

Maple Ridge – Pitt Meadows Gazette, March 31, 1955, page 3.

The W.T. Roberts family built this Arts & Crafts-inspired bungalow just after the First World War, and developed the grounds with gardens that complemented its character. Later owner, Harold A. Roberts, lived in West Vancouver and was involved in real estate, but spent summers at this cottage until he decided to move here full time. The basement was used as a 'membership pub' where male friends, who arrived by horse, kept

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Roberts Residence. [MRMA P1078]

their bottles, in the manner of a private club. The sixteen-acre property was subdivided in 1974, and the Roberts Residence was left on a much smaller parcel of land; access to the house had originally been from 124 Avenue, but when the roads were put in it was reached by the newly created Douglas Crescent; what was the back of the house now faces the street. The Roberts Residence was the winner of a District of Maple Ridge Heritage Award in 1997 for Residential Heritage. The efforts of the owners at that time, Eric and Jo Moncur, were recognized, with special mention to Patty and Graham Phillips, the previous owners who had undertaken much of the restoration work.



ST. JOHN THE DIVINE RECTORY
11604 Laity Street
1922

This house was built in 1922 as the rectory of St. John the Divine Anglican Church, a use that it still fulfills today. Simple in plan and detail, it features a front gable roof with a full open front hipped verandah and a side gable dormer. Set close to the street, it is complemented by sympathetic modern plantings. The Church originally stood directly to the south, but was moved to its current location in 1983.



The Adam Henry Anderson house on Laity Street circa 1910. [MRMA P01884]

ANDERSON RESIDENCE
11777 Laity Street
circa 1907

This charming Edwardian bungalow was built about 1907 on land owned by Arthur Tapp. The house and twelve acres were acquired by 1911 by Adam Henry Anderson, who had been living in Chilliwack; the Anderson family lived in the house until 1960. Charming and sophisticated, the Anderson Residence is a superb example of the exuberant use of carpenter ornamentation typical of the era. The original open front verandah, supported on turned columns, extended beyond the side of the house, and featured decorative balustrades. The house itself is quite intact, but the verandah has been mostly removed, replaced by a smaller front porch; the wooden shutters are a later addition.



THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



12061 Laity Street, 1974. [MRMA P12098]

GILLESPIE RESIDENCE **12061 Laity Street** **1929**

Well set back on a large heavily landscaped lot, this simple side-gabled bungalow features a flat roofed entry porch with square columns. The house remains in substantially intact condition, including its double-hung windows. The extensive landscaping includes large Horse Chestnut trees, a perimeter hedge, and mature holly bushes. The Gillespie Residence is typical of the simple bungalows built in the late 1920s and 1930s, which demonstrate the austerity of the local economy at the time. It was built for the Gillespie family in 1929, at the time that William Gillespie was hired as the local agent for the B.C. Electric Railway Company. It is typical of the growth seen to the west of the Haney area due to the expansion of the local road network.



BURNETT RESIDENCE **11640 Pine Street** **1912**

This charming house is a good example of the resurgence of the Colonial Revival influence, which continued to be popular until after the Second World War. The side gambrel roof, symmetrical massing, central entry and shed dormers are typical of the Dutch Colonial variation of the style. Originally the property extended to River Road, but the property has been subdivided, and another residence has been built on what was originally the front yard; the new house is low enough that this house still retains its presence in the area. The house was built by Dr. William Brenton Burnett (1870-1964) for his two unmarried sisters, who lived here for many years. Burnett, whose practice was located in Vancouver, was well known for his involvement in mining ventures. The house was later owned by Frank Cunningham.



McIVER RESIDENCE
20994 River Road
1930

This land along the top of the ridge was subdivided into two-acre portions in 1919. A four-acre site was acquired in 1928 by Angus McIver, son of John McIver; Angus was living on Durham Street in New Westminster at the time. Angus and his wife May, who married in 1927, built this house, which was finished in 1930. Unusual for a woman at this time, May actually helped in the construction of the building. Typical of the era is the jerkinhead roof, the symmetrical massing, and the central entry with a projecting porch. The complementary landscaping features mature Hemlock trees at the front.



SAINT JOHN THE DIVINE ANGLICAN CHURCH
21299 River Road
Built 1859 in Derby; Reconstructed at this Location in 1882; Relocated in 1983

■ **Heritage Register**

This historic church is one of the oldest surviving churches in the province. James Douglas, newly-appointed Governor of the Mainland colony of British Columbia, had chosen Derby, near the site of the original Fort Langley, as the site for the new capital, and the Royal Engineers established their first camp there. Rev. William Burton Crickmer of Oxford was assigned as the contingent's chaplain, and he arrived at Derby in February of 1859. Construction began on a church and a rectory according to Rev. Crickmer's plans, both built of redwood floated up the Fraser River. The church was designed after St. John's at Deptford, England, Mr. Crickmer's first curacy. It was completed and ready for its first service on Sunday, May 8, 1859.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Princess Margaret greets crowd, 1958. [Province Newspaper. VPL #46284]

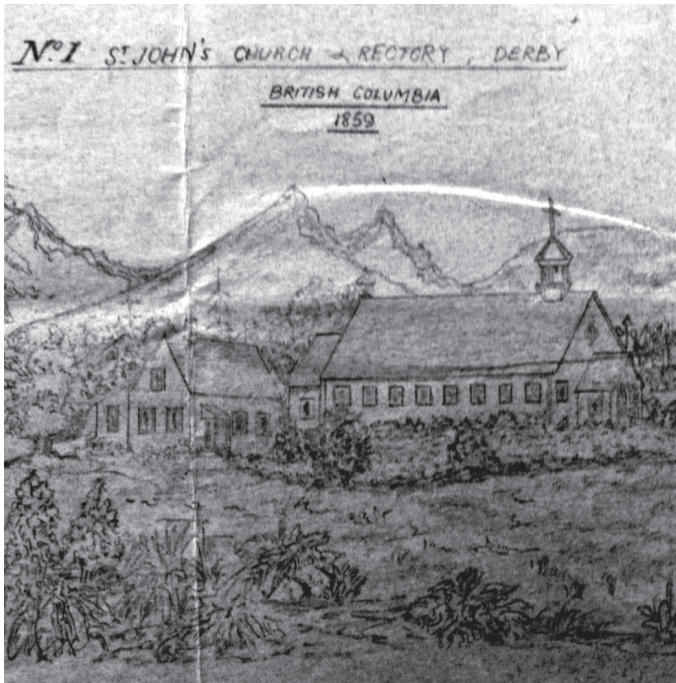


[Collection Fred Braches]

The name of the Parish was Derby and the church's name was St. John the Divine.

The boom at Derby was short-lived. The first entry in the Church Register was on July 17, 1859; the last entry was January 8, 1860. Over Governor Douglas's objections, Colonel R.C. Moody, commander of the Royal Engineers, rejected Derby as the permanent site for the new capital, and suggested another site, in a strategic location on an easily defended hill on the north side of the Fraser River, which was a greater distance from the American border and provided easier access to Burrard Inlet. Queen Victoria decreed the capital would be called New Westminster. Like those of its namesake, old Westminster, the future suburbs across the river would be known as Surrey.

Derby languished when Fort Langley was moved to a better defensive position. The church remained to be used for services by traveling missionaries or, on occasion, by the Presbyterians and Methodists upon approval of the Bishop. Agricultural settlement across the Fraser River, however, was starting to grow, creating a demand for new community facilities. With the coming of the C.P.R. the population in Maple Ridge began to increase rapidly, and in response, it was decided to move the unused church across the river. In August 1882, Samuel Edge was given the contract to take down the church, remove it across the river, erect it and provide new shingles for the roof. In the fall of 1882, Edge directed the group of men who dismantled the Church at Derby, floated it across the river on a raft of its own timbers and with rollers, bull teams and



St. John's Church & Rectory, Derby, B.C., drawn by Rev. W.B. Crickmer, 1859. [CVA 74-532 #1]

windlasses drew it up a steep slope a distance of two hundred feet to its present location. The first service in Maple Ridge was held on Wednesday, December 20, 1882 with the Most Rev. Bishop Sillitoe celebrating, assisted by the Rev. T.H. Gilbert.

The original part of the church has survived substantially from the 1882 rebuilding, but has changed over time. The central front door now has wrought iron hinge straps and hinges. The diamond pane windows were installed in 1904. In 1983, the church was moved a short distance to its present site, further back on the same property, by the Canadian Forces School of Military Engineering, and now sits at an angle to the street grid. There have been several additions to the structure since then, but the core of the church remains as one of the oldest religious structures in the province.



DR. LINEHAM / DR. SPARLING RESIDENCE
11402 Riverwynd Street
1937

This large impressive home sits on a large site at the top of a bluff, facing the Fraser River. Designed with a Dutch Colonial Revival influence, it features a side gambrel roof, wide lapped wooden siding, and multi-paned double-hung windows. The lot has been beautifully landscaped, with many mature trees and shrubs, and the house has been well maintained. The house was built for Dr. Donald M. Lineham in 1937, but it appears that he never lived here. It was likely occupied or acquired by Dr. James Frederick Sparling, whose family lived nearby at 11530 Anderson Place.

THE RIDGE CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



COPPER BEECH TREE
21780 124 Avenue
circa 1929

■ **Heritage Register**

This beautiful specimen of a Copper Beech, a typically English landscape feature, sits adjacent to the Davison House, built in about 1929; the tree was undoubtedly planted at about the same time the house was built. The tree sits beside a small creek, and stands out as a landmark in the immediate area.



‘SHADY LANE’
124 Avenue Between Laity and 216 Streets; East side of Laity Street

This beautifully treed street is highly valued by local residents. It appears to have been the result of perimeter planting of two adjacent early farms, which has now matured into a grand allée of mixed fir and cedar trees, mixed with additional hemlock and maples. Originally this was known as Blackstock Road, a dirt road that meandered between the stumps of the first growth trees logged from the area; in the 1940s the name was changed to 22 Road, and in the 1960s it was given its present name. The large mature trees run on both sides of 124 Avenue between Laity and 216 Streets, and also south on the east side of Laity Street to 123 Avenue.



HAMPTON FARM
12591 209 Street
1879

William and Amanda Hampton came to Maple Ridge, along with John and Mary Laity, in 1879. They arrived by river boat from New Westminster. The two families farmed 160-acre lots next to each other. Although the original Hampton house has been replaced, the farm remains an active working site today. Their daughter Alma wrote a memoir of life on the Hampton farm, and the richness of their garden:

'A garden to the west and north of the house was enclosed by a picket fence. By the house was a peach tree which had delicious fruit, and a Bartlett pear. Along the west fence were two plum

trees that grew fruit twice as large as an ordinary plum. One was the Yellow Egg plum and the other was a Ponseedling, which has a rosy tint.'

'There was a large mulberry tree that had a small fruit like a blackberry but horizontally oblong; mother used them in pies with apples. At the north fence were the Lombard plums, good for preserving, and a very large green-gage plum was near the wood shed... In the garden were strawberries, red and black currant bushes, a gooseberry and raspberries. Early potatoes were grown here as well as broad beans and peas. By the wood shed was a large hop vine. The

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Hampton Farm 1998

hops were used to make yeast for bread-making. Beyond this garden a half-acre orchard was planted with fruit trees of many varieties.'

'The front garden had a border on three sides, with many bushes, mock orange, snowball, lilacs light purple and white, and roses. There was a lawn space and flower beds for plants given by friends and grown from seed, such as lily of

the valley, pansies, poppies and primroses. There were also dark red peonies, gladiolus, white bridal wreath, pink flowering almond and sweet scented honeysuckle, pinks and sweet rocket. Many humming birds came as well as swallowtail butterflies for the nectar.'

Alma Hampton Ward. 'A Pioneer's Heritage.'



ROYAL OAK OF ENGLAND

214 Street

1938

■ Heritage Register

This mature Oak near the entry to the Maple Ridge Cemetery has a plaque with the following inscription: *'Royal Oak of England, Planted for Haney Women's Institute on November 11th, 1938 by Mrs. A. Stevenson, the Institute's First President.'* The Royal Oak of England symbolizes the ties between the Dominion of Canada and its parent nation of England. During 1937 and 1938, more than 200 rural organizations in British Columbia planted a seedling oak in their communities. Originating in the Windsor Forests in England, these seedlings, *Quercus robur* or English Oak, were sent by the British government to commemorate the coronation of King George VI and Queen Elizabeth, and were distributed to communities in British Columbia by the provincial Department of Agriculture. Many of the seedlings were planted near Anglican Churches and cemeteries. The oak leaf has long been used as a symbol of strength on tombstones. The Haney Women's Institute chose the Armistice Day service on November 11, 1938 to plant this commemorative oak tree.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



MAPLE RIDGE CEMETERY
21404 Dewdney Trunk Road
Established 1878

■ Heritage Register

Maple Ridge incorporated as a district in 1874. At that time, there were about 50 families scattered from the Pitt River to the Stave River, mostly homesteading along the Fraser. In 1878, George Howison and William Nelson each donated a quarter of an acre at the back of their properties [near the Dewdney Trunk] with a 10-foot road allowance to run between the cemetery and River Road to the south where the Methodist Church was located.



Japanese community gathered at the grave of Jiro Inouye in honour of the seventh anniversary of his death, October 1938. [MRMA P06769]

A sum of \$200 was assigned from community taxes to pay for the preparation of the land and its division into plots. These improvements included a deep drainage system and a perimeter fence. Burials had already occurred on the Nelson property, of Kanaka (Hawaiian) relatives and friends of William Nelson and his Kanaka wife.



ROW OF MAPLE TREES
11601 Laity Street

The first school in Maple Ridge was built in 1875 just south of this site; in 1878 it was moved up from the river bank to just south of the current River Road. In 1882 a new two-room schoolhouse was built at the northwest corner of River Road and Laity Street, and the old school was then used as the Municipal Hall. This row of beautiful mature maple trees lines the north perimeter of the former school yard, which marks the site of the 1882 school.

3. HANEY



Port Haney, circa 1900. [MRMA P00407]



Those of our readers who have passed up and down the Fraser will doubtless have noted, in an elbow of the river nearly opposite Derby, a pretty spot, the old time homestead of a pioneer named Wickwire. This is now Port Haney, and it is destined to become an important railway settlement and centre for the rich settlements on both sides of the river in the near future. It takes its name from Mr. Thomas Haney, who is already besieged with applicants for town lots. Important as the initial point of railway construction both up and down, it will always be a centre at which the trade of the settlements shall tap the railway.
Victoria Daily Colonist, April 20, 1882, page 2.

The municipal history of Maple Ridge begins with its incorporation on September 12, 1874. Prior to that time, there was significant First Nations occupation of the area, which continues to the present. At the time of Incorporation, Europeans only sparsely settled the District; the assessment records of the next year list only 62 different property owners. Gradually, land was cleared and developed for farming, served by ship traffic along the Fraser River. In 1880 a large section of land on District Lot 397, located to the west of Haney's land slid into the Fraser River, and caused a tidal wave sixty feet high. This slide made travel between the early settlements of Haney and Hammond more difficult - localizing services in the two areas.

Thomas Haney, originally from Cape Breton, and later from Ontario, came to Maple Ridge in about 1876. He had learned the brickmaking trade in the east, and had been part owner of a brickyard in Ontario. He searched both sides of the Fraser River for suitable clay to establish a brickmaking business, and in 1879 bought 145 acres of District Lot 398, prime waterfront land that soon became known as 'Haney's Landing.' Haney set up many of the early services in the area, including the waterworks, donated land for churches, and held public office. Construction of the Canadian Pacific Railway line began in 1882, opening up the area for further settlement. By 1882, Thomas Haney's land became known as Port Haney when a strong wharf was built there, and within a few years the settlement's first businesses were established and churches built – initiatives undertaken by, or supported and encouraged by, Thomas Haney. The Haney's were devout Catholics and until 1881 Roman Catholic Services were held in Haney's original log house. After the first church was built, on land donated by the Haney's, their log house, and later Haney House, continued to receive many visiting priests.

Port Haney: We learn that Mr. Haney, the fortunate owner of the property which takes his name, has effected the sale of one-half of it to an Ontario syndicate, and that a townsite will be laid out there immediately. The amount of the purchase money has not transpired, but we believe it to be a good round sum. It is understood that the railway

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE

contractors will at once construct a large wharf at Port Haney, and that the bulk of material and supplies for the lower section will be landed there, that being made headquarters, from which work is to be prosecuted both up and down the river. There is every prospect of Port Haney becoming a place of considerable importance every soon. Columbian, May 31, 1882, page 2.

The Municipality of Maple Ridge is situated on the right bank of the Fraser river opposite to the municipality of Langley, in the electoral district of New Westminster... On account of its any advantages and its healthy climate, the municipality has become a place of importance. Port Haney is the place chosen for the railway station, and will soon it is expected become a village of some importance. All the steamboats in going up and down the river generally stop here. A number of steamers are now running to and from Yale besides the regular mail steamer which runs up and down twice a week. Two of these are through boats to and from Victoria. At Port Haney there is already a licensed hotel, built and kept by Mr. Ross, where board and lodging may be obtained. Below Port Haney is a public wharf where the mails to and from Victoria are delivered and received twice a week. At the mail landing are two stores for general merchandise. There is also a boarding house at which good board and lodging can be obtained, and it is expected that ere long other business places will be established. British Columbia Directory 1882-83, pages 253-54.

From this modest start, Port Haney started to develop. In the 1883 Municipal Assessment Records, Haney's Lot 398 holdings drop from 140 acres to 138; in 1884 the first registered taxpayer for land in Port Haney, aside from Thomas Haney, was his brother-in-law Jeremiah Callaghan who owned a two-acre 'village lot' and a home. In 1884 the first Haney Post Office

was opened, with Daniel Dockstader as postmaster. In 1887 the train began to stop in Port Haney, after which the development of Port Haney proceeded rapidly. St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church was built in 1888 on land donated by Thomas Haney.

MAPLE RIDGE MUNICIPALITY

This is the only rural municipality in British Columbia through which the Canadian Pacific Railway passes. It extends from Pitt River to Stave River, a distance of sixteen miles on the right bank of the Fraser River. It has three railway stations, viz: Hammond, Haney and Warnock [sic]. Haney's chief industry is brickmaking. It also has a salmon freezing establishment. British Columbia Directory 1887, Page 238

From 1886 onward, the demand for bricks for the building of the new city of Vancouver soared, and overnight brick making became a lucrative business. That year, Henry Robert Beckett (a contractor from Quebec) and his son, Ernest William Beckett, were already producing bricks in Port Haney and others quickly followed their example. 'Messrs. Beckett & Son, of Port Hammond, have made over 700,000 bricks at their yard this season. They have made a bid for the new C.P.R. hotel at Vancouver, which will take 1,000,000 bricks.' [British Columbian, September 4, 1886]. These small seasonal operations soon became more sophisticated, employing a number of mainly Chinese workers, and the bricks were soon being mechanically shaped.

Here [Port Haney] are situated three large brick yards, owned respectively by Messrs. Beckett & Co., Sinclair, and Purdy. About 150 men (principally Chinamen) are employed here. Large sheds have been erected, under which brick are manufactured, burned and stored... These bricks are all made by machinery, some being pressed and cut out by wire, other being machine moulded. William's B.C. Directory, 1891.

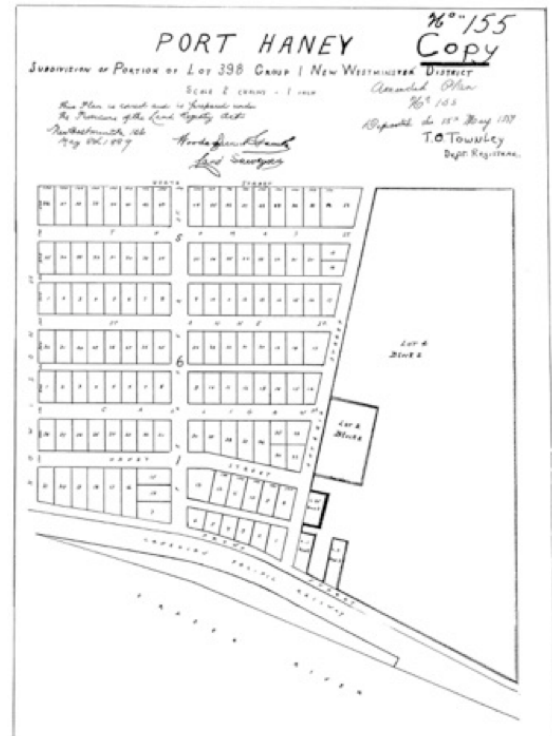


Thomas Haney was a skilled brick maker; in his Ontario marriage certificate dated October 14, 1873 his profession is recorded as 'brick maker.' Although he may have made his own bricks when he settled in Maple Ridge, his profession is usually shown as 'farmer.' Only in some directories from 1888 to 1895 and in the Canada Census of 1891 does his profession appear as a brickmaker or brick manufacturer. Haney's name is missing from the regular reports on the Port Haney brickyards in contemporary newspapers, but even if there is no evidence that he operated a brickyard of his own, he was probably still a key player in the brickmaking industry in Port Haney. There is a hint (Williams' B.C. Directory 1889: 'Harvey [sic], Thos., brick maker, Beckett & Co.' of him being associated with the Beckett brickyard, the earliest in Port Haney.

In the 1889 Assessment Records, Haney's Lot 398 holdings drop from 138 acres to 110, which corresponds to the 1889 subdivision of the Port Haney townsite lots, and also when he was donating land for churches. The town's streets were named by Haney, and included family members – 'Calligan' [sic] Street for Annie Haney's father, Daniel Callaghan, Thomas Street and Haney Street. Howison Street was the western border, and Ontario Street was named after Thomas Haney's birthplace. The Haney's were devout Catholics, and St. Anne's Street was named after Annie's patron saint.

Port Haney continued to develop and grow over time. In 1893, a freight station was built, located on the riverside of the tracks.

The later history of Port Haney included an evolving reliance on road traffic that challenged the primacy of the railway, including the further development of Dewdney Trunk Road and Lougheed Highway as regional arterial roads. The development of the road network pulled the commercial area up the hill from its original location near the railway tracks, marking the new importance of rubber-wheeled transportation.



Port Haney Subdivision Plan 155, May 8, 1889, deposited May 15, 1889.

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Downtown Haney, looking west during the flood of 1948. [Maple Ridge Museum & Archives P07068]



HANEY SITES

- Prince David Lodge (Masonic Temple), 22272 116 Avenue (Heritage Register)
- St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, 22279 116 Avenue (Heritage Register / Designated)
- St. Andrew's Manse, 22289-91 116 Avenue
- Haney Brick & Tile Office, 22520 116 Avenue (Heritage Register / Designated)
- Haney Brick & Tile Manager's House, 22520 116 Avenue (Heritage Register / Designated)
- Hampton Residence, 12434 216 Street
- Japanese Kindergarten, 11739 223 Street (Heritage Register)
- Haney House, 11612 224 Street (Heritage Register / Designated)
- Dominion Public Building, 11841 224 Street (Heritage Register)
- Ridd Residence, 22323 Callaghan Avenue
- Beckett Residence, 22335 Callaghan Avenue
- Storey Residence, 22345 Callaghan Avenue
- Haney Post Office, 22375 Callaghan Avenue (Heritage Register)
- Daykin Residence, 22007 Dewdney Trunk Road
- John C. Clappison Residence, 22106 Dewdney Trunk Road
- William L.B. Clappison Residence, 22114 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Pazarena Residence, 23180 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Maple Ridge Municipal Hall, 11995 Haney Place
- Fuller Watson Store, 22390 Lougheed Highway
- Harry Carter Residence, 21694 River Road
- Leslie Residence, 21695 River Road (Heritage Register / Designated)
- Bank of Montreal, 22355 River Road (Heritage Register / Heritage Revitalization Agreement)
- Port Haney Post Office, 22355 River Road (Heritage Register) / Heritage Revitalization Agreement)
- Wharf Office, 22400 River Road (Heritage Register)

- Turnock/Morse Residence, 22325 St. Anne Avenue (Heritage Revitalization Agreement)
- Beeton / Daykin Residence, 12016 York Street (Heritage Revitalization Agreement)

HANEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Memorial Peace Park / The Cenotaph, 11900 224 Street
- Telosky Stadium, 11600 Lougheed Highway

HANEY HISTORIC FEATURES

- C.P.R. VAN Caboose #437115, 22520 116 Avenue (Heritage Register)
- Methodist Church Bell, 22165 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Haney Wharf, 22400 River Road

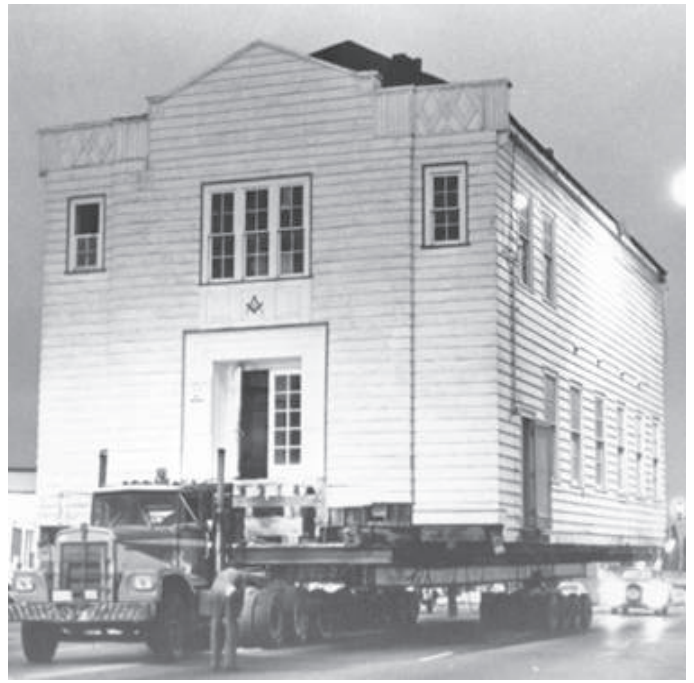
THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



PRINCE DAVID LODGE (MASONIC TEMPLE)
22272 116 Avenue
McCarter & Nairne, Architects, 1931

■ Heritage Register

This well-preserved structure still serves its original function as a Masonic Lodge. Designed in a forthright vernacular manner, it displays inventive Art Deco chevron ornamentation on the front cornice, and a central pediment. The architects, McCarter & Nairne, were one of the most prominent firms in the province, and were well known for their stylish work, including the recently completed Marine Building in Vancouver. The cornerstone for this Masonic Temple was laid on



Masonic Temple during relocation. [MRMA P02063]

February 23, 1931. Dugald Brown was the contractor. The building's original location was on Lougheed Highway, but over time, it became a bustling commercial strip, and the Lodge was located on a site proposed for redevelopment as part of the Haney Place Mall. The decision was made to preserve this structure by moving it to a new location. Grandmaster E.A. Clarke rededicated the Hall on this new site on September 13, 1980.



SAINT ANDREW'S PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH
22279 116 Avenue
1888

■ **Heritage Register / Designated Municipal Heritage Site**

This is one of the earliest surviving buildings from the first settlement of Port Haney. The land for this church was donated to the Presbyterian Church Trustees by Thomas Haney. The wood frame structure was faced with local brick. Decorative Gothic pointed arch insets crown the double assembly windows, and parged beltcourses encircle the structure. Reverend A. Tait conducted the first service on March 20, 1888. At the time of Church Union in 1925, the congregation merged with the Methodist Church on River Road to become St. Andrew's United. This church was closed in 1956 when the new St. Andrew's was built on Dewdney Trunk Road. To preserve the building, the Maple Ridge Historical Society and the B.C. Heritage Trust funded a restoration in 1983. The Church is owned by the City of Maple Ridge, and operated by the Maple Ridge Historical Society.



Northeastern view, 1950. Church annex was added in 1927 [MRMA P02615]



East elevation prior to removal of annex, circa 1930s [MRMA P02638]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



St. Andrew's and adjacent Manse, 1906 [MRMA P07547]

SAINT ANDREW'S MANSE
22289-22291 116 Avenue
1906

Built as a Manse for Saint Andrew's, the first occupants were the Rev. William Reid and his family. The Manse was ultimately sold to private owners. Over time, it was broken into two suites, and a number of modifications were undertaken to the inside and outside, including the provision of secondary stairs. Despite these alterations, the Manse remains a landmark in the area, and maintains its historical relationship to Saint Andrew's Church.





Port Haney Brick Co. Office [MRMA P00958]

PORT HANEY BRICK COMPANY OFFICE
22520 116 Avenue
1930



■ **Heritage Register / Designated Municipal Heritage Site**

This charming structure was the office for the Port Haney Brick Company. It was built by the company's employees, and was unique in that it highlighted the different products that were manufactured at the plant. A simple gabled structure with a pantiled roof, it features double-hung windows with three panes in the upper sash, and contrasting high-fire brick around the structural openings. The interior features a tapered clinker brick fireplace with tile insets, brick interior walls, hollow clay tile headers and decorative quarry tile floors. The office and the adjacent Manager's House are the only remaining buildings from the brick works. The site was donated to Maple Ridge for use as a park, and the two remaining buildings have been maintained for community uses. They were both moved back on their site to accommodate the construction of the highway by-pass.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Manager's House [MRMA P00461]

MANAGER'S HOUSE, PORT HANEY BRICK COMPANY
22520 116 Avenue
circa 1907

■ Heritage Register / Designated Municipal Heritage Site

The discovery of clay deposits in the Port Haney area was the original reason that Thomas Haney chose to locate here. Brickmaking was a local activity from the time of the earliest settlement, but the largest and most successful operation in the area was the Port Haney Brick Works, founded in 1907 by Vancouver contractors E.G. Baynes and W.M. Horie to provide a regular supply of bricks for their projects. At the time, Vancouver was just entering its period of greatest expansion, and this yard supplied the brick for many prominent buildings. Harold Burnet, the first Manager of the brick works, was the original occupant of this house. He moved his family here in 1907, and lived in the house until 1947. Originally clad in cedar shingles, the house was enlarged, and the brick facing was added, about 1930, at the time the adjacent office was constructed. In the late 1970s, when brickmaking became less profitable, the site as donated by the Baynes family to Maple Ridge for use as a park. The Manager's House was opened as the Maple Ridge Museum in 1984, and continues in that use today





HAMPTON RESIDENCE
12434 216 STREET
circa 1918

Father enjoyed plowing and liked to do it himself, so the boys did not have much opportunity to do this until they had their own farms. When they were to be married, Father set them up so that they could buy property. Property for Albert and Ernie was on the Townline Road, and had been owned by William Hassan. They each built a house and barn and cleared the land for dairy farming. Albert's was the southern part, and Ernie's was north to what is now 128 Avenue.
Alma Hampton Ward. 'A Pioneer's Heritage.'

William and Amanda Hampton came to Maple Ridge, along with John and Mary Laity, in 1879. Albert (1881-1945) was one of their fourteen children, eleven of whom lived to adulthood. In 1918, Albert married Nettie May Anderson (1892-1978), a native of Ontario. Nettie also worked as a dressmaker. The symmetrical form, with a central gabled wall dormer above the entry, was typical of Ontario farmhouses. It also demonstrates the persistence of the Craftsman influence, as seen in the use of triangular eave brackets. The house also retains its original front door assembly.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



'Kindergarten Building.' [B.C. Archives B-01089]

JAPANESE KINDERGARTEN **11739 223 Street** **1936**

■ Heritage Register

The history of Japanese-Canadian settlement began with the arrival of Jiro Inouye in 1907. These new settlers were mainly farmers, and although they established farms throughout the District, most chose to farm in Haney, in the area north of Dewdney Trunk Road. Anti-Japanese feeling was evident at the time; in 1919 the Agricultural Association barred Japanese from their Directorate, and three years later decided not to solicit any further subscriptions from them.

In 1913 the Japanese community had acquired the old Lillooet School on Dewdney Trunk Road, near what is now





Kindergarten Building, 1998 Inventory

232 Street, for use as a hall. In 1926 they built their own agricultural hall on this property, the *No-Kai*, and used the old school for church and Sunday School. The labour to build the hall was supplied by volunteers, except for two paid carpenters, Mr. Kenny and Mr. Koga. The hall was used for all their meetings and parties, and was also used for other community events. A separate kindergarten was added to the complex in 1936.

The Kindergarten was originally located at 23171 Dewdney Trunk Road. Threatened with demolition, it was moved by the District of Maple Ridge to the Port Haney area in 1989. It is now used by the Fraser Information Society as the Community Education on Environment & Development (C.E.E.D.) Centre. The Fraser Information Society won a District of Maple Ridge Heritage Award in 1996 for Commercial Heritage for their ongoing maintenance of this historic building.



Haney house with Thomas and Annie Haney with four children on the lawn, 1902. [MRMA P01046]

HANEY HOUSE
11612 224 Street
1883

■ **Heritage Register / Designated Municipal Heritage Site**

This gracious family home was built on the brow of a hill overlooking the Fraser River by pioneer Thomas Haney for his wife, Anne, and their family. Thomas Haney, born in 1841 and raised in Paris, Ontario, came west in about 1876 with his father-in-law Daniel Callaghan and his two brothers-in-law by way of the California goldfields. Like many others, they came to British Columbia looking for better opportunities. Thomas Haney decided to settle in Maple Ridge, and purchased 145 acres of the Wickwire Estate in 1879. One of the attractions was local clay deposits, which Haney intended to use as the basis for establishing a local brickyard. The remainder of the family arrived later and by 1882 part of their land was used for the establishment of Port Haney. Haney House was built

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



in 1883, and in 1889 the Haney family subdivided part of their land for townsite lots. Thomas Haney became a central figure in the new settlement. He served as Municipal Councillor (1878, 1888 and 1890) and Assessor (1877), and was generous in donating his time and land to the community.

Mr. Thomas Haney, one of the pioneers, has during the year erected a commodious dwelling-house which adds very materially to the importance of Port Haney. Mr. Haney is engaged in the butcher business and is doing well. Mr. Callaghan [Dan Jr.] is also building a house which is almost ready for occupation.

Weekly Columbian, October 31, 1883, page 3.

Members of the Haney family lived in the home until 1979 when it was donated to the District of Maple

Ridge. Remarkably, the house had survived for a century in a relatively intact, and restorable condition. Rehabilitated with cost-shared funding from a B.C. Heritage Trust grant, Haney House has been open to the public since 1981 as a museum, complete with its original cottonwood wainscoting, and some of the Haney family's original furnishings and possessions. This acre of land contains the most significant group of plantings in the area. The two Big Leaf Maples may predate the Haney's settlement. The cedar grove behind the house is approximately 80 to 100 years old; remnants of the orchard planted between 1898 and 1902 also still exist. These resources are extremely significant, as they provide an authentic setting for Haney House, and are a very important part of its historic character. Visitors touring this remarkable house today can capture a glimpse of British Columbia's pioneer lifestyle.



Haney Post Office and Federal Building.
[MRMA P05075]

DOMINION PUBLIC BUILDING

11841 224 Street

**Joseph Charles Gustave Brault, Chief Architect,
Federal Department of Public Works
1950**

■ Heritage Register

After the end of the Second World War, there was a dramatic population boom in Metro Vancouver, with many families from widely-varied backgrounds moving 'to the coast,' seeking new opportunities or retiring to a milder climate. More than a million Canadians in the armed forces returned to peace-time life, and planning for postwar reconstruction was underway before the war ended. Across the country, there was pent-up demand for the development of new housing, commercial shopping centres and institutions. This resulted in a rationalized process of community development undertaken with military efficiency, an

echo of wartime experience and reflective of the many returning veterans who were entering the civil service. The federal government responded to these demands with a massive infrastructure program. The importance of the Pacific Region was recognized with the planning for a gigantic new main post office in Vancouver – that took five years to build and finally opened in 1958 – and the development of regional and local federal buildings. Typical of the rational, modern and efficient structures being built across the country, the new Haney Post Office and Federal Building was based on a standardized Federal Department of Public Works design. Reflecting the sleek modernism of the times, it displays the clean lines and irregular cubic massing of the International Style of architecture, with the added warmth of red brick and stone trim. A symbol of progress, it stood in contrast to the older vernacular buildings in the downtown.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



RIDD RESIDENCE
22323 Callaghan Avenue
1912

This prominent house was built for Mrs. Mary Ridd (1866-1960), widowed in 1906 when her husband, Edwin, was killed in a logging accident in Atlin. Mary Ridd lived here until she moved to Vancouver in 1942. Simple in its styling, the house when built was a simple front gable structure with an open front verandah. Over time, the house has been altered, with a projecting bay added to the east side, and the verandah wrapped around the west side. An elaborate front door with sidelights has a curved top and bevelled glass, and a stained glass panel have also been added. Vinyl siding was later applied over the original lapped wood, and the second floor front windows have been replaced. Despite these alterations, the Ridd Residence retains much of its historic character, and marks the edge of a group of contiguous houses on Callaghan Avenue that recall the early appearance of the residential areas of Port Haney.



Original appearance of the Ridd Residence.
[MRMA P00017]



BECKETT RESIDENCE
22335 Callaghan Avenue
1922

The original house on this lot was built in 1897 by Émile Derdinger, a local blacksmith, who lived here until about 1903, when the property is listed as being owned by his estate. It was then acquired briefly by John Miller, but in 1907 the owner was Mary Pearl Miller, who either made improvements or built a small new house. The property was later owned by Thomas Bosomworth, and was sold by 1922 to Ernest William Beckett, who built this simple Craftsman style bungalow. E.W. Beckett was the son of Henry Robert Beckett; the Becketts were producing bricks in Port Haney by 1886. Beckett was Recording Secretary and Municipal Clerk for the District from 1888 to 1912. After his death in 1935 his daughter and her husband, Marjorie and Burn Brooks, occupied the house. It has been very well maintained to the present day.



STOREY RESIDENCE
22345 Callaghan Avenue
1932

Alfred Charlton had his store and post office on the riverfront south of the Port Haney railway station. In 1907, after Charlton drowned while skating across the Fraser River to Fort Langley, his wife, Mary Berry Charlton, carried on the business with the help of William Storey, her husband's cousin from England. Mrs. Charlton was an excellent businesswoman, and continued for many years as the Port Haney Postmistress. About ten years after her first husband's death, she married Mr. Storey. This later house was built for her in 1932 by local contractor Ernie Adair, in a location that was presumably convenient to the Post Office on River Road. The lot to the east is now Callaghan Park, but was at the time the location of Municipal Hall. This was later the home of W.B. Piers, Manager of the Bank of Montreal; after the Piers family moved, Mr. Pringle, the first bus driver in Haney, lived here. The Storey Residence has been beautifully maintained in its original condition.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



HANEY POST OFFICE
22375 Callaghan Avenue
1939

■ Heritage Register

'Post Office in Haney Centre After Monday'

'Making another change in the course of time to the townsite of Haney, the post office, now located on River Road, at the foot of 8th Avenue, formerly Ontario street, will move to a new building in the centre of the business section of Haney.'

'The new building is located on a side street, a few feet off the Lougheed Highway, behind the Menzies Block. There apparently isn't any name for the street. The street starts on North street, crosses Lougheed Highway and turns west to end at 8th Avenue.'

'The present post office building was erected by Mrs. W. Storey, following a fire a few years ago. Although in perfect condition and a new building,



public demand for better and convenient location of the new post office has resulted in the moving of the post office site to the new building.'

'After and including Monday, November 27th, the post office will be operated in the centre of Haney, and will save hundreds of weary steps up and down 8th Avenue hill for women and children.'

'The new building was constructed by Mrs. Storey, post mistress, on property owned by her. The construction was carried out by E.E. Adair of Haney.'

Gazette, November 24, 1939.

Lougheed Highway was completed in 1931, causing a shift in the location of Haney's commercial activity. Most businesses felt obliged to relocate, but the post office was reluctant to move, as there was some convenience in remaining close to the railway station. Public pressure led to the construction of this new building at 11779 Fraser Street, but by 1945 there were already demands for a new, larger structure. A modern brick post office was opened on 224 Street in 1950, rendering this structure obsolete. Due to redevelopment pressure, this building was moved to Callaghan Park, the site of the old Municipal Hall. Now owned by the City and operated by the Maple Ridge Historical Society, it is currently used as a daycare facility.



DAYKIN RESIDENCE
22007 Dewdney Trunk Road
1919-20

Daykin-Hampton

A very pretty wedding took place on Wednesday afternoon, July 7th, 1920, at the home of Mr. & Mrs. William Hampton, Hammond, when their daughter Miss Vina Hampton was united in marriage to Mr. Ernest Daykin... Mr. & Mrs. Daykin left by motor for Vancouver and their honeymoon will be spent on the Island. On their return the young couple will reside at Maple Ridge where the groom has recently built a new home. Gazette, July 7, 1920.

Ernest William Daykin moved onto this property in 1915 with his parents and two sisters. It was part of a 9.4-acre farm that had been subdivided from a larger site, and included an existing house, now 12016 York Street. Ernest began courting Amanda Volvina (Vina) Hampton a few years later, and the family decided to build a house for the couple, to be completed before they were married in 1920. Ernest and Vina lived here their entire married life; Ernest passed away in 1983, and Vina in 1989. This Craftsman bungalow was originally a two-bedroom house; the couple had two sons and a daughter and by 1940 the large back porch had been turned into a third bedroom for the boys. The entry is set in a recessed corner porch, supported on a single square column. The front gable roof has a hip return, and there is a hint of half-timbering in the gable end. The house is set on a large corner lot at York Street and Dewdney Trunk, with many original landscape features, including a Blue Atlas Cedar, Mountain Ash, and holly bushes.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



JOHN C. CLAPPISON RESIDENCE
22106 Dewdney Trunk Road
1938-39

Bill and John (Jack) Clappison came to Haney from Yorkshire, England in 1928 to join their married sister, Constance Bend, who was already living here. Not long after their arrival, they opened Clappison's Meat Market on 224 Street. They delivered meat to homes using boys on bicycles and later, when their customer base was spread throughout the district, a fleet of three trucks. In 1939 they moved into these adjacent houses that were built by their brother-in-law, contractor Algernon Edmund Bend.

John Connor 'Jack' Clappison married nurse Margaret Anne Watson (1914-1990) on June 29, 1939 at St. George's Anglican Church, and moved into this new house on Dewdney Trunk Road. He was a member of the Masons Prince David Lodge for sixty years and



Interior of Clappison Bros. Butcher Shop in 1931-32. Left to right: Ernie Zeron, John Clappison, Jack Reid and William Clappison. [MRMA P01021]

was involved in the founding of the Rotary Club and a seniors' discussion group. The Clappison brothers lived in these houses until at least the 1960s; Jack died in 1979. The Dickie family subsequently owned this house; Belle and Hugh Morse were also later owners.

Set on a large corner lot, this well maintained house shows a Colonial Revival influence, and is an appropriate companion to his brother's house next door; the two houses were built at the same time. This house features a tall gabled roofline, with the eaves clipped right back to the wall surfaces. Decorative horizontal leading is used in the upper sash of the double-hung windows. A suspended gable with an arched opening and stepped brackets forms a canopy over the front entry.



WILLIAM L.B. CLAPPISON RESIDENCE
22114 Dewdney Trunk Road
1938-39

Modern Ideas in Haney's New Homes
On the Dewdney Trunk Mr. Bend of Pitt Meadows has two large and modern homes under construction, and a third one in the hands of modernizing, across the road.
Gazette, November 11, 1938, page 1.

The homes of Messrs. Bill and Jack Clappison, under construction by A.E. Bend, are nearly complete. The attractive home for Mr. & Mrs. Bill Clappison will be ready for occupation in a few days.
Gazette, April 21, 1939.

The Clappison Brothers were well known local butchers; their store was located on Ontario Street, now 224 Street. On February 7, 1939, William Lawson Blanchard Clappison (1906-1989) married Ethel Amelia Velma Lilley (1912-1992) at St. George's Anglican Church. At the time of their marriage, Ethel worked as a telephone operator. Bill Clappison served on the municipal council from 1949-51 and was also chairman of the Chamber of Commerce in 1946, during which time he lobbied for the removal of telephone charges for calls between Haney and Hammond.

They moved into this beautifully detailed house, which displays a Colonial Revival influence. The unique front porch has an arched opening with columns, reminiscent of the design of a Palladian window, which forms a beautifully screened entry. The house has a high side gable roof with clipped eaves. Decorative leading has been used in the upper window sash. Recent alterations include the addition of front and rear dormers. The house forms a lovely grouping with the adjacent house at 22106 Dewdney Trunk Road.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



The Pazarena Family [MRMA P04443]

PAZARENA RESIDENCE
23180 Dewdney Trunk Road
1937

Annie and Isidor Pazarena emigrated from the Ukraine to Canada in the early 1900s, and lived in Plum Coulee in Manitoba where Isidor worked for the railroad. They raised a family of five children. After Isidor died in 1934, Uncle Jim – who worked in a B.C. logging camp – paid to move the family to Maple Ridge, and bought them a five-acre parcel with a decrepit house, then started building this handsome family home. Jim Pazarena married Jennie Rodash in 1939, and they lived in a house built next door. Jim's hobby was raising dahlias, which filled the property to the corner with a spectacular display when they bloomed. The property has been subdivided, but the original pink stucco house, with its jerkinhead roof and leaded glass windows, remains intact.





MAPLE RIDGE MUNICIPAL HALL
11995 Haney Place
Henriquez & Partners Architects, 1980-1981

Program & Context

The main purpose of this building was to redevelop the Haney Town Centre and to provide and integrate a variety of services – municipal, recreational and commercial – in a manner which would instill a sense of urbanity to the area.

Henriquez & Partners Architects.

In the late 1970s, an ambitious plan was conceived for a downtown redevelopment that would combine public and private efforts, with a major shopping centre as the catalyst. The new town centre was arranged around a pedestrian mall, with a new municipal hall located at the north end. The main floor was pulled

back to create a covered arcade – ‘a feature which is needed in the rainy climate of British Columbia.’ Rounded forms are repeated at the entries, in the plan of the Council chamber and in the opening that frame that frames the municipal crest. The splayed floor plan also recognizes and takes advantage of the irregular site, and the form of the Council chamber provides an invitation to the urban plaza in front of the building. The use of brick provides a feeling of solidity as well as a connection to one of the area’s historic industries. Provision was made to add two more floors to the hall to accommodate future growth. The new Municipal Hall was opened in October 1981, and officially dedicated in June 1982.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Maple Ridge Municipal Hall model, Henriquez & Partners Architects

It is refreshing to come across buildings that have neither the staid predictability of conventional functionalism nor the slick trivialities of Post Modernism. The work of Richard Henriquez & Partners confidently avoids these two unsatisfying paths. It instead follows a course that combines the inherent soundness of one with some of the wit and grace of the other in a consistent manner that adequately displays Richard Henriquez's personal design approach. A prime quality of Henriquez's buildings is the obvious concern for performance such as well-established methods of construction

using traditional materials like brickwork and concrete frame. At the same time these buildings also possess a warmth, friendliness, effective modeling, and good scale to which one can easily relate. There is likewise on occasion a quiet sense of humour or a touch of an unexpected yet entirely appropriate detail that brings his buildings to life, endowing them with a quality rendering them unique for their particular client and site.
Jonas Lehrman, *The Canadian Architect*, September 1984, page 30.



FULLER WATSON STORE
22390 Lougheed Highway
1932

Fuller Watson General Merchant opened in this location in 1932, one year after the opening of the new Lougheed Highway; they were the first business to relocate to the new commercial strip. Haney was quickly established as the business centre of Maple Ridge, as new enterprises opened, and established businesses saw the necessity of relocation. Despite alterations, the building marks the entry to the old commercial area of Port Haney.



Fuller-Watson Store, October 1947. [BCA F-02632]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



HARRY CARTER RESIDENCE **21694 River Road** **1912**

This house was built by carpenter James Riddle for Harry Lewis Walter Carter, listed as a plasterer by trade. Harry was the son of Nelson Carter, a pioneer brickmaker and mason in Port Haney. In 1907, Harry married Leila Louisa Hancox, and they had four children. During the First World War, Harry joined the Army, and was killed in active duty in France at the age of 30, and was buried in the memorial cemetery at Vimy Ridge. Leila and the children lived here until 1928, when the house was sold to the Leggatt family, who lived here until 1951.

This symmetrically-designed bungalow shows a late use of Craftsman style elements, including triangular diamond-point eave brackets. It has a low-pitched side gable roof, with a wide bellcast over the full



River Road, January 1, 1913. Members present on the steps of the house include Nelson and Ellen Carter. [MRMA P08054]

Harry Lewis
Walter
Carter
[Canadian
Virtual War
Memorial
Website]



open front verandah. There is a jerkinhead front gable, and the central front entry retains its glass sidelights. The interior maintains its rustic clinker-brick fireplace, a Nelson Carter trademark. This well-maintained home retains its original siting and character, and was awarded a 2007 Residential Award by the Community Heritage Commission.



LESLIE RESIDENCE
21695 River Road
1925-26

■ **Heritage Register / Designated Municipal Heritage Site**

This Craftsman style home was built by Bill White for the owners, James Earl and Lucy Leslie and their five children. Earl Leslie passed away in 1930 at the age of forty-two. When Mrs. Leslie passed away in 1932, Tom Little acquired the property, and lived in the home until his death in the mid-1940s. The house still has many of its original interior and exterior features including lapped wooden siding, doors, glass, plaster walls, wood flooring, mouldings and plate rails, and has been carefully restored by the current owners. The home was designated as a protected heritage property on May 27, 1997.



BANK OF MONTREAL
22355 River Road
1911

■ **Heritage Revitalization Agreement**

The landmark structure was built by M.B. Charlton, and was located across from the Haney train station. It housed Port Haney's first bank from 1911 until November 1932, when it was damaged by fire. By then, the Lougheed Highway had been opened, and the Bank, along with many other businesses, relocated up the hill. This is a rare surviving commercial vernacular building from the Edwardian era. Simple in massing and detail, a storefront with an inset entry is slightly offset from centre. Double-hung windows on the second floor are used for the upstairs residence. A simple raised parapet with a decorative railing was used to dress up the front facade. The Bank has been successfully rehabilitated as a neighbourhood pub, and remains in active use today.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Bank of Montreal [MRMA P00048]



PORT HANEY POST OFFICE
22355 River Road
1933

■ Heritage Revitalization Agreement

This modest structure was built by the Postmistress, Mrs. M.B. Storey, in a convenient location beside the train station; it served as Port Haney's Post Office from 1933 until 1939. Lougheed Highway had opened in 1931, obliging most local businesses to relocate along the new commercial strip. Patrons began to grumble about the long extra walk up and down the hill to get their mail, so in 1939 Mrs. Storey built a new structure on Fraser Street (which has since been moved to Callaghan Avenue). This post office was later converted for use as a private residence, and is now a restaurant, which has maintained its exterior character in a sympathetic manner.



Port Haney, 1960s [MRMA P02094]



WHARF OFFICE
22400 River Road
circa 1926

■ **Heritage Register**

This small commercial building was constructed around 1926 on what is now 224 Street as a real estate and insurance office. It also served as a bus shelter until the land on which it was located was purchased for a new post office. It was then moved to the banks of the Fraser River where it served until the early 1980s as an office for the Beckstrom Towing Company that moved barges and log booms along the river. The building was donated to the Maple Ridge Historical Society by Northview Enterprises and was restored by the Heritage Advisory Committee.



TURNOCK/MORSE RESIDENCE
22325 St. Anne Avenue
1938

■ **Heritage Revitalization Agreement**

Designed in a Cape Cod style – unusual for this region – this charming residence features a prominent high roofline and very narrow eaves. The house is clad with sawn shingle siding, with multi-paned casement windows on the ground floor with operable side vents, and double-hung windows in the second floor dormer. Located on a large corner lot, the landscaping features a number of mature trees. It was built just before the Second World War for Joseph D. and Hilda Turnock, and was later occupied by the Morse family. It is currently being rehabilitated as part of a large-scale redevelopment of the property.

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Garnet and Iris Morse in front of the house with their two eldest children in 1944. [courtesy Alannah Ashlie]



BEETON / DAYKIN RESIDENCE **12016 York Street** **1911; Later Additions and Alterations**

■ Heritage Revitalization Agreement

The Beeton / Daykin Residence sits on a large lot at the corner of York Street and Dewdney Trunk Road, and has been rehabilitated as a multi-unit dwelling. Early in the twentieth century, Joseph Alfred Beeton (1864-1924) owned a 37.5-acre farm fronting Dewdney Trunk Road where he kept poultry and dairy cattle. In 1911, he subdivided, but retained a 9.4-acre parcel where he built the original part of this house. In 1914, Beeton married Annie McWhinnie (née Henry, 1870-1950), a widow with many children. In order to enlarge the house for more bedroom and bathroom space, he raised it to add a basement, and added a dormer to open up the attic. Soon after, Calvert and Annie Daykin bought the property from the Beetons, and established a large poultry farm. A second house was built on the west side of the property for Ernest and Vina Daykin in 1919-20 (22007 Dewdney Trunk Road), and the two houses co-existed on the farm until it was subdivided for residential use. York Street provided access to the new lots, and was laid out between the two houses.



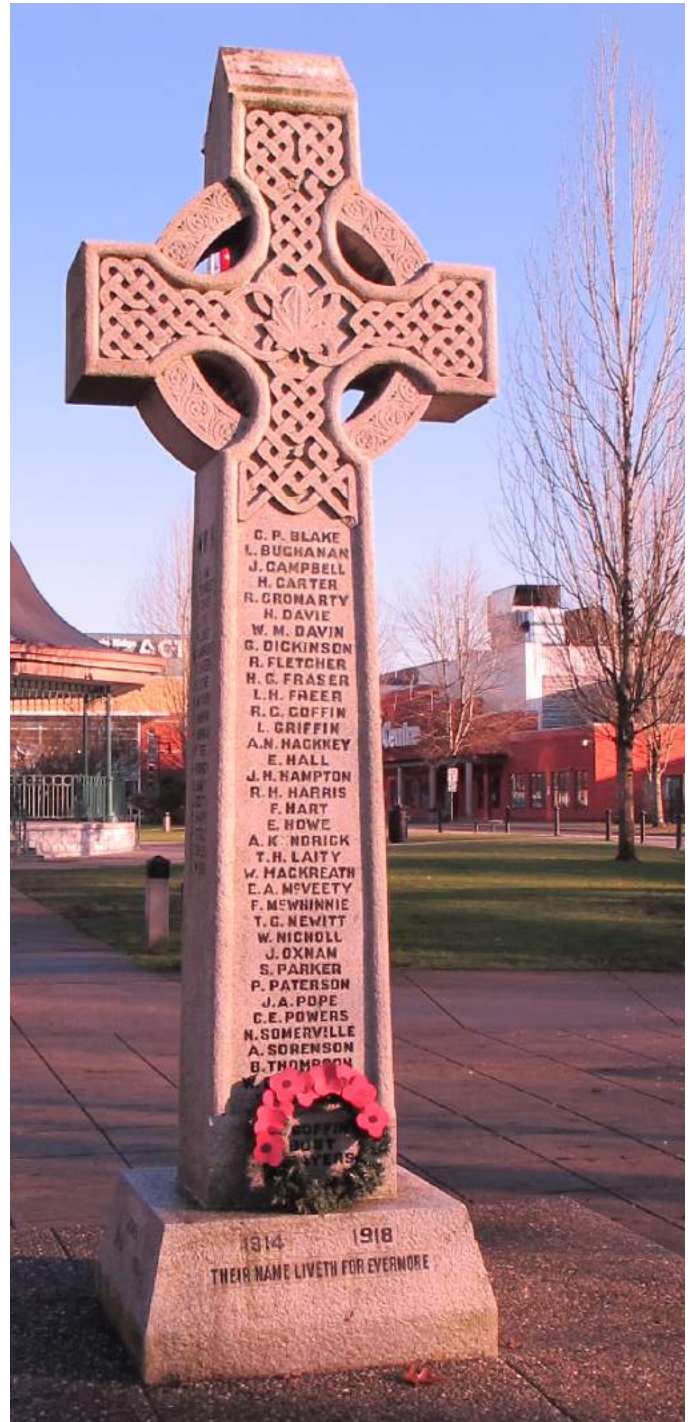
HANEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



Cenotaph. [MRMA P02739]

MEMORIAL PEACE PARK
11900 224 STREET
THE CENOTAPH
G.L. Thornton Sharp, Architect
1923

Unveil Monument to Heroes of Maple Ridge
 Sunday afternoon almost 1000 of the citizens of Maple Ridge Municipality assembled to witness the unveiling of the cross that is to retain recollections of the noble deeds of those who fell in their country's honor. Besides the local residents many distinguished visitors were present from the cities and from across the river... Engraved on four large boulders placed at the corner of the base are Ypres, 1915, Somme 1916, Vimy Ridge, 1917, Amiens 1918. Nelson Island furnished the granite for the Celtic Cross, some 14 feet high, erected at the entrance of Maple Ridge



THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE

Cemetery. It is grand in design and in execution – an imperishable inscription to the valor, the daring and the honor of those who died that their fellows might live. The column has above beautifully interwoven emblems – maple leaf and poppy – while beneath in a central column the names of those who fell are inscribed. Captain Thornton Sharp, M.C., designed the memorial, while the work here was in charge of Mr. J. Whitworth. Everyone admires this monument. Gazette, Thursday, May 31, 1923, page 1.

The official war memorial, which honours those who died in service, is a phenomenon that grew out of the aftermath of the First World War. Although monuments to individuals could be found earlier, there were few British or Canadian precedents for national memorials. The unprecedented violence of the ‘Great War’ demanded a new form of commemoration, with memorials that expressed the unprecedented scale of human sacrifice that occurred between 1914 and 1918. War memorials preserve the memory of those who died for their country and also act as a place of gathering for commemorative services.

Maple Ridge had 221 enlisted men and officers who served during the First World War. This granite marker commemorates the 34 who did not return alive. A distinctive feature is the boulders that are inscribed with names of the famous battles of the First World War. Originally there were four boulders; two other boulders have since been added, marked for the Italy and Hong Kong campaigns. The memorial was erected by the combined members of the Haney and Hammond Women’s Institutes, and was originally located on Dewdney Trunk Road outside the gates of the Maple Ridge Cemetery, a spot carefully chosen to the border between the two communities. It was designed by prominent architect G.L. Thornton Sharp, partner in Sharp & Thompson Architects. Thornton Sharp had served overseas during the First World War, and later provided the designs for a number of war



The Memorial Park Bandstand

memorials, including the Richmond Cenotaph 1922, Vancouver Cenotaph 1924 and the brazier lights on the Burrard Bridge, 1932.

After the end of the Second World War, it was time to inscribe a new list of war dead. As it was located so near the road, the annual November 11th parade clogged traffic badly, and the Legion led the drive to move the cenotaph to a new location on municipal land in 1953. A newly landscaped Memorial Park was rededicated, including a remembrance of the Second World War and the Korean War. The cenotaph was moved again in 2002 to its current location in Memorial Peace Park, which also includes other monuments to Canada’s peacekeepers and victims of military plane crashes, and a bandstand that was completed in 1994. The Park is a significant place of remembrance and public gathering.



TELOSKY STADIUM
11600 Lougheed Highway
1950

Pete Telosky was a baseball player of some renown in the Dewdney League and beyond. He had earned a living playing baseball in the 1930s and 1940s, and was still playing and coaching as the 1950s approached. The Telosky family farm included the land that is now Thomas Haney Secondary and Telosky Stadium plus a further 40 acres south of the Lougheed Highway. Prior to construction of the highway, the farm had been one parcel. Lougheed was a new road and its route cut through the Telosky farm, leaving a 7-acre parcel north of the highway. Pete Telosky had grown increasingly frustrated with the district's only playing field on the Aggie Grounds. The field was also used for livestock shows and competitions and was choppy and cut up by their hooves. Pete wanted a field that was just for baseball and decided that if there ever was to be one, he would have to build it himself. He did, and it opened in 1950.



Telosky Stadium. [MRMA P03791]



Telosky Stadium, Opening day May 14, 1950.
[MRMA P03746]

HANEY HISTORIC FEATURES



C.P.R. VAN CABOOSE #437115
22520 116 Avenue
1944

■ Heritage Register

Caboose #437115 was built during wartime, one of hundreds operated by the Canadian Pacific Railway at the time. Its frame is steel, and the superstructure is wood. Originally it was clad with vertical fir boards, but in 1963 was rebuilt with plywood sheathing. The Caboose was donated by the C.P.R. in June 1991 to the people of Maple Ridge through the efforts of the Dewdney-Alouette Railway Society. Many local individuals and businesses contributed to its restoration, and it is now located adjacent to the Maple Ridge Museum.



Methodist Church, River Road. [MRMA P01394]



Methodist Church Bell. [MRMA P01510]

METHODIST CHURCH BELL
22165 Dewdney Trunk Road
1871

The oldest bell in Maple Ridge, this bronze church bell was installed at the Methodist Church on River Road in 1872. It was cast by W.T. Garratt & Co., San Francisco in 1871. After Church Unification in 1925, the Methodists gave up their aging building to join the congregation at St. Andrew's United. St. Andrew's never had a bell tower, so the bell itself was moved there in 1934 - retired Glasgow architect Robert A. Hamilton designed a steeple, which was built by Dugald Brown. When the new St. Andrew's was built on Dewdney Trunk Road in 1962, the bell moved with the congregation, where it remains today.



Haney Wharf in 1908-09. [Courtesy Tim Woodland. MRMA]

HANEY WHARF
22400 River Road



A wharf was built at this location in the early days of the municipality; as the bank was quite high it had to be at two levels in order to land boats. When the CPR mainline reached Maple Ridge, Port Haney and Port Hammond were the only two stations where it touched the Fraser River, opening up commercial possibilities for the movement of goods and people. The wharf was substantially rebuilt adjacent to Sinclair's Store (later owned by Mrs. Charlton) when it was built south of the CPR right-of-way. In 1908, its purchase was authorized for \$2,000 by the Minister of Public Works as part of an initiative to provide wharf accommodation along the Fraser River. Although the wharf has been constantly rebuilt over its lifetime, it marks the historic point of transshipment between river and rail traffic, and has served the community for a century and a half.

4. YENNADON



Yennadon House, Devon, England.

This area was known to its first settlers for many years as South Lillooet, named after the main south branch of the Lillooet River, now called the Alouette; Alouette Lake was also known originally as Lillooet Lake, and 232 Street was known as Lillooet Road. Over time, mapmakers and the post office objected to the names, as there was already a Lillooet. The name 'Alouette' was chosen for the river and the lake, but when the first local post office was opened in 1911, the choice of the postal name was left to the first postmaster, E.W. Prowse. The area reminded Prowse of the Devonshire Moors, where as a child he spent time at

his grandfather's house, Yennadon House; he called the station Yennadon. Although the post office closed in 1923, the name has been used for this area ever since. Much of Yennadon remains in active agricultural production.

YENNADON

A post office, farming and logging settlement 3 ¼ miles from Haney, on the C.P.R., in Maple Ridge Municipality. Dewdney Provincial Electoral District. Has Presbyterian church. Local resources: Farming and logging.

1918 Wrigley's British Columbia Directory, page 1186.



The Hampton girls on the Alouette River, 1916.
[MRMA PO4201]

Yennadon was popular as a recreation destination due to its pleasant location on and between the two rivers. Families from the city would keep a summer home here, and it became a centre for equestrian pursuits when the Hitching Post opened in the late 1940s. Maple Ridge Park has been a popular picnic destination since the earliest days.

YENNADON SITES

- Eagle's Hall and Rovers 'DeWolf' Den, 23461 132 Avenue
- Kosky Residence, 22679 136 Avenue
- Marc Residence, 14500 Silver Valley Road

YENNADON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Davidson's Pool / Hot Rocks, 23700 128 Crescent
- Allco Park, 13255 Alouette Road
- Malcolm Knapp Research Forest, 14500 Silver Valley Road



EAGLE'S HALL AND ROVERS 'DeWOLF' DEN
23461 132 Avenue
Eagles's Hall, 1952; Rovers 'DeWolf' Den 1957-58

Early immigrants from the United Kingdom and the United States brought with them familiar structures of mutual assistance, including fraternal benefit societies and benevolent organizations that were a crucial part of the social safety net of the time. The Fraternal Order of Eagles was founded on February 6, 1898 by six theatre owners gathered in a Seattle shipyard to discuss a musician's strike. After addressing the matter, they agreed to 'bury the hatchet' and form 'The Order of Good Things.' As their numbers grew, members selected the Bald Eagle as their official emblem and changed their name to 'The Fraternal Order of Eagles;' their Lodges are known as Aeries. The women's

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



auxiliary traces its roots to 1927. The Maple Ridge F.O.E. Aerie 2831 was instituted on May 16, 1948, and this large hall was completed four years later.

At the rear of the F.O.E. property is the Rovers 'DeWolf Den,' which hosts the 1st Yennadon Scout Group that was established in the early 1920s. The Scout Movement was established to support young people in their physical, mental and spiritual development, with a strong focus on the outdoors and survival skills. During 1957 and 1958, under the leadership of Bud DeWolf, the recently formed 56th Port Hammond Alouette Rovers constructed their own Rovers Den at Bud's property at the northwest corner of Dewdney Trunk Road and Acadia Street. The original Rovers construction crew included Leader Bud DeWolf, Assistant Leader Al Axton, Al Barnard, Jim Barrett, Art Gerbrand, Barry Good, Buck Heibiein, Dick Middleton, Lorne Mikota, Ken Smith, Tony Wanstall and Ed White. The Rovers felled trees from the Knox property along the Alouette River, skinned them, cut them to length, and notched the logs. They also

split shakes from old cedars at Scout property on Braidwood Hill. When Bud retired in 1971, the den was first moved to the nearby Municipal Works Yard at Kin Park, then to Tony Wanstall's property on Dewdney Trunk, just east of 272nd Street, where Webster's Corners Scouts and others used it. In 1999, the den was moved to its current location behind the Eagles Hall. The Yennadon Rover Crew, under the direction of Rudi Sturm, numbered the logs before disassembly, and then reassembled them at the new site. Necessary repairs and upgrades were also performed. At a Rover Reunion in 2006, the 56th Alouettes Rover Den was officially renamed the DeWolf Den in memory of Bud DeWolf's leadership. In 2008, the 31st Baden-Powell Guild renamed itself the 31st Alouette Baden-Powell Guild to reflect its history, originating with a number of members of the original 56th Alouette Rovers. The DeWolf Den is owned and maintained by the 31st Alouette Baden-Powell Guild, who hold their monthly meetings and social events in the den. The forested property provides an appropriate setting for scouting. The site also hosts the Alouette District Guides.



KOSKY RESIDENCE
22679 136 Avenue
circa 1890 or Later

The exact date of construction of this farmhouse is unknown. This quarter section was owned by George Edge, and there was a building on the site by 1890. The farm was acquired by John Kosky and Sophia (née Hakala) Kosky in 1899, who may have retained the original house, or else rebuilt it. John and Sophia were both born in Finland in 1864, and emigrated to Canada in 1892. John died in 1918, and Sophia died in 1944. Their children included Mary (born 1887), Annie (born 1892), John (born 1894), Eli (born 1897), Liala J. (born 1901) and Esther Elvie (born circa 1904). The Kosky family farmed the property for many years, and this house survives as one of the oldest farmhouses in Maple Ridge.



MARC RESIDENCE
14500 Silver Valley Road
circa 1910

The son and grandson of lawyers, Emile André Marc was born in Romranton, France in 1882. He was studying law in France when he decided to seek adventure and travel around the world. When he arrived in Victoria, he met and fell in love with a young French woman, Alice Claudia Pichon (1887-1987), the Paris-born daughter of the French consul in Victoria. After the couple married in 1909, they spent their wedding gift money on a homestead in the remote northern part of the area then known as South Lillooet. Their isolated homestead, near Loon Lake, had only trail access to the rest of Haney. André joined the French Army, trained in military school and served for four years at the front as a major during the First World War. He also worked as a translator with the Second Life Guards, a British regiment. After the end of the war, André returned to the homestead.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Marc House circa 1910. [MRMA P00966]

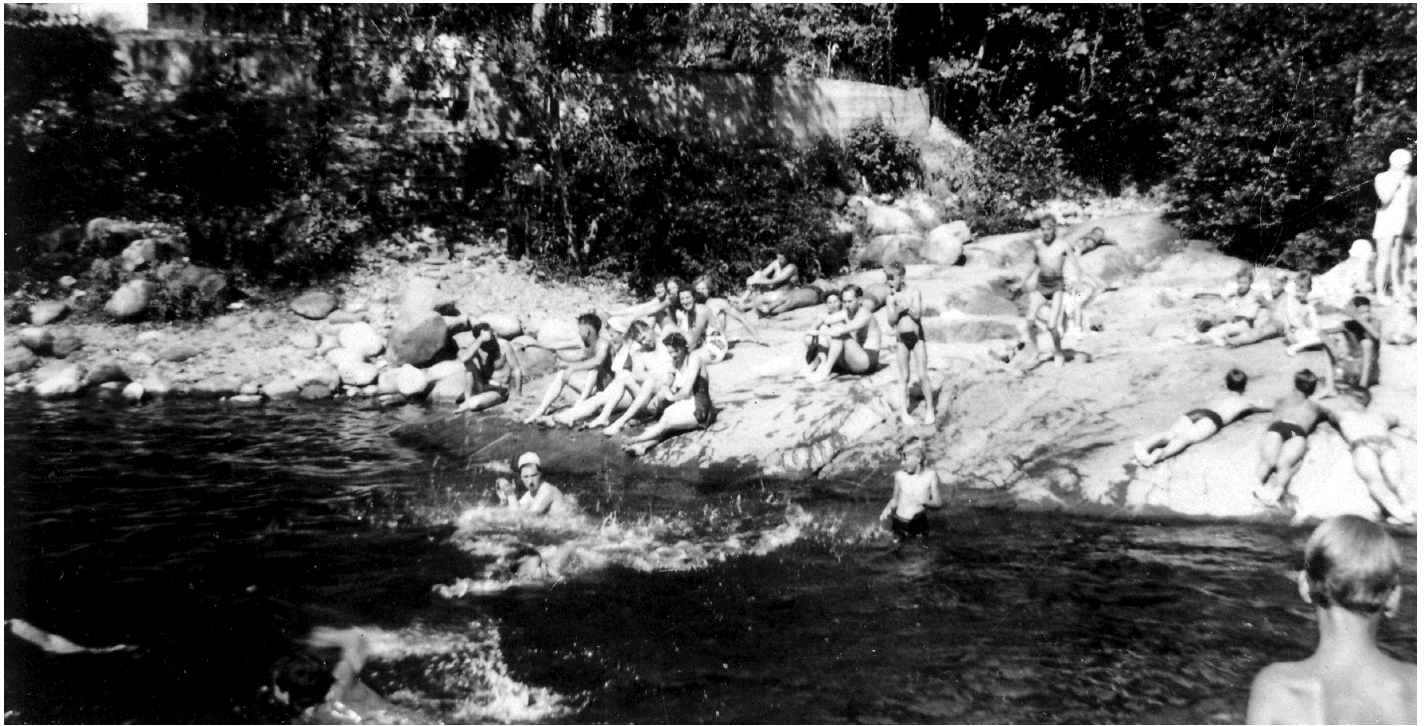
Hiring Japanese labour, he had land cleared and cut shingle bolts for the Marc & MacVicker shingle mill on the Marc property. The Marcs raised their six children and worked this property until André's death in 1959. Alice sold the property to the UBC Research Forest and moved to town with her son, Marcel, who had worked for a time with his father, and served in World War II in both the French and Canadian armies. Marcel continued to take care of Alice until her death in 1987 at the age of 100.



Marc Family. [MRMA P05175]



YENNADON CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



Hot Rocks, 1930s. [MRMA P03897]

DAVIDSON'S POOL / HOT ROCKS **23700 128 Crescent / 23700 Fern Crescent**

A swimming hole is defined as a place in fresh, moving water in a river, stream or creek, which is large enough and deep enough for a person to swim in. Davidson's Pool and the Hot Rocks continue to be among Maple Ridge's favourite old-fashioned swimming holes and sunning spots. Davidson's Pool is located in the 23700-block of 128 Crescent. Hot Rocks is located just upstream, but accessed from the opposite side of the Alouette River from Davidson's Pool, in the 23700-block of Fern Crescent.



THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



ALLCO PARK
13255 Alouette Road

Allco was the acronym for the Abernethy & Loughheed Logging Company, which won the contract to log the area around Alouette Lake prior to the flooding behind the dam set for 1925-26. It was also the name given to their main camp on the Alouette River. By 1923, there were enough people living at Allco Camp that it warranted a post office of its own, the last separate community post office created for Maple Ridge. The economic collapse of 1929 brought bankruptcy to Abernethy & Loughheed, and they shrank their operations back to the original Eburne Sawmills. Another company took over logging in the region but a fire burnt them out in 1931. The camp then stood idle



Allco Infirmary. [BCA NA-40115]

for a few years until it was taken over by the provincial government as a relief camp for medically unfit men during the depression. Men working on government-sponsored infrastructure projects would live at the camp and be taken to work sites each day. The camp became a branch of the Provincial Infirmary in 1942, and housed men without families who were suffering chronic illnesses, usually as a result of working in the forest or mining industry or from war injuries. There were infirmary branches throughout the province, which were supervised by Registered Nurses, with a doctor on call. The Allco infirmary closed in 1965.



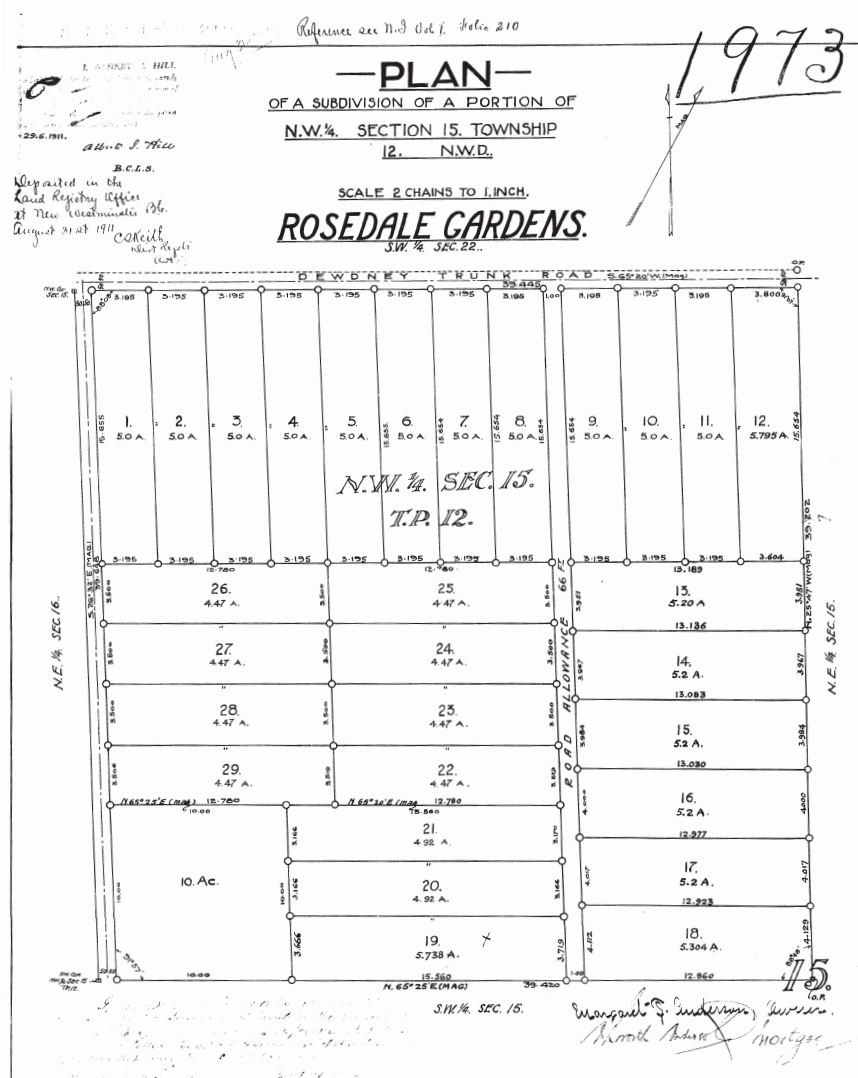
Malcolm Knapp [UBC]

MALCOLM KNAPP RESEARCH FOREST
14500 Silver Valley Road

In 1868, a large fire swept through the western side of this forest, burning everything but the wettest pockets of land around lakes and in stream basins. Most of this area is now covered with 120-year-old forests made up of a mixture of Douglas fir, western red cedar and western hemlock, although the some parts of the old growth that the fire did not burn remain intact. Between 1920 and 1931, logging activity in the area of the Research Forest increased significantly, mostly using railway logging, with steam donkeys hauling large trees out of the bush. The Abernethy & Loughheed (ALLCO) logging company did most of the harvesting. In 1931, a spark from logging equipment set off a large fire that burned out of control for more than a month. When the fire was finally out, logging was abandoned, and the forest regenerated naturally, made up mostly of western hemlock and western red cedar. Much evidence of this history can be found in the eastern side of the Forest, including the large cedar stumps, old railway grades, and metal cabling used in railway logging. Most of the roads in this part of the Forest have been built on the old railway grades used in the 1920s for hauling timber.

In 1922 when the forestry program at UBC was just two years old, Malcolm Knapp, a professor of forestry, had a vision to conduct forestry research. He taught courses on logging, wood technology and forestry products. At the time, the university only had a small forest on the edge of campus for research, so when UBC took over management of this forest in 1949, Knapp's vision of having a large and vast forest as an educational resource became reality. The name of the Research Forest was changed to Malcolm Knapp/UBC Research Forest in 1988, a year before Knapp died at the age of 91. Today it is dedicated to research and education, and contains an arboretum; it is also a popular destination for trail hiking and camps.

5. EAST HANEY



Rosedale Gardens, subdivision of 5-acre farms in East Haney, 1911.



Early communities were defined by the location of their post office. Known as East Haney, this area to the east of Port Haney and west of Webster's Corners was gradually cleared and developed as farmland, but was not well serviced by transportation routes. Postal services for the sparsely settled area were split between two centres; most residents used the Port Haney Post Office (opened in 1884) but some used Webster's Corners (opened in 1891). To the south, a distinct community began to develop in Albion, which was located on the C.P.R. main line, and it acquired its own post office in 1907. During the 1920s, East Haney was the site of a number of farms acquired through the Soldier Settlement Board, established in Canada in 1917 to assist returned servicemen to purchase land with the help of government loans, with additional funds for livestock and equipment. A number of Japanese-Canadian families also settled in

the area in the 1920s and 1930s. The local population began to increase as transportation routes such as the Lougheed Highway and Dewdney Trunk Road were improved, and there was increasing suburbanization in the post-Second World War era.

EAST HANEY SITES

- Kohy Residence, 23961 118 Avenue
- *Westacre Farms*, 23575 124 Avenue
- Hertslet Residence, 11363 240 Street
- Elliott Residence, 11630 240 Street
- McDougall Residence, 23259 Dewdney Trunk Road

EAST HANEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Gilland Farm / Berryland Fruit & Dairy Farms, 23400-23700 Dewdney Trunk Road

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



KOHY RESIDENCE 23967 118 Avenue 1937

Returned Home From Japan.

Mrs. Y. Kohy of Haney returned home last week after a four and a half month holiday which took her to Japan. Mrs. Kohy made the trip in the interests of her health. The hot springs in Japan aided her much. The trip to Japan ended October 13th, where Mrs. Kohy attended the funeral of two relatives. On her return to B.C., Feb. 13th, Mrs. Kohy was again shadowed by the date, and arrived in time to attend the funeral of a relative in Vancouver.

Gazette, March 1, 1940, page 5.

Typical of the late Craftsman style, this house features a full open inset front verandah and a jerkinhead roofline. It was built for Japanese-born Yohey Kohy (1880-1948) and his wife Toyo (née Yamamoto, 1882-1966) Kohy on a 5-acre lot, acquired from Isamu Yamamoto. In 1910, Yohey Kohy was living in Hot Springs, Alaska; it is unknown when he arrived in Canada. The Kohys' daughter Tomi (1922-2014) was born in New Westminster, and was married at this house in 1941 to a Japanese man, Gunji Tada (1917-2001), who was working as a cook at the time. The Kohys' other children were their son Mas, and daughters Kanako, Kiya, Sayo and Amy.

After the forced evacuation of Japanese-Canadians from the west coast in 1942, this property was confiscated. Following internment in both Tashme and New Denver camps during the Second World War, the Kohys and the Tadas eventually settled in Port Hope, Ontario. Tomi and Gunji were employed at Trinity College School, Port Hope (1946-1965) before moving to the Delta Kappa Epsilon Fraternity at the University of Toronto. Upon retirement, both were awarded the rare status of honorary members of the fraternity, both the Toronto Chapter and Delta Kappa Epsilon International.



WESTACRE FARMS
23575 124 Avenue
1970; Later Additions

This farm property was acquired by Gordon L. and Anne Margaret Clark in 1963; they built a new house in about 1968. Doug and Sharon Hanzlick lived in Burnaby, Vancouver and Coquitlam for the first seven years of their marriage, but with a growing family plus numerous pets they began to look for a larger property. Doug Hanzlick was approached in 1970 by Gordon Clark, who was a business acquaintance, to see if he would be interested in 'trading' their two year-old home for twenty acres in Maple Ridge. There was an existing barn on the property, which accommodated a business that provided therapeutic services for race horses; adjacent to the barn was a large deep pool with a wooden platform built around it so that a trainer could exercise the horses while they swam, saving wear and tear on their legs.

The Hanzlicks agreed, and moved into the small ranch-style house on the property in August 1970. They expanded the home twice during their nine years of living here, adding a master bedroom suite, a fourth bedroom, and a formal living room and dining room. The house has a sweeping view over a small lake on the property, and a party room suitable for large-scale entertaining. The Hanzlicks also added a swimming pool, wading pool and pool house.

Josine and Adriaan Eikelenboom acquired the property in 1979, and were soon hosting musical events in the great room, just as they had done in their native Holland before they came to Maple Ridge. There is a part of the property where Coho Creek has been enlarged into a pond, and is a home to herons, ducks and geese. After the death of her husband in 2001, Josine Eikelenboom committed to protecting the land from future development, and has dedicated 10 acres of the site through a legal covenant.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



HERTSLET RESIDENCE
11363 240 Street
1926

Ernest R. Wheeler originally owned part of the land on which this house was built, but in 1919 it was acquired by Bernard Carr Hertslet through the Soldier Settlement Board. Bernard had enlisted in 1916 and served overseas in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in France; he was demobilized in 1919. He claimed to be 44 when he enlisted, but was actually 10 years older. The Soldier Settlement Board would give assistance to any man who had served abroad with the C.E.F., to any former Canadian serviceman who had not left Canada but was in receipt of a service pension, to any member of the Imperial, Dominion or Allied forces who had lived in Canada before the war, or to any member of the Imperial or Dominion forces who had served outside their own

country and who had since emigrated to Canada. The last category were required to first work on a Canadian farm for a time to prove that they had the capability to farm on their own, to have sufficient working capital to establish themselves, and to make a 20 percent down payment for land, stock, implements and buildings.

Ownership of the property passed to Bernard's brother, Godfrey Edward Procter Hertslet in 1926. Godfrey began construction of this house, and the following year married Maria Sosie. Godfrey lived here until he died in 1947, and Maria retained ownership until 1959. Godfrey Hertslet was born in England in 1870, the son of Sir Edward Hertslet (1824–1902), one of a well-established family of librarians, who became the librarian of the Foreign Office and was notable as an author of reference works. Sir Edward married Eden, daughter of John Bull, clerk of the journals of the House of Commons. Of their nine sons and three daughters, six sons and a daughter survived them. Godfrey – their third son – joined the Library of the Foreign Office in 1890, succeeded Sir Edward as editor of the *Foreign Office List* and was assistant editor of *Hertslet's Commercial Treaties*. Godfrey went on to various British consular roles around Europe, including appointments to Genoa and Trieste. After the First World War, he was appointed as Consul to the United States, residing in East St. Louis prior to moving to East Haney in 1926.



ELLIOTT RESIDENCE
11630 240 Street
circa 1933

In addition to the Hertslet Residence (11363 240 Street, 1920) and the Gardner Residence (11502 240 Street, 1919), this was also a property that was enabled for purchase through the Soldier Settlement Board. Title passed to Henry L. Elliott in 1933, and he farmed the property for a number of years. The house features a side-gabled roof with a second floor gabled dormer that extends over an open front verandah.



McDOUGALL RESIDENCE
23259 Dewdney Trunk Road
1933

This house was built on a ten-acre property acquired by the McDougalls from K. Yoshida. The McDougalls were living across the street in a rented house; this five-bedroom house was built for them in 1933. Mr. McDougall was the first principal at Alexander Robinson School; the family included the parents, five boys, two girls and two cousins. The McDougalls lived here until 1976. The property has been subdivided, and the house now stands at the corner of 232B Street. It retains its original character and detailing, although it has had a later application of vinyl siding over the original cladding, an easily reversible alteration. The lot has been extensively landscaped, and provides a charming setting for this early home.

EAST HANEY CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

GILLAND FARM / BERRYLAND FRUIT & DAIRY FARMS

23400-23700 Dewdney Trunk Road

Dairyman Breeds Top Guernseys at Haney

Twenty five years in the dairy business has been marked up with amazing success by E.M. Gilland, owner of Berryland Dairy Farm on Dewdney Trunk Road, Haney. Covering 125 acres of excellent pasture land, the farm is the home of approximately 100 head of Guernseys, many of which have set world and Canadian records in milk and butter-fat production.

Originally from New Brunswick, Mr. Gilland came to British Columbia in 1910 and took residence in Vancouver.

In 1922, he became manager of a cannery located on the Fraser River front at Haney.

Present Berryland Cannery was built by Mr. Gilland in 1930 and today is a yearly source of employment for approximately 100 local residents during the seasonal fruit peak.

Gazette, July 7, 1950.

Eugene Merrill Gilland (1884-1968) arrived in B.C. in 1910, and in 1922 came to Port Haney to manage the Pacific Berry Grower's cannery on River Road. After the cannery burned down in 1930, Gilland purchased a 125-acre property on Dewdney Trunk Road as a dairy farm, orchard and cannery. Both cannery and dairy farm operated and prospered into the post-Second World War era. About 1961, W.S. Deacon & Associates purchased Berryland Fruit & Dairy Farms from Gilland and incorporated it as Berryland Cannery. Berryland Cannery merged with Pattison Enterprises in the fall of 1983; Deacon remained chairman of the Berryland operation. This remnant agricultural land is also known as the Buttercup Field.



6. ALBION



Albion and the new Lougheed Highway in 1932; Albion Hall at right. [MRMA P01383]



In 1858 Samuel Robertson, an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Langley, settled in the lowland area that is now known as Albion. Robertson chose the easily accessible land across from the Fort, bounded by Kanaka Creek on the north and the Fraser River on the southwest. Kanaka Creek was named for the natives of the Sandwich Islands (now known as Hawaii) who were originally brought to the area by the HBC to work at the Fort. Several Kanakas came to work on Robertson's land. In 1879 a Kanaka, George Apnaut, was elected to Maple Ridge Council.

Farmland on the north side of the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and semi-wild green fields and trees typified the rural community after the coming of the railway in the 1880s. In addition to farming, local commercial activities in Albion included fishing, salmon freezing, logging, and the operation of small sawmills. Langley Reserve No. 5 is located just east of Albion on the north side of the Fraser. It is one of several reserves under the jurisdiction of the Kwantlen First Nation, whose main reserve is across the Fraser from Albion on McMillan Island in Langley.

By 1898, school classes were being held in the James Robertson home on Baker Road, now 240 Street. In 1904 a school was built on Joe Baker's property; this building was also used for church services. A separate Presbyterian church was built in 1910. Albion Community Hall was built by volunteers in 1923, and served the community until it was demolished in 2011.



Albion Community Hall. 1923. [MRMA P02054]

The residents of Albion originally received their mail from the Haney Post Office, but in 1907 local service was initiated at Bob Ritchie's house at the northeast corner of what is now the intersection of Lougheed Highway and 240 Street. The name Albion (the ancient name for England) had been used as early as 1873, but was only officially recognized with the introduction of postal service. The area was unofficially known as East Haney for years, but the Post Office required a name differentiated from the 'Haney' post office. In 1907, a short-term American resident suggested the name Albion in discussions over what the post office should be called. The Albion Post Office remained open until 1966.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Bruce's Market and Post Office, Albion, 1950s. [BCA D-00321]



B.C. Telephone Co. Albion Exchange, 1947. [BCA I-01831]



Trains did not stop in Albion until train personnel set a precedent by permitting one Albion resident 'whose weight was not to be lightly estimated' to alight there and in this way save a long walk through a stormy evening from the stop in Haney. The next week several men demanded the same privilege, and the Albion stop on the railway was created.

ALBION: *A post office and settlement in the Dewdney Provincial Electoral District, on the C.P.R. main line, 30 miles east of Vancouver, 3 miles east of Haney. Served also by Fraser River steamers to Albion Wharf from New Westminster. Dominion Express and C.P.R. Telegraph at Haney. District offers special opportunities for shingle mills, having good timber; fruit growing, dairying and mixed farming.*
1918 Wrigley's British Columbia Directory, page 106.

ALBION: *A P.O. and flag station on C.P.R. in Dewdney Prov. Elec. Dist., 30 m. east of Vancouver. Pop. 85.*
1935 British Columbia & Yukon Directory, page 407.

River Road, which runs between the Canadian Pacific Railway tracks and the river, has remained a mixed industrial area that continues to support a variety of local businesses. The Albion Ferry, which commenced service in 1957, connected Maple Ridge to Langley until the opening of the Golden Ears Bridge in 2009.

ALBION SITES

- Log Cabins, 24871 108 Avenue
- Tanaka House, 24077 124 Avenue (Heritage Register)
- Hill House, 9992 240 Street (Heritage Register)
- Kimola Residence, 10104 248 Street
- Spencer Farm Milk House, 23448 Jim Robson Way (Heritage Register)
- Wynnyk Farmhouse, 23965 Kanaka Creek Road
- Spencer Farm Residence, 23423 Lougheed Highway

ALBION CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Jackson Farm, 24554 102 Avenue
- Robertson Orchard / Kanaka Creek Park, River Road

ALBION HISTORIC FEATURES

- Albion Wharf, 23850 River Road

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



LOG CABINS
24871 108 Avenue
circa 1900 or earlier

These two structures are examples of early log cabins in Albion. When the land was cleared, early settlers used the trees to build the first rudimentary houses. This was part of a pattern of settlement where basic shelter was constructed when the settlers first arrived, but was upgraded to more formal housing as circumstances allowed; the original log houses were then used as storage, or just torn down. The original owners and dates of these two rare surviving vernacular buildings are unknown.



TANAKA HOUSE
24077 124 Avenue
1936-40

■ **Heritage Register**

In around 1920s he purchased 10 acres of land it is full of trees and big tree trunks so we had to blast the big roots with blasting powder. Some of the roots are 5' to 7' across after blasting we dig up all the roots and pile them and burn it.

Morison Tanaka, April 24, 1999.

Born in Japan, Sohichi Tanaka arrived by boat in Vancouver in 1908 to work for the Haney sawmill near the Fraser River. He and Tsuyo (née Yoshiki) were married on December 22, 1910 at the Methodist Church at Victoria, B.C. They were later part of the largest and final wave of Japanese immigration into the Fraser Valley, settling where they could purchase unwanted, less-than-prime agricultural land. The



Tanaka House, 1942. [Courtesy Morison Tanaka, MRMA P03861]

Tanakas and other Japanese-Canadian families transformed literally thousands of acres of asteland into productive farms, significantly influencing the settlement patterns, choice of fruit crops, and economy of Maple Ridge. Agriculture was a way in which the Japanese could construct their communities in the tradition of the Japanese farming village based on a spirit of cooperation on the margins of mainstream settlements. This house was built for the Tanaka family by carpenter Jiro Inouye, assisted by Shiro Oka and Takuma Oka starting in 1936, and finished in 1940. In 1942, Japanese-Canadians were forcibly evacuated from the coast; the Tanaka family was sent to Diamond City, Alberta to work on a sugar beet farm. They could only take 200 pounds of goods with them so they left most of what they owned with the house. They never came back except to visit.



HILL HOUSE
9992 240 Street
1912

■ **Heritage Register**

Builder Victor Rossi completed this house in 1912 for Hendrick Hill, a Finn who had made a fortune in Yukon Gold. He had solid gold nuggets decorating his gold watch chain, which were testimony to his success. Hendrick's wife, Ida, predeceased him in 1928. Their son, Harold, was born in Quartz Creek, Yukon, in 1904 and lived there until he was six. Erna, a member of the German Sobries family living in Webster's Corners, moved into the house in 1934 as Harold's bride. Hendrick passed away in 1941. This was also a working farm, complete with a dairy herd, chickens and pigs. The area was becoming more developed in 1952, when Erna decided to transform several rooms of the house into a restaurant, called 'Hilltop Dining.' The living and dining rooms on the main floor became an elegant dining area, with linen tablecloths, white napkins, flowers, and highly polished wood floors. It

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Hill House [MRMA P01475]

was the first restaurant on the north side of the Fraser River with a beer and wine license. Ironically, the popularity of the restaurant was its undoing, as the kitchen was not equipped to handle the increased food volume, and it closed in 1956.

This is the premiere example of the Edwardian era farmhouses in the District. The assessed value of the house at the time of construction was \$2,500. Its square form is surmounted by a tall pyramidal roof. The bellcast octagonal corner turret anchors a wraparound 'clamshell' verandah with twinned columns. Despite a later coating of asbestos shingles over the original wooden siding, the house is intact both inside and out, and includes beautifully finished woodwork and built-in cabinets. As part of a redevelopment of its original site, the Hill House was moved down from its original elevated location to a lot adjacent to the street to its current location, just north of Lougheed Highway on 240th Street, in 1999.



KIMOLA RESIDENCE
10104 248 Street
1930

Victor Kimola (1877-1961), a stonemason from the town of Lahti, Finland, was the first of his family to come to Canada. Arriving about 1911, he settled in Maple Ridge to join the growing local Finnish community. It was some time before his wife and five children could join him on his 20-acre property. The first building to be erected was a sauna, followed by a log cabin, both built by hand from trees felled on the property. Kimola built this more permanent house in 1930; the assessed value at the time of construction was \$1,200. It is an example of the late influence of the Craftsman style, and features twin-coursed shingle siding, triangular eave brackets and tapered porch columns. The Kimola Residence has been well-maintained, and the site has been enhanced with sympathetic plantings.



The Spencer Farm's Milk House in use as the North Fraser Valley Fairgrounds office in the 1950s. [MRMA P02041]

SPENCER FARM MILK HOUSE
23448 Jim Robson Way
circa 1922

■ **Heritage Register**

The Spencer Milk Farm was owned by David Spencer, the owner of the Spencer Department Store chain, which had eight stores in total: Mission, Chilliwack, New Westminster, Duncan, Nanaimo, Victoria, and two in Vancouver. In 1919, David Spencer's Limited of Vancouver bought 400 acres of land in Albion, including part of the original Robertson farm. This low-lying area on the Albion flats was dyked; Colonel Victor Spencer, one of the sons of David Spencer, became interested in the Jersey breed of cattle, and turned the farm into a purebred Jersey farm, with a herd of 150 head, including some imported directly from the Island of Jersey. In addition to the milk farm,

the Spencer family also ran a 400,000-acre beef ranch, with a count of 4,000 beef cattle, located west of Williams Lake. The beef would end up in Albion, where the slaughterhouse was built over Kanaka Creek. The Spencer Farm would ship milk and meat by truck to the Spencer department stores, and this milk house was built adjacent to the access road to store the product prior to pick-up. The building was designed to naturally ventilate the space to ensure the milk remained cool; without refrigeration milk could not be held for long periods and was shipped regularly off the farm. Associated Dairies acquired the farm in the 1930s, and it was later used for a variety of purposes.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



When the municipality acquired the property in 1959, it was no longer being farmed; it was then used as the Fairgrounds for the North Fraser Valley Exhibition. The Milk House retains its original character, including its unusual roughcast stucco cladding with ground red brick aggregate.



WYNNYK FARMHOUSE
23965 Kanaka Creek Road
circa 1937

This house was built for Stefan Wynnyk and Onufry Wynnyk on a 20.5-acre parcel that was part of a larger parcel used for dairy farming. Stefan (1892-1984) was born in the Ukraine; his wife Michalina (née Luciev, 1903-1977) was also born in the Ukraine. Onufry Wynnyk (1888-1974) was born in Buczach, Austria; in 1929 he married Anna Kochen (1904-1993) and they lived here until the time of their deaths. The jerkinhead roofline is typical of houses built during the 1930s. It remains as part of the cattle farm owned and operated by the Wynnyk family since the 1920s.



SPENCER FARM RESIDENCE
23423 Lougheed Highway
1926

This beautifully-designed Craftsman bungalow has an inset open front verandah with square columns, twin-coursed shingle siding, scroll-cut vergeboards and multi-paned double-hung windows. Located at the corner of Lougheed Highway and 105 Avenue, this property was at one time owned by David Spencer Ltd. The first known occupant of the house was Oliver Charles Evans, a native of Chilliwack who was hired in 1921 as manager of the Spencer Farm and who remained after Associated Dairies took over the property. In 1917, Evans (1894-1976) married Marjorie Margaret Tait (1897-1972), a native of Louisiana. The site is well landscaped, with a mature cherry tree, hollies, and mature Maples.

PROMINENT JERSEY MAN LEAVING MAPLE RIDGE

Oliver C. Evans, manager of the Associated Dairies farm on the Lougheed Highway, Albion, for the past 17 years, is leaving his position at the end of this month to become western field man for the Canadian Jersey Cattle Club. Mr. Evans, who is one of Western Canada's foremost Jersey men, will have charge of the field work in the four western provinces. During this summer he will cover the three prairie provinces, taking in all the Class A fairs. From there he will go east, where he will judge Jerseys at the premiere fair in Canada, the Canadian National Exhibition at Toronto... During his 17 years' residence here Mr. Evans has taken an active interest in affairs of the district, being President of Maple Ridge-Pitt Meadows Fair Association for the past eight years, and president of Pitt-Meadows-Maple Ridge Jersey Club since it was first formed in 1928. While leaving Haney, Mr. Evans and his family will still live in this province, as they are going to make their home at Eburne.

Gazette, April 21, 1938.

ALBION CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



Milka and Edith Jackson with two horses on their family property in Albion on 102 Avenue in about 1910. [MRMA P00750]

JACKSON FARM 24554 102 Avenue

The man we know as John Jackson – of the Jackson Farm in Albion – first immigrated to the United States from Finland. At some point soon after his arrival, he changed his Finnish name, Hyvari, to ‘Jackson.’ From the United States, John went to Vancouver Island, where he worked as a miner. One summer when there was a little free time, he ventured over with two of his friends to Maple Ridge to inspect the land. In 1901 he bought property in Albion from Bill Wales, who had planted a lovely orchard, which was in season when John moved in. The farm was 80 acres, plus

10 acres of gravel pit to the east. For the family’s main income, John worked hauling gravel for municipal road building projects. John cleared his land with a team of heavy horses. At one time they had 70 milk cows as well as the extensive orchard. In 1915 John and wife Ida built a larger home on 102 Avenue. The Jackson family included seven children: Milka, Matha, Edith, Willa, Toivo, Vaino and Gertrude Ella. Son Vaino, known as ‘Vin,’ took over the family farm and lived there until his death in 1996. He was a logger by trade, and later in life he ran a beef cattle operation. Part of the farm is now a community park; all of the original buildings have been demolished, but the landscape retains many of its agricultural features, and the rolling farm site has a beautiful outlook to the west.



Samuel Robertson in the 1880s. [MRMA P04421]

ROBERTSON ORCHARD / KANAKA CREEK PARK River Road

Samuel Robertson, born in the Orkney Islands of Scotland in 1823, arrived at Fort Langley in 1843 to work as a carpenter, boat-builder and cabinet-maker. He soon noted the unclaimed land north of the river and began visiting the property he meant to make his own. In 1858, Robertson settled in the lowland area that is now known as Albion. He chose the easily accessible land across from the Fort, bounded by Kanaka Creek on the north and the Fraser River on the southwest. Samuel Robertson and his native wife Julia were the first local settlers, and he established the first fruit orchard in British Columbia; he began developing his orchards on the flats long before his preemption date and prior to permanently relocating from across the river at Fort Langley. He purchased cuttings of apple, plum and pear trees from Scotland and rowed across the river, grafting the cuttings to native crab apple trees. It is impossible to say how many fruit trees Robertson had on the Albion flats and later on, the section he purchased east of 240th Street; his total holdings were 700 acres in total.



The Robertson and Ritchie family working in the Albion orchards in the 1920s. [MRMA P04678]

With a wide variety of apple crops, he produced varieties suited to ready eating, cooking, canning, cider production, and winter storage. He also grew and sold large quantities of pears and plums and sometimes peaches. On his farm he built root cellars for long-term storage so he could continue sales through the winter. He also had a separate fruit drying facility. Robertson died in 1897; his family continued to farm and partnered with the Ritchie family through marriage. The orchards were maintained until time and taxes took their toll and the land was gradually broken up and sold.

Kanaka Creek was named for the natives of the Sandwich Islands (now known as Hawaii) who were originally brought to the area by the HBC to work at the Fort. Several Kanakas came across the river to work on Robertson's land.

ALBION HISTORIC FEATURES



Crowds gathered for the opening of the Albion Ferry, June 3, 1957. [Province Newspaper. VPL #45605]



ALBION WHARF 23850 River Road

In 1957, ferry service was inaugurated that joined Langley and Maple Ridge, a four-minute voyage between the wharves at Fort Langley and Albion. Residents had always travelled across the river by boat and canoe, but it took decades of lobbying efforts to establish regular ferry service. In his speech at the opening of the service, Deputy Highways Minister Evan Jones declared, "So here is your ferry, which you have wanted for 30 years, so do not ask for a bridge for at least a week." At first there was just one ferry, the T'Lagunna, built in 1931, which had previously served on the Agassiz-Rosedale run. The service grew in popularity and a second ferry was added. In 1985, the M.V. Klawata was converted to dual fuel, and became the first passenger-carrying vessel in the world to run on natural gas. By 2006, over 1.5 million vehicles and 4 million passengers used the ferry service. The Albion ferries ran until the opening of the Golden Ears Bridge in 2009.



Ferry Opening Banquet Poster, June 3, 1957. [MRMA]



Opening of the Albion Ferry, June 3, 1957.
[MRMA P07857]

7. WEBSTER'S CORNERS



James Murray Webster at his home and post office, circa 1915. [MRMA P00642]



James Murray Webster first settled in this area in 1882, and opened a Post Office in his house in 1891. The area was wilderness at the time, and enormous first growth trees had to be cleared in order to plant crops.

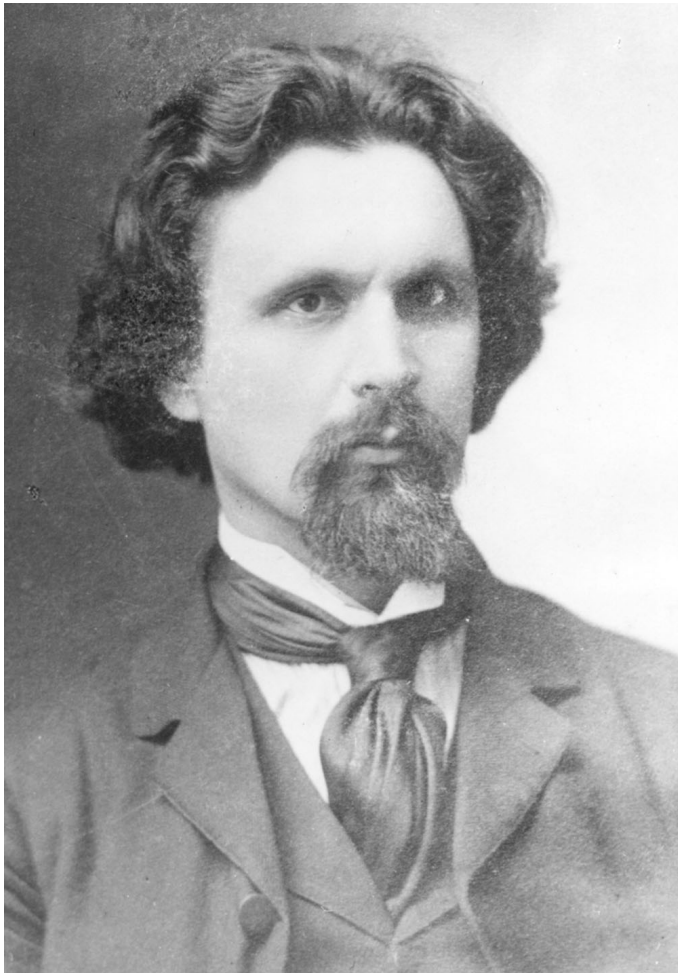
Mr. Webster had a unique method of giving out the mail. As soon as he got the mailbag he unlocked it, thrust his hand down in the bag and brought out a bundle of mail. He then shouted out the names carried on whatever mail he had got hold of. Outside the wicket were gathered the patrons of the office. They in turn shouted 'here' and their mail was shoved through the wicket. The patrons had started to arrive some time before the mail arrived and stood exchanging gossip until mail time. They thus had the news of the settlement as well as the mail. Sometimes, some one would be absent. Their mail was left over, and Mr. Webster would look at this mail and say, 'They should be here when their name is called.'

Tom Johnson, second Webster's Corners Postmaster (1920-23), as quoted in *Maple Ridge: A History of Settlement*, page 76.



The log house built by Victor Rossi for his family in 1910. The picture was taken circa 1913. [MRMA P01544]

Good farmland, along with small-scale logging and milling operations, attracted settlers to this area. Dewdney Trunk Road – little more than a trail in the forest at the time – required constant maintenance to keep it passable and later to erect and maintain the power transmission lines from the powerhouse at Ruskin. A school was built in 1896 in a small clearing near the location of the present day school, and a Methodist Church built on Dewdney Trunk Road in 1912.



Matti Kurikka was the leader of the group of Finns who first went to Sointula and then moved on to Webster's Corners. [MRMA P03678]

One of the distinctive aspects of Webster's Corners is the Finnish community that settled here in the early twentieth century. The first Finnish settlers moved here after the failure of the utopian socialist commune at Sointula ('Haven of Harmony') on Malcolm Island, located off the north end of Vancouver Island. Casting about for a way to sustain the settlement, their leader, Matti Kurikka, obtained a shingle bolt contract at Webster's Corners, and several families arrived here on January 1, 1905 to work on this contract; some of them stayed in the area, and a small Finnish community was born. They formed an association that became known as the Sammon Takojat ('Forgers of the Sampo') and bought a 159-acre farm bounded on the north by Dewdney Trunk Road and on the east by 256 Street. The farm was called Sampola ('Haven of the Sampo'). Over time, other Finnish families arrived; the communal living became crowded, and irritable situations developed, and it was decided to disband the commune. The land was divided amongst the families and the bachelors living at Sampola at the time, with one acre reserved for the construction of a Finnish community hall. To this day a number of early Finnish homes still retain their separate saunas.

WEBSTER'S CORNER

A post office and farming settlement on Dewdney Trunk road, in Maple Ridge municipality. Dewdney Provincial Electoral District. 4 ½ miles from Haney, on the C.P.R., served by auto stage tri-weekly. Has Methodist church. Population, 60. Local resources: A-1 land for grain, fruit and vegetables, excellent trout fishing at Stave Lake, 6 ½ miles distant. 1918 Wrigley's British Columbia Directory, page 1172.



Finnish Boy's gymnastic club performing a complex pyramid structure, instructed by Sulo Nurmi, in the field east of Sampo Hall, 1928. [MRMA P01558]

WEBSTER'S CORNERS SITES

- Karst / Mattson Residence, 25411 116 Avenue
- Myntti Residence, 25458 125 Avenue
- Katainen Residence, 25575 125 Avenue
- Horace Carter Residence, 11860 256 Street
- Hilland Residence, 12263 256 Street
- Rajala Residence, 12342 256 Street
- Ansell Residence, 24750 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Webster's Corners United Church, 25102 Dewdney Trunk Road

- May Residence, 25265 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Skytte Residence, 25302 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Sampo Hall, 25470 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Webster's Corners Co-Op Exchange, 25569 Dewdney Trunk Road
- Toikka Residence, 25889 Dewdney Trunk Road

WEBSTER'S CORNERS CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Cliff Park and Cliff Falls, 25086 116 Avenue

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



KARST / MATTSON RESIDENCE **25411 116 Avenue** **1914**

Oscar's brother Victor came to Canada with him in the late 1880s – Victor did use the Karst and/or Karstunen name on and off during the early 1900s but eventually changed to Matson or Mattson later on. It seems names were loosely used in the early 1900s.

Marg & Bill Matson, May 8, 2008.

It was commonplace for Scandinavian immigrants to change their surnames upon arrival in Canada, sometimes at the suggestion of officials. In one local story, three men pulled the English words 'bell,' 'hill' and 'rose' out of a bag and changed their names. The Bell family was inheritor of the original *Sampo* house, the Hills built the Hill House, and Mr. Rose became



Mattson family photograph, 1929; Bill Mattson, grandson of Oscar, seated at the far left of the row of young boys in front. [Courtesy Bill Mattson. MRMA P08327]

Mr. Rossi who was the builder of Hill House and many other houses locally. In the case of Victor Karst – whose original Finnish surname was Karstunen – he (and his brother Oscar) later adopted the name Mattson (sometimes spelled Matson). Victor was born in Finland in 1869, and came to British Columbia in 1901. When the *Sammon Takojat* Company was dissolved in 1913 and the *Sampola* farm subdivided, Victor Karst was secretary of the company; he received this 17.38-acre farm property and had this remarkable house built the following year. It has unique detailing inspired by a mix of Craftsman elements and traditional Scandinavian architecture. The main floor is built of squared logs, the gable ends are embellished with board-and-batten siding and scroll-cut vergeboards, and the windows have cross-lead transoms. In 1925, 55-year old Victor (Mattson) married 66-year old Finnish widow Mary Lindroas; after Mary's death he married Finnish widow Hannah Lund Peltö in 1932. Victor retired from farming in 1948, and died in 1951.



MYNTTI RESIDENCE
25458 125 Avenue
circa 1919

This was the home of John Myntti (originally Juho, 1869-1950) and his wife Olga Katariima Myntti (née Kappuila, died 1934). They were married in Finland in 1900, and their son William (originally Viljo) was born there in 1901. The Myntti family moved to British Columbia in 1902, where they were original pioneers of the Sointula utopian community of Malcolm Island. After its disintegration, Olga Myntti wrote to her sister that they are considering moving to Alaska where John was thinking of establishing a boatyard to construct fishing vessels. Instead, they joined the Finnish community in Webster's Corners and acquired this ten-acre parcel where they raised poultry. Olga Myntti was a well-known singer and respected member of the Maple Ridge community; over one thousand mourners attended her funeral. After 40 years of farming, John retired in 1948. This handsome Craftsman-inspired home remains as a visible link with an early Finnish pioneer family.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



KATAINEN RESIDENCE **25575 125 Avenue** **1919**

Located at the corner of 256 Street and 125 Avenue, this house and its associated outbuildings were built on a five-acre site for Finnish settlers William (Vilho) Katainen (1885-1961) and his wife Minda (née Leponiemi, 1892-1982). Minda came to Maple Ridge from Finland in 1912. She had travelled by boat to Quebec, and then by train all the way to Webster's Corners. Minda had been working as a seamstress since she was 13 years old in Finland, and was a valuable addition to the community. Minda and Vilho were married in Port Moody on January 8, 1916, and their wedding celebration ten days later was the first to be held in the new Sampo Hall.

As was the case with all new immigrants, Minda and Vilho were anxious to have land and a house of their own. To that end Vilho spent most of the

first year of their marriage working away from home near Vancouver. In the fall Isa came home to start building the house. In the meantime they had purchased a five-acre property on Martin Road from Mr. John Aho. The legal papers were signed on January 13, 1917 with a \$100 deposit. The actual purchase date must have been on October 15, 1916 since future installments of the \$350.00 purchase price were due on October 15, 1917, 1918 and 1919. A portion of the acreage was cleared. Kalle Hilbert and Isa were ready to start building. The logs for the walls were purchased from a mill in or near Haney... The cedar shakes for the roof came from Mr. Aho from his own property. By April, the house, sitting on cedar posts, had the walls and roof in place... The kitchen was the one room of the house that was ready for



Katainen house and sauna in the 1920s. [MRMA P13178]



HORACE CARTER RESIDENCE
11860 256 Street
circa 1937

*occupancy. The walls were unfinished structural logs.... In the first year cedar shake skirting was in place and a veranda was added. In 1918 they built a small barn for a cow and a chicken coop for about 80 chickens... Cedar siding, purchased from a mill in New Westminster, was added in 1919. Ted Skytte was the carpenter for the job. Violet (Katainen) Bokstrom, *Memories of the Katainen Home and Family*, 2003.*

In 1926, a sauna was added to the property, and electricity was extended to the site in 1927. Saunas like the Katainens' were a hallmark of the Finnish community; virtually every house built by a Finn had one.

This house was built for Horace Nelson Carter and Flora Carter. Horace (1884-1955) was a plasterer who was the son of brickyard owner Nelson Carter. On November 14, 1906, he married Flora Webster (1886-1951), the daughter of James Murray Webster, founder of Webster's Corners. By 1944 it was owned by their son, Frank Roland Carter (1912-1986) and Lyyli (née Ranta, 1916-1990) Carter. Displaying the late persistence of the influence of the Craftsman style of domestic architecture, it features pointed vergeboards and multi-paned windows.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE

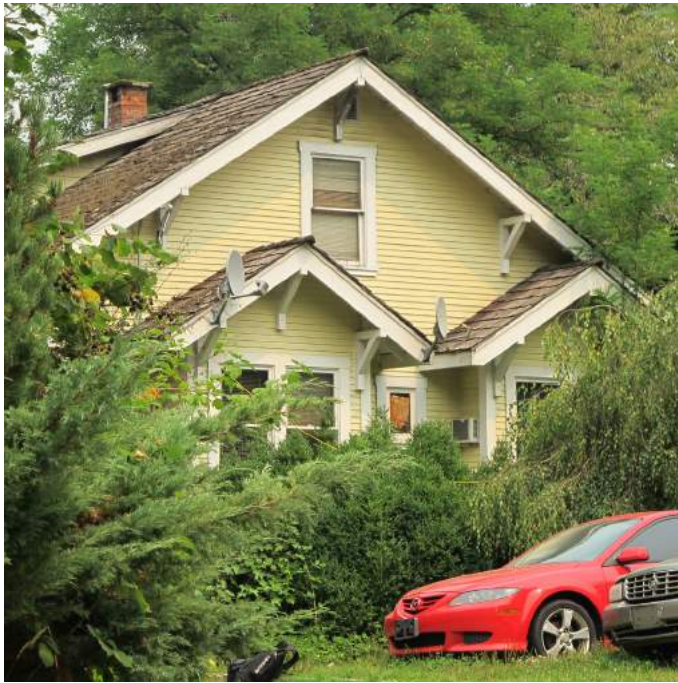


Borghild Hilland hoisting a salmon in the 1930s. [MRMA P03752]

HILLAND RESIDENCE **12263 256 Street** **1937-38**

This unusual log house was built for August Hilland (1890-1953) and Borghild Katherine (née Olsen, 1897-1962) Hilland, who were married in Ucluelet in 1915 and moved to Webster's Corners from the prairies in 1935. They built this house about 1937-38 and raised a family of seven children. August – who worked as a farmer and fisherman – was from Finland, and his original family name was Vuorimaa, which was legally changed to Hilland. August died in 1953 when an eastbound C.P.R. Express struck his car at the Albion crossing. Borghild was born in Oslo, Norway. The house retains its early multi-paned wooden sash windows, and the logs, which were cut on site, are connected with notched corners. Wide extended eaves at the front are supported on cantilevered logs, forming a verandah without columns. The vergeboards are scroll-cut in a scalloped pattern.





RAJALA RESIDENCE
12342 256 Street
circa 1938 or earlier

Finnish-born John Rajala owned this 13.74-acre property from the early 1920s until his death in 1926 at the age of 40. The property passed from his estate to his wife Amalia (née Hautimaki) Rajala, who was born in Kauhajoki, Finland in 1885, and died in 1976. This house was either a major addition to a smaller earlier building, or was built in 1938, and demonstrates the late persistence of the influence of the Craftsman style of domestic architecture. Rajala was sometimes spelled as Ragala.



ANSELL RESIDENCE
24750 Dewdney Trunk Road
circa 1909

According to family legend, in 1887 Mrs. William Ansell, then living with her family on the banks of the Thames in England, made the startling announcement that she would like very much to move far away and make a new start. The rest of the family soon found themselves caught up in this 'grand adventure' and so William and Esther Ansell with their three children, May, Herbert and William Jr., were soon on their way to a homestead of 160 acres in far-off Webster's Corners. They arrived at the C.P.R. station in Haney in September of 1887 to hot, dry weather, and headed off to their homestead by the only means of transportation available – on foot. They walked the three miles to their new property. Their goods and furniture followed the next day - dragged by sledge over the rough path. All that greeted them was a small, two room shack built by a previous homesteader surrounded by a



William Jr. and Birdie Ansell, with their daughter Edith in 1908. [MRMA P02929]

small clearing in what was otherwise dense forest. They prepared for winter by adding two more rooms and clearing more land with the aid of a team of oxen.

In 1903, William Jr. (1878-1963) married Alberta Elizabeth Cook (1880-1954), always known by her nickname Birdie, who had been born in Pitt Meadows. The Ansell family played a large part in the growth and development of Maple Ridge. William Ansell Sr., a founding member of the Maple Ridge Agricultural Association, served as Reeve in 1902. William Jr. also had a life of public service, working at various times as a school trustee, police commissioner, council member for thirty-three years and reeve from 1917 to 1920. This was in addition to his regular work as a poultry farmer who was also active in the Consumer's Co-op of Webster's Corners.

William Sr. deeded the eastern 80 acres of his farm to his son. The first house on the site was built in 1900, but appears to have been a smaller structure; it was either demolished, or incorporated into this newer building. The house is T-shaped, with a tall storey-and-a-half block facing west, with an extension to the east; the wooden drop siding is original.



WEBSTER'S CORNERS UNITED CHURCH
25102 Dewdney Trunk Road
G.A. Horel, Architect (attributed), 1912

This church was built by a Methodist congregation on land donated by Mr. Biggs. When the building was two-thirds finished the Methodists were advised that the church would need to be moved because the land survey had mistakenly included 33 feet of the property of a neighbouring banker. The Ansell family contributed \$200 to purchase the extra land and the building continued. The church was built almost entirely of donated labour and materials. The only paid labourer was one carpenter from Haney.

The Reverend D. Scott was the first minister; the first service was held January 5, 1912. The church also functioned as a community facility for banquets and concerts, by fitting a platform over the altar steps to form a stage. In the 1920s the church was raised and a basement added. By 1925 the basement was still not finished, making the floor very cold in the winter. A Ladies Aid Society was formed to raise funds to finish and



Ferris Road (49th Avenue) Methodist Church, South Vancouver, 1912; nearly identical to original Webster's Corners Methodist Church, except for the difference in the front stairs. [CVA SGN 1031.2 1912]

insulate the basement. The work was completed in 1926. Unification led to the renaming of the church to Webster's Corners United in 1926.

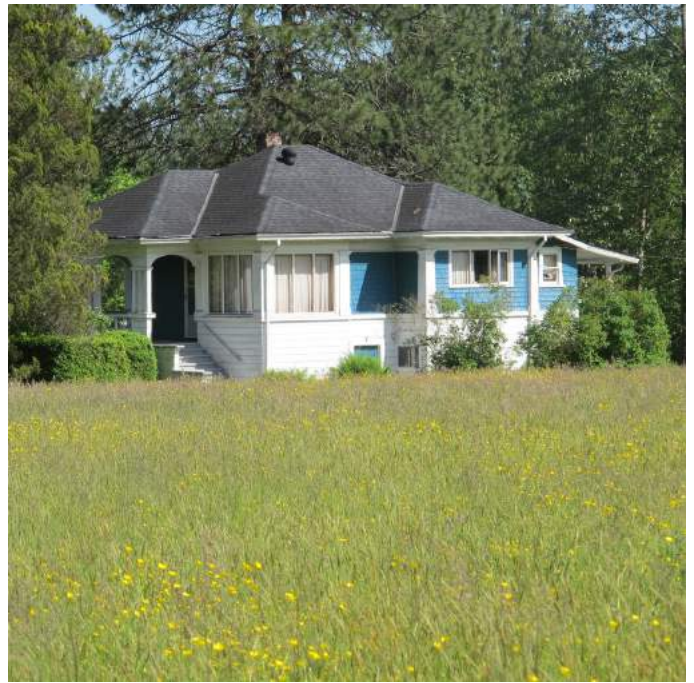
The design of the church can be attributed to architect George Albert Horel, who was briefly active in Vancouver during the period from 1910 to 1912. Born in Victoria, B.C. in 1876, he learned the building trades and was working as a carpenter in Vancouver in 1901. By 1910 he had styled himself as an architect, and he completed several commissions for ecclesiastical and commercial buildings in the Vancouver area. Horel left Vancouver when the economy collapsed in 1913 and later appeared in Saskatoon in 1921 where he was listed as an architect; Horel died there in 1929. At time of the great Edwardian boom, he designed a number of churches for Baptist and Methodist congregations. The Ferris Road Methodist Church, 1910, in South Vancouver was identical to the design for the Webster's Corners Methodist Church, and it can be assumed that the same plans were used, a common practice at the time as church congregations were quickly being established throughout the region.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



MAY RESIDENCE
25265 Dewdney Trunk Road
1924-25

This late Craftsman-style residence was built for William John May and Ellenor Florence May. William was born in Little Falmouth Flushing, Cornwall, England, and at the time of his marriage was working as a timber cruiser. In 1907, he married Ellenor Terryberry, who had been born in Winnipeg in 1887. They took up farming on this 10-acre property that they acquired in 1921. William died in 1932 at the age of 58; Ellenor died in Burnaby in 1971.



SKYTTE RESIDENCE
25302 DEWDNEY TRUNK ROAD
1913

Arvo Felix Skytte (1886-1965) was born in Frossa, Finland, and along with Sanfried Salo, Karl Hendrikson and Armas Skytte was among the first group of Finnish settlers to move to Maple Ridge in 1905, after living in the failed utopian settlement of Sointula. His wife Armi (née Katainen, 1888-1984) was born in Karvasalm, Finland and came to Webster's Corners in 1910 from Port Arthur, Ontario. The couple met and was married by March of 1911. When the Sammon Takojat Company was dissolved in 1913 and the Sampola farm subdivided, the Skyttes received this 8.77-acre property, operated a poultry farm and played a part in the formation of the Webster's Corners



Skytte Residence in the 1910s. [MRMA P01587]



SAMPO HALL
25470 Dewdney Trunk Road
1915-1916

Co-op. Active members of the Finnish community, the pair also helped to build Sampo Hall. This charming house was built by Victor Rossi for the Skyttes, and features beautifully-detailed carpenter ornamentation that give the house a grandeur that belies its modest size, including arched porch openings, pronounced corner columns and distinctive crossed balustrades.

On January 16, 1916 the Finnish Hall officially opened. It was the cultural heart of the community, and was the location of dramas, dances, weddings, funerals, concerts and athletic events. Webster's Corners School held their Christmas concerts here. It was built by volunteer labour by the Finns who settled in the area, and in 1984 it was the last Finnish Hall in the province to be sold. There is a memorial on the site, inscribed: *'Sammon Takoijat - Forgers of the Sampo; Dedicated to the Finnish Pioneers who settled here January 1, 1905.'*

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Sampo Hall in the mid-1930s. The large boxy shape on the back was a stage with dressing rooms above and then a dressing/change room for lacrosse players below. The lacrosse box was east of the hall. [MRMA P01543]

Finnish settlers started arriving in Webster's Corners in 1905. Their goal was to live in a socialist commune and to that end they purchased a 159 acre property with its northwest corner – a one-acre lot – already set aside for Webster's Corners School. When that original utopian settlement, called *Sampola*, broke up for a variety of reasons, the land holdings were sold off to individual families, but the acre which now holds the Sampo Hall was given to the first Finnish Club which was called the Socialist Club. This was later renamed 'The Finnish Organization,' part of a nationwide network of Finnish community clubs. *Sampo* is the name of a magical mill that ground out corn, salt and coins for hardworking people in the Finnish epic poem *Kalevala*, written by a country doctor named Elias Lonnrot.



Cast of the play 'Karkurit' (the Fugitives) presented at the opening ceremonies of the Finnish Hall on January 16, 1916. [MRMA P01564]



Hand-painted backdrop on the stage at the Sampo Hall painted in the early 1920s by a visitor from Sointula. [MRMA P03711]

Sampo Hall was built in 1915 entirely using volunteer labour from the Finnish community with men, women and children participating. After its opening in 1916, the hall was home to a number of Finnish community groups and hosted a variety of performances from plays to concerts to folk dancing and sports activities like wrestling and gymnastics. A library was also housed in the building. The hall has been much added to over time. The large room with the stage at the south end is the original Hall. At one point, there was a large addition behind the stage to provide dressing rooms with change rooms below for the lacrosse box located behind the hall in the 1930s and 40s. The Hall was the heart of the community. In addition to the important entertainment function, it also served as community meeting space for more serious events. Each year at election time, a car would race from city hall in

Haney to the Sampo Hall to deliver the results. As the school population waxed and waned, the hall was also used as overflow classroom space. It also served as a place where funerals could be held if the crowd was too large for the church. The Hall was closed for a time during the Second World War. According to Uno Soderholm of Webster's Corners, speaking to the Gazette in 1984, this was because the Mounties were tipped that the hall might be being used as an arsenal for communists. The hall was broken open and raided by police but no weapons were found. Despite the absence of weapons, the hall was padlocked and the community lost its use during the war years.

After the war, the Finnish community regained the hall but it was never again used to the extent to which it had been before. The hall had deteriorated slightly from lack of use, and membership declined as children assimilated into the general population and the initial Finnish residents began to age. One Finnish resident claims that 'to add insult to injury, the local was forced to pay the retroactive property taxes for those years and hold fund raisers as they did not wish to lose the hall.' Eventually, the stage was torn down. Difficulty in meeting the costs of upkeep led to ownership being transferred from the local Finnish club to the Vancouver branch. Finally, after 68 years of ownership by the Finns, the hall was sold in 1984 to Alex and Priya Kucher who maintained the hall and made it available to the Webster's Corners community until their deaths. At present, the hall is vacant.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



WEBSTER'S CORNERS CO-OP EXCHANGE
25569 Dewdney Trunk Road
1941

Finnish Co-op Store (left) at Webster's Corners in 1949. The building to the right, since demolished, was built as a cold storage locker in 1945. [MRMA P01873]

This commercial building was originally the second Finnish Co-op store, built in late 1941. It is a front gabled structure, with a decorative false front parapet that increases its apparent height, and also provided additional signage opportunities. This surviving building continues to define the location of the early commercial centre of the Webster's Corners settlement.





TOIKKA RESIDENCE
25889 Dewdney Trunk Road
1938

Nestor and Hilja Toikka already owned this property in the 1930s; in 1938 they built this stylish new house. The property was later shared with their son, Olavi. Nestor Toikka (1883-1955) and Hilja Alexandra Teppo (1885-1957) were married in Vancouver in 1920; they were both born in Finland and emigrated in about 1912. In 1940, their son, Olavi was married to Grace Monteith Allan.

WEBSTER'S CORNERS CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



Cliff Park and Cliff Falls
25086 116 Avenue

The focal point of Kanaka Creek Regional Park is the falls, a spectacular water canyon that is popular as a picnic spot. The Canyon Trail offers a treasure trove of natural wonders. Nursery logs, sword ferns, towering Cedar, Hemlock and Douglas fir trees serve as a backdrop for the tumbling and cascading creek. Unusual tailed frogs and the dipper bird will be found along the creek. Intriguing water-sculpted rock and exposed sandstone formations – very rare in the Fraser Valley – are visible on both branches of the creek.



8. WHONNOCK



Showler's Red & White Store, Whonnock, River Road. Mr. Showler and his dog Smitty on the steps, circa 1927. [MRMA P00417]



The earliest European settlers in today's Maple Ridge were, or had been, employees of the Hudson's Bay Company. That was also the case in Whonnock, where in 1860, after finishing his contracts with the HBC in northern British Columbia and the Kamloops area, the young Shetlander Robert Robertson and his wife *Tselatsenate* settled next to a First Nations village with the name phonetically recorded as Honok or Ho'nak, translated as 'the place where there are (always) humpback salmon.'

Today's community of Whonnock owes its start to the coming of the transcontinental railway. The building contract for the railway called for a station to be built every ten miles and it so happened that Whonnock was ten miles away from Hammond. In 1884, recognizing the potential influx of new settlers the railroad would bring to the area, Noble Oliver, who came from Ontario, opened a general store close to the future station. The following year Oliver became the first postmaster of the post office officially called Whonnock. The C.P.R. did not follow suit and preferred using the name Wharnock for their station for more than 20 years. The newspapers at that time also used Warnock or Wharnock as the place name, and many of the newcomers to the community favoured this British version.

WHONNOCK

Postmaster, Geo. A. Smith.

Whonnock, Warnock or Wharnock, for it goes by all three names, is a flag station on the C.P.R., 33 miles from Vancouver. It is in the Dominion and Provincial Electoral District of New Westminster. The population is about 150, with four religious denominations and one church. There is also a school. The principal industry of the place is farming. Daily communication is made by the C.P.R.

1892 Williams Illustrated Official B.C. Directory, page 310.

Whonnock's first school opened in 1885 with the official name 'Stave River School.' Only in 1892 was the school's name changed to 'Whonnock School.' The name Stave River School was given to the first school in Ruskin when it opened in 1897.

The presence of a railway station, a store, a post office, a school, and church services in the one-room school house, turned 'the front' of Whonnock into a commercial and public hub for the surrounding area. The railway brought most of the early settlers from other parts of Canada but also settlers from abroad – mainly from Britain. Most of the men struggled making a living as labourers, lumbermen and seasonal fishermen.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE

Some families tried their hand at farming but only succeeded in growing enough to feed themselves. The Norwegian professional fishermen who settled in Whonnock fared better because they cast their nets far beyond the Fraser River. A succession of Spilsbury brothers were among the first of more affluent English settlers who in the years before the First World War ‘ranchd’ in the Whonnock area.

The early settlers immediately started clearing trees from the slopes along the Fraser but they did not prepare the land for farming. The logs they cut could be drawn downhill to the river with teams of horses or oxen to be sold and floated to sawmills. The settlers also produced firewood for feeding the insatiable steam boilers of the riverboats and the early locomotives and there was always a demand for railway ties. The settlers also used the wood to build and heat their houses.

After the First World War, some formerly inaccessible stands of trees could be harvested with primitive trucks. Only the improved trucks of the 1920s and 1930s allowed full-scale logging in the area and the start of some small local sawmills. Of those Whonnock Lumber, incorporated in 1929 by Zentaro Shin and two partners, is perhaps best remembered. Shin was a member of the Japanese community that after the First World War started farming and logging in Whonnock and neighbouring Ruskin. They turned large areas of land covered by bush and stumps into productive farms. That ended in 1942 with the forced evacuation of B.C.’s Japanese-Canadian population. There has been no commercial farming on a similar scale in the area before the arrival of the Japanese settlers or after they left.

The number of First Nations peoples, marginalized on the Whonnock Reserve, dwindled quickly and by the 1930s all ‘Whonnocks’ had either left to live a better life elsewhere or had passed away. The Whonnock Reserve then became part of the territory of the Kwantlen First Nation.

WHONNOCK SITES

- Stahl Residence / *Wilmart*, 26744 96 Avenue
- Cameron Residence, 26780 96 Avenue
- Robert Davidson Studio, 26914 112 Avenue
- Watson Residence, 9860 272 Street
- St. Paul’s Anglican Church / Private Residence, 10184 272 Street
- Lee Residence, 10225 272 Street
- Wildwood Fellowship Church, 10810 272 Street
- *Skyacres* (Boulanger House), 26011 Lougheed Highway
- Byrnes Residences, 26887 and 26903 River Road (Heritage Register)
- Whonnock Post Office, 26915 River Road (Heritage Register)
- Showler’s Red & White Store, 26927 River Road (Heritage Register)
- Former Whonnock United Church and Manse, 27091 River Road
- Holy Spirit Anglican Church, 27123 River Road

WHONNOCK CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Whonnock Cemetery, 27292 96 Avenue (Heritage Register)
- Sugar Maple Trees, 26721 100 Avenue (Heritage Register)
- Robertson Family Cemetery, 9479 Byrnes Road (Designated)
- Basalt Lava Flows, Lougheed Highway / River Road and 272 Street



The S.S. Beaver on the Fraser River at Whonnock, circa 1904. [BCA D-03562]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



STAHL RESIDENCE / WILMART
26744 96 Avenue
circa 1911

This Craftsman bungalow was built for Charles A. Stahl, who was born in Silesia, Germany. He received British citizenship in 1901 in Australia and emigrated to Canada in 1902. By 1905 he was paying taxes on 20 acres in District Lot 434. He sold the lower part of his property in 1910, leaving him with 8.68 acres. His original home, a simple wooden structure, became an add-on to the new house. A Maple Ridge census of 1917 lists Stahl as a bachelor living alone on the property. He died in the spring of 1918.



Wilmart in 1963. [Courtesy Fred Braches]

In 1920, Miss Katherine MacMillan Martin and Miss Frederica Wilson (circa 1869-1935), professional nurses and veterans of the First World War, purchased the Stahl property. They called the house *WilMart*, combining parts of their surnames. After the Frederica's death in 1935, Miss Martin's sister Margaret and her husband Leslie Fergus Cameron built the adjacent bungalow (26780 96 Avenue) on the eastern third of the land.



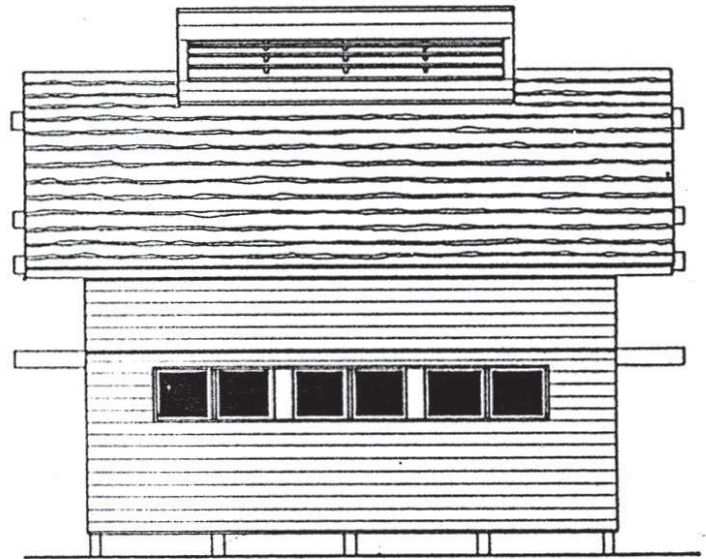
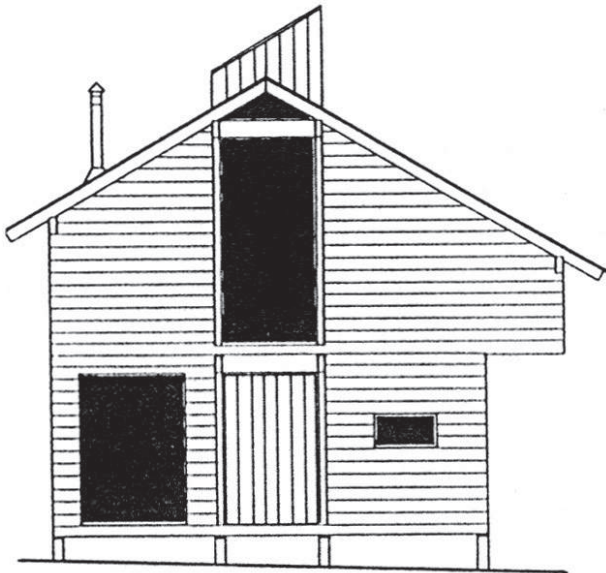
CAMERON RESIDENCE
26780 96 Avenue
1935

Margaret Cameron (1900-1989), and her husband Leslie Fergus Cameron (1896-1957), a veteran who had served overseas and achieved the rank of Lieutenant, built this bungalow on land owned by Margaret's sister; the lots were not subdivided until 1955. Leslie Cameron, born in Kenora, Ontario, was the son of Sir Douglas Colin Cameron (1854-1921), who served as the Lieutenant-Governor of Manitoba from 1911 to 1916.

I first came as a visitor in 1921 to my sister [Katherine Martin] who lived in the house next door and I thought that I had come to the end of the world compared with what I had been used to. We came on the train to begin with and all the transportation was on foot or by horse. Few people had horses – horse and buggy – but my

sister didn't. Having always lived in a city, a fairly good-sized city [Winnipeg, I found it very rough but I liked it. It was so different. You had to go down to the post office to get the mail and it was quite a long walk. You walked through two or three people's properties. The roads as they are now were non-existent. You had to go through somebody's property to get anywhere. I thought it was quite fun to be out here in the wilds of British Columbia. I stayed that year for a short time and I came again the next year and stayed longer. And I picked berries for my sister, they were into strawberries, and we picked the berries. For many years after that I came up to Whonnock quite a bit to see my sister but I did not come to live here until fifty years ago in 1935. And I am still here and I don't want to go anywhere else.
Margaret Cameron Interview, 1985.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Elevations of Robert Davidson Studio. [Wood World, Second Quarter, 1973]

ROBERT DAVIDSON STUDIO
26914 112 Avenue
Rol Fieldwalker, Architect
1973

Robert Davidson is a well-known Haida artist, who works in wood, stone, silver and silkscreen. He built this studio next to his house. Many of the materials in the studio were recycled - a decrepit barn on the site was demolished, and other materials were salvaged from a boat shed owned by the architect.

'I think it's been one of my most enjoyable jobs. Not only because the project was interesting, but also because of the client's attitude. The relationship between client and designer is crucial to the success of any project. Here the relationship developed from one of mutual respect for each other's work into one of friendship. As an artist, Robert Davidson works his own way without compromise. And he extended that same rationale to me, leaving the design work up to me. He did

almost all the construction work himself, when he could spare time from his work, and he did a beautiful job.'

Rol Fieldwalker, as quoted in *Wood World*, Second Quarter, 1973, page 20



Robert Davidson Studio [Courtesy Fred Braches]



WATSON RESIDENCE
9860 272 Street
Robert A. Hamilton, Designer
1926

This house was built on a ten-acre parcel owned by Arthur George Major Watson (1891-1974) and his brother Lewis Henry Major Watson (born 1888); they were two of the nine children of early Whonnock pioneers Edward and Annie (Nee Major) Watson. In 1922, Arthur married Scottish-born teacher Maud Lillian Annie Excell (1891-1967) at St. John's church in Whonnock; this was the first wedding in the new church. When the house was complete, Arthur and Annie moved here. The assessed value of the house at the time of construction was \$1,000. Roofed with a complex gable, the house was built to the designs of retired Glasgow architect Robert A. Hamilton. The house, located at the corner of Bell Avenue and 272 Street is now part the Sunlab property of medical cannabis producer Tantalus Labs.



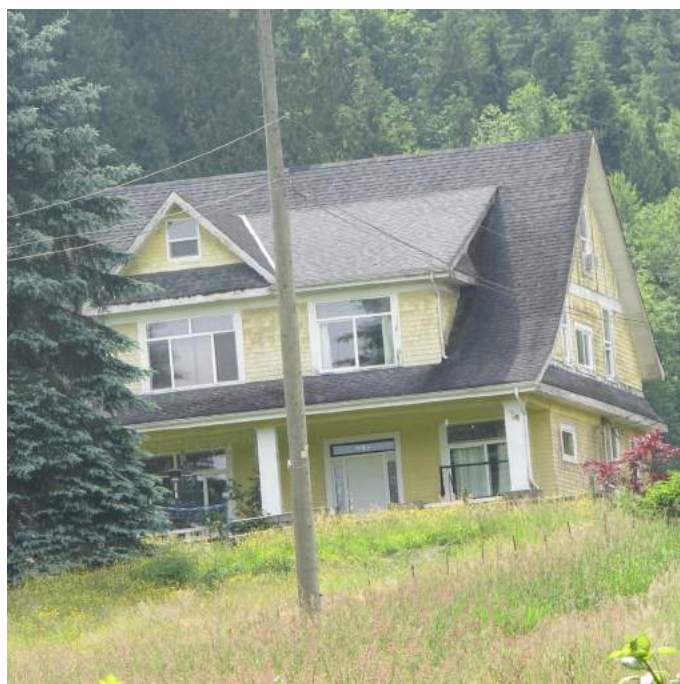
ST. PAUL'S ANGLICAN CHURCH / PRIVATE RESIDENCE
10184 272 Street
1891

For many years the only church building in Whonnock and the Stave River area had been the Roman Catholic Church on the Whonnock Reserve. The Anglican Parish of Whonnock originated with the construction of St. Paul's on land donated by Noble Oliver. In 1891 George and William Walden had started campaigning for a church building and it is said that their sister in England financed the building. Before the construction of their churches, Anglican and other clergymen preached at the little schoolhouse in Whonnock on the shore of the Fraser River. St. Paul's served the congregation until the construction in 1921 of today's Holy Spirit Anglican Church at 21299 River Road, earlier known as St. John the Evangelist church. Before construction of their own church on the Whonnock cemetery the Norwegian Lutheran community also used St. Paul's for their services. St. Paul's church has now been converted for use as a private residence.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



St. Paul's Anglican Church [Byrnes Collection]



LEE RESIDENCE
10225 272 Street
1914

"Resourceful, determined, and tremendously loyal, they made the very best of settlers." That is how Whonnock's Norwegians are described in *Maple Ridge, a History of Settlement*. At the core of that important group of settlers were the Lee and Nelson families, originating from the Trondheim area of Norway, and related through marriage.

The migration of these two families started in 1887 with the fishermen-farmer Ole Lee Sr. – who was 49 at the time – and his oldest sons Axel and Ole Jr. John Christian Nelson and his wife Anna and their children, the youngest just three months of age, travelled with them. The Nelson family soon settled in Whonnock but Ole Lee and his sons led ambulant lives for the following three years, fishing between the Skeena River and the Queen Charlotte Islands, as his sons



Axel Bernard Lee and Anna Oline Lee, prior to 1929. [Photo courtesy Nancy (Lee) Webster]

would continued to do in later years. In 1891 Ole Lee went back to Norway, returning with the rest of his family in 1892 and settling for good in Whonnock. In 1898, Yukon gold lured some of the Lees north but Axel and Ole Jr. soon returned to Whonnock and their wives and family.

In 1896, Axel Bernard Lee married Anna Oline Nelson. Of their five children, two lived in Whonnock all their lives: Hank (Henry Bertram) and Ted (Theodore Marmaduke). Axel Lee died in 1929 at the age of 63; Anna died in 1972 at the age of 92.

Axel's brother Olaus Lee, a master carpenter, constructed this grand house. It has an inset open front verandah supported on square columns, distinctive diamond-shaped insets in the stucco column bases, a tall side gable roof and a prominent front dormer.



WILDWOOD FELLOWSHIP CHURCH
10810 272 Street
1966-69

Construction of the Wildwood Baptist Church (now Wildwood Fellowship Church) was started by volunteers in 1966. The building replaced the adjacent Whonnock Baptist Church building that had served the community since 1952. Francis Selvey and Mabel Clara (Gould) Selvey were instrumental in the establishment and success of the Baptist church in Whonnock. The Selvey family moved from Hatzic Prairie in 1947 to Whonnock and initiated the church as an offshoot of the Mission Baptist Church. The new church was formally opened on June 14, 1969. Typical of contemporary church design of the time, an expressionistic A-frame roof was used as a major design element.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



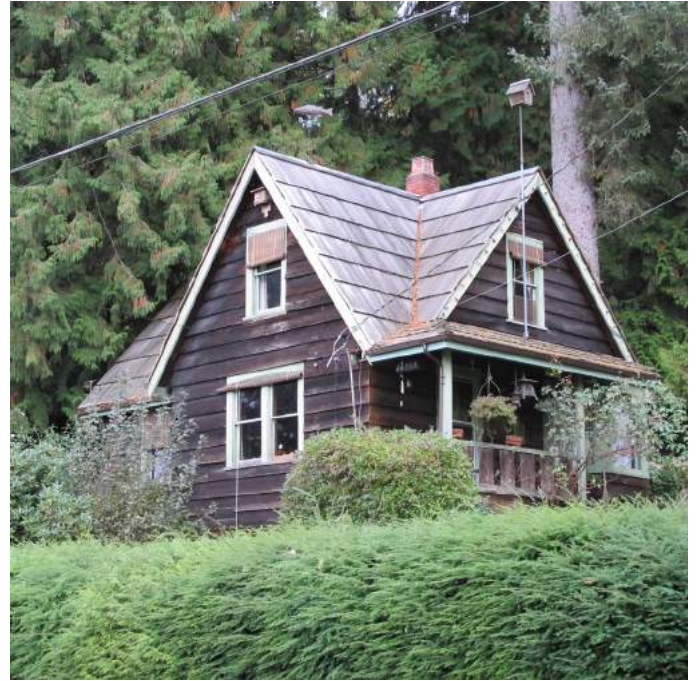
View of interior, 1969. [Gazette, June 25, 1969, page 2]

Whonnock Church Opening Proved Musical Event: Several years ago a building fund was opened and much of the needed for this fine new building has been donated by the Sunday School children by means of a building fund march each Sunday. The construction has all been done by volunteer labour supervised by Deacon Lyle Selvey. As the new building now stands only \$300 is owing on it.
Gazette, June 25, 1969, page 2.



SKYACRES THE BOULANGER RESIDENCE 26011 Lougheed Highway 1909

Originally owned by Augustus F. Boulanger and his wife Annie Elizabeth 'Beth' (née Spilsbury), this well-maintained home is one of the earliest remaining in the Whonnock area. It is a simple rectangular plan house, with a bellcast hip roof and an open front verandah. Set at the crest of a hill, it faces south to a view of the Fraser River. The site is heavily landscaped, and has many mature trees and shrubs. Augustus Boulanger died in 1938 at the age of 75.



BYRNES RESIDENCES
26887 River Road and 26903 River Road
1937

■ **Heritage Register**

At one time the site where the two houses are standing was part of the land owned by Margaret Gouinlock 'Granny' Benson (1884-1937). By the time of her death, one of her daughters, Winifred Mary Gordon (1881-1951), had these two houses built as rental properties. Ralph Daniels and Ray Selves built the houses. Clad with board-and-batten siding, the houses are roofed with large split barn shakes.

The Byrnes family came to Whonnock in 1919 when Brian was four years old. They settled on a farm at the top of the present Byrnes Road where Brian and his siblings grew up. As an adult Brian owned and operated a garage at two different locations on Loughheed Highway. His wife Isabel, a daughter of Hector and Ruth Ferguson (née Rolley), became an

adored primary school teacher in Whonnock. Isabel and Brian married in 1939. In 1941 the young couple rented the house at 26903 River Road. They bought the house in 1946, around the same time Brian's brother H.J. (Barney) Byrnes, returning from the war in Europe, acquired the adjacent house at 26887 River Road; Barney was known for his resistance work undertaken from Vatican City. In 1964, Brian and Isabel purchased that house from Barney.

The Byrnes house was given a CHC plaque in 1999 and in 2001 the Community Heritage Commission presented Brian with a Heritage Achievement Award in recognition of his contribution towards the conservation and enrichment of heritage in Maple Ridge.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE

Brain and Isabel left the two houses on River Road and the beautifully wooded property behind to the Whonnock Foundation, established in 1994 to assist, encourage, and promote the well-being of residents of Whonnock and Ruskin. Their generous bequest allowed the Whonnock Foundation to initiate the Byrnes Bursary, a bursary program directed at post-secondary (university, college, or technical school) students from the area between 256th Street and the Stave River.

Brian and Isabel also bequeathed their unique and valuable collection of First Nations artifacts to the Maple Ridge Museum.



WHONNOCK POST OFFICE
26915 River Road
1932

■ Heritage Register

A post office was established in Whonnock in 1885 in the general store owned and operated by Noble Oliver, who became the first postmaster. The general store burned down in February 1916 and was never rebuilt. Subsequently the postmaster at that time, Richard Stanley Whiting, moved the post office to a small building on the land where it still stands today. The post office was rebuilt in 1928, and again, for the final time, in 1932. Contrary to the CPR who preferred the spelling Wharnock for their station, the post office always carried the name Whonnock with exception of the period from 1939 to 1960 when the Canadian Permanent Committee on geographical names in Ottawa dictated that the name should be spelled with one “n” – “Whonock.” This post office is the home of the last true postmaster in the Lower Mainland. It stands in the very centre of the Whonnock commercial area, and is symbolic of the community that it has served for many years.



SHOWLER'S RED & WHITE STORE
26927 River Road
1919-20

■ **Heritage Register**

Built by Nils C. Nelson in 1919-20, the store was initially owned and operated by F.W. Showler as an independent general store. Frederick William Showler (1872-1949) was born in London Ontario, and worked as a carpenter. On June 30, 1897, he was married to Emma Elizabeth (née Showler, 1877-1947). They moved to Maple Ridge in 1919, and operated this store until Frederick retired in 1946. In later years the store was associated with the Red & White retail chain of independently-owned and operated stores. The store and the adjacent post office are the survivors of a once self-supporting and self-contained commercial centre the residents used to refer to as "the Front."



Showler's Red & White Store, Whonnock, River Road. Mr. Showler and his dog Smitty on the steps, circa 1927. [MRMA P00417]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Whonnock United Church, circa 1930. [BCA B-01068]

**FORMER WHONNOCK UNITED
CHURCH AND MANSE
27091 River Road
Robert A. Hamilton, Designer
1914**

This striking country church was built for a Presbyterian congregation on land donated by John Brodie. It was designed by Scottish-born Robert Armour Hamilton (1866-1958); he was a retired architect from Glasgow and farmed in Whonnock, but he occasionally prepared plans for local buildings. Carpenter Olaus Lee and volunteers constructed the building. The church was dedicated in September 1914. John Brodie's home next to the church, built at the same time as the church, became the 'Christian Education Building' and a gathering place for the members of the congregation. In the summer of 2010, the Webster's Corners and Whonnock United Churches merged, ending almost a century of continuing services in the church in Whonnock.





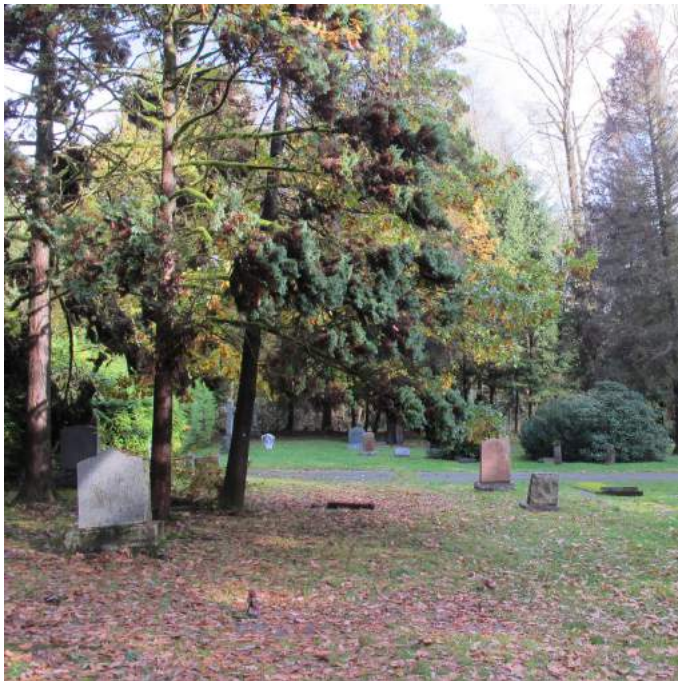
Exterior of St. John's Anglican Church at Whonnock, January 1957.
[A.L. Yates, photographer. CVA Bu P508.91]

HOLY SPIRIT ANGLICAN CHURCH
27123 River Road
1921

In 1921 the Anglican parish built this new church to replace St. Paul's and gave it the name St. John the Evangelist. In January 2008 the church again received a new name: Holy Spirit Anglican Church. A church hall was built in the 1930s, which was replaced by Cameron Hall in 1985. The church retains its authentic character, including its shingle cladding, plank doors with wrought iron strap hinges and Gothic pointed-arch windows.



WHONNOCK CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



WHONNOCK CEMETERY
27292 96 Avenue

■ Heritage Register

Around 1890, Norwegian settlers from an area near Trondheim came to Whonnock. In 1895 they formed the *Trondheim Scandinavian Evangelical Lutheran Congregation*, and used St. Paul's Anglican Church for their services. After considering other sites they decided to build their own church and a churchyard

on land adjacent to the Whonnock Reserve that was owned by fellow-Norwegian Ole Lee Jr. The first burial was in 1905. The Lutheran Church, built on the site in 1907, served the Norwegians and their descendants until the 1940s. The church was taken down in 1958. In 1919 the municipality of Maple Ridge purchased an acre of Reserve land to the east of the Norwegian churchyard to be used as a general cemetery for the Whonnock and Ruskin areas. In 1982 the Norwegian cemetery was added to the municipal cemetery. Two commemorative plaques, celebrating the Lee family and the Japanese community, further demonstrate the non-sectarian nature of this burial ground.

Bordering the cemetery to the east are the remnants of the cemetery of the Roman Catholic church that once stood on the Whonnock Reserve. Before the establishment of the cemetery the residents buried their loved ones in Maple Ridge, Mission, or Sapperton if they could afford that. Many of their children and some adults were simply buried on the land where they had lived.



SUGAR MAPLE TREES
26721 100 Avenue
1914

■ **Heritage Register**

These mature sugar maples (*Acer saccharum*) represent the early settlement of pioneering families coming from Eastern Canada. William Charles Drewry (1876-1948) and Mary Jane Drewry (1880-1964) arrived in Whonnock from Perth, Ontario in 1914 and established a poultry farm; they brought these two

trees with them as saplings, to act as a reminder of their former home. The Drewrys were one of a number of pioneering families that settled in Whonnock in the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The historic community of Whonnock is characterized both by its rural and treed nature, including these magnificent specimen trees.

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



ROBERTSON FAMILY CEMETERY **9479 Byrnes Road**

■ **Designated Municipal Heritage Site**

Robert Robertson was an emigrant from the Shetland Islands, and worked for the Hudson's Bay Company at Fort Langley. In 1884 he pre-empted District Lot 433, the core of today's Whonnock, and remained here the rest of his life. Robertson was buried at this site in 1912, but it was not the first burial here. In total, there are at least five adults and a larger number of children interred at this site.



LAVA FLOWS
Lougheed Highway / River Road and 272 Street

■ **Heritage Register**

There are two large basalt intrusions that have been exposed where Lougheed Highway cuts through the southern edge of Grant Hill and Silverdale Hill. This volcanic basalt is dark grey and has small cavities containing minute crystals of quartz, the last to form as the rock cooled. These layers have been dated as being 17 million years old.

9. RUSKIN



View of Mount Baker from Ruskin, 1911. [F. Todd Dundas, Photographer. VPL #14368]



Hudson's Bay employee William Cromarty, a cooper at Fort Langley, was the first settler recorded to claim land where the Stave River meets the Fraser. He gave up his claim and opted to settle in Glen Valley opposite Whonnock. His former claim became the industrial core of Ruskin.

The history of Ruskin as a distinct community started with the building, around 1896, of a sawmill and a small village by members of the Canadian Co-operative Society. There was nothing in the constitution or the bylaws of the CCS referring to John Ruskin, but the members gave the name Ruskin Mills to the place

where they lived. John Ruskin was an influential late nineteenth century English philosopher; his social reform theories inspired the local inhabitants to establish a club for the discussion of Ruskinian socialism. The name 'Ruskin' became official with the opening of a post office on January 1, 1898.

In 1897 the co-operative counted 54 members, most living close to the mill and not less than thirty students, mostly the members' children, attended the first school. However, 1898 was the last year of the co-operative in Ruskin. Due to a rainless summer, the Stave River dried up and logs could not be moved



This building housed the Heaps mill offices, a store, and a hotel, offering mostly living accommodations for senior staff. The building stood on the south side of the tracks where the Stave and Fraser Rivers meet. Heaps mill was on the other side of the tracks. [MRMA P01864]

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



Japanese-Canadian kindergarten class outside school, Ruskin, B.C., 1920s. [BCA B-01067]

to the mill. The Society surrendered its assets to E.H. Heaps & Co. who had supplied the mill machinery on credit.

Heaps & Co. had pioneered steam and railway logging, and turned the small Ruskin mill into a progressive operation. The Heaps office building accommodated the general store and post office and provided living quarters for senior staff. It was also where the settlers would have their get-togethers. The mill burned down several times and the Heaps operations in Ruskin went bust in the general depression of 1913.

As the Heaps operations came to an end, the Stoltze Manufacturing Co. shingle mill commenced operations in 1913 just across the border in Mission. In the 1920s Stoltze had grown into the largest shingle mill in British Columbia. Their success depended heavily on the employment of Japanese workers in the woods and in the mill. Lumbering remained a main source of income for Ruskin residents as did the construction and operation involved with the production of hydro-electric power – the Stave Falls dam and later the Ruskin dam.



After the First World War, Japanese families had started farming in Ruskin; mostly growing raspberries and strawberries. In the 1930s there were about thirty registered Japanese landowners in Ruskin, and some seventy-five percent of the Ruskin population was Japanese. There were also Japanese logging operations in the area and small Japanese sawmills. It all ended with the forced expulsion of Japanese-Canadians from the coast in 1942.

The Ruskin railway station, built in 1910, stood until there were no longer enough passengers to warrant a stop; the building was dismantled in 1961. The Ruskin Post Office closed in 1969. Ruskin School closed in 1998, and afterwards Ruskin students attended the Whonnock Elementary School.

RUSKIN SITES

- Ruskin Community Hall, 28395 96 Avenue
- Miller Residence, 28594 104 Avenue (Heritage Register / Heritage Revitalization Agreement)
- Wilfred Maxwell Smith Residence, 9449 285 Street
- Maddock Residence, 28306 Dewdney Trunk Road

RUSKIN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

- Twin Maples, 10350 280 Street

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE



RUSKIN COMMUNITY HALL
28395 96 Avenue
1924

For their community events the residents of Ruskin assembled in the schoolhouse or occasionally in the Heaps building. In 1916 the old schoolhouse was replaced by a two-room building, and the residents pulled the old structure across the street and made it their community hall. The Gilchrist family gave significant support to the repurposing of the first building ('Gilchrist Hall'). When the hall burned down in 1922, it was replaced by the present structure, which was completed in 1924. A half-acre of land donated by William Gilchrist Laing, Albert Miller prepared the plans, the Abernethy & Loughheed Logging Company donated the hemlock lumber that was delivered to the wharf at Ruskin and hauled up the hill to the site, and the Stoltze Manufacturing Co. donated the shingles. Many volunteers and local residents participated in the building work. The hall is still owned and operated by the Ruskin Community Hall Association, incorporated in 1930, and remains an important local meeting place for the Ruskin community.



MILLER RESIDENCE
28594 104 Avenue
1932

■ Heritage Register / Heritage Revitalization Agreement

In 1898 Moses Ball sold 130 acres of his original 160-acre property to James and Robert Harris. Eager to move to South Africa, in 1903 they sold the property to Albert G. Miller; the farm was later subdivided, and this house stands on a fraction of the original farm. Albert's son, Charles A. Miller (1902-1988) married Blanche Yvonne Antaya (1902-1977) in 1925, and built this Craftsman-inspired farmhouse for their growing family in 1932. The house has a gable-roofed porch to the east, and a garage built into the basement. Charles Miller worked in the powerhouse at Ruskin Dam, but was also a noted local author. A legal agreement now protects the house, as well as a number of early agricultural outbuildings and landscape features, including orchard trees and ornamental deciduous trees set against a backdrop of the downslope coniferous forest.



WILFRED MAXWELL SMITH RESIDENCE
9449 285 Street
1941

This unusual rustic residence, with the exterior clad in mill slabs, was built for Wilfred Maxwell Smith (1890-1986). The interior is substantially clad in wood, with stone fireplaces. Located on a rise at the northwest corner of 285 Street and Lougheed Highway, it is unusual for its date of wartime construction, and domestic building was curtailed at the time. Smith was born in Dewdney; his parents were Samuel Smith, an Irish immigrant, and Elizabeth (née Vasey), a native of Quebec. He was married in 1920 to Hazel K. Woods; he worked as a farmer and later as a stockbroker, and this may have been a vacation property, as he appears to have lived in Mission City. By 1948 the house was acquired by Donald and Jean K. MacLeod.



MADDOCK RESIDENCE
28306 Dewdney Trunk Road
1947

This unique rustic house features log construction with notched corners, half-timbering in the gable ends, a central entry porch and a stone chimney. It was built for Roger L. Maddock (1923-2008), who operated a mink ranch. His English-born parents, Gerald Lewellyn Maddock (1892-1966) and Bessie (née Rogers, 1891-1961) also lived here in the 1950s. Gerald Maddock was an architect who retired in 1954. The Maddocks later moved to Salmon Arm.



“Twenty-one walking wounded soldiers arrived at the C.P.R. depot here from service in England... R. Maddock, New Westminster, and Mrs Ruby Jones, past president of the New Veteran’s Auxiliary.”
[Vancouver Province, March 15, 1944, page 9]

RUSKIN CULTURAL LANDSCAPES



TWIN MAPLES 10350 280 Street

E. Thomas Parker's father Isaac and the Kusha family took up homesteads in an area that had been a Finn colony about a mile west of the Stave Dam and north of Dewdney. A bad fire burned them out and Parker then bought what was to become the Twin Maples property on 280 Street in Ruskin. Isaac Parker later worked as a boom man for the Heaps Mill.

Gazette, June 3, 1938.

The first settler to work this piece of land was Peter Calder, who arrived in 1887. The second owner was Isaac Parker; the Parker family moved here in 1902.

The Parkers planted the two Sugar Maples that grew into prominence and after which the property was named. It was also the name given to the women's correctional facility, the Twin Maples Farm for Women, that opened here in 1960; it was renamed the Lynda Williams Community Correctional Centre in 1977. This was the first minimum-security facility for adult female offenders and provided treatment for low-risk inmates from the women's section at Oakalla. Many humane and experimental ideas were tried here, including allowing residents to keep their newborn babies, and encouraging outdoor work on the farm. The facility was closed a number of years ago, and the 248-acre site remains vacant.



The Sugar Maples in front of the Parker House, circa 1925. [MRMA P01937]

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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Maple Ridge Community Heritage Commission Heritage Inventory Committee:

- Brenda Smith, CHC Chair
- Craig Speirs, CHC Council Liaison
- Sandra Ayres, Vice-President, Maple Ridge Historical Society
- Erica Williams, President, Maple Ridge Historical Society
- Steve Bentley
- Lindsay Foreman, CHC Member
- Russell Irvine, CHC Member

Additional Assistance Provided By:

- Allison White, Museums Curator, Maple Ridge Museum & Community Archives
- Dave Koehn
- John Ambrosio
- Jim Wolf
- Sheila Nickols, Director, Maple Ridge Historical Society
- Steve Ranta, CHC Member
- Julie Koehn, CHC Member
- Eric Phillips, CHC Member
- Len Pettit, CHC Member
- Kevin Bennett, CHC Member



Our thanks are also due to many enthusiastic individuals who shared so freely of their knowledge, and were willing to tell us the stories of Maple Ridge. We gratefully acknowledge the assistance we received, and extend our personal thanks to all concerned. We especially appreciated the assistance of the Whitehead/Koehn family, Paul Lawson, Director, UBC Research Forests, Sharon Hanzlick for information on *Westacre Farms*, and Richard Henriquez, Founding Principal, Henriquez Partners Architects.

The richness and diversity of the historical information contained in this report would not have been possible without the work of many dedicated individuals who have recorded the City's history. Several sources have been used extensively, including *Maple Ridge: A History of Settlement* and many newspaper articles published on local history, and we acknowledge a debt to the local publications that tell the many stories of early Maple Ridge. In this regard, the ongoing work of Sheila Nickols has been especially helpful, and we acknowledge the importance of her work in understanding the history of Maple Ridge.

Our special and personal thanks are due to two individuals who responded patiently to our innumerable requests for research information: Val Patenaude, Director, Maple Ridge Museum & Community Archives and the expert on all things archival; and Fred Braches, Whonnock and Ruskin historian extraordinaire, and a 'True Whonnockian.' The depth and accuracy of anything we have been able to uncover is due to their insightful assistance.



Interior of carnation greenhouse with Brown Bros. Florists staff, Hammond, circa 1912. [CVA 25-18]



APPENDIX A: METHODOLOGY

The goal of this project has been to identify the most significant heritage resources within the boundaries of the City of Maple Ridge. This project adds to the scope of several previous inventories that date back over the last four decades, expanding on their scope, updating information and adding newly identified resources. The inventory methodology involved a number of sequential steps.

- ***Identification of Potential Sites***

Inventory lists have been assembled through a number of previous projects, including field work undertaken in the 1970s for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, the Port Haney Heritage Inventory 1986, the Maple Ridge Inventory List 1991. These lists were originally consolidated in the *Heritage Resources of Maple Ridge* project, 1997-98. Further investigative work had also been undertaken in 2015 in Hammond, which identified a number of additional sites. These lists were reviewed and updated, listing and tracking the status of all previous identified sites, and any other resources that were identified through further research. There was also recognition of the movement towards values-based conservation and a recognition of a broader range of potential sites, including cultural landscapes and historic features.

- ***Public Nomination***

A public nomination process was undertaken, whereby the community at large was invited to submit potential sites and information for consideration. This process resulted in a number of sites being reviewed that had not been previously identified.

- ***Broadly-Based Historical Research***

Existing historical information and publications were surveyed for relevant information regarding settlement patterns and background on specific persons and buildings. Further investigative work was undertaken in the early community centres.

We would like to acknowledge the remarkable body of work about the history of Maple Ridge that has been produced over many years by a number of dedicated historians; our work would not have been possible without their diligent contributions that were foundational to this project. This includes a wealth of research on the historic communities and on individual sites, especially in the publications, newspaper articles and web pages undertaken by Sheila Nickols, Fred Braches and Val Patenaude in promoting and celebrating the history of Maple Ridge. Other collected sources that were consulted included the following:

Published Sources

- Braches, Fred. *Whonnock Notes*. Whonnock Community Association.
- Foundation Group Designs. *Port Haney Heritage Inventory*. District of Maple Ridge, 1986.
- Nickols, Sheila, Editor. *Maple Ridge: A History of Settlement*. Maple Ridge Branch, Canadian Federation of University Women, Maple Ridge, B.C., 1972.
- Pearsall, Blanche. *Scattered Leaves*. Maple Ridge, B.C., 1978.
- Sandilands, R. et al. *Architecture of the Fraser Valley*. An Opportunities For Youth Project, 1972.
- Waite Donald E. *Maple Ridge Pitt Meadows A History in Photographs*. Waite Bird Photos, 2008.
- Ward, Alma Hampton. 'A Pioneer's Heritage'.

- **Field Survey**

All of the identified sites were reviewed to determine their current status. In order to ensure that significant resources had not been missed, early transportation routes were re-examined. A number of previously-identified resources were found to be altered or demolished, and were

removed from the list. Newly-identified resources chosen for further study were photographed, and an inventory form was filled out that gave a physical, structural and contextual description, and a visual survey of condition and integrity.

- **Focused Research**

The identified resources were then intensively researched, to identify their historical significance and community values. Municipal and archival records were examined, which allowed for consistent and accurate determination of historical information. The most useful records were those held in the collection of the Maple Ridge Museum & Community Archives (cross-referenced now for each site), and the archival records held by the City of Maple Ridge, especially the Tax Assessment Rolls, which date back to 1875. Assessment searches were conducted to determine dates of construction, and Land Titles searches were undertaken when the subdivision of property could not be traced through available survey maps. One of the most important sources of information has been the records available through B.C. Vital Events, plus other genealogical information that is now widely available online. Other research sources that were consulted included relevant B.C. directories,



previous research conducted for the Canadian Inventory of Historic Buildings, and historic photographs and maps located in the B.C. Archives, the Vancouver Public Library Historical Photographs Division, and the City of Vancouver Archives. All of the information from these listed sources was combined to provide the historic background for each listed site.

As information was confirmed on individual sites, we relied constantly on two key people to review our findings and answer difficult questions. Val Patenaude made the resources of the Maple Ridge Museum & Community Archives freely available to us, and Fred Braches labored to ensure the accuracy of our information on Whonnock and Ruskin. Their stupendous efforts uncovered remarkable material, and the quality of the information in this document is a testament to their knowledge and dedication.

Much additional historical information was unearthed during this process, and the research for previously-identified sites was confirmed as updated as required. A comprehensive picture of the heritage resources of Maple Ridge was thus amassed. The completed inventory forms are assembled in an inventory master document.

- ***Final Evaluation***

The new inventoried structures were then assessed as to their overall relative importance. Issues of architectural, historical and contextual value were assessed for each site. A final evaluation was then undertaken, based on a revised evaluation framework, which is described in the inventory master document.

Construction dates given in this inventory are considered known if they are accurate to within one year; other dates are listed as circa. Names given to buildings are generally the earliest one that can be determined, or in the case of most residences, the name of the first owner.

It is hoped that the owners of these historic sites will find this historical information to be a source of pride, and help them in the process of the conservation of these important places.

Throughout this project, respect was shown for the rights of individual property owners. Anyone wishing to view these buildings should be conscious of each owner's privacy, and should not cross the bounds of private property.

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

BALUSTER	<i>Vertical members supporting a cap rail or hand rail forming a balustrade.</i>
BAY WINDOW	<i>An angular projection from the building face filled with fenestration.</i>
BELLCAST	<i>A curve built into the bottom edge of a roof surface or a wall surface.</i>
BRACKET	<i>A support, sometimes scroll-shaped, supporting an overhang. Triangular eave brackets are a distinguishing feature of the Craftsman style.</i>
BULKHEAD	<i>A small panel at the ground level of a storefront window or opening; usually of decorative tile or wood.</i>
CAPITAL	<i>The head of a column, sometimes carved in one of the classical orders.</i>
CLINKER BRICK	<i>Bricks of irregular quality, damaged during the firing process, used for their picturesque effects.</i>
COLUMN	<i>An upright member, often rounded, consisting of a base, shaft and capital.</i>



COPING	<i>A protective capping to a wall.</i>
CORBEL	<i>A projecting block, supporting an overhang.</i>
CORBELLING	<i>Masonry courses, each built out from the one below.</i>
CORNICE	<i>A projection crowning a wall surface.</i>
DENTIL	<i>Small square blocks in series that decorate a cornice.</i>
DORMER	<i>A structure projecting from the slope of a plane of a roof; a hipped dormer has a roof sloping to all three exposed sides, a gable dormer has a roof sloping to two sides, and a shed dormer has a single pitched roof.</i>
DROP SIDING	<i>Weatherboarding with a deep groove on the top outer edge that fits into a slot on the rear bottom side of the board above.</i>
EAVE BRACKETS	<i>Brackets, often decorative, under the lower edge of a roof.</i>
EAVES	<i>Horizontal roof edges.</i>
FACADE	<i>The front face of a building.</i>
FALSE FRONT	<i>A false facade applied to a building to increase its street presence.</i>
FASCIA	<i>A plain horizontal band, as part of a cornice string course.</i>
FENESTRATION	<i>The design and disposition of windows and openings in a structure.</i>
FLASHING	<i>The metal protective cap at the top of a wall, or a weatherproof strip at a roof edge.</i>
GABLE	<i>A roof pitched to two sides, oriented to either the front or side; variations include hip-on-gable (also known as a half-hipped, hipped or jerkinhead roof).</i>

THE HERITAGE RESOURCES OF MAPLE RIDGE

GAMBREL ROOF	<i>A dual pitched gable roof with a shallower slope above a steeper one.</i>
HALF-TIMBERING	<i>Wooden members, infilled with plaster; a decorative treatment derived from medieval heavy timber construction.</i>
HEAD	<i>The top of a structural opening.</i>
HIP	<i>A roof with all four sides sloped.</i>
JERKINHEAD	<i>A gable roof end with a half hip; see 'Gable.'</i>
KEystone	<i>The central member of an arch, usually the most prominent, often carved.</i>
LEADED GLASS	<i>A window pane composed of smaller pieces of glass, held together by lead comes; usually straight or cross-leaded.</i>
LINTEL	<i>A horizontal beam bridging an opening.</i>
MULLION	<i>A divider or upright that sections a window into lights.</i>
PEDIMENT	<i>A triangular feature over a structural opening, or capping a wall.</i>
PILASTER	<i>An engaged vertical segment.</i>
PITCH	<i>The steepness of a roof.</i>
PORCH	<i>A covered entry to a building.</i>
PURLIN	<i>A longitudinal roof member perpendicular to the rafters.</i>
RAFTER	<i>A roof member sloping from the wall plate to the ridge.</i>
RIVER ROCK	<i>Naturally rounded stones; sometimes called cobbles.</i>
REVEAL	<i>The surface at the side of an opening indicating the thickness of a wall.</i>



SADDLEBAG DORMER	<i>A pair of low-slung shed roof dormers, one on each side of a roof ridge.</i>
SCROLL-CUT	<i>Cut in the form of a scroll or with a scroll-cut saw.</i>
SIDELIGHTS	<i>Narrow vertical windows beside an entry door.</i>
SILL	<i>The horizontal base element of a window or door.</i>
SOFFIT	<i>The underside of an architectural feature, usually a cornice or roof edge.</i>
SPANDREL	<i>The panel between the head of one window and the sill of the window immediately above. Alternately, the triangular area contained by one side of an arch.</i>
STAINED GLASS	<i>Coloured or painted glass panels, usually assembled with lead cames.</i>
STAIR CHEEKS	<i>The solid exterior sides of a staircase.</i>
STRINGCOURSE	<i>A continuous projecting horizontal band or course, running horizontally around a facade; also known as a beltcourse.</i>
SURROUND	<i>A border to an opening or a panel.</i>
TRANSOM	<i>A horizontal bar dividing a window; alternately a crosspiece dividing a door or window from a panel, or fanlight above it, within the same structural opening. Also the window above such a crosspiece.</i>
TWIN-COURSED SHINGLES	<i>Rows of cedar shingles with alternating narrow and wide exposure.</i>
VERANDAH	<i>An open gallery, usually supported on a row of columns.</i>
VERGEBOARDS	<i>Fascia boards, often decorated, hung from the projecting edge of a sloping roof; sometimes called 'barge boards'.</i>
WATER TABLE	<i>The cap or trim at the top of the foundation walls.</i>

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