

COMMUNITY ACCOUNTS

On Previous Page: Sod turning for new Camp River Hall [1975]. Front, l to r: Don Northgraves, Mrs. Flake Moss, Arthur Rundle, Norman Standeven, William Standeven, Henry Boven, Roger Muir, Douglas Muir, Betty Keefer.



A threshing scene in the early 1900's.

AGRICULTURE

Agriculture was a word little used by those pioneer men and women of the land. They were happy and proud to be called farmers. Likely it was not too difficult to make two blades of grass grow where only one or none had grown before, but there is no doubt that it took long hours of backbreaking work to accomplish it. A real sense of sharing and comradeship developed as neighbour helped neighbour. Farming has been the backbone of this area for at least one hundred years. Today it is called the Greenheart of the province and we hope it remains just that for years to come.

AGRICULTURE IN THE ROSEDALE AREA

by Norman Chapman

A farm in the Rosedale area was generally started by a homesteader. For a ten dollar fee he could file a claim for an area which he had staked. He had to live on the property for three consecutive years and make improvements such as clearing, fencing and building a dwelling. The homestead chosen depended on its having an ample supply of pure water:- a stream, creek, or spring. With no mechanical means to clear the land, the homesteader would choose high ground, safe from flooding, with a light forest cover. The forest cover in this area was usually cottonwood or cedar trees. The forest was considered an enemy which should be destroyed as quickly as possible. This meant hand grubbing and burning. Fires often got completely out of control, with the summer sun just a red ball in the sky because of the smoke. Later, as logging entered the area, oxen and then horses became available for log and stump removal. On some farms, gangs of Chinese men would cut all the trees to a size that could be pulled out by a team of horses. For five dollars an acre (and use of the land the following year) they would clear out all the stumps and brush. It was not until after 1900 that contractors, with steam donkeys, were used to clear the



Agriculture in the Rosedale Area.

heavy fir forests. Stumping powder also became available about this time.

There were peat bogs south of Rosedale varying in depth from 5 to 10 feet which, when ignited from clearing fires, burned continually for many months. At the time, destruction of the peat bogs in Rosedale and East Chilliwack was considered a good thing, for it left a heavy clay soil rich in ash and minerals. A present day farmer would have viewed this destruction differently.

The first crop to be planted following burning was usually turnips. The piece of ground to be planted was usually of irregular shape, around stump piles with trees that were left because they were too big to handle in the first attempt at clearing. The turnip seeds were planted broadcast in June and early July. A crop meant survival for man and beast the following winter. Other crops which produced large yields were potatoes, mangels and types of huge beets and carrots. Carrots, while primarily grown for fodder, could also be eaten by man. Even

though they are still grown, today's housewife would not look favourably on a carrot six inches in diameter and 20-24 inches in length.

The early settlers were eager to plant fruit trees as soon as possible. Such trees were often planted in the hollows of cedar stumps. These plants included pears, peaches, a variety of cherries such as: - Bing, Royal Anne, and Deacons. Apple varieties were Greenings, Blue Blenheim, Northern Spy, Kings, Golden Russets, York Imperial, Baldwin, and the 20 ounce Pippin. The fruit meant ready cash and so would be shipped on fast river boats to New Westminster. Raspberries and loganberries were important small fruits and were grown in most home gardens together with gooseberries and currants. Bears were more destructive to the fruit trees than insect pests.

Tea and coffee were important beverages for the early settlers. For many of the poor settlers, coffee was a blend of homegrown dried chicory, roasted grains, and dandelion root. The teas were brewed peppermint leaves, chickweed, and the cultivated lemon plant, with dried fruit (like currants) for sweetening. Burdock teas were drunk seasonally for blood purification. A spring tonic was essential to motivate not only the farmer, but his family, to withstand the cold spring rains and long hours. The spring tonic was usually a large dose of sulphur and molasses, although other remedies were used.

After clearing the land for pasture and building a shed, the early settler was often anxious to acquire his first cow. He knew if the animal chosen was healthy it could produce at least a calf a year - the start of a small herd. The breed was unimportant. Butter and cheese were stored for the winter when the cows were dry. Gradually, the Channel Island breeds: Jersey and Guernsey, replaced the large Short Horns and Durhams. The J.E.



George Millson on Ford Road.

Buckingham family, then living on the Alex Mercer farm, established one of the first Holstein herds in the area. Holsteins have since become the most popular breed in the Fraser Valley. Shortly after the B.C. Railway reached Chilliwack in 1910, farmers like Joe Brannick started shipping their milk via this more convenient route.

As emphasis of cattle farming changed to milk production, the problem of milk fever became one of the concerns for dairymen. The first treatment, that brought satisfactory results, was to inflate the udder using a tire

pump. Before the days of vaccine, one unorthodox practice in the control of Brucellosis was to drag the afterbirth of aborted cows up and down the manger. The idea being that all the cows would contact the disease and thereby build up an immunity to the disease. The difficulty was that in many cases the infected animals would not conceive again. If one did so, it would not abort the second time. With the development of vaccines in the United States, the bootlegging of vaccine became a common practice. A story is told that Dr. Ted Barton jokingly said, "You and I can vaccinate calves or Horace Clark and I can vaccinate calves, but you and I and Horace cannot." The insinuation being that two could keep a secret.

areas could be fenced in, the swine would root out the roots and grow big and fat. Pig fat was more acceptable than bear fat for greasing wagon axles, waterproofing, making of liniment, home remedies, food and other domestic products. One problem was that the bears liked pigs (see story under Chapman). The first pigs that came were from the southern states. These were huge lard hogs, often weighing over 1000 pounds. More than one horse dropped where it stood, gutted by "a tusker", as the boars grew long sharp tusks. The smaller bacon hogs, white and red, replaced the big black ones during the period of World War I. Feeding practices changed from fern roots to skim milk and chopped grain slop. Now swine densities have changed from a few on every farm for domestic use, where most were slaughtered on the farm, to large swine premises. At present commercial



Agriculture in the Rosedale Area.



Field of hay, Alex Mercer farm circa 1905.



Bear shot in McElwee Orchard, Mr. Goard 1921.

Milkhouses were often built over streams for milk cooling as few dairymen had ice houses. Those who did, had their ice cut each winter from the river.

Early settlers soon discovered that the cleared forests were rapidly replaced by fern after a fire. Dense growth eight feet high was a common sight. However, if these

factories with a hundred sows or more in a controlled environment are common. Now the neighbors never see or hear a pig; but, several times a year, are very aware of their existence.

It is interesting to note that, in 1933, Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association was in the hog business. This was done to utilize the large amounts of skim milk that were separated at the Sardis utility plant. Shippers were able to get skim milk hauled back to the farm, by the milk haulers, for feeding of calves and pigs. This practice, while practical enough during winter months, presented sanitation problems in the warm weather. Many farmers had their own cream separators on the farm and only shipped cream. The matter of the cost of hauling skim milk "water", as it was referred to, back and forth, was hotly debated at local meetings. One strong advocate of separators on farms and feeding the pigs the skim milk, was so outspoken that his neighbors nicknamed him "Skim Milk"?



Frank Merson standing on milk pickup wagon at Rosedale with team of mules, circa 1917-18.



The Tuijttens wood fired steam engine that drove the grain separator on many farms each fall, 1920's - 30's.

AGRICULTURE IN THE UPPER VALLEY

by Fred Bryant

Many of the first settlers of the Valley especially those before 1900, first saw the Valley and recognized its great potential for farming during the migration to the Gold Fields of the Fraser River Canyon and beyond. The lure of gold and get-rich-quick stories no doubt seemed especially appealing.

Most of these young men were of British stock, having been in Ontario, or the midwest states for a few years.

While travelling by riverboat or pack train or stage-coach in those days the natural beauty, favourable climate and rich, fertile soil would be obvious to anyone

who had a true love for soil, crops and livestock. Those men responsible for the first surveys and mapping also would be subjected to the same urge and dreams as they blazed trails for compass and transit and drove in corner posts and temporary markers to record the work accomplished each day.

It must also be acknowledged that much of industrialized Great Britain and Europe was severely overworked and underpaid. The cry "Go West Young Man, Go West" no doubt caught the imagination of many. The modern slang "Ah, what the heck, what've I got to lose" spurred many to pack a few belongings and leave for the wild and woolly west.

I will leave it to the Historians and Geologists and more learned men than I, to document how the valley soil and vegetation was developed. Suffice it for me to raise in your minds questions pondered by many as the great cedar and fir trees were cut with springboard and crosscut saw or fashioned by broad axe or shake froe to construct the first shelter for man and beast.

Old-timers tell of how the valley would be a pall of smoke as the great piles of stumps and branches would be set alight. Forest fires were a constant threat in hot dry summers and peat fires along the southerly section of the valley would leave its acrid stench for weeks on end.

The clearing of the land was only the beginning, what followed in tilling the soil and drainage to get the water off the land so that crops could be grown was equally arduous and never ending. Fortunately stones and rocks were not numerous and while they had to be moved by hand or by a stoneboat it was not the problem faced by many prairie farmers.

While visiting in Scotland in 1974, my wife Marge asked her old Aunty, then nearly 90, what it was that had caused her father, Jack Stronach, to come to Canada in 1908. "Gold for the liftin'", was her reply. Jack Stronach never did hit pay dirt, but he got lots of opportunity to put his generations of farming and livestock experience to the severe testing of life in the New World. These next few paragraphs will attempt to put on paper some of the very large obstacles that were overcome by farmers of the Upper Fraser Valley.

NOTES RE FARMING

*I quote from a letter of my early mentor and good friend Hugh Thompson of Olds, Alberta.
by F. Bryant*

"I wonder if anyone has mentioned the Indian people travelling by horse and democrat in those early days, selling lovely basketry and trays in many shapes and sizes. Mother was able to gather a lovely collection.

I also hope that someone has paid tribute to the first milk haulers with their heavy covered horse-drawn wagons. Much depended upon those horses and the drivers had to pay special attention to the shoeing and to the condition of the horses' shoulders. A driver would keep a spare horse for replacement. I remember well that Albert Martin's outfit was likely the first up our road. The 10 gallon bulk cans had to be cooled and ready on the stand at 6:00 a.m. Each of our cans displayed our shipping number '6' on the neck of the can. In the late

1920's Reg Bryant was our hauler."



The milk haulers, 1925.

Many farmers grew mangels, but the Thompson's grew turnips, usually 3-4 acres that were grown for the milk cows. These would be stored in soil covered pits in the field for frost protection and hauled by wagon loads to the second floor of the barn to be chopped daily by a root pulper and dropped through the floor to be fed to the stanchion tied cows. The chopper was run by a single cylinder Fairbanks gas engine with large flywheels. In later years this very labour intensive crop was replaced by silage corn. Neighbours would share in silo filling bees, going from one farm to another until the harvest was completed. Some mangels were still grown and were known as a very good source of feed for high milk production and for good herd health. William Standeven and the Bustin brothers, Sidney and Arnold, had silo filling outfits comprised of a cutting box with a twelve horse, one cylinder motor for power. Sections of a pipe about 8 inches in diameter would be bolted together and put in place to the top of the silo and a set of distribution pipes would go down inside the silo and these would be taken off section by section as the silage piled up inside. Most silos would be thirty feet in height and from eight to twelve feet in diameter. A group of six to eight men would spread the chopped material and tramp it down to get as much as possible into the space.

Soon good natured rivalry developed between farmers about corn crops and many a yarn was spun about the tallest corn. It was reputed that on occasion the stalks would have to be laid lengthwise on the wagons, simply because it was too long to be crosswise on an 8 ft. wagon deck. Most farmers were happy to have a crop that stuck out a foot or two on each side.

The art of cutting the corn was no mean task and the farmer would be careful who he would place on the outside row to set the pace. By taking the hill of six to eight stalks and putting your arm around it one could cut all the stalks with a single swing of a short handled corn hoe. These were made especially for the task and were kept very sharp. The hill of cut corn would be placed with several other hills to make a bundle of the right size, and placed in neat rows with the bottoms all even. If there

was any lodging from wind it would be difficult to cut any but the outside row, so it was next to a disgrace not to keep up with the other men.

The art of loading a wagon for ease in unloading was quite skilled and the loaders were required to bring the bundles in just the right position on their shoulders or the wagon man would not accept it. It was necessary for the man on the wagon to stack the bundles with just the right slope, for it to unload easily. The older men would be assigned to tramp in the silo. This was a tedious task and many a story was told as the men walked around and around. The wise farmer would be sure to assign a good supervisor to this chore, unknown to the other men so as to keep the men busy and obtain the best possible compaction.

Two interesting side notes about silo filling. Many a farmer would bring along his shotgun and would stand it by the fence waiting for a cock pheasant to be disturbed, while fattening up on corn cobs. Oh the shame of missing one, with a gang of neighbours looking on.

Less embarrassing, but still of interest is the fact that after a few days of settling, a well packed silo would start to ferment. The nectar would ooze and seep out of the cracks in the staves. It was a pretty potent corn brew. I never knew of anyone drinking the stuff, but many a story has been told of Mother pig getting a little tipsy from over indulging.

Silo filling often went on until the year's end if the weather was not good. Often Christmas Eve would still see the men filling silos and on occasion corn would be still standing in the New Year. If frozen it would be so dry that it needed water added, to get it to go up the pipes.

Little do today's dairy farmers, with all the highly automated forage equipment, know of the rigors and yet the sheer satisfaction that came from silo filling in days gone by.

The hearty meals prepared by the women, who had their own spirit of co-operation and competition, with big roasts and delicious pies was something very special, but that has been better told by other writers.

TYPES OF LIVESTOCK BARNs USED IN ROSEDALE AREA IN THE PERIOD

1885-1985

by F. Bryant

It is assumed that early settlers travelling from Eastern Canada and from the United States brought saws and axes and other tools with them. The Broad Axe was adeptly used to flatten or level cedar logs. The Broad Axe was a blade approximately 6 to 9 inches wide and 4 to 8 inches deep. An adze, with heavy handle, fitted like a hoe was also used. One cannot discuss building without acknowledging the part played by Red Cedar. There was an abundance of Red Cedar that was very straight of grain and had the favourable feature of splitting readily in long sections. It was used for a wide variety of construction uses, best known being fence rails and fence posts and roofing shakes. The tool used to split shakes

was called a froe, a steel blade 2 to 3 inches wide and 12 to 14 inches long, sharpened on one side and with a wooden handle. A wooden mallet was used to drive the blade into the block of cedar.

Cedar (1st and 2nd growth) - It would be interesting to identify a correct description of these terms. I understand that the cedar that grew hundreds of years before and prior to some time (I am not sure what date) was called "first growth". This cedar was very abundant, both laying down and standing in the first half of the 20th century. "Second growth" was from cedar trees growing at this time and was much more immature and did not withstand the elements when cut. Perhaps age is the only factor.

First growth cedar was capable of withstanding many years of wear without rotting and in many instances was buried in the ground in what were called mud sills. There are examples of these being used and when submerged underground and away from the air were known to last almost indefinitely. Until cement became available, cedar mud sills were in common use.

Fence Rails - As a settler cleared a small portion of land for crops in order to keep cattle and other livestock away from the crops, wooden fences were made of split cedar rails. These could be cut almost on site and the snake fence, made from 5-6 rails, approximately 4-6 inches thick would be piled criss-cross fashion and these were in common use in the early 1900's. The rails were usually 14-16 feet long which allowed for the cross of about one foot making a fence panel of about 12 feet per section.

The log barn was in common use on most farms and these consisted of split or hewn cedar logs, some with the flat side as wide as 30 inches. There would be notches on the corners to interlock and there were many barns of dimensions of 20 to 24 feet in length and width up to 16 feet. These logs when piled would have a side wall height up to 8 or 10 feet. Hemlock or fir poles of about 6 inches in diameter would be used for rafters to form a pitched roof and covered with split cedar shakes. Cedar poles would bow too much. I do not know if anything other than rough sawn boards were used for sheeting to nail the roof shakes to. This would imply that sawmills were in operation.

There were a number of these log barns in the district in the 1900's to 1930's. The only one that I can name now is on Grigg road, (the first place on the left).

The same style was used for houses. Now there is only one that I know of, that is on Nixon Hill, at the top of the road (the Old Nixon Home).

David Nevin barn.



In the interior of the Province there are a number of these log barns in evidence, some still in use, but these are distinctive in that the logs are much smaller. This indicates the lush rain forest of the coast that produced such large trees.

Split cedar was also used as siding for primitive type buildings and I remember a small cabin on Nevin road in the 1930's that had a split cedar wall of planks about one-inch thick and five or six feet tall.

The best cedar split very straight and true and as the grain was fairly deep, it shed the water very well.

There is evidence that sawmills were numerous and sites have been identified almost every mile in the Rose-dale district. Rough sawn boards (not planed) were in use at the turn of the century and these soon replaced the split log as building material.

The use of fir and hemlock in sawn lumber was in evidence and houses and barns were constructed of boards usually 1 x 12 or 1 x 10 in an upright position and covered by a 1 x 4 known as a batten.

There is a house on McGrath road (since renovated) that does not have studs as we know them, just the 1 x 12 upright wall boards. There are stories (authentic) that large cedar stumps were used as shelter. Many of these would be 10 or 12 feet at ground level and hollow (likely as a result of fire). Many a traveller found shelter from the storms and these were used as houses for poultry and pigs and calves by the early settlers.

I know of two instances using the stumps. One, that it was home for Mother pig and her brood of 10-12 young ones 'round about 1935.

The other in about 1933, a family made homemade sausage. I remember the sausages being stretched around the kitchen, draped over the backs of chairs. Later these were wrapped around green poles and strung across the top of a cedar stump about 10 feet high. The stump was hollow and a fire for smoking was built in the bottom and the top covered with green branches to keep most of the smoke in. I sampled the finished product and boy were they good!

The post and beam barn followed quickly after the log barn. These were likely adapted by settlers from Ontario where stone was often used for foundations. A true bank barn would be set into the bank by excavating so that the first floor or ground floor would be cool in summer. The second floor where the hay was stored could be at ground level from the rear.

Many farmers tried to duplicate this principal where no hill was available. This meant that large approach ramps were required to what was known as the drive floor. The ramps presented difficulties in driving teams up and backing out. Mishaps were numerous. The undercover space between the mows was used for many things, including barn dances, occasionally.

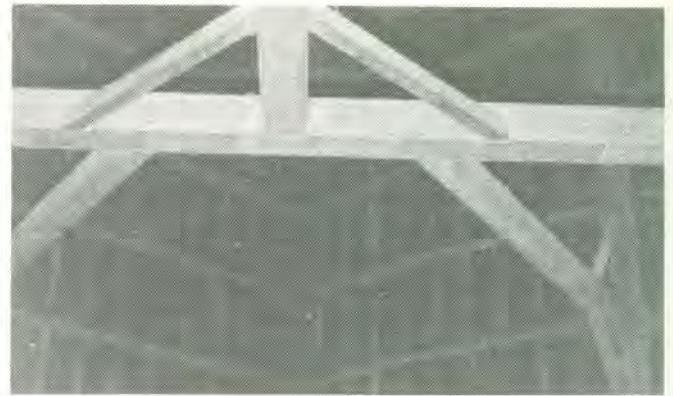
The last barn that I can think of is located at 50564 Castleman Road.

One of the first sawn lumber barns was on the Nevin farm, now 51440 Nevin Road. This was known to have been built about 1912. The length of the wall studs is unique, being 2 x 12's - 24 ft. high.

I got off my story in that I did not tell about the post and beam barns. These were made of large and long post



One of the grand hip roofed barns of the 1940's.



A typical post and beam barn structure.

and beams that were of sawn or hewn timber and were really works of art. The sections were fitted together on the ground and would be raised at a "Barn Raising Bee". The sections would be pulled up by teams using wooden pulleys and rope cables. Imagine the strength and patience of the team and driver. When in place the sections would be secured by wooden pins.

These barns were usually of a basic frame structure but the dimensions would be much larger than the log barn.

The one that I am most familiar with, is on the farm where I was born, 51260 Nevin Road. The unique part is the bracing and pegging. These are visible from the inside loft. The 1907 date can be seen on the cross beam.

The side plates were 72 ft. in length sawn 12 x 12's and are at least 22 to 24 ft. off the ground. This barn was built on mud sills and clad with 1 x 12" battened side boards of the full height. It was roofed with split cedar shakes on sheathing of about 1 1/2" x 5". It was all built with square nails.

As sawmills became more efficient and the planing of lumber available, the hip roof barn came into popularity. Many of these are still in use.

The difficulty with all of these two-storey barns was that the ground floor where the cattle were stabled was often dark, ceilings too low and posts were in the way. Automation was difficult, manure was moved by fork, shovel and wheelbarrow and would be wheeled outside up a plank to the pile. Many a slip from an icy board ended with unpleasant results.

Manure carriers were introduced by the Beatty Company and were soon in common use.

A track was suspended from the ceiling and the bucket could be raised and lowered. It was a heavy weight and quite dangerous. These would be wound up, pushed outside and a swinging section of track would allow a large pile to be accumulated.

It was not until the years following the 2nd World War that the loss of essential nutrients in manure was recognized and storage pits with covered roofs were built.

Another bad feature of the overhead storage was the cleanliness of the milking process. Hayseed and dust often filtered down from above and this led to a change in structures in the mid 1930's.

Milk quality regulations enforced by the B.C. Govern-

ment insisted on volume of air space per cow, freedom from dust and width of manure gutters and walkways. At about this time piped water became available to many Rosedale farms and barns were built to conform to new standards and for better working conditions and improved production.

A number of single storey cow stables were built, but the debate never was settled, should the cows face in or out? Was there more work at the front or rear of the cow? These barns utilized machine milking for most farms. A number of these one-storey buildings are still in existence.

The construction of barns for dairy cattle is closely related to the harvesting of forage and the care and handling of the milk.

Following the war of 1939 - 1945 there were rapid changes in mechanization of farm equipment. Rising costs soon pointed out the ineffectiveness of the one-storey stanchion type barn.

Milking machines, transfer systems to move milk from pail to milk house and pipe line milkers, soon became widely used.

The single storey cow stable, about 1920-30.





Typical stave silos of 1920-50 era.

The changes in milk handling and marketing is almost another complete and complex story in itself. Suffice to say that many of the existing buildings were either adapted or removed, or left vacant.

As early as the 1950's greater concern for the comfort and health of the dairy cow came into focus.

Larger herds and the baling of hay and the mechanical harvesting of forage corn all led to different types of structures for livestock housing and feed storage. A variety of upright wood stave silos were in use but these soon became too small. The bigger concrete silo and then the harvestor silo began to appear. The most commonly used now being the bunker silo. These are comparatively cheaper to build, more readily filled by a minimum of equipment and labour.

The housing of dairy cattle has moved almost entirely from a stanchion type confinement of the individual animal to loose housing. The three part barn is in evidence everywhere. In this type of barn the cattle are housed in free stalls, also known as comfort stalls. The hay is stored overhead in baled form in a centre section.

The milking of the cows is now almost entirely done in a milking parlour where the cows are taken just for milking. Some are fed grain at this time. The use of straw as a form of bedding has been completely replaced by wood shavings or sawdust. This allows for ease of handling.

The introduction of computers into feeding systems is fairly commonplace now and herds of animals have increased tenfold or more.

Of equal interest should be the handling of milk. In many cases the first milk houses were built over streams and the can set right into the running water. This could have disastrous results when heavy rains made streams rise overnight. Many a can got a little extra water in it. Later running water saw the milk tank set in the floor of the milkhouse. Actually it was a water tank and the ten gallon cans were set in these for cooling and storage. Numerous types of mechanical coolers were used. Water rotating pipes that set right in the can and wall coolers that broke the milk down into thin sheets, that ran down



Interior of early stanchion barn, note posts and shaped concrete.

over water cooled stainless steel surfaces, were widely used.

An intricate part of can storage was the method of getting the cans to the milk stand at roadside. A special milk can wheelbarrow and various hand pushed or pulled carts were devised. Many a relationship was strained as all efforts were made to get the milk out on time and not keep the hauler waiting. Woe betide the tardy farmer who slept late. The milk stand was a special part of the landscape. Many were used for drop off and delivery purposes. Some were especially designed to be attractive and provide shade for the cans in hot weather. Many a young couple sat on the milk stand and watched the moon come over the mountain and many a matrimonial contract was sealed on the milk stand.



Mr. and Mrs. Brannick with their children on their farm.

LIVESTOCK FARMING IN THE UPPER FRASER VALLEY

by F.H. Bryant

The Rosedale-Camp River area has always been in the forefront of the dairy industry.

The first cattle were brought by ship and covered wagon, and there are pictures of them loaded on the river steamers of the Fraser. Many were herded on foot, by men on horseback. However, the coming of the CP Railway made it possible for shipments of cattle to come by boxcar from Ontario and Quebec. Try to imagine the hardships of the long trips up to two weeks by slow moving freight train, across the prairies and through the mountains in all kinds of weather. The extreme heat and cold would be telling on both man and beast. The writer experienced just a little of this in the 1930's and 40's in taking exhibition cattle to the Fairs in Vancouver, Victoria and the Prairies. Yet it was a cinch compared to those first trains around 1900. A market for dairy products was a matter of concern and for at least 30 years from 1890 to about 1920 the Chilliwack Creamery on Young Rd. was the closest market. Milk or cream would be taken by team and wagon, two or three times a week and a return load of cattle and household feed and supplies made an all day trip. With the coming of the railways the milk train was a real boom and production of milk started in earnest.

From the beginning farmers suffered health problems with cattle, everything from marauding bears, to bloat from damp, lush grass and clovers, to poisoning from wild parsnips which grew in profusion, were always a threat.

Ask any farmer, "What is the Number One problem of

farming in the area" and his first answer is likely to be "The Weather". If an old-timer thinks back, on second thought he will likely recall the Tuberculosis Epidemic and the Brucellosis problem.

No one problem caused more immediate hardship on many struggling young farmers in the early 1920's than T.B., as it is known for short. From records obtained from the Health of Animals Division of the Canada Department of Agriculture it is learnt that the first testing for tuberculosis in cattle occurred in 1897. In 1907 a national meat inspection program was instituted and for the first time some statistics of the incidents of the disease became known. From an address given in 1922 to the Dairymen's Convention in Edmonton by George Hilton of Ottawa, it is learnt that T.B. was known to be widespread, but due to its lack of producing spectacular symptoms and the ability of the animal's body to adjust to the disease, many dairymen were reluctant to give it the serious consideration that it warranted.

Mr. Hilton goes on to speak of the social implications of T.B., known as the "Great White Plague" that transmitted the disease to humans through consumption of raw milk. The discovery of pasteurization and its mandatory use at all milk processing plants did much to reduce the incidence of the disease in children as well as adults. In 1919 an accredited herd plan was established and in 1923 area testing of every animal with compulsory slaughter of all reactors was started. It was this compulsory testing plan that was to cause havoc for many Rosedale area farmers. Under the plan an inspector would notify a farmer that he would be calling at the farm the following morning to inject the serum and to be sure to have all his bovine animals confined to the barns and tied up. The serum would be injected by sterile needle

in the caudal fold under the tails head and a second inspection made by the veterinarian on the third day. Those animals reacting to the test would have a distinct swelling of the tissue. Those in pronounced cases could be recognized by the herd owner. Certainly there were many farmers who doubted the authenticity of the test and the atmosphere on many farms was not pleasant.

To many a struggling young farm family this was almost a totally crippling blow. In some cases in the Rosedale area every animal was condemned as a reactor. No one was exempt, for many, the best producing and brood cows were taken, with many a heartache and tear. Compensation paid was, by today's standards next to nothing, from 1 dollar to 35 dollars were the best paid. Sometimes the value of the hide was the only salvage. Armed with the authority of the Federal and Provincial Governments and backed up by police protection if necessary, the job of the veterinarians and other officials was often unpleasant.

Condemned animals were loaded in boxcars at the Rosedale CNR Station and taken to slaughterhouses at New Westminster and Vancouver. Some with only slight infection were used for food products and those severely diseased were used for fertilizer.

Apart from the loss of animals was the requirement to clean and disinfect premises. Farms did not have piped water, electric light and most barns had wooden floors. To scrape and scrub floors and walls by hand was a big job. More than one farmer was known to have taken the plank floors from the barns and put them to soak in the sloughs or streams. Imagine if something like that was attempted today.

Three stories have surfaced recently. Hugh Ferguson who had just started farming in 1925, on Annis Road told of the loss of most of his small herd in 1926 and of how he was told to share together with neighbours to herd the condemned animals down the Chilliwack Central Road on foot or horseback to Chilliwack where temporary corrals had been erected to hold the animals waiting for boxcars to take them to coastal packing plants for slaughter. He told of the young Holstein bull that was

condemned and how the animal was too dangerous to handle and was finally shot in the corral and hauled on a stoneboat to the woodlot at the back of the farm. Here the veterinarian opened the carcass and revealed the T.B. lesions on parts of the body. This proved that there was something to the test. The carcass had to be burnt.

Ted Anderson told of his mother on the farm at Popkum losing eight of eleven head and only getting \$150.00 compensation and being left with only one stripper, one calf and one heifer.

The clean-up of premises was a major task. Many amateur ways of spraying whitewash were invented, using 45 gallon drums and small motors. Many simply used pails and brushes. A brush about 10 inches wide with bristles about 8 inches long was standard equipment on all farms. In later years regulations required an annual whitewashing of dairy barns and custom spraying outfits were common and it was not until the 70's when loafing barns and milking parlours came along that the whitewash truck became extinct. Herd testing is still undertaken across Canada, after nearly 60 years, to get the disease under control. Now all animals shipped for slaughter are inspected and with most herds shipping animals on a regular basis it gives an indication of possible infection.

Hardly had the farmers got over the effect of the T.B. testing program, when the dreaded Brucellosis or Bangs disease became prevalent. Unlike T.B., Bangs disease was much more volatile and public awareness of the effects on humans was much higher profile. With its immediate evidence of the loss of calves by premature birth, loss of milk yields and sterility problems, farmers were much more anxious for control methods. The disease can cause "Undulant Fever" in humans who consume the milk from infected animals. This disease can also affect horses, dogs and wild animals and efforts to control it have been costly, but more readily supported by both farmers and community.

The presence of the disease is identified by a simple blood test and veterinarians, under the control programs would take a blood sample of each animal in the herd. Again farmers were not inclined to accept the results of the test especially if it meant the loss of high producing cows, that appeared to be healthy. The close proximity of herds on small farms in the area was a concern, as dogs would drag home small fetus' of aborted animals. If a cow survived the loss of a calf and did not become sterile, some immunity to the disease was possible. A vaccine was developed in the United States but for some years was not permitted into Canada. There was evidence of bootlegging this vaccine into Canada and farmers in the Rosedale area were known to have used it. National programs of control began as early as 1929 and disease free herds were attempted. Eventually calf-hood vaccination was permitted in Canada and for about 20 years all calves were vaccinated. Milk tests were developed that when applied at the milk plant could identify the presence of infection and testing resulted. It was not until about the 1960's that some degree of control was reached, now surveillance continues on a regular basis.

It must be remembered that in those days nearly every farmer kept his own bull. Some small farms would simply



Showing cows at the Exhibition.

walk a cow in heat to a neighbour's bull for service. The effect of losing the bull in the T.B. or blood test had a dramatic effect on many herds and the price of breeding bulls increased and many scrub bulls of low genetic quality were used. The story of Artificial Insemination of Dairy Cattle is an exciting story in itself, but the technique did not come into widespread use until the 1950's.

One program of major benefit to the dairy industry that did much to offset the serious damage of T.B. and Bangs was the Artificial Insemination Program. As



L-r: Prominent farmers. Ejner Pedersen, Harold German, Frank Akeroyd, and Hugh Ferguson.

techniques were developed to freeze male bovine semen and hold it for long periods of time and obtain conception rates of 65% or better, a whole new field of disease control and genetic improvement opened to the dairyman. For the first time it became possible to eliminate the bull from the farm and the high producing sire with genetic potential became available to all. The demise of the "disease carrying bull" that often was used to serve the cows of several small herds, not to mention the removal of the danger of handling animals that could be vicious was welcomed by farm families. There were incidents each year of serious accident or death.

Always in the forefront of new development, the Rosedale-Camp River and East Chilliwack area can be proud of its involvement in the A.I. initial experiments. The first bull farm was on the J.J. Andrews farm on Camp River Road and the first A.I. calf to be born was on the Harold German farm in Camp River.

The program was not without its problems and was opposed by some farmers as revolutionary. There were many failures and early experiments often resulted in disappointment. It was some fifteen years before conception rates reached an acceptable level on a uniform basis.

Another health program that was supported by area farmers was the Warble Fly Control Program. This saw Derris powder supplied by B.C. Department of Agriculture and mixed and distributed on a volunteer basis by local farmers. It resulted in the control of this pest, that often saw the backs of infected animals full of

warble fly bumps. The disturbance to the animals was awesome, as the poor cows would run with their tails in the air, completely helpless to do anything about these large bee-like flies that pester them in the early summer months.

Along with the program of soil and crop development which are the subject of another page, one last item is worthy of note. With very few exceptions bovine animals are born with horns and while these may have been necessary for protection in the wild state they became a problem in the closely confined areas of barns and pastures. Cattle with horns could cause the loss of life or injury to both man and beast. The Provincial and Federal Governments supported programs to have cattle dehorned.

Mature herds simply had the horns tied and cut off with large plier-like clippers. Imagine the blood and mess as farmers would decide that this was the day to get the job done. A very cold day would help the blood to congeal, but some pretty gruesome sights were evident, especially if there was snow on the ground. New techniques were developed, small calves were dehorned, using caustic paste, rubber bands and instruments. The penalty of \$1.00 per head for all horned animals at slaughterhouses gave an incentive to be rid of horns and the funds raised provided assistance in farm programs. Today a horned animal is a rare sight and it is a good thing considering today's total confinement in loose housing of herds numbering in the hundreds.

OTHER CROPS GROWN IN THE ROSEDALE AREA

Rosedale area farmers have always been innovative and progressive. Over the 100 odd years since land cultivation has been undertaken, many crops of an experimental nature have been planted.

TREE FRUITS

Even before the 1900's large orchards of many kinds of apples were quite successful. Favourite varieties were: Red Astrachan, Baldwin, Golden Russet, Duchess, Maiden Blush, King, and the ever popular winter storage apple the Northern Spy. I recall seeing the large barns on the Muirhead farm at the easterly end of Castleman Road, with piles of apples 3 - 4 feet deep. Later these were shipped to the cannery in New Westminster for mince-meat.

PEARS

Pears were considered the queen of fruit and the large yellow and orange tinged fruit were lunch box favourites. Varieties were: Anjou, Clapp's Favourite and the main variety then, as today was Bartlett.

CHERRIES

For the first 50 years of this century cherries were grown in abundance. It was nothing to have a cherry tree

50 - 60 feet tall that would yield 1000 lbs. or more. Varieties included: the light yellow Royal Anne, Black Tatarans, heart-shaped Lamberts, and the perennial favourite Bing. These large dark red juicy morsels were produced and sold in abundance. As John Bing, the old Chinese fruit dealer, would say, "When you sellum chellies, all chellies Bings".

The cherry orchards have virtually disappeared, due mostly to blight and other diseases, so that in the 1980's local cherries are a rarity.

ITALIAN PRUNES AND OTHER STONE FRUITS

Like the cherry, prune plums have suffered from disease, primarily Black-Knot, and what was once a source of extra income on many farms has gone. It was nothing for a farm orchard to have upwards of 50 - 100 prune trees and to harvest several tons of fruit for sale to canneries in Mission, Yarrow or New Westminster. Prunes, because of good keeping qualities, were also shipped in large quantities to friends on the prairies. Many people dried prunes for home use. Peaches were



John F. Spencer "Goin' nuts, growin' nuts".



Helicopter Blowing Nuts off trees.

tried and J.C. Brannick had an orchard of some 20 acres on Ford Road. Several good crops were harvested, but blight caused problems and the orchard was eventually removed.

STRAWBERRIES AND RASPBERRIES

These fruits are still grown commercially and in many home gardens. There was a time when many local women and youth picked berries as a source of income, and there was much good fun and fraternizing in the berry patch.

There are still raspberries being grown and several farmers are utilizing mechanical pickers.

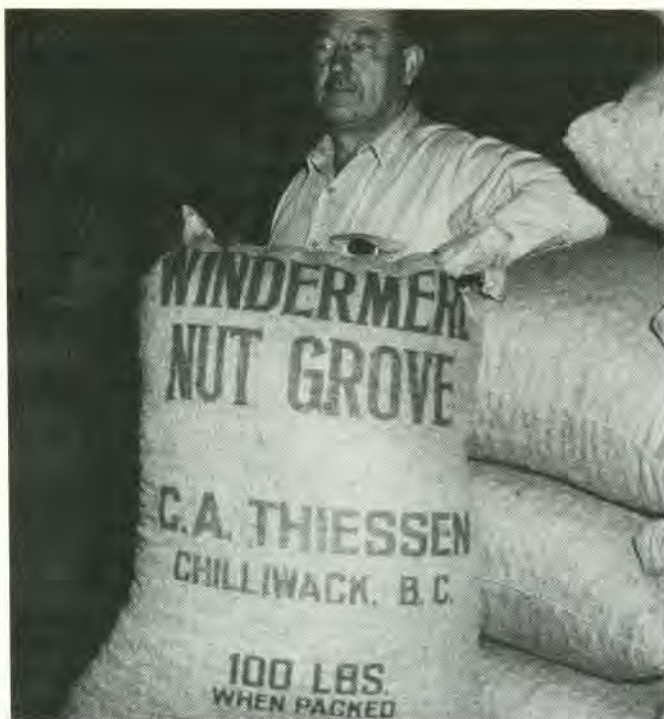
OTHER FRUITS

Other fruits have been grown including greengage plums, the large egg plum, and peach plums. There have been a few quince, and at least one mulberry tree still stands. Mulberry pie!, what a treat! Many homes still have a walnut tree or two, and the old English Chestnut trees planted about 1925 on the Dekker farm on McGrath Rd. still produce chestnuts for those who relish them and know about these favourites.

FILBERT NUTS

For years before the white man came, a native hazel nut grew in abundance, and when clearing land, farmers were very careful to preserve one or two of these trees for a winter's supply. The trees grew in clumps and were much in demand for fishing poles and bows as the young saplings would grow very straight, tall and flexible. They were also very hard when mature and were a ready source of material for double and single whipple trees for ox and horse vehicles.

The well drained sandy soils along the banks of the Hope and Camp Rivers in the Rosedale area is well adapted to the growing of filbert nuts and since the early thirties these have been a commercial crop. Clifford Skelton of Chilliwack is credited with being the first grower in the region. For the past thirty years John Spencer has been recognized as the "Nut King" of Rosedale. He developed new methods of harvesting and drying the filbert. In the early days men would be hired to shake the trees at harvest time. Women would then use lawn rakes to gather the nuts into piles to be put into jute bags. An old barn was modified to store the nuts and a used grain threshing machine was adapted to remove the husks, and the empty or light weight nuts. Various techniques of blowing air to dry the large container bins were developed. It was proven that it was necessary to plant various varieties to get the best pollination. In recent years Spencer has engaged a helicopter to blow the nuts from the trees, and large vacuum machines are used to gather the harvest. At this time there are several hundred acres in filbert production, and Rosedale - Camp River is recognized as the Filbert Capital of Canada. John Spencer, with his unusual and colorful hats and tee-shirts that advertise "I'm going nuts, growing nuts" adds a special flavour to the community.



Bagged filbert nuts at Windermere Farm, Camp River.

HOLLY

There are several small acreages growing holly in Rosedale, and the mild winters along with well-drained soils make Rosedale suitable for this crop. During November and early December, the branches are cut and boxed for shipping for the Christmas trade in colder parts of the country.

RHUBARB

There was a time in the early 1930s when several growers, including S.R. Heal, planted and harvested rhubarb in large quantities. It was loaded at the C.N.R. station for shipment to the prairies.

VEGETABLE AND FIELD CROPS

For many years, in the late 1800s and into the first four decades of this century, both late Fall and Spring wheat were grown as were oats and barley. Early maturing barley could be planted as late as July and was often used as a first crop on newly broken land. Most farms grew oats for grinding and for many years oat chop, with corn silage and hay was the basic diet of the milk cows. There were some enterprising farmers who grew mangels and or field carrots. These were very labour intensive, but then farm help was plentiful and in many cases a farm hand would receive \$20 - \$40 per month during the spring and summer months and be happy to work for room and board for the winter.

Other crops are known to have been planted. J.E. Buckingham planted flax on a 20 acre field on the west side of Ford Road but the season was not long enough for harvesting. George Bryant grew soy beans which were put

into the silo, but the proper equipment was not available. The use of mowers and hand forks proved too difficult to get the heavy growth into the silos. There was some red clover grown for seed but a late dry fall was needed, however some good yields were obtained. Dried peas for soups were grown quite extensively in the 1930 -40 era and while the yields were good, the pea weevil almost completely wiped out this crop. Green peas are now grown for freezing and canning.

For the more stable farming era following the second world war, Rosedale farmers have grown these crops that do best, primarily forage for ensilage and field corn. Legumes and grasses suitable for hay are extensively grown, but lately many farmers have ensiled the first crop and made hay the second and third crop if the weather was suitable.

It is unlikely that any other field crop has improved as much as has happened with corn.

From the first, corn has been grown. Recently the development of new earlier maturing varieties, that resist lodging along with improved fertilizer and cropping practices have made corn the "King of Forages". No other crop will yield as much dry matter per acre as corn does.

Besides the field or cattle corn, there is still a good story to be told about table and canning corn. Again the Upper Valley is particularly suited to the growing of sweet corn and Rosedale corn is advertised all over the Lower Mainland. Recognition must be given to several Rosedale area farmers, now deceased, who pioneered green corn production. The late Ernie Wilbourn, Clayton Johnson, and Ray Munro experimented with varieties and fertilizers and methods of harvesting and shipping that set the trend for those who followed. Munro's older brother Leigh and Norman Chapman and Cliff Laughlin were good growers. Considerable sales were generated along roadside stands, but the bulk would be shipped to Vancouver by truck.

Besides the table corn market, there was the canning corn production. For 20 - 30 years, nearly every farm would grow from 5 to 20 acres of cannery corn to generate dollars in the Fall to pay municipal taxes. This corn would be under contract to either Royal City Foods cannery in Chilliwack, or Canadian Cannery of Mission B.C. At first, much of the corn was picked by hand and placed in jute bags, but soon one-horse sleighs that held 10 sacks were utilized and a crew of 4 or 5 persons would pick 8 to 10 rows at a time. In recent years picking machinery has been developed and now most corn grown, is on large acreages, under lease by one or two growers.

Beans for canning were grown extensively and during the war years up to 200 acres were grown in this area. Pole beans had to be staked by placing cedar stakes up to 8 feet in length in holes made by a steel bar. This was very heavy work and had to be completed in a short time as beans grow so quickly. Again large crews of women and children would pick by the pound and some very fine pickers developed. Few beat the records established by Mrs. Emily Allen who could pick up to 400 lbs. per day. All enjoyed being out in the open air and everyone felt that they were doing something for the war effort.



L-r: Dave Karr, Noble Ryder, Adolph Peterson, Wm. Standeven, Mrs. W. Standeven, Mrs. Will Mercer, Will Mercer and Dave Nevin, 1960.

ORGANIZATIONS

A strong sense of community has always been prevalent in our three communities. The desire to do things together for the greater good of all, developed strong groups and organizations. Several of these have stood the test of time and while more might have been written the following accounts should make for good reading.



Camp River Hall 1908-1975.

Nº 45

Incorporated 1908

Two Shares 64
One Share

The Camp Slough Hall Association

Chilliwack, B. C., Feb 15th 1912

This is to Certify that Yes Moss is the holder
of Two ^{Shares} ~~Shares~~ in the Capital Stock of The

Camp Slough Hall Association
numbered from one to fifty inclusive,
fully paid up and non-assessable. Transfer-
able in the books of the Company by endorse-
ment hereon and surrender of this Certificate.

W. H. A. P. Gill Secretary. Henry Cooper President

A HISTORY OF CAMP SLOUGH - CAMP RIVER HALL

*from information supplied by
Joan (Moss) Stoner and Margaret Northgraves*

In the early days, social and religious gatherings, in the Camp Slough area, were held in private homes. The large kitchen in the home of Sam and Jane Harding was used frequently. As more people arrived in the area, the gatherings became too large to be accommodated in any home, and so it was decided to build a community hall.

A committee was formed and shares were sold. Charles Braithwaite donated land at 50246 Camp River Rd. for the building, and in February of 1908 construction began. With donated supplies, lumber, etc., volunteer labour and much hard work, the Camp Slough Hall opened in the fall of 1909. Money to do the finishing was raised by dances, concerts, suppers etc. held in the hall. Political meetings and sports also took place in the hall. At the time of opening there was a mortgage on the hall of \$500.00, held over the years by the following people: Charles Braithwaite, Trustees Pool, Hamilton and Braithwaite, Wm. Wolfe, Morley Campbell and Robert Hamilton. In April of 1920, the mortgage on the first hall was paid in full.

One event anticipated each year was the annual Camp Slough School Christmas Concert. This was followed by a visit from Santa with a gift and a bag of candy for every child in the district.

During the war years, 1914-1918, activities in the hall ceased, picking up again in 1919. Gas lamps were later replaced by Delco Electric.

An addition to the hall in 1922, included a partial basement with a wood furnace, storage space behind the stage and a kitchen with a hand-pump for water. Many dances were held, all in a very proper way, no smoking, no drinking, and no dancing in an improper manner. The floor manager at the time was Josh McConnell (father of Myrtle Ferguson). Ladies and gents buildings were still "out back".

A local dramatic group, the "Mun-Ed- Mos-Cors", was formed in 1923. This group made a considerable contribution to the hall's coffers and the community's entertainment with annual presentations of one, two, or three act plays, mostly comedy. This talented group created their own scenery and provided stage properties. The depression years of the 1930's brought about an ebb in community spirit. Lack of money meant no means of maintaining the hall. However, the taxes were paid by taking a collection each year. During this time of collapse the doors were wide open and young people used the hall for roller skating and exercising their horses.

The Ranger and Home Guard Service were formed in 1943 and they used the hall for meetings and rifle practice.

In 1945, an adult dance club, "Merry Makers", started using the hall for monthly dances. They repaired and painted the hall and installed inside plumbing. At the same time the Pro-Rec Club was formed and offered sport activities to local young people. The hall was raised, set on a partial cement foundation and a water pump installed for running water.



Belles of Camp River 1915. Back row: Blanch Calhoun, Ethel Hamilton, Alice Standeven, Lucy Chapman. Front row: Roberta Edmondson, Pearl Gilbert, Mary Standeven, Thelma Aitken, Edith Peet, Alice Edmondson.

The Anglican Church closed its doors about this time and donated their land with a clear title at 50240 Camp River Rd. to the hall in care of its trustees. This parcel was adjacent to the hall.

The local Inter-Denominational Church closed in 1948 and the Ladies' Aid turned their attention to the community hall and formed the Camp River Ladies Circle. This ladies group not only sponsored social activities, they concerned themselves with the maintenance of the hall and sponsored fund raising activities. The "kids" dance, or "family" dances were started at this time and still operate, but under the management of the young people with parental interest. Whist and Badminton were also favorite pastimes.

In 1972, with renewed interest in hall activities, a meeting was held to decide the future of the building. At this meeting a president and six board members were elected. Subsequently the "Camp River Community Hall Society" was formed and registered under the Societies Act of B.C.

The first project of the group was researching the pros and cons of renovating vs. During this investigation of options the land was surveyed and the title cleared. The hall then became eligible for government grants. Facts collected showed it was more feasible and economical to build a new hall rather than try to renovate the old structure. By a secret ballot of Hall Society members it was decided to go ahead with a new hall.

A building fund was started and the activities that raised the "mercury" in the large thermometer were: adult dances, a lottery raffle, giant auction, chocolate bar sales, pie sales, raffles and cutting and selling of wood. The ladies did a lot of catering.

The Hall Society and other interested parties helped raise \$53,333.00, and with a government grant of \$26,666.00 the new hall was built.

Many hours of volunteer labour were used, with Wendall and Howard Buckingham as the supervisors of the construction. Sod turning was in April of 1975 and the hall was officially opened in October of 1975.

The hall opened with a mortgage of \$12,500.00, and in June, 1978, only three years later, there was a mortgage burning ceremony at the annual Strawberry Social, all of which proves how the pulling together of a community a second time, accomplished the building of a new hall to meet the needs of 1975: The Camp River Community Hall.

The new hall was built on the piece of land donated by the Anglican Church. The old hall was taken down piece by piece and the best of the material taken away. That area is now for car parking.

The present building is stucco and has no windows to attract vandals. The inside has a wooden floor, walls and ceiling in the main hall. There is also a committee room, kitchen, washrooms and a loft. The loft holds a pool table belonging to a very active senior citizens group. There are tables, chairs and dishes to accommodate 175 people for a banquet.

Membership in the Camp River Hall Society is open to all interested parties in the Chilliwack-Rosedale area. Functions that help to support and maintain the operating revenue are adult hall sponsored dances, wedding receptions, anniversary and family parties, concerts, bazaars, family dances, badminton and meetings.

The history of the Camp Slough - Camp River Hall has been one of ups and downs, trial and error, but through it all shines the pride and love of community. Without this community togetherness it could never have come about. The memories of residents, old and new, are varied and special. The young people of today must surely feel a pride in the history of the pioneers of the district and their accomplishments.

CAMP SLOUGH HALL - DRAMATIC PRESENTATIONS

by Phyllis (Corderoy) Dover

In April 1923, a dramatic club called *Mun-Ed-Mos-Cors* won its first laurels with a one-act comedy *Ici On Parle Francais* presented at the Camp Slough Hall. The leading roles were played by Stan and Vic Corderoy and supporting roles by George Moss, Nellie Munro, Edith Edmondson and Flake Moss.

The following year the same group presented a two-act play, *The Red Lamp* which received rave reviews and the group were asked to present the play again at Cheam in December 1924.

In May 1925 they offered *A Pair of Idiots* in Camp Slough and then later at East Chilliwack having on both occasions a sellout crowd.

In March 1926 *A Royal Spark* was chosen but plans for a fall offering of *Nothing But the Truth* had to be postponed until April 1927.

In March 1929, the group was enlarged and renamed the *Camp Slough Dramatic Players*. Mr. Jack Dennis, Mrs. D. Mackay, Miss Agnes Fetterly, Miss Mary Standeven and Mrs. Frank Fuller were the new members. With the larger group they were able to tackle more ambitious productions. They presented a three-act comedy called *Mrs. Temple's Telegram* at the Camp

Slough Hall, and then gave a performance in Chilliwack at the Strand Theatre, which received high praise in *The Chilliwack Progress*.

Their next comedy *A Little Bit of Fluff* was presented in Camp Slough and then repeated in the Chilliwack High School Auditorium with further members added: Doreen Smith, in the leading role, Mrs. Dot Boule, Phyllis Corderoy and G. Lance Smith.

The following year, there was a production of A.A. Milne's *The Ivory Door* which was also repeated in town.

Over the years, the group worked hard, being responsible for all production details. It managed to help Camp Slough Hall with financial aid and gave great pleasure to this and other communities.



Three of the *Mun-Ed-Mos-Cor* Players, Nellie Munro, seated; Edith Edmondson, standing; and George Moss seated in Dress rehearsal of a production. Note footlights created by placing gasoline lanterns in front of metal reflectors.

UPPER CAMP RIVER WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

researched by May Armstrong

It was October, 1927, at the home of Mrs. H. Darling that the Upper Camp River Women's Institute was organized. Two ladies from Chilliwack spoke to the group about the benefits of the organization.

This organization proved to be a very active group. The meetings were held in the homes of the members. Meetings opened with the Lord's Prayer and closed with the singing of the "Maple Leaf".

At each meeting a different topic was studied. Some of these were: gardening, after which there was an exchange of plants and bulbs, making and dipping of chocolates, puff pastry, wool carding and willow basketry.

Help was given to needy families and gifts to new babies. They had picnics and a community fair was held each year in the Rosedale Community Hall. Grandmother's Day was celebrated with a small gift for each Grandmother. Donations were given to the Rosedale Hall and to the Crippled Children's Hospital in Vancouver.

In 1927 and 1928, hearts were saddened by the passing of Mrs. Ryder Sr. and Mrs. Duke Patterson, both enthusiastic workers for the Women's Institute.

In February, 1929, it was moved by Mrs. Gregory and seconded by Mrs. Heal "that full time Health Units be endorsed" and was unanimously passed. A resolution was moved by Mrs. Gill, seconded by Mrs. Dougherty that every woman in B.C. be given the franchise for school board and civic elections, regardless of holding property. This resolution was strongly endorsed.

After getting in touch with the Crippled Children's Hospital in Vancouver and dealing with the parents of a needy child in the area, they were able to arrange to have the child enter the solarium and helped with treatment. The Women's Institute purchased the first incubator for the Chilliwack General Hospital.

They also assisted with the maintenance and keeping up of the Camp Slough hall. Mrs. Tiffin and Mrs. Osborne made a beautiful rug; the design being the "Indian Thunderbird". The rug was exhibited at Chilliwack Fair.

The Camp River Institute was responsible for



Holding quilt: Mrs. H. Hull with Kenneth, Mrs. E. Boule. Others: Mrs. H. Darling, Mrs. A. Arthur, Mrs. B. Anderson, Mrs. Tiffin, Mrs. N. Ryder, Mrs. W. Burnett, Mrs. J. Doherty, Mrs. S. Heal, 1929.



The Camp River Swimming Pool.

developing and maintaining the Camp River Swimming Pool. This entailed the clearing of debris from the water, park and grounds, also the construction of change rooms and toilets. This popular swimming area was located between Willbourn and Camp River Roads.

Upper Camp River Women's Institute joined the Rosedale Women's Institute in 1945.

INSTITUTE ODE

Jessie E. Gregory

*A goodly thing it is to meet
In friendship's circle bright
Where nothing stains the pleasure sweet
Or dims the radiant light
No unkind words our lips shall pass,
No envy sour the mind
But each shall seek the common weal
The good of all mankind.*

Jessie E. Gregory
Member Camp River &
Rosedale W.I.'S



L to r: Mrs. Burnett, Mrs. Dougherty, Mrs. Vallance with Marion, Mrs. Darling, Mrs. Hull, Mrs. H. Muirhead, Mrs. Arthur, Mrs. Heal with Geoffrey, Mrs. Ryder.

CAMP RIVER LADIES CIRCLE - 1945-1985

Ruth Rundle Aitkens

from records dating back to September 1945

In the earlier years, almost all the Ladies belonging to what was then called the "Ladies Aid", lived in the Camp River area within the boundaries of Camp River Road, from Reeves Road to Chapman Road. When a daughter or son of a member got married, the daughter or daughter-in-law soon became a member of the "Ladies Aid", and some of them still belong. Meetings were held once a month except July and August in a member's home. Membership cost fifty cents a year and that sum still remains.

Regular members included such names as Mrs. W. Standeven, Mrs. R. Creber, Mrs. H. German, Mrs. R. Amos, Mrs. H. Laughlin, Mrs. E. Munro, Mrs. R.

Bradley and Mrs. E. Pederson to name a few.

The Executive for September 1945 was - Mrs. J. Andrews (nee Carman), President Mrs. W. Standeven, Vice-President, Mrs. H. Laughlin, Treasurer, and Mrs. C. Laughlin (nee Hansen) Secretary.

The Facilities at the Hall were not adequate, so small teas and bazaars were held in members' homes in the evening. Other money-making projects included bus trips, bake sales and making quilts. The Ladies were very busy knitting and sewing for the Red Cross, canvassing for many charities, looking after the needs of the Camp River United Church, and helping out with the Camp Slough School concerts and various programs.

The Strawberry Social, still a Community event, started around the mid 1940's.

The first Bazaar held in the Community Hall was in November, 1947. The Camp River Church closed its doors in 1948, and was sold in 1949, for \$150.00. With the help of a lawyer for \$2.00, it was proven that the Church belonged to the Ladies, so they gave the money to the Hall Board to repair the Ladies restroom.

It was around this time that the "Ladies aid" came to be known as the "Camp River Ladies Circle".

The first meeting to be held in the new Club Room at the Community Hall was September, 1952. There were approximately 27 members on the roll, with an average attendance of 21 at the monthly meetings.

The Ladies Circle was responsible for the formation of the Family Dance Club, which started in 1964. After it was well on the way, the Circle turned it over to an elected board of Young People. Like many ventures, the Dance Club had its good times and bad and the Circle has been called upon for a few donations.

The construction of the new hall in 1975, saw us working side by side with the Hall Board Directors in making the Camp River Community Hall a full facility for many different functions. The group donated the sum of \$800.00 to the Hospital Administration for a furnished waiting room at Parkholm Lodge, and \$900.00 to the Hospital for room humidifiers. Every year at Christmas monies are given to worthwhile organizations, such as Transition House, Community Services, Salvation Army, Bradley Center and Valleyhaven. The members also visit and take plants to our Senior Citizens during the Holiday Season.

Our Membership is approximately fifteen at present, and our main fund-raising is the Annual Bazaar, which is held in November. We sponsor the Annual Strawberry Social near the end of June, which is more a fun night for our Community and friends, and we do catering in the Hall.

The executive for 1986 is: Mrs. J. Laughlin (nee Muir), President, Mrs. G. Lennox (nee McLean), Secretary, and Mrs. C. Atkins (nee Rundle), Treasurer.

THE ROSEDALE WOMEN'S INSTITUTE

by Gerda Tryssenaar

On Wednesday March 3rd, 1943, a group of Rosedale women met at the home of Mrs. Irene McGrath, with the objective of organizing a Women's Institute for Rose-

dale.

Mrs. Ada Shaw of White Rock, President of the South Fraser District Women's Institute occupied the chair. Mrs. Shaw outlined the main objectives of an Institute, which were to improve community conditions, encourage agriculture, promote home life and foster public health, child care and local industry.

Mrs. Shaw stated that the Motto of the institute movement was "For Home and Country" and that the group colours were green, white and yellow. She explained that an institute must register under the Societies Act of British Columbia and conform to the rules and regulations set out in the Farmers and Women's Institute Act of B.C. The ladies present voted enthusiastically to form a Society and nineteen ladies joined as Charter members.

The first executive elected that afternoon was: President Mrs. Elizabeth Whitney, Vice-President Mrs. Irene McGrath, Secretary Mrs. Laura Kerr, Treasurer Mrs. Adelaide Richardson and Director Mrs. Anna Reeves.

For the next forty years meetings were held on the first Thursday of the month. At each meeting, after the Call to Order, the Lord's Prayer was repeated, followed by the W.I. Creed. The Rosedale W.I. sponsored dances and card parties to raise funds and made donations to the Canadian Red Cross, the Cancer Campaign, Canadian National Institute for the Blind, The Crippled Children's Hospital, the Salvation Army and the Milk for Britain Fund.

Other projects undertaken by the women included knitting and quilting for overseas relief, making jam for overseas during the War Years, sending Christmas parcels to all local men and women serving in the Armed Forces.

The group sponsored a well baby clinic on a regular basis and promoted good fellowship by having a secret friend project and collected pennies for a friendship fund.

In later years the group still helped many of the above funds but also donated to the Rosedale Canoe Race, and gave bursaries to the Rosedale Elementary and Junior High Schools. The group also assisted the Milk Bottle Fund, The Cedars and the Rosedale Athletic Club Christmas party.

In later years the Institute held its meetings in the Rosedale Community Hall. The group also sponsored the Rosedale Boy Scouts and Cub packs and the local 4-H Club. For over twenty-five years the group sponsored a monthly dinner followed by whist games for the senior citizens of the Rosedale area. Once each month the Institute operated the concession at the Athletic Club's weekly Bingo games, serving sandwiches, pies and coffee.

In 1977 the group sponsored one of its members, Mrs. Helen Dirven, who was selected as "Mother of the Year" for the Chilliwack District.

Soon after the Rosedale group was formed in 1943, the Camp River Women's Institute dissolved and many of those ladies joined the Rosedale group.

For many years the Rosedale Institute competed in the Chilliwack Fall Fair with an exhibit of needlework, canning and home baking and on several occasions won

the Institute Shield in competition with other institutes in the area.

As this book goes to print it is regrettable to have to record that the Rosedale Women's Institute has disbanded. The reasons given are that the members are advancing in years and younger women are working homemakers or are active in other pursuits.



Rose Muirhead, baptism at the Camp River swimming pool May 23, 1948.



Women's Institute at Mrs. George Culbert's place. Mrs. Herb Williams, Mrs. Margaret Mercer, Mrs. Nellie Patriquin, Mrs. Flaké Moss, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Carter, Mrs. Robert Aitken, Mrs. Gregory. Taken in the late 1930's.

One of the earliest Protestant Church Buildings, Camp River 1892.



Rosedale Women's Institute: Back row: C. Rutley, E. Whitney, A. Bennett, C. Nazareno, Unknown, L. Kerr, Mary Miller. Front row: G. Tryssenaar, J. Tweddle, M. Crofts.

Rosedale B.C. Feb 24th 1910

Received from A.H. Mercer on
behalf of Rosedale sporting club
\$10 Ten Dollars being part of first
payment on four acres of land
(all of its sides to be equal) situated
on south west corner of 9 acre block
south east of Yale Road & on north
side of Poplar Road

The Balance of first payment
being \$390⁰⁰ Three hundred and ninety
Dollars to be paid in sixty days from
this date. The second payment being
\$400⁰⁰ Four hundred Dollars to be paid
in two years from date of first payment
bearing interest at 6% per annum

Sig Charles M. G. Cameron

Witness { Robert Mercer }

Above: Copy of original agreement to acquire Rosedale Ball Park, 1910.

Reference See overleaf. A copy of the original application to the Registrar General under the "Benevolent Societies Act" of British Columbia to organize the ROSEDALE ATHLETIC CLUB dated April 16th, 1910 and signed by R.G. MacKay and J.W. Cameron. Named as Trustees were Alexander Mercer, Robert G. MacKay and Robert Mercer. Quote "The Purpose of the Society is the improvement and development of the mental and physical condition of the young men and young women and providing means of recreation, exercise and amusement by means of an athletic club." Signed S.G. Wooton, Registrar.

GOVERNMENT OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

GENERAL RECEIPTS.

No 92697

April 21st 1910

RECEIVED from Mr. R. G. Mackay
the sum of Thirteen Dollars,
being for Incorporation of
Rosedale Athletic Club.
Incorp. 5⁰⁰ - Gazette 8⁰⁰



Signature: R. J. Wootton

Office Registrar of Joint Stock Cos
JL

Check for \$4⁰⁰ refund
enclosed herewith.

Below: Rosedale Athletic Club - 1910 Ball Team. Top row: William Muirhead, Tom Muirhead. 2nd row: Noble Ryder, Harry Cameron, Alex Mercer, Bert Thompson, Jesse Nottingham, Dave Ennis. Front row: Tom Inions, G. Haverstock, Hugh Laughlin. Picture taken in Hope. The team left Rosedale at 4:30 a.m. to play ball in Hope. They arrived in Hope at 10:00 a.m.



In the matter of the
"Benevolent Societies Act."

We, the undersigned, hereby
declare that we desire to unite
ourselves into a Society under
the above act.

The Corporate name of the
Society shall be "Rosedale
Athletic Club."

The Purpose of the Society
is the improvement and
development of the mental
and physical condition of
young men and young women,
and providing means of
recreation, exercise and amuse-
ment by means of an Athletic
Club.

The names of those who are to
be the first Trustees of managing
officers are Alexander Mencer, Robert
G. Mackay and Robert Mencer; and
their Successors shall be appointed

by ballot on a majority of
two-thirds of the members present
at a regularly called meeting
of the Club.

The by-laws may provide for
the dissolution of the Society.

Made and Signed by,
R. G. Mackay and
J. W. Cameron

before me at Chilliwack B.C.

this 16th day of April 1910

A. Hawley

R. G. Mackay

J. W. Cameron

L to r: Tom Nelson, Bill Walsh, Pat Karr, Ben McGrath, Stuart Nelson, Williard Johnston, Charlie Karr on the Ferry,
going to Agassiz for a ball game, 1930.





First team in uniform, 1913. Back row: Harry Cameron, Alex Mercer, ?.?. Hugh Laughlin, Jesse Nottingham. Front row: Mac McDonald, T. Inions, J. Hickie, B. Thompson.

THE ROSEDALE ATHLETIC CLUB

by C. V. Ryder

THE BASEBALL ERA

Shortly after 1890, when the community of Rosedale had developed to the extent of having a school, a post office, and a name, it was within the boundaries of the Municipality of Chilliwack which had been in existence for nearly twenty years. There was thus no prospect of a village council or local administration. The municipal council was preoccupied in the early years with the opening and improving of roads and the building of schools. How then was the community to provide for such public needs as outdoor and indoor recreational facilities, sidewalks, fire protection, and so on down to the village pump? As it turned out, the Rosedale Athletic Club took on the first of these. Sidewalks were built by volunteer labour with material donated by local sawmills. In 1914 a mile of sidewalk was built. For fire protection the municipality provided the equipment, and local volunteers provided the manpower. There was no village pump except for the horse trough at the livery stable, which was served by Elk Creek Waterworks from 1913.

How did the Athletic Club qualify to own and administer public services? From 1910 onward, it had the

support from a large proportion of local residents irrespective of their ethnic, political or religious affiliations.

It all began with the baseball team. From 1904, Rosedale had developed a competitive team, in a league which included Chilliwack, Agassiz and Hope. The Rosedale players were embarrassed by the fact that the other centres had regulation fields, whereas league games in Rosedale were played on an available pasture field, introducing such factors as animals and stumps not anticipated by Abner Doubleday when he drafted the rules. The players wanted a baseball field, and at the start they were not looking beyond this objective. In 1910, when the local economy was booming it seemed the appropriate time. The Rosedale Athletic Club was registered under the Societies Act by the Registrar of Companies. The initial officers were: Honorary President, Councillor Robert Mercer; President Alex H. Mercer; and Secretary-Treasurer R.B. Thompson. The purpose of the club, stated in the charter, was "the improvement and development of the mental and physical condition of the young men and women and providing means of recreation, exercise and amusement by means of an athletic club".

A suitable four-acre property had already been chosen, north of the intersection of Old Yale Road and the newly-



Rosedale Ball Park.

opened road to Popcum (now Yale Road). By chance or design, this field was just clear of the railroad to be built a few years later. Purchase was arranged under an agreement of sale requiring an initial half payment and the balance two years later. The ball players set forth enthusiastically to raise the first payment by subscriptions and memberships and succeeded in their endeavours. Also a delegation approached the municipal council, confident of at least one friend in the person of Robert Mercer. The council was favourable in its response, voted a contribution of fifty dollars, and indicated that it would have liked to waive taxes on the ballfield property but did not believe that it could legally do so under the Municipal act.

In the following two years the ball team took on a professional look with new uniforms, and hosted home games with pride. However, in 1912-13 the economic boom of 1910 had declined to a recession, and the Club found itself able to raise only a part of the final payment on the park. In May, 1914, facing loss of the property by default of payment, the club approached the municipal council, asking that the council take over the property. The council, after study by a committee, voted to make the balance of payment of \$380.50 and arrange transfer of title to the municipality. In this transaction the club surrendered its equity, amounting to more than half of the purchase price. There seems, however, to have been an undocumented agreement that the club would have the use of the field for an indefinite period, and that it would not be required to pay taxes.

During the period of World War I, the club became inactive owing to the absence of many of its key members. In this period a tennis club was organized in Rosedale, but not under the sponsorship of RAC. In

June, 1921, the RAC was reorganized, sponsoring baseball and basketball. In November, 1922, a delegation met the municipal council to request that the maintenance and management of the ball park be placed in the hands of RAC. The council concurred, and for some fifty odd years that followed, the Athletic Club managed the property. Club members levelled and seeded, built fences, backstops and bleachers, and adapted the field for soccer and lacrosse. The club sold hay from the backfield, and collected fees from any other parties using the field.

The era of the Rosedale Athletic Club's involvement ended in 1976. The District of Chilliwack Parks and Recreation Department took over the management of the Rosedale Athletic Field.

THE ROSEDALE ATHLETIC CLUB

by Laurie Anderson

A group of Rosedale young men formed a Sportsmans Club as early as 1903-04. A baseball league was formed including, Agassiz, Hope, Chilliwack and Rosedale. The Rosedale games were played in farmer's fields while the other teams had a regular ball park. *The Chilliwack Progress* of May 4th, 1904, records that Rosedale won a full nine inning baseball game over Chilliwack by a score of 51-33. In 1909, while playing in Agassiz, who had a good diamond by the C.P.R. station, the Rosedale team decided that it was time Rosedale had a ball park. Officers of the Sportsmans' Club were: President-Alex Mercer, Vice-President - Bill Muirhead, Secretary-Treasurer - Bert Thompson. Charles McCormick offered the Club a piece of property, (still the present ball park)

for \$800.00. On February 24, 1910, a deposit of \$10.00 was paid by Alex Mercer. A bill of sale was made out to the Rosedale Sportsman Club and witnessed by Robert Mercer.

A meeting was held in the Orange Hall on February 24, 1910, and the Rosedale Athletic Club was formed and registered under the Societies Act, signed by R.G. McKay and J.W. Cameron on April 16, 1910; and dated in Victoria, B.C. on April 21st, 1910. The charter members were, R. Mercer, A. Mercer, Rev. R.G. McKay, J.W. Cameron, N. Ryder, H.A. Laughlin, B. Thompson and T. Muirhead.

In early years the players were not allowed to use the ball park on Sundays. Sunday games were played up on the ball diamond behind the old church built in 1887, on the Cheam Indian Reserve.

Since 1928 to 1988, the hall built by the Rosedale Athletic Club has been the Community Hall of Rosedale.

In 1985 the Rosedale Athletic Club celebrated the seventy-fifth anniversary of its founding. There have been suggestions in recent years that the name of the club should be changed to reflect more clearly its role in the community in providing a variety of services apart from sports. A full review of the constitution was done by the Board in 1986, and it was decided that the original purpose was still a good definition of the role of the Society and no change was recommended. This was reported to the Annual meeting held in March, 1987.

The regular Saturday night Bingo which has been going continuously for nearly 40 years has been the main source of revenue for the operation of the Hall.

The building is used almost daily for a wide variety of community groups from the Boy Scouts - Brownies, and 4-H Clubs, to Seniors, Women's aerobics and keep fit classes.

In 1988 it is worthy of note that Lyle and Ray Muirhead and Cliff Laughlin are sons of founding members of the original Sportsman's Club. They are members in good standing of the Rosedale Athletic Club.

THE COMMUNITY HALL

by C. V. Ryder

In 1910 when the Rosedale Athletic Club was founded, facilities for indoor recreation and assembly in Rosedale were limited to the Orange Hall, although by this date Camp Slough had an excellent community hall. The RAC used the Orange Hall as early as 1911 for boxing and wrestling, but it did not provide enough space for basketball.

When the new four-room Rosedale School was completed in 1914, one room of the previous school at the crossroads became available. It was controlled by the Parent Teacher's Association and was used for meetings and concerts, but not for sports.

The livery stable, built in 1910 as an adjunct to the Rosedale Hotel, offered a low-grade but more spacious alternative commencing about 1918, when horses were no longer kept for hire and needs for stabling had dwindled. The loft, which became known as "the Somers Hall", which had been used for storing hay and straw, was floored with good-grade shiplap and used for dances as

early as 1918. There are some who remember dancing there while bales of hay remained. Heating was non-existent and lighting was by lanterns hung on the walls and beams. Entrance was by a narrow stairway, and there is little doubt that when used as a place of assembly the "Somers Hall" was in flagrant violation of the 1898 municipal "Egress from Public Buildings by-law". The high gabled roof permitted basketball with limitations. The club set up a basketball committee which resulted in a basketball club which was part of the RAC but managed its own finances. Rental paid for the Somers Hall was \$1.50 for a practice and \$3.00 for a game at which a collection was taken. (Basketball continued through the mid 1920's.)



Rosedale Senior Girls' Basketball team 1924-25. Back row, l to r: Ida Muir, Clarke Brannick, coach; Thelma Aitken, Amy MacKenzie. Front: Frances Cooper, Marion Parton, Phyllis Sampson.

At some point a stage was constructed, and the Somers Hall was used by the churches and school for exercise activities and concerts. Chairs were borrowed from the PTA, churches, and possibly others.

Early in 1926 the Rosedale Hotel and livery stable were sold by the estate of Charles Somers to a partnership of H. Mercer and K. Wilkinson. In July, 1926, the hotel was totally destroyed by fire, the livery stable remaining.

The owners decided not to rebuild, and indicated a desire to sell the property. There are some who claim that the Athletic Club leaped at the opportunity before the ashes were cold, but in fact it pondered the matter for more than a year before deciding in late 1927 to raise money by subscriptions and make the purchase, which was completed in December 1927. The livery stable hall was now known as Rosedale Athletic Hall, and much pondering was done on how to improve it for athletic purposes. There were proposals to use the lower floor for a boys' club, and for truck parking. Basketball was fully organized at five levels: Junior, Intermediate and Senior



Rosedale Community Hall built 1928.

Men's, Girls' and Ladies'.

In September 1928 it was decided that the livery stable could not be upgraded to be a satisfactory community hall. It would be demolished, and the materials would be re-utilized as far as possible, and a new community hall would be constructed on the hotel site. The 2 x 12 floor joists in the hall all came from the livery stable.

The Athletic Club faced a great challenge. If its members could have foreseen the great depression commencing in 1930, they might well have never started. Leadership was provided by Ray Aitken, who was determined that Rosedale should have a first-class hall.

With his brother, Alvin, also an experienced builder, he inspired confidence that the construction would be well and efficiently handled. With Max Stevenson he drew up plans for a building 36 by 70 feet. This would fit on the hotel basement excavation, although the concrete would need to be totally replaced. The size conformed with other community halls in the valley. A regulation basketball floor of 50 by 94 feet was out of the question, but basketball rules permitted playing on a floor scaled down by as much as one-third.

The plan for financing was to canvass the district for pledges from all residents. The pledges were in dollars but could be fulfilled by furnishing labour valued at 40 cents per hour. The total pledges amounted to about \$1,700; but, of this amount only about \$435 was in money, the remainder in labour. The result was a cash shortage from the start.

The Aitken brothers planned the construction and ordered materials, contributing an immense amount of time and effort. Three local carpenters, Max Stevenson, Harold Wares, and William Muirhead were paid at the hourly rate of 40 cents per hour, and enlisted help from the labour pool. This plan seems to have succeeded well. Financing, on the other hand, went from crisis to crisis.

From Ray Aitken's account (transcript in the Chilliwack Historical Society newsletter) the first crisis occurred at the time of the purchase of cement for the foundation. It became evident at this point that the Athletic Club would be granted no credit by suppliers of



Rosedale Boys' Basketball team, 1941-42. Back, l to r: Art Carter, Ken Lees, Ted Clegg, Coach: Art Blakeburn. Front: Doug Lobb, George Sliven, Armond Brossard, Bruce Kerr, Norman Neilsen.

material; it owned no assets to be pledged except the newly purchased hotel lot. Ray Aitken signed the invoice to permit delivery of the cement. The same was repeated for standard lumber and specially-milled lumber. By the time the building was framed and partly roof-sheated, Ray had extended his credit to the limit. It was announced that work would have to stop until some other financing could be arranged. At this point Adolph Peterson came to the rescue, offering to lend \$1,200. By the time the hall was in a usable state in early 1929, the mortgage had increased to \$1,500. The order of priority given to further improvements was: inside lining, lighting, heating, lavatories and kitchen. The hall had been wired for electric lighting. An engine-generator set was purchased and used until B.C. Electric power arrived in Rosedale in 1930. In January, 1930 the total indebtedness was \$1,841. Later in 1930 a bank loan of \$300 was secured to cover small debts and heating. Chairs and kitchen equipment, including dishes, were provided by the Parent Teachers Association.

Improvements also continued. The basement was floored in 1933, and drains and kitchen plumbing installed. In 1935, a piano was purchased, and chairs obtained from Restmore Lodge, in exchange for the placing of a Restmore advertising sign on the athletic field.

In 1934 the estimated total building cost was \$5,977. Despite the economic problems of the 30's, the debt was steadily reduced. The mortgage, which had been sold by Mr. Peterson to the Darough family, was \$1,300 in 1934, \$600 in 1940, and was retired in 1942 with a ceremonial burning.



Rosedale Community Hall owned by Rosedale Athletic Club, 1980's.

PRESIDENTS ROSEDALE ATHLETIC CLUB

Feb. 21 - 1910 -	Hon. President - Robert Mercer President - A. Mercer Secretary - Bert Thompson Exec Com - H.A. Laughlin, Rev. R.G. McKay G.N. Ryder, J. Cameron
1911 - 1912 -	Hon. President - Rev. R.G. McKay
1910 - 1912 -	A. Mercer
1913 -	Rev. R.G. McKay
1914 - 1921 -	No Record
1922 -	G.N. Ryder
1923 -	M. Stevenson
1924 - 1925 -	W.H. Vanderburg
1926 -	Sid Martin
1927 - 1928 -	W.D. Hughes
1929 -	G.N. Ryder
1930 - 1934 -	W.D. Hughes
1935 - 1946 -	M. Stevenson
1947 - 1948 -	S. Nelson
1949 - 1951 -	W. Robertson
1952 -	R. Mauch
1953 - 1954 -	Don Bryant
1955 -	Joe Patterson
1956 - 1957 -	Dick Merson
1958 - 1970 -	I. Erickson
1971 - 1974 -	R. Boule

1975 -	G. Hamilton
1976 - 1978 -	Bert Forrest
1978 - 1982 -	S. Strowbridge
1982 - 1984 -	P. Beyer
1985 - 1986 -	F.H. Bryant
1987 - 1988 -	Mrs. N. Basok

PRO-REC

by Helene (Hansen) Laughlin

In the mid-depression years a great hum of activity was taking place at the Rosedale Community Hall. A newcomer to the area, Marius Jorgensen and family, started gymnastic classes assisted by Ejner Pedersen. Kids came from miles around walking or biking, as very few had cars in those days. Activities included fundamental gymnastics, tumbling, vaulting, tap, ballet, folk dancing, group games, basketball, goodminton, track and field, boxing and wrestling.

It is noted from records of the Rosedale Athletic Club that Stuart Nelson was sports convener. Mats, springboard and vaulting box were donated by the Canadian Legion. S. Heal and Bill Robertson each made a donation of \$50.00. Each spring the local clubs sponsored a display to a capacity audience.

In 1936, a government-sponsored recreation scheme was introduced and Pro-Rec centres sprang up all over B.C. Instructors were provided and after a year's participation, the more talented members were chosen to

attend a six week intensive training program in Vancouver, after which some were passed as qualified instructors. Mr. Jorgensen was appointed supervisor of the Fraser Valley. Centres were organized in Hope, Agassiz, Rosedale, East Chilliwack, Camp River, Fairfield Island, Chilliwack, Atchelitz and Yale. Every spring hundreds of members from all over B.C. travelled to Vancouver to participate in the mass display held at the P.N.E. Forum, an event which was the highlight of another successful season of Pro-Rec activities. Three former instructors,



Pro Rec. Instructors. Helene Hansen and Ejner Pedersen- Father and daughter.

Ejner Pedersen, Evelyn (Jorgensen) Gleig and Helene (Hansen) Laughlin, still live in the area.

Rosedale Shines at Display Cop Two Firsts, Two Seconds and Women's Event To Lead Fine Show

Rosedale copped honors in the Fraser Valley Centers' gymnastic display at the Agricultural hall on Monday evening. Teams from Chilliwack, Rosedale, Atchelitz, Agassiz, East Chilliwack and Abbotsford competed in the display, which was in charge of M. Jorgensen, chief instructor of the district. Some 500 people were in at-



Gym Team. Top, l to r: Evelyn Jorgensen, Doreen Muirhead. Bottom; Frank Grainger, Teeno Muirhead.

tendance and enjoyed a clever exhibition of fundamental gymnastics, dancing, drills, tumbling, mat work and the like.

Performers from Rosedale excelled, winning the women's team and dancing event by a wide margin, and coming close seconds in fundamental gymnastics and the men's team event. Evelyn Jorgensen, who finished first among Valley centers in the Vancouver display, again added to her honors by winning first place in the ladies' standings. Donald Gleig, Chilliwack, copped first place in the men's standings.

Chilliwack won the men's team event, with Atchelitz copping first in the fundamental gymnastic team standings.

Judges were instructors and instructresses from Vancouver and other district centers including Instructor Jerry Matheson and Miss Dorothisruth Meilicke. Mayor Ivan Hurndall officially opened the exhibition and F.G. Edwards, president of Chilliwack Gym club, presented prizes to winners. Four cups were presented, the Brett's Limited and Menzies Hardware company cups going to team winners Rosedale and Chilliwack; David Spencer Limited and Watkin-McLeod Motors Ltd. individual cups being won by Evelyn Jorgensen and Don Gleig.

Enthusiastic support for each team in the display was in evidence; Rosedale and Abbotsford particularly having a large group of rooters on hand.

Individual and team scores and standings are as follows:

TEAM EVENT
Women

Rosedale	8857
Chilliwack B	8169
Chilliwack A	8048
East Chilliwack	7896
Abbotsford A	7834
Atchelitz	7644
Agassiz	7574
Abbotsford C	7485
Abbotsford B	7352

Men

Chilliwack	7099
Rosedale	7045
Abbotsford	6713
East Chilliwack	6576
Agassiz	6078

DANCING

Rosedale	1570
Chilliwack B	1220
Abbotsford B	1215
East Chilliwack	1190
Abbotsford C	1150
Chilliwack A	1100
Abbotsford A	1075
Atchelitz	995
Agassiz	790

FUNDAMENTAL GYMNASTICS

Atchelitz	1373
Rosedale	1341
Agassiz	1319
East Chilliwack	1314
Abbotsford B	1300
Abbotsford A	1299
Chilliwack B	1291
Abbotsford C	1257
Chilliwack A	1201

INDIVIDUAL STANDINGS

Ladies (First Five)

Evelyn Jorgenson	1100
Helene Hansen	1063
Nina Taylor	1020
Wanda Stade	999
Lenora McNair	989

Men (First Five)

Donald Gleig	1064
Vernon Johnston	1028
Tom Johnson	1009
Frank Nosworthy	1007
Bob Boule	999



Charter members Charles and Cindy Nazareno cut 50th Anniversary cake Rosedale Athletic Club, 1960.



Laurie Anderson watches as Bob Boule toast the Rosedale Athletic Club, 1985.



1985 Board Rosedale Athletic Club. L to r: Fred Bryant, Novella Basok, Georgina Bergen, Laurie Anderson, Russell Picket and Bette Keller.



75th Anniversary Rosedale Athletic Club singing Auld Lang Syne.



Popcum Lake.

POPKUM A GENERAL HISTORY

compiled by Barbara (Stanbrook) Schmidt

The earliest written records of Popcum go back to the mid 1800's but there is no doubt the history of this area predates the first European settlers by at least 100 years. It was the native Tait, or "Up River People", who first appreciated the beauty and natural resources of this area, safely tucked beneath the shadow of Mount Cheam. Two Indian Reservations are located within the Popcum area. The Cheam Reserve to the west and adjacent to the District of Chilliwack is now severed by the No. 9 Highway. It comprises some 970 acres. The Popcum Reserve is to the east and comprises about 375 acres.

Popcum was established as the southernmost Tait village, on the east bank where the Fraser River narrows, a mile below Seabird Island. The Tait tribe extended up the Fraser River from Popcum and, in 1879 the population of the Tait bands totalled 1,067. The population of natives on the reserves has fluctuated. It is known that diseases such as smallpox, diphtheria, tuberculosis and influenza took a heavy toll, and at times, in the late 1800's and early 20th century, all but wiped out entire bands.

As settlers moved into B.C., the first established land holdings at Popcum were surveyed in 1859 and 1863. It wasn't until 1870 though, when the Yale and New Westminster Wagon Road was pushed along the south bank of the Fraser River, that private development actually began. The close proximity to both the wagon road and the river, made the area a natural location for a sawmill, and that potential was tapped in the early 1870's when D. Airth and H. Cooper opened a mill near the mouth of Popcum Creek (near the junction of Popcum Road North and McGregor Road).

That venture, plus 300 acres of land in the immediate area, was later purchased by brothers William and Ebe Knight. For many years the Knight Brothers Sawmill, which was water powered, was at the heart and centre of the small village community. As this was one of the first mills in the area to cut quality dimension lumber, it was a source of supply for many buildings in the Rosedale-Chilliwack area.

With such a successful business enterprise in its midst, Popcum soon boasted a store, post office, school, dairy, tannery, blacksmith shop, mill office, worker's accommodation, four permanent homes, and a very large barn to stable oxen and hay and even a jail. The latter was actually a small barn cellar used as overnight lodging for prisoners in transit from the Cariboo to the Coast. Popcum is mentioned in the 1890 edition of Henderson's B.C. Gazette and Directory as a small village west of Hope.

The Excelsior Mill, established in 1890, was also among the early enterprises. This facility had a boiler and engine room, so was apparently steam-powered. There were three presses for bailing excelsior (shavings of soft wood used for stuffing mattresses and packaging of dishes etc.). The mill used cottonwood trees which abounded in the area, and sold most of its product to a mattress factory in New Westminster.

Although the wagon road offered a crude means of passage, the most popular form of transportation was by steamboat on the Fraser River. The Knight Brothers Mill site was developed as a steamboat landing and gave the first Popcum residents access to the outside world. During the devastating flood of 1894, the steam-powered boat Lady of Popcum, built for the Knight Brothers mill, was used to evacuate the people of Chilliwack to the high ground of Popcum and Mount Shannon.

In 1887, plans were made for the Delta Railway Company to run its first line from Ladner to Popcum. However, the construction of the Vancouver, Fraser Valley and Southern Railway Line (later known as the B.C. Electric Railway) to Chilliwack, pre-empted any significant work on the Delta Line.

It was during the late 1890's that many of Popcum's notable pioneers arrived on the scene. William Ennis, for example, came here as a hardy 18 year old and later established a dairy farm, shipping his milk to the fledgling Fraser Valley Milk Producers' Association. Later, religious services were held at Bill Ennis' home on Popcum road.

Other early pioneers who made their mark on Popcum's history included Alex Gray, Lars Peterson, the Thompson and Bond families. In 1910, the Knight Brothers sold their mills and land holdings to Hall and Damaske. The original buildings succumbed to either fire or high water from the river, so the mill was relocated about a mile south of the original Popcum road when the Yale and New Westminster Wagon Road was upgraded in 1913.

A big boost for the area came in 1915 when Popcum became a flag station on the new Canadian National Pacific Railroad. More farms were established as the station became a pick-up and delivery point for milk, fruit and vegetables produced in the area.

At about that time, three Sullivan brothers and J. Doyle of Langley, realized the potential of Popcum Lake as a source of lime. Engineering estimates indicated at least 20 feet of marl in the lake bottom and a plan was developed to retrieve the substance as a source of lime for Fraser Valley farm fields. Since that time, marl has been a major export from the Popcum area. Now that the deposits are exhausted, plans are being made by

government departments and private agencies to return the former lake area to its natural state, and a wildlife sanctuary.

As road transportation developed, Popkum residents had greater contact with their neighbors to the east and west. One of the more notable Popkum businesses of the early 1920's was Bill Bond Sr.'s Taxi. Bill could carry eight passengers at a time between Chilliwack and Popkum, and he operated successfully for several years. He was followed by Gallagher's Bus Lines which ran one return trip a day between Hope and Chilliwack. The bus driver was relied on to pick up and deliver needed goods from Chilliwack stores for the residents of Popkum.

Although Popkum's early residents faced long days of hard work, there was time for recreation as well. At first the centre of most activity was the Knight Brothers' Sawmill. The youngest settlers even had their education in a classroom set aside in one of the mill buildings. The Popkum School was later built on Gray Road in 1919. Miss Irene Kerr, the first teacher, had an enrollment of about 15 students.

A dance hall came in the early 1920's after construction of the new highway from Rosedale to Hope. Bill Ennis, as foreman on the Popkum section, provided land for a number of buildings used to house and feed the crews. When the construction was complete, Bill fell heir to all the buildings and the cookhouse was transformed into a local dance hall.

In 1936, the dance hall roof collapsed under the weight of heavy snow. Roy Munro donated some property for construction of a community hall. Through donations and voluntary labor, the hall was sufficiently completed to allow the first dance and social to be held in June, 1937. From 1920 and over 25 years, Mr. and Mrs. George Bryant travelled from Rosedale to conduct Sunday School classes at the school and at residences of Roy Munro and Bill Ennis.

During the late 1930's, part of Bill Ennis' original property was purchased for construction of the prestigious Bridal Falls Chalet, complete with bridal suites and a large, heated, indoor swimming pool. A store, cafe and several cabins were included in the development. The Bridal Falls Post Office was established in the chalet store and began a long controversy over the name of that section of the community.

About 1939, the Blue Ridge Guest Ranch was developed by Mr. R.A. Brossard on the site of the original Knight barn. For several years it attracted crowds of city dwellers for a taste of country life. Since then Popkum has become a centre of attraction for tourists to this part of the province. Attractions such as the Flintstones' Bedrock City theme park. Taam's Enchanted Animal Farm, Trans Canada Waterslides and the beautiful Minter Gardens have made this area a favorite stop for travellers. No doubt the coming years will bring even further development of this nature as Popkum is strategically situated along the Trans Canada Highway.

On a less commercial vein, the Bridal Veil Falls provincial park delights an estimated 32,000 visitors annually. This, plus the area's other tourist attractions, brought over a third of a million visitors to Popkum in 1985.



Bridal Falls Store and Post Office. 1940-50.

Keeping Popkum businesses and homes safe from fire was the responsibility of the Rosedale Voluntary Fire Department until 1962. At that point however, it was decided to form a Popkum Brigade. The first fire truck was purchased with loans from local citizens, and the new fire department held dances and raffles to pay off the debt. Jack Rancier was elected the first fire chief for the area. He was followed by Doug Brunner, Jack Klassen, Allan Berston, Wayne Peters, Charlie McKay and Jim Reich. Equipment has been gradually updated over the years and, in 1981, a new firehall was constructed on Popkum Road North.

Popkum entered the world of municipal politics in 1967 when the Provincial government formulated the regional district system and Popkum became known as Electoral Area D of the Fraser Cheam Regional District. To this point in time, the community has been served by five regional directors: - Bert Padgham, Len Stanbrook, Neil Munro, Aileen Powers, Louie Bedard and Ron Gray. To ensure that local interests receive the attention they should, residents also banded together in 1970 to form the Mount Cheam Ratepayers' Association.

It is unlikely that any part of the valley has seen the large amount of change that Popkum has in its first 100 years. Today Popkum is still a thriving community with a large base of commercial enterprises and resource companies. The early pioneers would, no doubt, be surprised by the four-lane highway and sophisticated tourist attractions -- but not by the spirit of the Popkum residents who have kept their community alive.

Community Hall and first Fire Hall at Popkum.



THE POPKUM VOLUNTEER FIRE BRIGADE

by Jim Reich and Ron Gray

The Popkum Volunteer Fire Brigade was organized in 1962 and a Fire Hall was built on the same lot as the Popkum Community Hall. The hall was built by volunteer labour.

For many years the original Fire Dept. was supported totally by community efforts - theme dances, catering, raffles, etc. The first fire truck was loaned from Catermole Logging until a truck could be purchased.

In later years fire protection became a function of the Regional District and in 1981 a new Fire Hall was built and opened at 10570 Popkum Road, and a new truck purchased. The department is now as modern as any in the area.

Serving as Fire Chief for the following years were:

1962-65 ... Jack Rancier
1966-67 ... Doug Brunner
1968-71 ... Jack Klassen
1972-73 ... Allan Berston
1974-79 ... Wayne Peters
1980-81 ... Charles McKay
1981-87 ... James Reich
1987 ... Charles McKay

Mr. Len Stanbrook served as Fire Marshall for the area for several years.



Blue Ridge Guest Ranch Lodge was later renovated to a barn pictured below.



The Barn at Popkum Ranch.

POPKUM LADIES GUILD

by Barbara (Stanbrook) Schmidt

Organizations are often the backbone of a community, and that was certainly true of the early days in the Popkum district.

The Sunday School and day school were the focus of many community endeavors as the district's first families began to put down roots. The ladies of the area often met to prepare materials for the Sunday School and, it was on one such occasion at the home of Mrs. W.J. Dougherty, that the idea of forming a ladies' guild was first discussed. Following a plan conceived at that meeting, the ladies of the Popkum district met on May 4, 1922 at the home of Mrs. Isobel Patterson. Others present were Mrs. K. MacGillivray, Mrs. Agnes Cameron, Mrs. Gertie Thompson, Mrs. Baird, Mrs. Braithwaite and Mrs. Dougherty. After much discussion, they agreed to form the Popkum Ladies Guild "for social and community welfare purposes."

Mrs. Dougherty became the organization's first president and she was joined on the executive by vice-president Mrs. H. Cameron, treasurer Mrs. R. Gould and secretary Mrs. E. Patterson.

The guild was quick to begin its work. At the first meeting, a ways and means committee was formed to begin raising funds for construction of a community hall. They were given a financial boost when the Sunday School announced it would contribute \$10 to start off the community hall fund. Mr. E.O. Patterson was asked to draw up a petition asking the government for land on which to construct the hall.

For the next few years, the building fund was the pet project of the ladies guild. Besides many fund raising endeavors, the members agreed to each set aside one cent a day towards the project. That was a sizeable commitment in the 1920's.

At the Guild's third meeting, the ladies formalized the organization by choosing "Service" as their motto, and "Forward" as the watchword. These acronyms spelled out the purpose and philosophy of the organization:

S = Strength	F = Friendship
E = Evil to be overcome	O = Order
R = Right	R = Resolution
V = Victory	W = Work
I = Ideals	A = Ability
C = Carefulness	R = Reason
E = Enthusiasm	D = Duty

The Guild's first major fund raiser was a garden party, held July 5, 1922 at the Cameron home. Rosedale supporters provided the dishes, tables and chairs. There were games for the children, handicrafts to buy and lots of summer treats. Mr. George Bryant of Rosedale, who was Sunday School superintendent for Popkum, was asked to be chairman for the entertainment program.

The day was a great success. The guild netted a profit of over \$20 for their efforts, and the garden party became an annual highlight of summer for Popkum residents.

Some of the proceeds from the garden party were used to buy materials for another project. Guild members

agreed to make and sell socks. Each pair brought in \$1, which quickly increased the bank balance for the building fund. The ladies' efforts did not stop there though. As winter approached, they decided to produce mitts and quilts as well. Aprons, table linens and even children's clothes were later added to the work program. Many items were sewn and offered for sale at the annual garden parties. By the end of 1923, the guild had already raised over \$100 for the building fund.

The ladies had other projects as well. They continued their work on Sunday School books, and helped organize community events, such as harvest dinners and Christmas programs. They also organized a Junior Red Cross for the district and assisted in festivities for crowning Popkum's "Queen of the Roses," at the end of each school year.

Their meetings were not all business. Popkum's only organized religious program was the Sunday School. The ladies decided to increase their spiritual education by incorporating devotions into their meeting schedule. Each session featured both a Bible study and a general interest topic for discussion. These ranged from the history of Canada to thoughts on personal relationships, and even included such contemporary issues as women's role in society.

The early years were not without their problems either. A long spell of hot weather, and an outbreak of whooping cough, prevented the guild from meeting for over four months in 1923. Personal tragedy also struck some members. The Pattersons' mill was destroyed by fire early in the 1920's, and the Gould's later lost their home in a blaze. The ladies were always involved in community efforts to support those in trouble. In 1925 they extended their helping hand outside the community as they collected clothing and funds for the Armenian relief campaign.

Attendance at Guild meetings fluctuated during the early years. Initially as many as a dozen ladies met twice a month. After a few years, attendance began to wane though, so the committed members set out to improve the situation. Being involved in the Guild required considerable commitment for those ladies who lived out of the central area of the community. The Old Yale Road (originally the Cariboo Trail) was a narrow, rough and slow route through the district. By choosing a central location for their meetings and by encouraging their neighbours, the ladies were able to increase ranks once again.

As the dream of a community hall came closer to reality, the Ladies' Guild increased its fund raising and organizational efforts. On May 10, 1933 the Guild sponsored a meeting in the schoolhouse. All residents of the district were invited to come and discuss plans for the new community facility. It was decided to build a 40 by 60 foot structure with a balcony and portable stage. The funds raised by the guild in the preceding years went a long ways towards securing building supplies. When the community hall was finally built, it was a testimony to the spirit and dedication of the early residents of the district, and especially to the pioneers of the Popkum Ladies Guild.

The first Social and Dance to celebrate the opening of

the Hall was held in June 1937.



A gathering at Popkum school.

In very front sitting down: Clifford Patterson and Ronnie Gray. First row: Mrs. Dougherty, ?, Earl Bessette, Charlie Bond behind Earl; behind Charlie - Dora Dougherty, ?, beside Earl, Ella Dougherty. Middle row: The two girls in gingham dresses - Della and Edythe Bond, ?, ?, ?, Lawrence Gray. Back row: Next to Mrs. Dougherty, Ruby Thompson, Mrs. Jim Page, Mrs. Jack Karr, Mrs. Cameron, Doris Cameron, Jack Karr, Mr. Crowley, teacher, ?, Mrs. Mary Bond, Mrs. Jack Tolmie, Mabel Karr, and Ace Bond sitting by the pole.

MOUNT CHEAM SENIOR CITIZEN ASSOCIATION, BRANCH 91

by May Armstrong

In the fall of 1972, under the leadership of Mr. Bert Padgham, a seniors group was formed in Popkum. With a grant from the New Horizons Program, they were able to fix up the basement of the Popkum Hall and get needed equipment. They called their meeting room "Popkum Memorial Room", in memory of those who had passed on. Meetings were held once a month. This group discussed a more formal organization and on February 27, 1973, the Mount Cheam Senior Citizen's Association was officially formed.

The Charter Members were:

Bert Padgham *	W.A. McCombs *
Cozy Rutley *	A. Jenkins
Sam Matychuk *	J. Tracy *
Alice Hein	Norman Moysa
Harold Cameron *	Aileen Powers
Ralph G. Powers *	Georgina Tracy
	*(deceased)

The first Executive comprised, President, Bert Padgham; Vice-President Art McCombs; Secretary Mrs. Aileen Powers, Treasurer Mrs. Ann Jenkins.

Bert Padgham, chairman introduced Mrs. Mary Power of Chilliwack, a member of the B.C. Provincial executive of the Senior Citizens Association. Mrs. Power told of the aims and work of the Senior Citizens Association

which is chartered under the B.C. Societies Act. Mrs. Power stated that there were over 10,000 members in B.C. in 1973.

Each group raises money for its own needs. A per capita tax of 45% of the membership dues is paid to the provincial executive annually.

A paper called "The Elder Statesman" is published with articles of interest to seniors, by the Provincial Office.

Mrs. Power presented a Charter to Chairman Bert Padgham for the Mount Cheam Senior Association, Branch 91, with a list of the charter members.

Ten years later, in October 1983, the group moved to the Rosedale Community Hall, as a group affiliated with the Rosedale Athletic Club. It was hoped that by moving into a more populated area the membership would increase. In 1988 the group holds a meeting the first Monday of each month and carpet bowling on the remaining Mondays. The group is quite active with approximately twenty-five members.

THE ORANGE HALL

by Fred Bryant

Drive by the civic address of 10000 McGrath Road and you will most likely see sleek dairy cattle grazing there. However, if you lived in Rosedale more than 25 years ago, you would recall that it was the site of a building that was used for a variety of fraternal, civic, social and religious gatherings for over 60 years. It is known that the hall was of simple frame construction approximately 24 x 40 feet, with the entrance porch on the east and facing McGrath Road.



The Orange Hall used by many groups for over 50 years.

One lodge member, Mr. R.M. "Ray" Aitken, recalls the activities of the Rosedale Orange Lodge. From discussions with him and a search of the files of the Chilliwack Progress, the following facts become ap-

parent: The hall was likely built as early as 1894 or 1895. There is evidence that there was an Orange Lodge dated in the early 1900's and before Lodge Number 2841 which was registered in 1921. Probably a number of Lodge members from other places, but now living in Rosedale, met together fraternally before the registration of their charter in 1921.

The war years 1914-1919 were no doubt a hindrance to organizing the lodge prior to its charter. It seems probable that this group could have obtained permission to build a hall in the corner of a field, before receiving the land title in 1922.

The Chilliwack Progress, December, 1905, recorded a meeting convened by Mrs. Robert (Mary) Mercer to provide parents' assistance to the schoolteachers to stage a Christmas concert in the hall. The December 27, 1905 Progress reported a successful concert held on December 21st in the Orange Hall, at which Mr. Charles Munro was the Master of Ceremonies. The newspaper article recorded that the hall was full to capacity and that a fine program, without interruptions, was thoroughly enjoyed by all. A group of boys, unable to gain admittance due to overcrowding, were dispersed from the shed roof. St. Nick had to swap his reindeer for a team of local mules to make the last part of his trip due to lack of snow.

Ray Aitken and Frances Henderson Miller recall attending the wedding reception for Martha Henderson and Zeph Munro in the Orange Hall, in the year 1921.

A search of the Land Titles Office, New Westminster, reveals that the Orange Hall was located on a large parcel obtained by Crown Grant in, or prior to 1901, by brothers Isaac and Robert Hamilton and completed by William Hamilton, son of Isaac.

1901: David Karr purchased 50 acres, being the southerly portion of the Hamilton homestead, which contained the lodge site.

1921: The Rosedale Orange Lodge was officially instituted as No. 2841 in the National Register on October 14th.

Among those present on this Charter Night were:

Grand Master: M. Stevenson
Deputy Master: S.R. Heal
Chaplain: R.A. Muir
Secretary: W.D. Hughes
Treasurer: H. Brush
Master of Ceremonies: A.H. Stevens
First Lecturer: J.H. Johnson
Also present were members:

E. Hall
J. Nelson
H. Cameron
N.J.D. McNair
Those initiated were:
L. McCormick
S. Martin
R. McAdam

1922: David Karr transferred the title of the small lot to the Orange Lodge Society. The lodge boasted a membership of 22 and assets of \$850. The new members initiated were Wm. Brooks, H. Cook, J.D. Jack, Rev. J.C. Jackson, G.W. Lobb and B.S. LaMarsh. Joining by certificate were Thomas Jack, K. MacGillivray and

George Rehill.

1923: S.R. Heal was Grand Master and new members initiated were Phil Abbott, W.H. Rickey and Joseph Thompson.

1924: New members included A.R. Aitken, R.P. Aitken, S. Denman, A.E. Foster, S. Gregory, J.E. Hogg, J.E. McLeod and J.J. Huddleston.

1925: R. McAdam was Master; H.S. Evans was secretary.

1926: W.D. Hughes was Master. With new members James A. Martin and W.S. Avery, the membership stood at 18. Assets were \$1200.

1927: M. Stevenson was Master.

1928: M. Stevenson was Grand Master.

1929: Harry S. Hull joined by transfer.

1930: A.A. Charters was Grand Master. Members added were Alex Arthur, Robert Johnstone, Harold Wares, R. Bolton, W.G. Dunn and J.E. Way.

1932: R. Johnstone was Master and N.J.D. McNair was Secretary. Dues to the provincial headquarters were \$2.00 per member but only 11 members were able to pay, an indication of the deep depression of the dirty '30's.

1933: A.A. Arthur was Master. A.S. McMoran and C.A. Austin were initiated.

1934: There were no official returns filed and it is assumed that the lodge disbanded at this time.

The Hall continued to be used as a small meeting hall by many groups for a number of years.

1937: Title passed to the Township of Chilliwack; perhaps as a result of a tax sale. The title subsequently passed to Robert Maguire.

1940: Title acquired by the Board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church in America.

1945: Title passed to the synod of the New Westminster Diocese of the Anglican Church.

1950: Title passed to Mennonite Brethern Conference of B.C. who held it for twelve years, until 1962.

1962: Title passed to Jacob Dekker who subsequently removed the building and the land became part of a pasture.

THE ROSEDALE CANOE RACE

by F.H. Bryant

Once again Rosedale residents were not content to sit back and hope something would happen. The very serious problem of the complete deterioration of the Hope River was recognized and an energetic and dedicated group of citizens set about to do something about it.

The annual Rosedale Canoe Race was the brain child of R.R. 'Bob' Boule, a native son of Rosedale and a keen environmentalist and sportsman. Held on the first Sunday in May each year since 1973, the objective of the race is to focus attention on the great potential that the Hope River has as a scenic waterway, a boating channel and fish and wildlife habitat. The secondary benefit of providing a community basis sports spectacle has far exceeded the committee's fondest dreams.



Four abreast at the start. Rosedale Canoe Race, 1977.

Each year some hundred odd canoeing enthusiasts with every type and colour of canoe converge on the Rosedale Ball Park in the forenoon to register, prepare and socialize with old and new friends.

The course is from 7 to 10 miles in length and has been a challenge which has drawn entries from many parts of the province including the Lower Mainland, the Caribou, Vancouver Island and even from the State of Washington.

In the first years the course took over 2 hours for the fastest paddlers and many took from 3 - 5 hours to finish. In recent record times of just over 60 minutes have been accomplished. Teams are now practicing for the competition and the advent of racing canoes has aided in the faster times being accomplished.

The event was organized by a committee that was headed by Bob Boule until he was transferred from Rosedale. In recent years the committee has been chaired by the congenial and flamboyant, John Spencer. The committee enjoys the assistance of the Rosedale Volunteer Fire Brigade on the day of the race.

While everyone would like to see much more done to upgrade the channel, the concerned citizens of Rosedale continue to pursue the object of an improved Hope River waterway.



Ten miles and over two hours later, Willy Van Schagen and Jon Van Esch reach the finish line.



Scout Picture, Circa 1917. L to r: Clifford Martin, Charles Barton, Ian McElwee, Harold Stevenson, Bert McInnis, Scout Master, Henry Pickering, Ass't. Scout Master, Sidney Martin.

BOY SCOUTS IN ROSEDALE

by Fred Bryant

The first Boy Scout Troop was organized in Rosedale in the fall of 1913. The Scout Master was Bert McInnis. He was assisted by Ian McElwee, Assistant Scout Master and Henry Pickering was Patrol Leader. This was one of the first troops organized in Canada, and thought to be the first in the Chilliwack area. Likely McInnis had received basic training in the Scout movement in England soon after it was first organized by Baden Powell in 1906.

Ian McElwee enlisted during the war and Henry Pickering recalls that McInnis was one of a group of emigrants known as remittance men. He lived with his sister in a small house somewhere in the locality of Nelson Ave. This was at the time when the new four room school on McGrath Rd. was being built. After the pupils transferred there, one of the rooms at the two room school, where the post office is now, was used as a meeting room for the scouts. Henry recalls that the troop built a two wheeled cart that was pulled by hand and used to take equipment and supplies on camping expeditions. One big trip that Henry remembers was to Cultus Lake for a week of camping. Pulling the cart the boys spent the first night at the Barton farm in the Cheam District on Yale Rd. (now 48711). The road to the lake at that time was to the east of the mountain bluff just south of the Vedder River and went through the Sowallie Indian Reserve. This scout troop was active for three or four years,

but with intensity of the war effort and the enlistment of all able bodied young men, the troop disbanded about 1917-18.

Gordon and Hugh Thompson, 1926.



The Rev. A. W. Ogsten was leader of a Scout troop that met in the Orange Hall in 1926. Some of the members of that troop were Alex Howie, Howard Buckingham and Hugh and Gordon Thompson.

From the period 1928 to 1936, the Rev. George Turpin organized Rosedale boys in a group that enjoyed hikes, bean feeds and parties, meeting in the church parlour (now Chevron Service Station). Members of that club recall the fascinating story told by George Turpin about the Incas of the Andes Mountains. From 1936 to the early 1950's several leaders organized Trail Ranger and Tuxis programs for all the boys of the community.

During the years 1930 to 1956, the Rosedale Athletic Club hosted the Pro-Rec group and baseball and basketball teams were enjoyed by most boys in the community. So it was not until 1956 that the Scout movement again was organized in Rosedale.

In that year the Rosedale Women's Institute became the sponsoring body for the Scouting movement. This unqualified support continued for over thirty years until the Women's Institute disbanded in 1987. The Charter number is 2041.

For all of these thirty-odd years the Rosedale Athletic Club has made the Community Hall available without charge for Scouting.

In May of 1956 two Cub Packs were organized. Gordon Caldwell was the representative of the Cubs and Scouts on the R.A.C. Board. District Council Secretary Laura Hornby helped organize the packs. A young couple came from Chilliwack, who had been Cub Leaders in Ontario. The lady assisted the afternoon pack and the gentleman the evening pack, helping to organize and teach leaders and assistants. Rosedale school teacher, John Hooze, was the first Cub Master of the afternoon pack, and Laurie Anderson assisted.

In 1958 the cub pack, meeting in the afternoon, was lead by Cub Master Laurie Anderson and Ruby Love was assistant. There were 18 boys in the pack. During this same period of time (1957-1959), a second cub pack met in the evenings. There were 42 cubs registered under Cub Master Charlie Fallas, with assistants Mrs. Margaret Cochrane and Art Keller.

In the years 1959 through to 1963, Ruby Love, Marge Henderson and Elsa Mernickel were leaders of the Cub Pack, assisted by Laurence Russell.

As the Cubs graduated, a Scout Troop was formed. Scout Master from 1958 to 1961 was Art Bellamy. He was followed by Don Olive and Ralph La Bounty for the years 1961-1963. Assistant Scouters were R.J. Love, Charles Kennedy and Gordon Delair.

In the years from 1960 to the present, there have been Cub Packs and Beavers nearly every year, with a Scout Troop on an intermittent basis.

In the year 1974-75 Terrance Holmes was Cub Master, assisted by Corine Baker. For the years 1975 to 1979 Mavis Froese was Cub Master assisted by Marilyn Friesen and Pat Vandenberg. In 1979 Gary England was Cub Master and Pat Vandenberg and Wendy England assistants. The movement suffered a severe loss with the tragic death of Scouter Gary England in 1982. A plaque in his memory hangs in the Iver Erickson Room of the Rosedale Community Hall.

For the years 1979-81 Norman Keller was Scout Master and his assistant was Bob Bruce. For the years 1982-83 Glenn Eggeson was Scout Master and was assisted by Al Popke. In the year 1986-87, F.N. Butterfield was Scout Master for a small troop.

Hans Bodden has been Cub Leader from 1984-88. He was helped by Marlien and Glenn Eggeson. For the years 1984-87, assistant leaders were Don Larson and Bob Castle.

The Beaver colony had been led by Kathy Wolfe in 1980-81 and Selma Strowbridge in 1981-82. Assistants were Natalie and Shelley Richard and Peter Edwards. In 1985-86 Robert Merriman and Marlien Eggeson gave leadership to the Beaver Colony. In 1986-87 the Beaver Leaders were Jacqueline Unrah, Henry Dankwerth and Denys Beynon. 1987/88 leaders are Henry Dankwerth, George Peacock and Clay Reneau.

When Rosedale groups have been organized, they have always been active in camping, church parades, apple days and other Scouting activities, including rallies, Beaveries, both local and regional etc..

While not all the records of individual years are available, it is known that many men and women have served as leaders of Scout Troops, Cub Packs and Beaver Colonies. Besides the uniformed leaders, others have served on group committees.

Among those serving the Boy Scout movement in this way have been:- Bella Jackson, Pete Sache, George Hamilton, Gus Weiss, Mavis Froese, Bob Blakeway, Fred Bryant, Walter Holmes, Don Rutley, Sym Robertson, Eric Lowe, Cecil Cameron and Marlien Eggeson.



Cub and Parents' Supper United Church Annex, May 1957.

GUIDE MOVEMENT IN ROSEDALE

by Fred Bryant

The Girl Guide movement has not been active in our area on a regular basis. Efforts to obtain records have had little results. The Chilliwack Progress records that the Girl Guides were entertained at the home of Mrs. J.E. Gregory in 1927.

The May Day pictures of the years 1928 and 1929 each show an honour guard of six Girl Guides. Included in these groups were: Ardell Ryder, Aya Adachi, Edith Karr, Gladys Graham, Gladys Muirhead, Taka Kojima,



Rosedale Guides present "Thinking Day" pennies to District Commissioner Mrs. A. Loveridge at Mother and Daughter Banquet, 1968. L to r: Mrs. Loveridge, Heather Williams, Sandra Noddin, Dawn Armstrong and Dallas Sinclair.

Jean Robertson, Phyllis Corderoy, Beatrice Ennis, Claire Gregory, Evelyn Pulford.

Miss Naomi English was the Guide leader and the District Commissioner was Mrs. Claude Wilson who also lived in Rosedale on Yale Road. Mrs. J.M. Thackery of Gibson Road was the Brown Owl for the Rosedale Brownies during the same period.

A Chilliwack Progress item of January 1928, states that the 38th Rosedale Company of Girl Guides met at the home of Captain Miss Margaret Barton.

A Guide Company was formed in 1967. Guide Captain was Miss Connie Eckert; Lieutenants were Mrs. Mary Smith, Mrs. May Armstrong and Cadet Miss Patty Lindley. Among Guides in the Company were Heather Williams, Sandra Noddin, Dawn Armstrong, Dallas Sinclair and Roberta Forrest.

The Guides and Brownies were sponsored by the Women's Institute and the Ladies' Auxiliary. President was Mrs. Edwin Christiansen and Secretary was Mrs. Ernie Bradford. A fine 'Mother and Daughter' Banquet for both Guides and Brownies was held in the Community Hall in 1968.

For several years there have been Brownie Packs in Rosedale. In April of 1967 a Pack was organized by Evelyn M. Townie, as Brown Owl; Mrs. Wm. Phelan as Tawny Owl and Mrs. A. Augustine as Snowy Owl. From 1976-1978 Marge Stevens was Brown Owl assisted by Linda (Campbell) Fallas who was Brown Owl in 1979.

In September of 1980, a pack of 12 Brownies met in the

Community Hall under Guider Marlien Eggeson.

From September 1982 to December 1983, Iris Finch was Brown Owl, assisted by Georgina Bergen. From January 1984 to June 1986 Georgina Bergen was Brown Owl.

For the 1986-87 winter season, Katie England was the Brownie Leader and for 1987-88 the girls are being led by Terry Mackie, assisted by Bonnie Boogerd.

Without a doubt the most noticeable presence of Guiding in Rosedale is Camp Tsoona. This very fine provincial Guide camp was established in 1961, by the purchase of 80 acres from Niels H. Sorenson, on Nixon Road on the bench lands south of the Trans Canada Highway. The following are excerpts from the book "Now we are 75" (1984), a British Columbia Dictionary especially for Guides, compiled by Girl Guides of Canada.

"T is also for TSOONA, our provincial campsite and training centre near Rosedale. Imagine the year of Canada's birth, 1867. The slopes of the Fraser Valley are lush with first-growth timber and the forests are alive with bird and animal life. A few Indians weave footpaths across the property which is now Tsoona, trapping and hunting, perhaps camping by the springs and brooks. Then in 1887 a lone pack train winds its way up the hill from the Fraser River bringing the few possessions of the first owner of the property, Mr. John Ford, a veteran of the Riel Rebellion.

Many owners followed on this land until finally, in

1961, the Guides arrived! By bus and car and truck they came, with tents and axes and shovels and the quiet hillside blossomed with canvas and campers. "Tsoona" they called - a name meaning Thunderbird.

In 1963, the architect and contractor staked out the site of the Longhouse and the summer air rang with the sound of hammer and saw, as the permanent training centre and dormitory went up. On October 6th, as the vine maples blazed scarlet and the jays and goldfinches voiced approval, Mrs. Frank McKenzie Ross, wife of British Columbia's Lieutenant-Governor, officially opened the new building."

In its relatively short history, Tsoona has seen campers from all over the province at camps, training events and Brownie holidays.



Rosedale Brownie Pack 1983. Mrs. Sue Fleming and Mrs. I.M. Finch leaders.



Brown Owl Mrs. I.M. Finch enrolls Angela Bergen into Rosedale Brownie Pack while Stacey Hagkull and Cheryl Gore look on in 1983.

FERRY ISLAND PARK

by Jack Ewart

The area on the south bank of the Fraser River adjacent to the southern approach ramps to the Rosedale Agassiz Bridge has been a favourite place to gather for centuries. It is in this region that both the Hope and Camp Rivers became tributaries of the Fraser. It was here that the native people with the large war canoes would enter the Fraser or leave its fast flowing currents to travel westward.

When the white man came it was in this locale that the first settlers landed or embarked in the dug-out canoes to be taken across the river by native paddlers.

It was here also that the first ferry service was instituted and when the motor vehicle came into general service, it was from docks and landing slips that the *M.S. Eena* and *Agassiz* set forth. Many a visitor to Rosedale walked along the river bank, marvelled at the beauty of the mock-orange blossoms, picked a wild strawberry or skipped a rock on the water while waiting for the ferry.

So it was very fitting when the first meeting of the Class 'C' Provincial Park Board met on October 3, 1963 that the name Ferry Island Park was chosen. Lot 1818 of the Yale Division of the Yale District containing 72.7 acres was created as a Class 'C' Provincial Park by the Ministry of Lands and Parks. Representation to the Ministry was made on behalf of the community by a delegation headed by Iver Erickson.

Appointed as volunteer members of the first Park Board were Iver Erickson, O.R. 'Blondie' Mauch, Wm. 'Bill' Bates, and R. 'Bob' Boule. Iver Erickson was elected the Board's first chairman, a position that he held until 1975. Bob Boule was chairman from 1975-1978 when he left the community. John Deegan was chairman from 1979 until his death in 1982. In 1983 Iver Erickson was elected chairman again and continues in office through 1988.

The floods of 1948 left a fringe benefit to the park, in that the large wooden bridge damaged in the flood was replaced by a gravel causeway. This had the effect of creating a lake some two to three acres in size that is replenished by fresh river water seeping through a deep gravel layer. This spot soon became a very popular swimming place, with a fine sandy beach. The temperature of the water warms readily and this was further enhanced by a discharge of warm water from the coolers of the West Coast Transmission Plant adjacent to the Park.

The Parks Board received the assistance of men and equipment from Canadian Forces Base Chilliwack in the development of the beach and parking lot. The park is used by the Royal Canadian School of Military Engineering, as a training area.

The Park, not being a 'funded' park, received generous donations of \$750.00 from the Rosedale Women's Institute, \$150.00 from the Rosedale Athletic Club and \$100.00 from the Hon. K. Kiernan, M.L.A., thus enabling the Board to start a small development program. All labour was donated by the Board members who organized work bees and many local residents assisted. Some labour was also supplied by the inmates of Agassiz Mountain Institution. The ladies of the Rosedale

W.I. also donated 100 Lombardy Poplar trees that form a perimeter of shade along the beach area. Attractive signs naming the facilities were installed in 1964. A diving board was custom sawn and donated by Chester McKay and Associates of Indian Hardwoods Ltd. Picnic tables were put in place and change rooms and toilets provided. It has been an ongoing task to maintain these as the park as been a meeting place for groups that are prone to vandalism.

Through the 25 years that the park has been in existence it has been the scene of much swimming and for several years the Rosedale Athletic Club held a corn roast and hay ride activity day. During particularly cold winters, several hundred skaters are able to enjoy the area safely, at one time.

In 1988 the Parks Boards is as follows:

Iver Erickson	- Chairman
Jack Ewart	- Secretary-Treasurer
Rolf Wedler	- Member
Bob Bruce	- Member
Ralph Noddin	- Member
Pierre Sache	- Member



Summer scene 1960's at Ferry Island Park.

Hay ride and corn roast of Rosedale Athletic Club to Ferry Island Park.



HISTORY OF THE ROSEDALE FIRE DEPARTMENT

Information from *The Chilliwack Progress* files indicate that in August 1911, a six-inch water pipe had been installed to Rosedale by Elk Creek Waterworks. The year following this, in August 1912, two fire hydrants were installed, one at Yale and Hopedale Rd. (now Ford) and the other at Yale and Rosedale (now McGrath Rd.) At the same time hose had been purchased and a fire hall had been built on Munro Ave. at 9894 Munro Ave. Municipal records reveal that a by-law enabling the Township of Chilliwack to raise \$357.85 to purchase their equipment, plus \$70 per year for use of the hydrants, was finally passed on 2 Nov. 1912. This by-law names "Charles Somers" and "others" as owners of one-half the assessable value of the lands and real property, in the area to be served, which embraced a distance of 600 feet from the hydrants.

Further reference to "Progress" files show that in March, 1913, Peter Close was Chief of the volunteer fire brigade with members J. Love (Capt.), Geo. McHeffey, A. Edmonson, H. Archibald, B. Smale, Chas. Somers, Jr., N. Cameron, J. Fraser, H. Fraser, J. Ross, J. Braithwaite, A. Braithwaite, R. Glanville, R. LaMarsh and C. Bradley.

The following month the firemen conducted an evening of entertainment and a dance to wipe out the debt on the fire hall. Another item from the "Progress" reveals that at the July 27, 1916 Annual Meeting of the Brigade, Peter Close was still Chief, G. Somers was Captain, and J.C. Fraser was Hydrant Man. At a fire practice after the meeting the following were present:- P. Close, C. Somers, J.A. Fraser, H. Anning, C.A. McAlpine, S. Smith, A. Braithwaite, Arthur Ennis, and kids too numerous to mention!

It is believed that by 1920 the Brigade had also purchased a hand drawn, two wheel hose reel. Fire calls were made by the ringing of the United Church bell. From available information it appears that Peter Close remained as fire Chief up until about 1930.

A major fire occurred in the year 1926 when the barbershop and the hotel were destroyed. On the afternoon of that fateful day (known to have been cultivating time), David Nevin, the proprietor of the barbershop, went home for lunch leaving the kerosene lantern that he used to warm up the shaving cream unattended. During this time the lantern was somehow overturned and started the barbershop and poolhall ablaze. Later that evening, the alarm was once again sounded to call the volunteers to the fire that had erupted in the hotel. Upon arriving at the scene, one fireman was heard to say that the structure was fully engulfed in flames and that all the doors were locked and the building seemingly empty. The fires of that day destroyed both buildings completely. The hotel site was subsequently cleared of debris and became the site of the present Rosedale Community Hall.

From about 1930 to 1942, the community was left without fire protection of any sort. This was largely due to the fact that around 1930 the hose reel was dismantled



Rosedale Volunteer Fire Department 1950's.

Front row, l to r: Ernest Bent O.R. "Blondie" Mauch, Robert Boule, Bob Pehota, Harold Cottingham, John Love, Donald Munro, Stewart Weeks. Back row: Chester McKay, Dick Merson, Gordon Quinlan, Elvy Boule, Art Keller.

and stripped of its brass fittings which were sold for scrap.

The surprise attack of Japanese Forces on the U.S. Navy at Pearl Harbour December 7th, 1941, was a cause for real concern for all of the Pacific Coast of North America. The possibility of direct attack including incendiary bombing with resulting mass burning was taken very seriously. As quickly as possible all of the Coastal areas of B.C. were organized and the Air Raid Precaution Program was instituted. (A.R.P.)

Frank Horley of Chilliwack was given power to appoint organizers of each Chilliwack Area and he appointed Wm. P. "Bill" Robertson for Rosedale. Bill Robertson was Principal of Rosedale Elementary School at the time and he requested nearly all able bodied men to assemble at the School for a meeting. At this meeting, the group was divided into two groups, one to be responsible for First Aid and the other for Fire Protection. Early after organization, both groups co-operated in securing a total black-out of the area for three consecutive nights, until the "all clear" signal was given.

The ARP Fire Brigade remained in operation until V.J. Day in August of 1945 and then continued to operate as a volunteer Brigade using the ARP equipment.

In 1948, the Brigade was officially organized and a membership fee of twenty-five dollars per annum was charged each member. Most families belonged to the Society. There was a charge of \$25.00 for a fire call to non-members, but no one with a fire was refused service.

The pump was a Bickle Seagrave portable pump which Laurie Lobb mounted on a two-wheel trailer. This portable pump was drawn by any available vehicle at the time of an alarm to the scene of the fire. This pump remained part of the fire department's equipment until about 1981 when it was disposed of because it was becoming difficult to maintain it due to the lack of parts.

The Rosedale Fire Department was officially organized and registered under the Societies Act in 1948 by the president of the department, Laurie Lobb. The roster at that time was partially made up of Laurie Lobb, Wick Burnett, Elvie Boule, Ernie Bent, Harold Cottingham, Ross Keller, John Love, Charles Fallas, Blondie Mauch, Art Keller, Iver Erickson, Chester McKay, Ray Muirhead and Earl Bessett. The total roster consisted of 25 men who were on duty in shifts of 12 on a weekly basis and the chief who was on duty on both of these shifts. Equipment used in the firefighting at first consisted of only the A.R.P. pump, but after much fund raising by the above

members of the department, a total of \$1,400 was collected which went into the construction of a new fire hall (\$400) and the purchase of a 1940 2-ton Ford chassis and cab from the Fraser Valley Poster Company. The hall was built by volunteer labour. The citizens of the community would come in the evenings, after their regular jobs were completed, to help with the construction of this building on property leased for 99 years from the Rosedale Athletic Club. This lease was later reassigned to the Chilliwack Municipality and is the present location of the fire hall. Refitting of the truck was a task undertaken in the machine shop which saw the installation of a 300-gallon water tank with a built-in pump running off the truck's motor. In the center on top of the truck was where the 150-feet of one inch hose was stored on a hose reel, and was directly connected with the tank and 1800-feet of one and a half inch hose ready to connect to the auxiliary A.R.P. pump which was pulled behind. This truck, complete with pump, saw active duty carrying the forty-foot ladder to many fire scenes. The construction of the hall and truck were completed in the early parts of 1950, and in the middle of March of that year the crew set something of a record by responding to a chimney fire at the home of Andy Armstrong in only six minutes, the first fire the truck was called upon to attend. This truck can still be seen today participating in local parades throughout the Fraser Valley, thanks to the labours of the present members of the Fire Department who have spent countless hours in its restoration.

The Armstrong Fire referred to was the old large Nevin house at 51440 Nevin Road, which is about 3/4ths of a mile from the Fire Hall. The date would have been in the late 1940's.

In 1956 the Township of Chilliwack took greater responsibility for fire protection throughout the municipality and Rosedale, because it was already well organized, was the first to come under Municipal jurisdiction of the outlying areas. This is the reason for Rosedale being Chilliwack Fire Hall Number Two, a source of much friendly envy of other Brigades.

Following the takeover by the Township, the fire hall was enlarged to a two-bay hall in 1962. In 1973 a major expansion of the hall took place with the addition of a third bay, hose tower and upstairs meeting room.

The second storey meeting and recreation room is maintained by the Brigade for the benefit of the Volunteers and it is readily made available for other small meetings of Ratepayers and other community associations. The Brigade members assist with the Annual Rosedale Canoe Race and organize the Valentine Dance each year and the Beer Garden each Canoe Race Weekend. The Rosedale Brigade participates in all District-wide programs and training exercises and has won distinction as a well-organized and enthusiastic Brigade.

The following members have served as Volunteer Fire Chief of the Rosedale Fire Brigade.

W. Burnett	I. Erickson
O.R. Mauch	R. Wedler
A. Keller	R. Archer

The Brigade practices each Monday night, and has a good record of fire control. Some of the major fires



Original fire truck at the Homecoming parade in 1985.

during the Brigades history are as follows:

June 15/74	Springbank Dehydration plant and contents	
	Chilliwack Central Road	\$388,000 loss
April 12/75	Pentecost - Barn	
	49821 Prairie Central Road	\$75,500 loss
Jan. 24/78	Timothy Christian School	
	50484 Castleman Road	\$476,000 loss
August 7/79	John Spencer home	
	50621 Yale Road	\$100,000 loss
July 29/82	Rosedale Machine Shop storage barn	
	49560 Castleman Road	\$316,632 loss

One outstanding record of service was the Locker Room Fire at Rosedale Junior Secondary School on February 13, 1985. Their quick response was credited with saving the school from a very serious loss.

In addition to these major fires the brigade responds to various other calls including chimney fires, dwelling fires, grass and brush fires as well as vehicle and other types of machinery found on the area's farms.

They also provide fire protection service to Highway 401 from Gibson Road to the Municipal Boundary.

The Rosedale Brigade also has a mutual aid fire fighting agreement with the Popcum area of the Regional District which provides assistance to each other in the event of major fires. They also work closely with the other Brigades of the District of Chilliwack in providing fire protection to the area.



Rosedale Fire Hall, 1980.

THE BIG FIRE

recalled by Leigh Munro

It was a very warm, dry afternoon on July 12th, 1926, when the fast clapper on the bell high in the steeple of the Rosedale United Church sounded the alarm to summon every able-bodied man.

There was little need for further direction as the black dense smoke rose skyward right in the centre of the little village. There was not a great deal that the willing volunteers could do to save the very popular ice cream parlour and pool hall, operated by Mrs. Mary Kerr and her congenial son, Frank. The building was of frame wood construction and like the weather that day, very dry.

So it was that Rosedale, like most other Canadian towns or villages, had one spectacular fire that has been the subject of conversation for many years. After the immediate need of the burnt out family had been cared for by friends, a detail of men was left to guard the burning embers as nightfall approached.

The Colon Munro home was close enough to observe and hear most things that went on, and like most pioneer mothers, Helen Munro slept with one ear and one eye open most of the time and with the horror of a burning home of her friends the Kerrs, fresh in her mind she immediately heard the cries of Fire, Fire, that shattered the quiet just above midnight. Mother was into my bedroom in a moment, I was eleven going on twelve at the time, as once more the church bell gave forth its hurried call for help. We rushed to the bedroom window just in time to see the french doors on the east end of the three-storey and once proud Rosedale Hotel blow out, and bringing two burning mattresses with them to land in the yard below. Our home was barely more than three hundred feet to the east of the raging inferno.

The anxiety, and frenzied activity of the next few hours was a never to be forgotten experience as the spectacle illuminated the night sky, being visible for miles around. So intense was the heat of that blazing inferno that we could smell the paint on our house scorching and we could not touch the walls.

The volunteer firemen had all the hose laid out, in an effort to protect the other business on the south side of the road. The efforts to save the large unoccupied hotel seemed doomed from the start, and everyone who was on the scene or attempted to enter the building met with evidence that someone had decided that this early chapter in our history should come to an end. The timing seemed ideal.

For the Munro family there was no time to worry about history as every member of the family, aided by good neighbours, went to work to save our home.

It soon became apparent that we would have to help ourselves and luckily we still had a hundred foot length of garden hose that had been brought in the afternoon by neighbour Harley Pake, just in case it was needed. This was quickly attached to the only water tap in the house, over the kitchen sink, and up the stairs to the balcony and on to the roof. By this time our very good neighbour, that very agile Japanese man, Tommy Adachi was on the roof wetting it down.

However, with only two fire hydrants in the village full open, the little stream that mounted our stairs to the roof some twenty-five feet above, was little more than a small boy going to the bathroom.

Stinson Mercer was on the balcony and seeing his hired man standing on the roadway below, called to him for help. The man who was really a sailor went up the verandah posts, onto the roof in the best navy tradition. He took over the hose duty until the danger was passed.

While we all did what we could, the thing that really saved our house and barn that night was the fact that after the heat of the day, the air was very calm. This coupled with the intense heat from a tinder dry building caused the burning embers to go so high in the air as to pass over and beyond our buildings, and go out before falling. Some of our neighbours tried to persuade the firemen to bring one hose over and give us a good wet down, only to be told that the hoses would not reach. To a young boy this seemed mighty queer as they had reached the pool room earlier in the day. It seemed all the stranger as no embers fell on the south side of Yale Road.

As it was, Tom Muirhead and others patrolled the grounds and put out quite a few small fires started by falling embers.

The next day Uncle Roy Munro, who lived at least a quarter of a mile distant on old Yale Road, found that ash covered his yard and buildings.

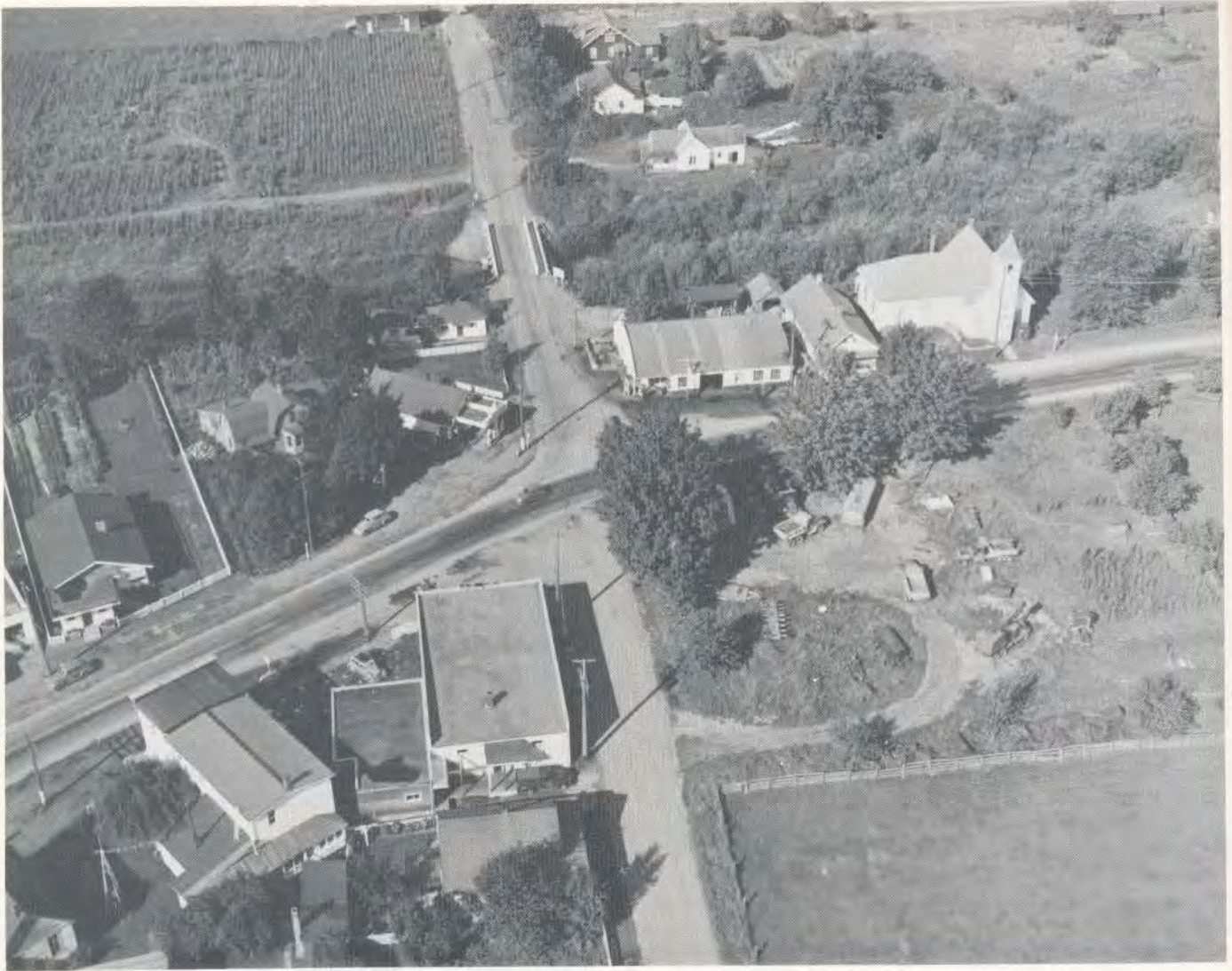
Now over sixty years later, that night and its excitement remains vividly in my mind.

You can be sure that the happenings of the hot summer evening were talked about for months afterwards.

One thing for sure, anyway you put it, we had a hot time at Munro's place that night.



The Colon Munro home.



An aerial view of the crossroads of Yale and McGrath about 1940.

BUSINESS AND INDUSTRY

Our editing committee has debated the question of which came first the Industry or the Business. We really never did decide, so read on and we hope you will develop an appreciation of what it was like many years ago, when things were very different from what we know in 1988.

BUSINESSES IN THE COMMUNITY

C. V. Ryder

It might reasonably be supposed that the first merchants in a developing community would be settlers who purchased supplies in excess of their needs and sold the surplus to their neighbours. The facts however are in contradiction to this supposition. The Municipality of Chilliwack, founded in 1873, was conscious from the start of its authority to license businesses of all kinds. Within a few years it had passed licensing by-laws which were re-phrased after 1881 to conform to the provincial



Bartlett's Store and School.

Municipal Act of that year. A retail trader was defined as "Any person who buys merchandise, produce or other articles for the purpose of selling again". This exempted farm producers who sold their own produce. A schedule of businesses, with their assessed semi-annual license fees, included the following interesting items:

- A vendor of spirits or fermented liquors by retail (\$250)
- A vendor of opium (druggists excepted) (\$250)
- A retail trader (\$5)
- A hawker or peddler (\$10)
- A pawnbroker (\$125)
- A pack train of more than six animals, freight wagons stage coach or omnibus for transporting goods a



The Blacksmith Shop on Munro Ave., later Rosedale Machine Shop.

distance beyond ten miles, not paying a merchants or traders license (\$5)

- A pack train of less than six animals, dray, wagon or omnibus transporting goods within ten miles from any town (\$2.50)
- A livery stable keeper (\$10)
- A cattle drover (\$50)
- A barrister or solicitor (\$12.50)
- A conveyancer or land agent (12.50)
- An Auctioneer, Sheriff's Officer, or Bailiff (\$50)
- A proprietor of circus, theatre, or public exhibition (\$10)
- A peddler or hawker of merchandise, fish, game or farm produce, excluding farmer producers (\$20)
- A proprietor of a restaurant supplying beer or porter with meals only (\$25)
- Every person who smokes opium (\$5)
- A manufacturer selling its own products (\$10)

General Retail Stores: The first venture into retail business was in the vicinity of the junction of present McGrath and Castleman Roads. In 1894 Archie Hamilton was named Rosedale postmaster and retained that post until 1902. Archie was a son of Isaac Hamilton, and the Hamilton home was in the mentioned vicinity; it is presumed that the post office in the period 1894-1902 was in the Hamilton home. In 1902, A.C. Henderson, who was in retail trade in Chilliwack, opened a first store on the east side of McGrath Road. It was operated by Thomas Bartlett whose family had come from Cheam just before 1900. It accommodated the post office, and Thomas Bartlett became postmaster from 1902.

In 1906 A.C. Henderson decided that the centre of gravity of the growing community was farther south, on the New Westminster and Yale Wagon Road (now Yale Road). He constructed a new and larger store on the southwest corner of the intersection, again with accommodation for the post office. It opened in March, and was sold to Thomas Bartlett in June. There was competition at that time from a store on the diagonally-opposite corner, owned by another Chilliwack merchant, George Ashwell, and managed by Mr. R. Malcolm. That



The Bartlett Bros. Store, 1906.

competition ended with purchase by Thomas Bartlett and his brother Beattie. After Thomas Bartlett's death in 1908, Beattie was the sole operator and postmaster until he sold the business in 1910 to brothers Charles and Elgin Munro.

The next owners, in 1911, were Edgar Archibald and sons from Nova Scotia. In 1914 they offered "Dry goods, groceries, hardware, boots and shoes, crockery, flour and feed". They extended credit generously, possibly too generously, until late in 1914 when there was a general announcement of withdrawal of credit by merchants owing to war conditions, followed by an Archibald liquidation sale under control of an adjuster. After creditors were satisfied, the business was reorganized and continued under the name M.R. Archibald. Groceries were delivered in response to telephone orders; a modified Ford replaced horses in 1915. In 1928 the dry goods department was closed out, recognizing the difficulty of competing with more diversified stocks in Chilliwack, and a meat department was introduced under the direction of Garnet Enves. In 1940 the old store, on rollers, was moved across McGrath Road where it remained in business while a new store was constructed on the original site. The new store was completely and impressively modern by 1940 standards, and remains today.

Full-scale competition to the 1906 Bartlett store was not long in appearing. In April 1909 John Stocker opened a second general store on an adjacent lot on Yale Road, in partnership with his son-in-law Peter Close. He had constructed an excellent building of two storeys with living quarters contained in the rear, distinguished by embossed metal in the siding and interior lining. Mr. Stocker, although in his twilight years, brought a wealth of experience from a career in similar merchandising in Ontario. The store was similar to the first store in its range of products, although with some differences in specialization, and it provided delivery of groceries.

Following the passing of the Stockers in 1912 and 1913, Peter Close and his wife Helen (Nellie) operated the store until about 1937, largely unassisted except in deliveries.

The Close store is remembered for its high hardwood counters, glass showcases and long rows of bins and drawers that held a wide variety of merchandise including drygoods, ladies wear, household and hardware items, plumbing supplies, building tools and kerosene "out

back". Large square glass jars displayed a variety of candy, spices, etc.

Fondly remembered are the elaborate Christmas decorations, with bells nearly two feet across. Many a child spent a long time with face pressed against the windows, going to and from school, gazing longingly at the display of toys, games and dolls. For the local children this was usually all the Christmas shopping they were able to do during the dark depression years.

Nellie, who survived Peter by many years, continued to live in the building until her death about 1969. The building, under a change of ownership, was converted to a pool hall, suffered substantial fire damage, and has been demolished.

Blacksmithing: The first commercial blacksmith shop was operated by David Nevin Sr. He was not the only settler to have a forge and horse-shoeing tools on his home property, but from 1891 he advertised in *The Chilliwack Progress*, inviting customers. It is not clear from



Stocker and Close Store, 1909.

records when the business was moved from the Nevin farm to the village centre, on Lot 11 of Block 1. There is no record of subdivision lots in this area in 1900, but at the time of the Greyell subdivision in 1909 it is recorded that lots 1 to 5 and 10 to 13 were recorded on an earlier plan. The two general stores and the Methodist Church were already in place in 1909. Thus it can be assumed that the blacksmith shop was sited a few years before 1909.

In May, 1908, the shop was sold to Douglas C. Christie, from Alberta. His wife was a sister of the Bartlett brothers and is mentioned in connection with the building of the store in 1906. It is possible that the Christies had returned from a brief venture in Alberta. They remained in Rosedale until after 1940.

In September, 1910, the business was sold to James Castleman, son of Aseph Castleman who had homesteaded prior to 1890 on the road which bears his name.

Will Mercer is mentioned as the operator of the shop in 1912, but apparently not the owner. Robert Glanville



Munro Avenue - Blacksmith and Woodworking Shops about 1915.



Heavy Industrial Equipment built by Rosedale Machine Shop.



The Rosedale Hotel and Kerr Ice Cream Parlour 1920's. Note gravel roadway.



E.L. Lobb, President, Rosedale Machine Shop Ltd.

purchased in 1913 and operated until selling to Thomas Grant in May 1915. The Grants left in September 1918 for North Vancouver, having sold to Robert Muir. Another name which appears prior to Robert Muir is Buck Haines, but it has not been possible to place him chronologically.

Robert Muir had been a partner with Thomas Lobb in a Vancouver blacksmithing business, and the two families came to the valley at the same time. Mr. Muir operated the Rosedale shop until 1926, when he sold it to Mr. Lobb, who had been farming in the interim.

Under the management of Mr. Lobb and son Laurie the business, largely unchanged since 1900, commenced a progression of expansion and diversification. Oxy-acetylene brazing and welding was introduced in 1927 when only three such units existed in Chilliwack. The result was a great improvement in the repairability of all kinds of farm equipment. In 1929 the building was enlarged. In 1930 with the arrival of B.C. Electric power, all shop equipment was converted to electrical drive. Thomas Lobb retired in 1930, leaving Laurie sole proprietor of the business, now named Rosedale Welding and Blacksmith Shop. Further building additions were made in 1933, -36, and -38. The first machine tool, a lathe, was acquired in 1934, followed by others. The first steady hired assistant came about this time, with other staff additions to follow. About 1940, a tradition ended



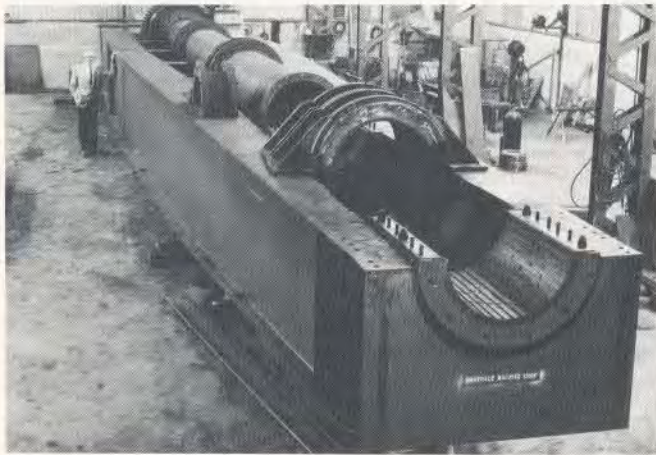
The first gravel loader designed and built by Rosedale Machine Shop.



A gravel loader built by Rosedale Machine Shop.



The crew at Rosedale Machine Shop. L to r: Iver Erickson, Charlie Fallas, ---, John Love, Laurie Lobb, Wick Burnett, Mike Purych and George Culbert.



E.L. Lobb by large equipment designed and built by Rosedale Machine Shop for Hydro dam construction.



The Rosedale Hotel, 1910-1926.

with the discontinuation of horse-shoeing. During the war years expansion was restricted, but following the war continued in the direction of machining and fabricating, serving in particular the needs of the logging industry. In 1954 the business was incorporated, as Rosedale Machine Shop Limited.

To summarize events beyond our history period, in 1963 Bill Long became foreman and a shareholder and in 1968 Laurie Lobb terminated his interest, leaving it to a partnership of Bill Long and Laurie's son-in-law Terry

Plummer. In subsequent years the business has not matched the great success of the 50's and 60's, being dependent on the needs of industries within a certain range of distance, these industries being in some cases cyclical, in other cases declining with harvesting of resource materials.

Hostelries: The Rosedale Hotel, the only one in the region's history, was built by David Greyell in the great boom year of 1910 following his 1909 subdivision development. It was a three-storey structure of 25 rooms,

with the ground floor providing lounge, billiard room, dining room, kitchen and at times a barber shop. Immediately to the west of the hotel there was constructed a livery stable to accommodate the horses of travellers, and to provide horses and vehicles for rent. In the course of time, the livery stable figured largely in the history of the Rosedale Athletic Club.

The hotel was placed under the management of Mr. and Mrs. Charles Somers Sr. who had been farming in the Camp Slough region. Within a few years they had contracted to purchase the property including the livery stable which they owned until 1926, although at times the business was managed by other persons. In 1911 the livery business was sold to James Thompson, brother-in-law of William Braithwaite, who remained a longtime Rosedale resident. About 1915 he resold the business to Leonard W. Domoney who was assisted by his brother Reginald. With the fading of horse-drawn traffic, Len Domoney sold the business in February 1917 to Frank Merson and thereafter the stable was used to house and service the vehicles used in the Rosedale-Chilliwack jitney business. The loft was converted to other use (see Rosedale Athletic Club).

The hotel business was in a thriving condition during the period of construction of the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. Some persons associated with the project were hotel residents for a year and more. Employment was provided for several young women. The other principal source of commerce was the local sawmilling industry. As this declined with the removal of original timber, the hotel business declined. Improved transportation was also a factor.

In 1918 the hotel introduced electric lighting, supplied from an engine-generator set, the first in Rosedale.

In directories of 1920 and 1921, Arthur Braithwaite and C.F. Henry appear as proprietors of the Rosedale Hotel.

In early 1926, the complete hotel and stable property was sold by the estate of Charles Somers to Kenneth Wilkinson and Hugh Mercer in partnership. They undertook some renovations, but the hotel was totally destroyed by fire on July 12, 1926.

For subsequent history, refer to Rosedale Athletic Club.

Feeds and Seeds: The Chilliwack Producers Exchange was organized in 1913 following recommendations for such an organization by Chauncey Eckert. It was both a purchasing and marketing co-operative for farmers, with the intent of purchasing grain and feeds in carload lots for distribution, and (initially) marketing eggs and veal. It was not intended to undertake milk marketing, as a separate co-operative had already been organized for this purpose, although it did not become active until 1916. Members received annually a share of the profits in proportion to their amount of participation in the business during the year. Headquarters was at the B.C. Electric freight depot in Chilliwack. Branches were at Sardis and Rosedale. In 1914, 23,000 dozen eggs were marketed.

There is some confusion as to the earliest location in Rosedale. Most probably it was in a building owned by William Braithwaite immediately west of the livery

stable. According to one account, this building was fire-damaged about 1918, and the business moved to the Braithwaite building during renovation or rebuild. About this time the Exchange bought the property from Wm. Braithwaite. It is believed that Jack Fraser was the local representative until 1921 when Ross Chisholm was named branch manager. The store provided a feed grinder driven by a single-cylinder gas engine which was replaced in 1924 by a four-cylinder 24-horsepower industrial engine. One of the services remembered by a few was a set of weigh scales directly in front of the building on Yale Road. These were used by farmers transferring bulk goods such as potatoes or turnips to rail cars on the siding, or selling hay locally by the ton. The scales were not profitable because of the cost of periodic inspection and testing by Department of Trade and Commerce, but they were continued for many years as a service.

Among others serving as Rosedale area directors of the Exchange in the early years were E.D. Barrow, Alex Mercer, Richard Francis, and Josh McConnell.

In time, marketing activities diminished and the Exchange found increasing difficulty in competing with commercial enterprises in the purchasing activities. In 1928 the properties and machinery in the three locations were sold to Brackman Ker Milling Company for \$30,000, proceeds were distributed, and the Exchange was dissolved.

Under Brackman Ker ownership the business continued in the same locations and with the same staff. Sale was discontinued of a range of dry goods, shoes, and hardware which had been carried by the Exchange. Jack Henderson is remembered as trucker for the two successive companies through a long period extending beyond the end of our historical period (1950).

Turning back to 1914, there was competition at that time from George H. Smith who opened a new business one door south of the blacksmith shop, selling flour, feed, and poultry supplies. In about a year he moved into rented premises in the Braithwaite Building. There are records of remodelling later in 1915, but no record of how long this business continued.

Butchers: It is on record that Walter Wells opened a butcher shop in October, 1907. It is presumed that the location was the building previously occupied by the Ashwell store. In 1907 Charles Thompson of Indian Head, Saskatchewan, bought the Traverse meat market. This was possibly the same business, as A.L. Traverse had come in 1907 as an auctioneer and realtor, and may have been the owner under the Walter Wells management. In any case, changes of ownership were frequent; in 1909 David Greycl purchased, and in 1910 Arthur Bennett is the butcher of record. It is known that Mr. Bennett, assisted for some time by brother William, did slaughtering and vended meat from his property on Old Yale Road. He delivered by team and wagon, and conducted a successful business until 1919 when he chose to make a return visit to his native England. He leased the business for one year to John T. Henley of Chilliwack who had made an unlikely transition from river steamboat captain to butcher. Within a year Mr. Henley had a retail store on Yale Road east of the poolroom. It is not known whether Mr. Bennett returned to business, but

in 1921 Mr. Henley announced that he was vacating his place of business in Rosedale but continuing deliveries in the area from Chilliwack sources. By this time the delivery vehicle had progressed to a Ford Model T pickup bearing a proper icebox.

Some time before 1925 Fred Sampson was operating a butcher shop in the Braithwaite Building, under an agreement with Archibalds. In 1928 Mr. Sampson departed for Chilliwack, and Archibalds store chose to set up its own meat department, and was without competition until the opening of the Service Food Market, in 1949, by Peter and Stephanie Bosovich.

Barbers; After the nucleus of a community was established, a succession of barbers came and went. The name W. Johnson appears in 1910, Mr. Monk in 1911, Mr. Walker in 1915. About this time Harry Fraser, son of Jack Fraser, began barbering in his parents' home on Yale Road, but after a year or two sold out to David Nevin Jr. and departed Rosedale for greener and distant fields. In 1918-1921 Percy Till, who managed the poolroom in the wartime absence of proprietors Frank Kerr and James Love, is believed to have provided barbering services in the poolroom. After leaving Rosedale he was a longtime proprietor of a barber shop at Vedder Crossing.

The one who became an enduring part of the community was David Nevin. Born in Chilliwack, he was regarded as a native son. He had lost one leg, ending his career as a logger. In 1921 he became established in the poolroom. After it was destroyed in 1926, he continued in other locations, in the Braithwaite Building and for a short time in a replacement poolroom on the earlier site. In 1937 he bought the former Methodist Church building and converted it to an automobile service station with barber shop. When he discontinued barbering a few years later, there was no longer a local barber.

Business Blocks; The Braithwaite Block was constructed for William Braithwaite in 1911 on the northwest corner of the main intersection, to accommodate business tenants. Following the pattern of the Stocker and Close store, it featured sheet-metal simulated-brick siding. The first tenants were the Royal Bank and the Post Office on the ground floor, with a harness shop in the rear operated by two of the Braithwaite sons. On the second floor were a meeting hall used for some years by the Anglican Church, and living rooms occupied initially by the bank staff. In the years which followed, the building was occupied by a great variety of businesses; feeds for livestock and poultry, meat market, barbering, shoe repair, among others. When William Braithwaite left Rosedale in 1922, the building was sold to McNair and Graham Mills, principally for accommodation for single mill workers. A few years later it was owned by Arthur Bennett. From about 1930 it was occupied by the N.J.D. McNair family as a rooming and boarding house. About 1937 it was purchased by Benjamin McGrath who demolished the building and constructed a service station with rental cabins, remaining today as a restaurant.

Banks: The Royal Bank of Canada opened a branch in Rosedale, in the Braithwaite Block, on June 14, 1911. Messrs. McDonald and Carter were manager and accountant respectively.

The amount of business through this branch was evidently disappointing, as on November 13, 1912 the bank announced closure of the branch.

Real Estate: David Greyell deserves much credit as the principal architect of Rosedale. He purchased from James S. Bruce, who had gained title to District Lot 476 by Crown Grant, the southern portion of this Lot between Hope Slough and Nevin Road. In 1909 there was a substantial number of residential lots and small holdings east of Rosedale Avenue (McGrath Road), but only a few to the west, in Lot 476. In this year Mr. Greyell submitted to the municipal council a subdivision plan of the area which he had acquired, and this was approved. The subdivision lots were 79 in number, ranging in size from 0.12 acres to six acres. The local streets, Munro, First



Rosedale's first Pool Room.

(Muirhead), and Second (Sache) were also approved at this time.

In June, 1910, a real estate office was opened by H. Baldwin and A.L. Traverse, dealing in all properties in the general area. Following the departure of Mr. Traverse in 1911, David Greyell in 1912 opened a realty and insurance office. He remained in Rosedale until after 1920, moving to Popcum, and was active in real estate during this time.

Early sales of the Rosedale lots were brisk, then declined. In 1925 David Greyell was still the registered owner of some 25 of the original 79 lots. Some of the early purchases were speculative; the speculators were generally disappointed, as it was not until four or five decades later that values rose with residential expansion and restricted division of agricultural land. In recent years, some of the larger Rosedale lots have been further

subdivided.

Public Transit: By 1915 roads had improved and automobiles had improved. There were not as yet many private owners, although automobile production does not appear to have been restricted in the war years. In this year, F.D. McIntyre of Rosedale initiated a jitney service to Chilliwack, travelling (perhaps later) on both Yale and Camp Slough Roads. The vehicles used were large touring cars with jump seats, carrying six passengers of full size. Among drivers of record are Bert Pickering, Jack Fraser, Ross Karr, and Ralph E. Smith who took over the business about 1918.

The jitney business ended when Charles Inkman of Agassiz began in 1924 to operate a bus service between Harrison Hot Springs and Chilliwack, made possible by the improved government ferry service which began in 1922. Mr. Inkman continued this service until well into the 1930's. Following this, Agassiz-Harrison service was provided by Eric Atkins from 1939, and Hope-Chilliwack service was provided by Harold Gallagher of Hope from 1934, replaced by Pacific Stage Lines in 1946.

Utility Services: In 1906 a telephone system was under construction in Chilliwack without immediate plans for eastward extension. Projected rates were \$1.25 per month for residential service. By April 1908 a line had been completed to Rosedale, coming by way of Camp Slough Road. The early phones were typical of the period, having party lines, magneto ringing, dry-cell batteries in each phone which had to be replaced periodically, and manual switching by a central operator for connection to another line.

About 1910 the B.C. Telephone Company laid a telephone cable across the Fraser River to Agassiz. The cable was severed in the next freshet and was replaced in October 1911 by a suspended cable between poles near the north end of Gill Road and the western tip of Hopyard Hill. This cable served for many years.

In 1929 the Chilliwack area was converted to dial phones, about two decades before the conversion was made in the city of Vancouver. The new system eliminated most of the nuisances of the earlier phones. Party lines remained, but the number of listeners-in was no more than three.

Elk Creek Waterworks was organized as a private company about 1905 for the purpose of supplying water to Chilliwack from Elk Creek. By 1910 the Chilliwack system was essentially complete, tested for delivery in case of fire, and judged a success. The company had also acquired rights for diversion of water from Dunville and Nevin Creeks near Rosedale.

Rosedale, in a period of rapid growth, was impatient to have fire protection and water service. A group of local citizens announced that it was studying the construction of an independent waterworks system using water from Ford Creek, the only local stream supply not already preempted. This had the desired (and probably intended) effect on Elk Creek Waterworks; in December it announced construction of a new ten-inch main from Elk Creek by Upper Prairie and Yale Roads to Chilliwack, with a six-inch branch at Yale Road to serve Rosedale. This was completed in 1911. Fire protection was organized and equipment obtained.

It was not until August 1926 that intakes on Dunville and Nevin Creeks were placed in service. The date is significant, because it was only a few weeks after the most disastrous fires in Rosedale's history, when water pressure had proved to be insufficient.

Electric power service was slow in reaching Rosedale and even slower in reaching the outlying farms. B.C. Electric Company did not oppose extensions but was unyielding in negotiating for high connection charges and shared cost of new lines.

Power from the Chilliwack sub-station was delivered to Rosedale in 1930. In the following year a line was extended through McGrath Road north to the river bank, and a 12,000-volt cable was laid across the river to serve the Agassiz area. This failed promptly within a few months and was replaced by an aerial line on tall pole structures. The experience duplicated that of the telephone company.

Restaurants and Confectioneries: Many embarked but few endured; there are scattered records of the opening of small businesses in this class, but few records of their terminations.

In Popcum in 1891, Sawmill House advertised in the Chilliwack Progress "Meals served to teamsters at all hours, cigars in stock, H. Mortimer Lamb, proprietor". In 1892 it was announced that Sawmill House was now Riverside House, John McGregor, proprietor. The reference to cigars is interesting; a teamster might have been expected to enjoy the consolation of a stogy as he jounced along the rocky road to Hope. The stogy (derived from the word Conestoga) originated as the cigar smoked by drivers of Conestoga wagons between Wheeling and Pittsburgh in the eastern U.S.A.; a teamster's choice, no less.

In 1908 Mr. LaMarsh opened a restaurant in Rosedale. In 1910 a confectionery was opened as a companion to the poolroom, operated by the Kerr family. It is known that Frank Kerr manufactured his own ice-cream. There are records of ice being hauled in winter from the Fraser River to the Kerr icehouse. What did he do in a mild winter when there was no ice? The old-timers answer that there were no mild winters in those days. The Kerr confectionery ended in 1926 when the building burned.

In 1911 Joe Turpin announced plans to build a bakery, but there is no record that the plans were carried through. In 1913 Mr. and Mrs. Easton opened a bakery.

In 1933 Mr. and Mrs. H.L. Spence opened a confectionery in a new building which they had constructed on Yale Road across from the Community Hall. They sold out in 1936, and were followed by the Jorgenson family, then Percy and Vina Bartindale, the Saunders family, R. Jeglun and the Reeves. More recently the business was converted to a diversified "department" store, operated in sequence by Pozers and Prestons.

Automobile Service: In early years of the jitney service the Rosedale depot in the livery stable maintained some stock of gasoline in barrels, and provided some service to local motorists.

The first merchant to retail gasoline from a dispensing pump is believed to be Peter Close, sometime before 1920. He sold oil and lubricants but did not offer facilities for lubrication and maintenance. The owner of



Keller's Garage and Service Station, 1940-1988.



Kerr's Confectionery and Ice Cream Parlour, 1920's.

an early automobile was expected to learn the procedures of replacing oil, filling grease cups, changing tires and cold-patching the tubes.

In 1921 Walter McGrath, anticipating retirement from the Rosedale-Agassiz ferry service, constructed a first-class garage and service station on the northeast corner of the main intersection, formerly occupied by the Chinese laundry. The building remains today. Without formal training in automotive mechanics, but with a good background of experience in internal combustion engines, he soon developed expertise in the characteristic ailments of the early popular models such as the Ford Model T and the Chevrolet 490. By the late 1930's however the popular models had diversified and proliferated; Walter abandoned repairs and then service, concentrating on a business in trucking.

In the middle 1930's the building south of the blacksmith shop, which had been variously a feed store and a woodworking shop, was moved to Yale Road to form the basis of an Esso service station. This was taken over by Marius Jorgenson who provided full-range service and repairs and enlarged the building to include living quarters. In 1939 he sold the business to Ross Keller who further enlarged the building in 1944 and 1945. The business has been operated since by Ross Keller, succeeded by his son Arthur Keller, and enjoys the

distinction of being today the oldest business in Rosedale under single-family ownership.

In 1937 Ben McGrath, son of Walter, constructed the Ferry Service station on the northwest corner of the main intersection, after demolishing the Braithwaite Block. At this time Yale Road was the Trans Canada highway and service stations were proliferating along its length. After 1963 the McGraths relinquished ownership and the property has since been converted to other businesses.

In 1939 David G. Nevin purchased the former Methodist Church on Yale Road and converted it to a service station, barber shop and convenience store. As a Chevron franchise, this business has continued to the present under successive owners Robert Boule, Harvey Bates, Howard Sweet, and George and Mary Driedger.

Billiards: The Rosedale poolroom was constructed by William Braithwaite Jr. in 1910, the same year the hotel was built. It was destroyed by fire the same day the hotel burned in 1926. Apart from the poolroom, the building contained an isolated confectionery and living quarters. Initially the poolroom was operated by the builder, with Gord Bartlett and Jack Hickey managing the confectionery, but very shortly the business and property were sold to the Kerr family, who had come from Arrowhead. Frank Kerr operated the poolroom in partnership with James Love, also from Arrowhead. Frank's mother and sisters managed the confectionery.

The character of a poolroom, like that of a public



Dave Nevin's Store, 1940's.

house, can be said to be strongly influenced by the character of its proprietor. Frank Kerr is remembered as polite, urbane, unalterably friendly, and public-spirited (he was Athletic Club secretary for many years). The poolroom was of course an all-male enclave; no woman crossed the portals, and youths of tender age entered only so far as the barber's chair to be shorn, but did not linger or loiter. The poolroom was no doubt resented by some wives, and shunned by those citizens whose indoor recreations did not admit pool cues or card decks. But it was as near to a men's club as the community would ever support, and many local or political issues were flailed therein without intent to winnow any ultimate truths.

In 1918 when both Frank Kerr and James Love were absent in uniform, the business was managed by Percy



View of Rosedale about 1912 from roof of Somers Hotel.

(see M. MacAlpine's reminiscences, page 33).

Till. Jimmy Love did not return to Rosedale on discharge, and in 1921 David Nevin became associated as barber and assistant.

Chinese: In Rosedale 1900-1920 there was a substantial population of Chinese, nearly all single men as they were denied the right to bring wives and families to Canada.

In May 1915, Harry James opened a new business in a clapboard building on the northeast corner of the main intersection, assisted by his son, Harry and daughter Daisy. It comprised a store offering a range of products not known but possibly China-imported, a hand laundry employing Chinese labour, and an employment agency for Chinese. In December 1916 Mr. James sold the business and left Rosedale.

It is believed that the subsequent owners were Chinese. They continued laundering, selling imported products and serving as an employment agency for the local Chinese.

This business is within the recollection of a few. It terminated before 1921 when Walter McGrath purchased the lot for the site of a garage.

THE ARCHIBALD BUSINESS STORY

by Fred Bryant

From April 1910 and during the growth years of the 1920's and through the depression, 1929-1937, the Archibald family had a substantial influence on the business life of Rosedale. The first to come were Doug and Harry.

Their parents, Edgar and Marion Archibald settled in

Rosedale, having arrived from the Maritimes; Edgar late in 1910 and Marion in 1911.

The family members who came were W.E. "Earle" Archibald, Marjorie (Mrs. Marjorie Drew, Kamloops), and Donald, the baby of the family.

The family took over the retail grocery store outlet at the southwest corner of McGrath and Yale Roads, and for the best part of three decades supplied goods and services with a wide range of products for the community.

In the early days when packaging was still very much a scoop, scale and name your own quantity procedure, the big store saw flour in 100 lb. bags, sugar, staple goods and even coffee beans in bins. Cheese came in the large round blocks, displayed in a glass box, the lid was lifted, the large cleaver-type knife would be swung around and you could point to the size of the piece, nicely triangular in shape, that you wanted. The man behind the counter became very adept in estimating the weight.

No story of the Archibalds would be complete without mentioning two points. There was little cash and carry, and most families ran a monthly account, and that large metal case of bills that stood on the counter meant that many a family had the basic necessities for a good meal during the days of the depression. By and large the farm families were pretty reliable and settled up once a month or maybe once a year, but there is little doubt that there were some losses and it was not until the Second World War that credit for groceries at Archibalds was eliminated.

Christmas time saw local farmers take geese, ducks and



Looking west about 1910. (Note Hotel).

chickens to the butcher shop, freshly plucked and not drawn. These would hang along the butcher rails on the big hooks along the back of the counter. You'd pick your bird and take it home for mother to clean. A part of the butcher shop was the large butcher block, scrubbed and scraped clean, and fresh sawdust on the floor to catch the scraps and provide an element of sanitation.

I'll never forget seeing the first turkeys being readied to sell. Earle would put the feet of the bird in the top of the back door, shut the door and use this to hold the bird when he pulled the tendons out of the leg.

Archibalds not only dealt in groceries and a wide range of accessories, such as lantern chimneys, small tools, kerosene, etc., but also operated a small slaughterhouse and killed cows and hogs for the local trade. Earle developed a pretty keen eye in estimating the value of a beast for sale.

When commercial cold storage facilities became available, before the days of home freezers, Don Archibald built a locker house adjoining the store with freezer boxes. You could rent one or as many as you wished. These were well used for some years by many families.

The depreciation on cold storage locker buildings was extremely high. This was because the insulation, then used, was unable to control the excessive build-up of ice and moisture. Eventually as home freezers became common, many locker buildings were demolished.

The delivery of groceries was a very important part of the Archibald business and regular weekly runs to every part of the district became a major part of the business. Orders of great length would be phoned in and the men mostly responsible for this chore were Sid Martin, Stewart Nelson, Thad Huddleston, Laurie Laughlin, and Ted Farrant.

The very good service by Sid Martin made him well liked by many and his untimely death from tuberculosis was a cause of real sorrow.

At least three more chapters of the Archibald story must be included. Besides the grocery and butcher business the Archibalds operated the Rosedale post

office. The post office brought both business and social messages and provided a focal point for much community visiting and information exchange. If you were fortunate to have a box it was intriguing to see all the numbered glass doors in a neat row. If not, you just asked at the wicket for general delivery. There were no open counters, only a steel bar wicket with a place below to hand in your money and get your mail or stamps back through.

Edgar Archibald lived to a grand old age and they never could get him to retire from the store.

As a focal point for dispersing community gossip, "always good, of course", he continued as a legend by the pot bellied stove until near the time of his death in 1939.

**ARCHIBALD BROS. NEW RED AND
WHITE STORE
TO OPEN FRI. NOV. 15, 1942
From *The Chilliwack Progress***

Friday marks an event of wide community interest in Rosedale and surrounding district, when brothers Earle and Don Archibald formally open one of the Fraser Valley's smartest and most ultra-modern food markets. Built on the site of the former store it becomes a link in an interesting chain of valley history.

Today's modern building is of concrete and white stucco, with a full concrete basement.

Particulars of the special shopping features for the Friday and Saturday opening of the new store are given below.

Bananas 3 lbs/19¢	Flour - 5 Roses 49 lb sack \$1.29
Grapes, Emperor 10¢/lb	Cheese - medium 15¢/lb
Apples 8 lbs/25¢	Prunes 2 lb packet 13¢
Oranges 3 doz/5¢	Coffee - Nabob 1 lb tin 47¢
Celery 2 for 15¢	Peanut Butter - 2 lb/19¢
Onions 10 lbs/22¢	Soup - Tomato or Vegetable 4/29¢
Carrots 3 bunches/5¢	Lard - Swifts 1 lb carton 5/25¢
	Shredded Wheat - package 10¢

meat
 T. Bone steak 15¢/lb
 Sirloin 15¢/lb
 Round steak 15¢/lb
 Plate Boiling beef 7¢/lb
 Pork chops 20¢/lb
 Sausage meat 23¢/2 lbs
 Side Bacon 25¢/lb
 Cottage Rolls average 4-5 lbs - 23¢/lb
 Bologna 11¢/lb

Don Archibald started the first Super-Valu store in this area in 1949.



Service Food Market, 1950.

THE SERVICE FOOD MARKET

by Staphania Bosovich

My husband, Peter and I moved to Rosedale in November 1949 from Vegreville, Alberta, where we had built and operated a grocery and meat shop.

Wishing to follow the same line of work, Peter bought a vacant lot from Ray Munro which lot butted up to Earl Archibald's post office and residence combined. During the building of the store and separate house, we lived first in the Cherry Grove Motel, which at that time had no indoor facilities. Coming from the Prairies we were ignorant of conditions. That winter there were two silver thaws, which necessitated closing of the highway, outage of the power lines and closure of the rail line - consequently we had no fuel, power or means of getting food supplies. Our New Year's dinner consisted of a can of corned beef mixed with scrambled eggs. (Peter had learned to cook this in the army mess. Ugh!)

When the weight of the ice became too heavy for the cherry tree limbs they snapped off, sounding like rifle shots, in the middle of the night. We thought World War III had begun.

During the building of the store which was named Service Food Market, we moved to a small flat roofed house which had facilities but it was so cold and damp in there that we moved what little furniture we owned into the kitchen and let the rest of the house turn green with mold. Mr. Stevenson (80 years young) lived next door in a well built home with a basement full of coal and thank heavens he was very generous and let us have some of it.

Our only social events consisted of canasta card games once a week with Percy and Nettie Knowles, Ray and Millie Munro and ourselves.

Our oldest son was born in March 1950 and we moved

into our own house (behind the store) when I came out of the hospital.

The store was ready for opening in July 1950. For the first 3 months we hardly did enough business to pay the power bill, since everyone in the area had patronized the store across the street run by Don Archibald for a good many years. Our only salvation was opening up till 10 o'clock every evening and soon the local people developed the habit of shopping after their work day was completed. Hallelujah!

During the spring and summer of 1950 and 1951 I would watch Ray Munro go out to milk his cows by hand and he always played the radio for them (said they were more content). This was 4:30 am and he worked till the sun went down, growing corn and potatoes for the Vancouver market and silage for his dairy operation. Many a day he was out hoeing potatoes and corn by hand till dark.

At this time the Trans Canada highway went right by the door and on long weekends you sometimes had to wait 10 minutes to try to cross the street to Dave's Service Station to get some change (no bank in Rosedale).

Ross Keller owned the garage in town and his son and daughter-in-law, Art and Bette Keller became our good friends also.

In September 1951, Peter wanted to change occupation, thereby taking on Ken Tribe as a partner and taking over Ken's dairy farm (with no animals) as a half share. Now we moved into Ken and Laura's 13 room house, with acreage that grew walnut trees, apple trees, and hay meadow. However, the partnership did not go well as Ken was very conservative in his buying habits and Peter very flamboyant. By now, Oct. 1951, we had another son, John and Peter opted to ranch in Christian Valley (where I still live) and sold his part outright to Ken Tribe.

Ken and Laura operated that store for 20 years very successfully. The Tribes sold the property and it was operated by others for several years, until partly destroyed by fire. About ten years ago it was rebuilt and opened as the Wooden Shoe Pub by the Swityk family.



Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Freeman, owners of Mount Cheam Motel, next door to Byrnell's Drive In Cafe. Len and Marj Byrnell. (See story next page).

BYRNELL'S DRIVE IN CAFE

by Marj Byrnell

Len and Marj Byrnell and son, Allyn, moved from Chilliwack and opened a cafe in the summer of 1949. Byrnell's Drive In Cafe was on Yale Road next to the Mount Cheam Auto Court which was operated by Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Freeman.

Men who worked at the B.C. Hydro Plant at Waleach, the Gas Sub-station at the end of Thompson Road, and the Rosedale bridge all had their meals at Byrnell's Cafe. Sometimes there were as many as 15 men at one time. The Cafe closed when the Freeway opened in 1957 and Yale Road became a secondary road with just local traffic. Len and Marj remodelled their cafe into a home and continued to live there.

Son Allyn moved to Alberta upon graduation from Chilliwack Senior High School. Len passed away in 1984.



Winter scene at Byrnell's Cafe.



Keller's Garage on left. On right Reeve's Store and Confectionery, 1935-1980.



The Braithwaite Building, note post office and Royal Bank.

THE ROSEDALE BUTCHER SHOP of Carl J. Petersen

by Fred Bryant

Carl Petersen came to Rosedale from Mission, B.C. in the early 1950's and resided first on McGrath Road and then on Munro Ave. for over 30 years.

Carl Petersen had been a butcher by trade since the age of fourteen, and while in Rosedale operated a livestock dealership and butcher shop. He possessed a sharp and accurate eye to judge the weight and carcass value of an animal. For about 10 years he operated the butcher shop and cold storage lockers in the Archibald's store building at the southwest corner of McGrath and Yale Roads, until the home freezer came into general use when the lockers were removed in the 1960's. Carl operated the small slaughterhouse at 50900 Castleman Road, where he did custom killing, besides the needs of his own shop. Rosedale residents were well served by high quality meat products, until the shop closed in 1967.

Carl Petersen finally retired at about ninety years of age, but kept a keen interest in his home, garden and community until his death a few weeks short of his 102nd birthday.

Carl is fondly remembered as 'Rosedale's Grand Old Gentleman.'



Carl Petersen celebrates his 101st birthday, 1986.



L to r: Mary Smith, Mrs. Stocker, Helen Close, Violet Close and Peter Close, 1912.

Close sales slip, 1924.

Archibald's sales slip, 1932.

Your Account stated to date. If error is found, return at once.

P. CLOSE & CO.

GENERAL MERCHANTS

PHONE 5 F 1

Rosedale, B.C., *Nov 26 1924*

M *in Geo Cross*

No. _____

PACIFIC WAZED PAPER CO. GRAY BLOCK, HOMER & DAVIE STS. VANCOUVER, B.C. REV-2888

Reg. No.	Clerk	Account Forwarded	
	<i>Papffer</i>	<i>13</i>	<i>4514</i>
	<i>Bacon</i>	<i>35</i>	
	<i>1 Butter</i>	<i>50</i>	<i>98</i>
			<i>4312</i>

THE RED & WHITE STORES

Bought of

ARCHIBALD'S

PHONE 2888

Rosedale, B.C., *Dec 7 1932*

M *Sunday School*
Papffer

	Account Forwarded	
<i>1/2 jars</i>		<i>165</i>
<i>1/2 jars</i>		<i>132</i>
<i>1/2 jars</i>		<i>175</i>
		<i>472</i>



ARCHIBALD BROS.



1934 - L to r: Harold Greenwood, Stuart Nelson, Don Archibald, Clara Archibald, Frances Bradley, Hazel Hockin, R.G. Pollock, Earle Archibald.



Archibald, Federal delivery van, Sid Martin, Driver, mid '20s



1934 - Delivery van, Don Archibald on left.

Below: H.A. "Joe" Anderson by McGrath's Garage hand operated Gas Pumps about 1938.



McGrath Garage Bldg. concrete walls with oval wooden trusses, constructed 1921.



EXTRACTIVE INDUSTRIES AND PROJECTS

by C. V. Ryder, contributions by Ron Gray

POPCUM LIMESTONE

Two parallel bands of limestone appear at the foot of Mount Cheam, about one and one-half miles from the Popcum CNR station. The lower of these, about 80 feet thick, is accessible at an elevation of 150 feet. The material is of good quality with no impurities which would disqualify it as a component of Portland cement. Limestone in this region is of economic importance because of the absence of limestone in the Coast Mountains (there is limestone in some of the Gulf islands). The local limestone in the Chilliwack and Agassiz areas has been applied to agricultural and industrial uses.

In 1915 T.G. Sullivan and his two nephews bought ten acres as a quarry site, from Hall and Damaske who were then owners of the Knight Brothers mill property and land holdings. The site was between the present Muxlow Cattle Co. and the Popcum reserve. Operations commenced in 1917. A railway spur line of something more than one mile was extended from Popcum station by the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway. Ground limestone was shipped to Ladner by rail at a cost of one dollar per ton. The plant had a capacity of 60 tons per day. The rock was blasted and broken in the quarry and conveyed by ore cars over a trestle to a 60-ton bunker above the crusher. The crushed rock was ground in a ball mill, screened through rotary screens, and bagged for shipment. The mill was steam powered and wood fueled.

The original company name in 1915 was Cheam Commercial Fertilizer Co., renamed Western Canada Lime in 1917. In the late 1930's Western Canada Lime was replaced by Chilliwack Lime and Fertilizer and Popcum Lime Products who ceased operation about 1940. Adanac Lime Co. took over in 1947, converting the mill to diesel engine power. In 1949 the operation was purchased by Fraser Valley Lime Supplies, related to Mair Transport, who continued until 1970, in which year they produced 8830 tons. They dismantled the mill and sold the property to Princeton Wood preservers in 1973. More recently, the site has been the location of a sawmill of Indian Hardwoods.

POPCUM MARL

Marl is a form of lime, chemically equivalent to limestone, which has been transported by water and deposited in the bed of a lake or settling pond. In this case the source was the limestone on the face of Mount Cheam, and the repository was Cheam Lake. The material can be pumped from the lake bottom as a slurry, or it can be shovelled. Shovelling can be done more conveniently if the lake is drained. For agricultural purposes the marl requires only drying, but in some operations it is processed through a hammer mill to improve the texture.



Popcum or Cheam Lake, 1933.

As early as 1912 a mineral lease was awarded by the Department of the Interior to Mr. W.B. Ellis of Vancouver for the removal of marl from the lake, stipulating a minimum investment in equipment and a minimum annual production. This lease was apparently allowed to lapse, possibly because the Popcum sawmill had a prior Provincial permit for use of water which would preclude any lake draining. Later the Sullivan family acquired the lease but took no action during their lease term.

The first commercial production was by Fraser Valley Chemicals in 1944, followed in 1948 by Marlime Ltd., proprietors W.A. Munro and R. Gunn. They pumped slurry from the lake and mined deposits on Munro property after removing overburden. The company name changed in 1949 to Popcum Marl Products.

An independent company, Cheam Marl Products, commenced operation in 1949 northeast of the lake on the Elgey property and with the former Sullivan-owned lease for the lakebed material. In 1949 and 1950 the lake bed was drained by lowering the outlet and extensive ditching. Both companies operated until 1961 when Popcum Marl Products sold out to Cheam Marl Products. In the 1960's production reached 34,000 tons annually. Part of the product was sold wet, part air-dried, and part kiln-dried.

Marl extraction has declined since 1981 as reserves become depleted. The Crown having retained ownership of the lake area, it is now intended to refill the lake and convert to a wildlife preserve and recreational park.

TRAVERTINE DEPOSITS

It is reported that lime was produced from travertine at Marble Hill around 1930. Travertine is another form of water-deposited lime appearing in deposits in narrow valleys or depressions, usually covered by overburden. In contrast to marl it is solid, requiring quarrying rather than shovelling, but it is substantially softer than limestone and more easily crushed and ground. A complete history of the Marble Hill deposit is not known, but in 1957 it was being worked by Marble Hill Lime Products. The dried and crushed material was sold for agricultural purposes.

A similar enterprise commenced in 1954 using a travertine deposit one and one-half miles southeast of Rosedale, just east of the Chilliwack District boundary.

The company was Rosedale Marl Lime Products Ltd., C.C. Shaver, manager. The dried and ground product was sold for agricultural use. The enterprise proved uneconomic and ceased operation within a year.

VALLEY GRANITE PRODUCTS LTD.

A granite quarry was started in 1943 adjacent to the highway at the top of Jones Hill by Mr. Leyland Hausler. The granite was crushed and graded for sale as poultry grits, stucco dash, and sand blasting materials. Some time after 1947 Mr. Hausler sold the business to Messrs. Jessiman and Remington of Chilliwack who continued as Valley Granite Products Ltd. In 1963 production was about 8,000 tons. In 1973 operations were terminated, machinery removed, and restorative work done on the property. It is now owned by Dept. of Highways.

GREEN STONE QUARRY

In the late 1930's a market was found for a variety of green stone which could be quarried in Popcum on a property south of the present Flintstone amusement park. Richmix Clays of Burnaby commenced quarrying and shipping to Burnaby, where the material was crushed to produce granules for coating asphalt shingles and roofing. They later decided to contract the quarrying and shipping. The Flebbe brothers of Popcum undertook the quarrying, and Ron Gray trucked the material to Rosedale and loaded rail cars on the CNR siding, at a rate of about two carloads per week. The business ended in the early 1940's when a lower-cost source was found.

RICO COPPER -- LUCKY FOUR CLAIMS

These claims appear on Little Foley Peak which is the seventh in the chain of peaks behind Mount Cheam in the Skagit Range, near the crest at an elevation of about 6200 feet. They were discovered in 1915 by prospectors from Hope who staked the Lucky Four group of six claims. Their discovery was essentially a copper prospect, with surface evidence of masses of chalcopyrite, which is the source of copper in other B.C. ores. Significant amounts of gold and silver were assayed in some samples, but the samples represented only surface showings in those areas not covered by glaciers.

In 1916 the group of claims and some others adjoining to a total of seventeen were acquired by Sperry and White of Seattle. In 1917 they were acquired by the contracting firm of Welsh, Stewart and Foley. The names of these three principals remain assigned to three of the peaks in the Cheam chain. The firm conducted diamond drilling from the surface of the glacier, a remarkable achievement. All material was brought in from Laidlaw over a pack trail to Wahleach Lake, then elevated another 3500 feet over unimproved trails and snowfields. In 1919 an adit was driven below the visible east showing. No further exploration was conducted in this period. Many years later, after the contracting firm had ceased to exist, and the property options had passed through two further changes of ownership, they were acquired by Rico Copper Mines in 1949.

Rico Copper invested in a substantial amount of additional exploration. By 1949 a logging road existed from Laidlaw to Wahleach Lake. This was extended by Rico three miles southward to elevation 3400 feet. From a terminal at this point it was intended to construct an aerial tramway to the mining works at the summit, anticipating mining production.

In 1950-51 an adit was driven under the main exposure, with further diamond drilling. This was extended in 1953. In 1956 a road was constructed three and one-half miles from the Chilliwack Lake Road along the route of Foley Creek, and a pack trail of similar length was constructed to the property, providing access from the south. In 1966 the company was recognized as Rico Copper (1966) Ltd. Further exploration and testing were done in 1965, 1967, and 1971. There is no record of more recent work.

In summary, this prospect has not progressed beyond the exploration phase in the many years since its discovery. Difficulties of access, and difficulties in defining the extent of ore in a mineralized zone which is vertically central in the mountain range, are both evident. It is interesting to speculate whether the increased price of copper, now realized, will kindle new interest

B.C. HYDRO WAHLEACH GENERATING STATION

The years 1909-10 were a period of remarkable prosperity for the province of B.C. Four railways were under construction: the Canadian Northern Pacific, the Grand Trunk Pacific, the Kettle Valley Railway, and the Fraser Valley and Southern (B.C. Electric). Those created employment and an influx of capital. In addition, American interests were building lumber mills and pulp and paper mills; Eastern Canadian capital was building salmon canneries; German capital was investing in coal and timber; French capital was investing in real estate; Belgian capital was investing in Okanagan fruit lands.



Mule teams packing lumber to Jones Lake, 1935.

Amid all of this activity an important announcement by Vancouver Power Company (a subsidiary of B.C. Electric Railway, founded in 1898) seems not to have made a great impact. The announcement was that the

company had made application to Ottawa, and had received a favourable recommendation from the Minister, for major hydro-electric power developments using water from Chilliwack Lake and Wahleach Lake.

The Chilliwack Lake plan was to raise the lake level 20 feet and divert half of the outlet flow into a canal which would parallel the river for about ten miles, thence by a tunnel 5-1/4 miles in length to a powerhouse on the south bank of the Fraser River, opposite Herrling Island. The anticipated output was 80,000 horsepower at a water flow of 500 cubic feet per second.

The Jones (Wahleach) Lake plan was to raise the lake level 20 feet and direct all of the outflow through a tunnel almost two miles in length to the same powerhouse site on the Fraser. The anticipated output was 16,300 horsepower at a water flow of 100 cubic feet per second.

It was intended in these plans that the water would be discharged from the powerhouse turbines at an elevation sufficient that it could be channeled down the Fraser Valley for irrigation, fire protection and domestic use.

In the years that followed, these plans were set aside while B.C. Electric developed power on the Stave River at Stave Falls, Alouette, and Ruskin, and on the Bridge River. The Wahleach Lake development was finally approved about 1950 and completed in 1953. The general plan is very much as originally conceived with the exception that the turbine and generator are a single unit only with a rating of 82,000 horsepower at 436 cubic feet



Generating Plant beside Trans Canada Highway using water from Jones Lake.

per second. The design art could not have produced such a large machine in 1910. It is intentionally oversized to allow it to produce power intermittently during periods of peak load on the system at a higher level than the water supply could sustain continuously. Allowing for this, the sustainable power is still more than double the original estimate. One explanation is that after 1910 measurements over some years provided more accurate data of Wahleach Lake average outflow. In addition, Boulder Creek was diverted into the lake. Moreover, the idea of channeling the discharge water was abandoned, with some gain in realized power.

The mean head, between the lake level and the turbine discharge, is 2015 feet. This is the second greatest in Canada, exceeded only by the Alcan generating station at Kemano. Some water flow is maintained in Wahleach Creek, variable with season according to the dictates of the Department of Fisheries and Oceans. The plant has no operators, but responds automatically to signals from the Lower Mainland Control Centre of B.C. Hydro.



The Office Knight's Mill. Popcum, 1875.

THE FOREST, MILLING AND RELATED HISTORY OF THE ROSEDALE, POPKUM AREAS

by Alfred M. Patterson

In the beginning there were the forests, as far as the eye could see, broken only by scars of fire or slide.

The Native people were the first to make use of this great wilderness area, and they used the various woods and worked them with primitive tools to make great cedars into canoes and smaller poles into frames for their lodges. Various roots were used for weaving, and of course, wood was used for their fires and selected woods for smoking of fish and meats.

Many kinds of trees grow in the area. The ones most common for construction and other uses are the douglas fir, red cedar, hemlock and spruce. Other varieties include maple, birch, alder, cottonwood and poplar.

In due course of time the first white people appeared in the area and many men and women passed through on Fraser River steamboats to the head of navigation at Yale. Popcum was one of the stops, it is recorded, and fresh supplies of wood for the steamer boilers was taken aboard.

About the first of commercial ventures at Popcum was the building of a sawmill near the mouth of Popcum Creek where it enters the Fraser River. This sawmill was constructed in the year 1873 by Messrs. D. Airth and H. Cooper.

About this time some of the gold seekers started returning from gold fields in the north, and this was the experience of Mr. William Knight who returned from Cassiar. Mr. Knight purchased a partnership in Airth and Cooper mill in 1878. He eventually bought the complete



Logging with oxen at Trethewey Mill Castleman Road, Rosedale about 1902. L to r: George Karr, Dave Karr. Others Bill Muirhead, Jack Karr, Jim Karrick and Charlie Bessett, Sam Trethewey coming down ramp.

business and together with his brother from Renfrew, Ontario, formed the company of Knight Bros. Sawmill.

The first logs used were cut in the nearby area and skidded to the mill on skidroads by ox teams. As timber became more remote, a flume was built from Cheam Lake approximately a mile away. Logs were skidded to the lake by ox teams and then floated to the flume for passage to the sawmill. A trolley system was set up to transfer logs from the flume to the mill.

Quite a lively community grew up around this operation. Four permanent homes and other accommodations for workers were built. The community also included a company store, office, tannery, blacksmith shop and even a small jail. Twenty-five acres of land were cleared and used for orchards, gardens and dairying to supply the community.

In the year 1890 an excelsior mill was constructed. This product was made by shredding wood into fibres of a woody texture and was used for packing breakable commodities such as dishes, ornaments and crystal.

A steam-powered tugboat was built and named the *Popcum*. It was used for towing and transportation and was also used later as a rescue boat to save people and livestock in the great flood of 1894 on the Fraser.

The mill depended on the large Fraser River steamboats to take its products to market both downriver and upriver.

In 1897 there actually was a railroad planned and gazetted between Ladner and Popcum, to be called the Delta Railway Company. This did not materialize.

Shortly after 1900 the Knight Bros. sold their interests in the mills and moved to new homes and businesses in



Typical logging tools.

Chilliwack. Thereafter the business went downhill. Today, nothing remains, as the Fraser has washed away the low land on which the mill was situated.

Many tools were used in the lumbering trade and the most basic and widely used was the axe. Very large trees were felled, limbed and topped by axe. Broadaxes were used to shape logs into timbers in building structures such as barns and houses. Cross cut saws soon came and they were used to help fall trees and cut them into various lengths. Hammers and wedges were used to split logs, to make rails for fences and firewood. Froes were used to split cedar blocks into shakes for roofing. Shakes continue to be made today by the same method, and are highly valued in some architectural styles. If possible,

logs were skidded to the nearest water and floated to their destination.

Horse teams soon were imported and there were a lot of very good heavy teams in the area. These were present and widely used till the 1920's and 30's.

Both oxen and horses brought the logs out on skidroads. Skidroads were constructed of short, small logs set in the ground crossways to the logging trail and about four to six feet apart.

A grease monkey (usually a boy), would daub a spot of heavy grease on each skid centre to make the passage of each "turn" of logs easier. If more than one log was to be brought out at a time then "timber dogs" were used. These were steel hooks, driven into the end of the logs and connected by a heavy chain. Teams and drivers were very efficient.

Mechanization was introduced around the turn of the century, and steam "donkeys" (winches) made their appearance.



Crosscut saw, spring board, peavey, adz, drawknife, auger, swamp hook, tongs.

The first donkeys had one big spool for the mainline and this line was pulled back into the woods by a horse. The next improvement was a haulback spool or drum and this made it much easier and quicker to get the choker back for another turn of logs.

High lead logging improved the utilization of the steam donkey which was not readily movable. In this method, a tall large fir tree would be selected as a spar tree. A hi-rigger would climb it with belt and spurs, lop off all the limbs and top it at around 120 feet. He would then "hang" the rigging, first a passline block and cable, then very heavy mainline block, haulback block, main guywires and then buckle guys part way down the tree to take the whip out of the spar. A good rigger was worth his weight in gold and always earned top dollars in the woods.

These steam donkeys were developed to tremendous size and had awesome power. They were fired by wood cut from cull logs in blocks and fed to the firebox by a fireman. The engineer required a steam engineering ticket as the boiler reached steam pressure of nearly 200 lbs. per sq. in.

As timber became more distant and less accessible, trucks were used to haul logs to the mills - or water. This was a very popular method in the Rosedale and Popkum

area. The very early trucks used had hard rubber tires and wooden spoked wheels. If the road was not hard gravel then heavy planking or hewn logs would be used to make a fore and aft road across soft or swampy areas. Hard tire trailers were used to haul long logs and to transport the heavy steam donkeys from one site to another.

Logs, if not hauled to a millsite, were hauled to a booming ground on lake or river, where they were made up into large log rafts and towed by tugboat to sawmills in other areas.

Today logging is carried out basically the same way except that skidders have replaced ox and horse, steel spar trees replace wooden spars and modern trucks have replaced the old hard tire truck and trailer units.

Timber, owned by the Crown, or public lands, had to be bought at auctions. The highest bidder would then get the cutting rights on certain areas of land. Other timber was on private land and the logging company negotiated with the owner for cutting rights. Timber was all measured on the basis of board foot measure. This has now been replaced by metric measures, for example,



Wagon load of shingle bolts.



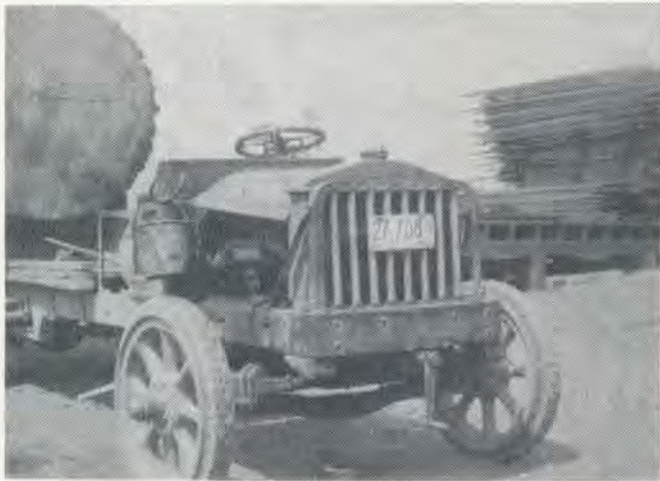
Steam Donkey being moved for E.O. Patterson Mill. In group, E.O. Patterson, Charles Nazareno, Jack Karr and Olli Drinkwater.



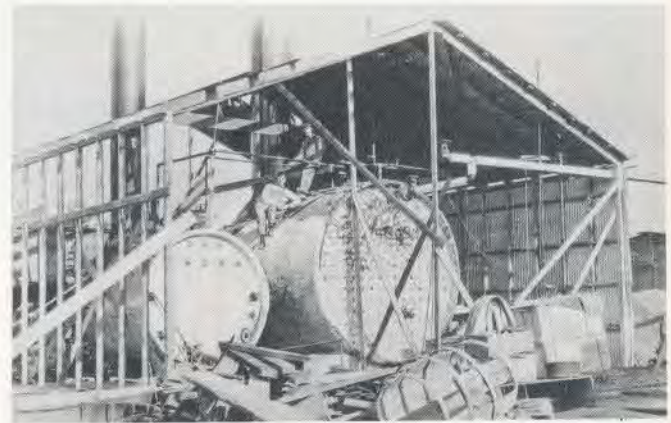
Steam donkey working in woods.



Mr. Gurney in small yard of McNair - Graham Mill.



A big one on early truck (note licence).



In Eli Patterson Mill, 1902. Steam driven on Brannick property early 1900's.



Federal truck owned by McNair and Graham. L to r: Harry Brooks, Charles Nazareno-Weldon Miller.

cubic metres of wood.

As has been mentioned earlier in our story, the first mill was built at Popkum by Airth and Cooper in the year 1875. Many mills of various sizes and capacities followed.

On Elk Creek, Mr. James Tretheway constructed a hydraulically-powered grist mill, and later a sawmill. A large wooden pipe supplied water for a Pelton water wheel and this was very satisfactory, cheap and reliable.

This mill was later sold to Mr. Richard Brett and in due course sold to E.O. Patterson in the year 1902. One of the large grist stones lies in the creek bed of Elk Creek even today.

After this location E.O. Patterson moved the mill to the W.H. Annis property. A long sawdust road was built through Joe Brannick's property to get access to the millsite. This mill was steam-powered and built 1910-11. Timber was logged by steam donkeys and a short railway was used to haul logs from the woods to the millsite.

Many mills were built in and around Rosedale village. Tretheway (Sam) built one around 1902 on the corner of Chapman and Castleman roads. The photo (page 116) shows the logyard and teams of oxen. As can be seen, the timber was large. It is said that the log disappearing up the jackladder and the butt log, at the left of the picture, were brought in one trip by the ox team. The little cabins in the background were for the employees.

Most sawmills had a group of cabins like this, as transportation in those days was slow and tedious and it was a lot more convenient to live at the millsite.

The Muirhead brothers, Jim, Tom, Howard, Fred and Bill, operated a mill on Castleman Road, on the south side and a little west of 51233. The mill was moved further west on Castleman Road. to near Chapman

Road, probably to get closer to the timber supply. The Muirheads were active in 1907 and sold to Sam Trethewey in 1908.

The Macken Mill

This was operated by Lyle and Hill Macken about 1912 and was situated at the eastern end of Nevin Road.

There were 25 to 30 men employed. About half the crew were Hindus (Sikhs) and half were white, with segregated living quarters. Mr. Wilf Graham's father was a woods foreman and his mother was a cook for the white crew.

The Dave Nevin Jr. Mill

This mill was situated on old Yale Road across from the Rosedale Ball Park. This used the Hope River and operated from about 1910 to 1912. Dave also had a tie mill at Hope and cut ties for the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway.

Graham and McNair Mills

A little further east on old Yale Road was the mill operated by Stafford Graham and David McNair. They were active there from about 1916 to 1926.

The millsite was south of the railway track and built on what is now the Robert Collett property. They were first active as a shingle mill and then went into sawmilling.

They employed 25 to 30 men and had a capacity of around 25m board feet a day. Recent land clearing by the Colletts unearthed massive pieces of concrete and a large quantity of brick which were used for foundations of mill, boiler settings and steam engine foundation.

They also did their own logging with steam donkeys. Many logs came from the Cheam View area and were brought to the mill by the CNR.

Other logs came from around Popkum Lake and were trucked to the mill on hard tired trucks, such as the one on page 118. As previously mentioned, the private roads on which the trucks operated were of plank or timber construction where necessary, as the tire loading was much too great for soft ground and in fact exceeded the allowed limits for public roads.

It is said that one very cold winter, Popkum Lake froze to very heavy ice and Graham and McNair hired Mr. Alex Gray to cut a channel across the lake ice with a dragsaw so they could float the logs across from the donkey setting on one side to a truck loading site on the other.

This is an example of the many problems the industry faced in the old days and the ingenuity invoked.

Graham and McNair went to full-time logging at Silver Creek on Harrison Lake after their sawmilling days and continued in this capacity until the 1940's.

Lang and Roddis Mill

This was a shingle mill built around 1912, situated on Nevin Road on the south side and near to the C.N.R.

There were many large cedars remaining on private land and the farmers could make extra money producing shingle bolts. These were heavy blocks about four feet long and of a size that could be manhandled.

As the Rosedale area became logged off, operations moved eastward to work the Popkum area.

Lyle and Hill Macken built a mill at the "foot of the field" across the road from what is now the new Popkum Fire Hall. This mill was sold to E.O. Patterson and

operated until it burned to the ground around 1924. There are still remains of the old boiler setting to this day.

Mr. Patterson then formed a company called 'Patterson Theal'. They moved what machinery could be salvaged and rebuilt the mill above the highway right on the foot of the mountain. A short railroad was built and logs were loaded on a car and let down to the mill logyard by gravity. Then a long haulback cable would pull the empty car back into the woods for another turn. This operation closed about 1927.

This author can remember chasing sparks from the steam donkeys here when the woods were hot and dry.

Also remembered is a large cedar tree being yarded one day which was full of bees and honey. Some of the crew went back in the evening and removed the honey in tubs and pails. Jim Page brought a hive along and placed some honey and the queen bee in the hive, hoping to attract the swarm. He set the hive on a stump, but a bear had other ideas and in the morning all that was left was a bunch of splinters.



Indian Hardwoods Mill Cheam View, 1970's.

Indian Hardwoods Sawmill

This mill was built about 1933 by Mr. John Lang. Shortly after 1935 he entered a partnership with Mr. A.B. McKay of Vancouver. Initially it was their plan to cut hardwood lumber, and so dry kilns were built. Products were shipped west and east by C.N.R.

Mr. Lang dropped out and the business was continued by the McKay family. They were all working partners Mr. McKay, Mrs. McKay Sr. was the bookkeeper, and the boys, Russell, Chester, and Gordon worked on the production end. In later years nothing but softwoods were cut. At first the mill was powered by steam, then gas about 1940 and electricity about 1948.

In 1985 the Department of Highways bought the property for their road improvement plan. All equipment and inventory were moved to the old lime plant property, just east of Popkum. It is still a family operation and owned and operated by Charlie and Joyce McKay.

Patterson Lumber Company

This mill was located one half mile west of the B.C. powerhouse on the Trans Canada Highway and operated from 1945 to 1972 by E.O. Patterson and sons, Clifford

and Alfred. Softwoods and hardwoods were cut. Some logging was done but most logs were bought from private sources. Custom sawing was done and many people brought their own logs to be cut into special sizes.

The Dept. of Highways bought the property in 1972 for their four lane program and the mill equipment was then auctioned off, piece by piece by public auction. Nothing remains at the old mill site.

B. B. & B. Logging

This company started about 1939 and was operated by Mr. Roy Brett, Mr. Earl Brett, and Mr. Bradner. It was a hillside logging show, right above the community of Popkum.



Loading logs, B. & B. Logging, Cheam Range.



Loading a big one. Standing, l to r: Oscar Anderson, Bob Munro, Lawrence Gray, Bob Pehota. Spruce log 8' 6" in diameter. Man seated on left unknown.

Coast Logging and Sawmill

This company took over the interests of B. B. & B. and continued operations in 1941. Mr. Harry Pehota was superintendent and general manager. Under his guidance a small sawmill was built. Soon after a larger mill and planer were purchased and brought in from Parksville on Vancouver Island. They continued in logging and sawmilling until 1956 and were bought out by Cattermole Timber.

Cattermole Timber

This company continued in the logging phase only until the late 1960's.

Their log production was trucked mainly to the booming ground and towed to markets on the coast.

Cattermole Timber moved from this area to the Bowman Sawmill site, about five miles west of Chilliwack, where they have a large dry-sort and booming complex.

Gray Sawmill

Lawrence Gray built a small sawmill in Popkum in the early 60's and is still operating. He cuts all types of wood and does custom sawing as well.



Lawrence Gray with 'wee' MacGregor. Saw.

The Forestry Service

All phases of forest administration are done by the Chilliwack Forest District. Their office is in Rosedale and was opened in March 1983. Mr. Jack Carradice A.Sc.T. is the present district manager.

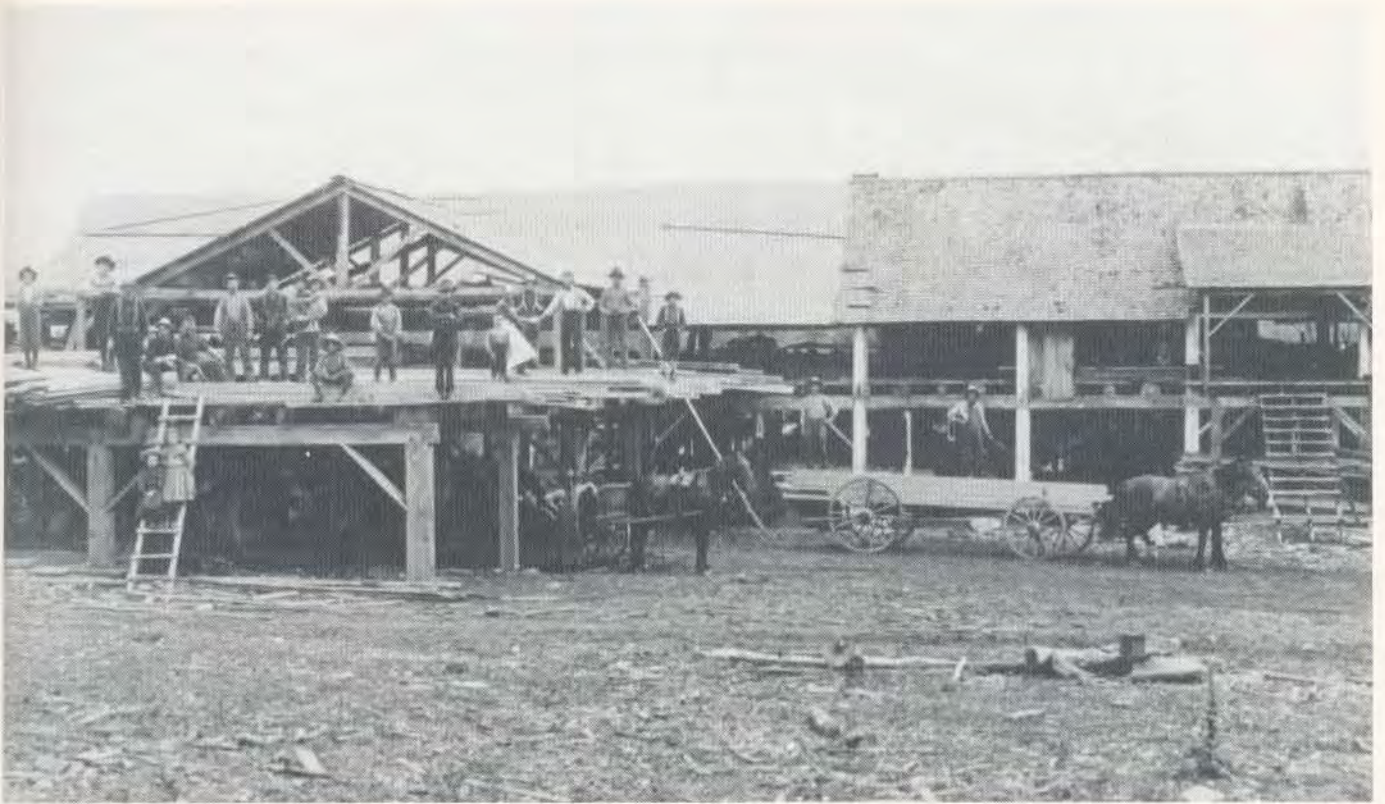
The office administers an area from Abbotsford to Manning Park and from the U.S.A. border to the north end of Harrison Lake and the Fraser Canyon.

There are sixty to eighty employees, some of whom are seasonal.

The summer of 1985 was extremely bad for fires and the Rosedale Office and heliport were very busy covering fires from one end of their territory to the other. On several occasions several helicopters were on the ground at one time.

This sawmill and logging review pretty well brings us up to date on the industry, and the author would like to thank all those who contributed bits and pieces of information and pictures to make this review possible.

I sincerely regret any omissions or errors there may be.



The Knight Mill, Popcum, at turn of Century.



The Office of Knight's Mill 1913. Standing left: Percy Ennis. Seated with dog, Bill Ennis.



Yard of McNair Graham Mill at Rosedale.

First Donkey Engine used in woods to yard logs.





The Knight Mill at Popcum, 1873.



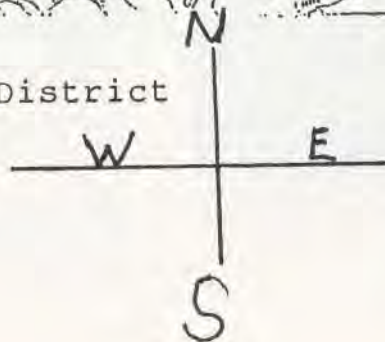
Aldred Drinkwater, highrigger about 1927.



Aldred Drinkwater tops tree at 150 ft. by Popcum Lake.



The Chilliwack Forest District



Map of Forest District. The Chilliwack Forest District administered from the Rosedale Office.



Aerial view of the B.C. Forest Service District Office in Rosedale.



B.C. Forest Service District Office.

MINISTRY OF FORESTS AND LANDS BRITISH COLUMBIA FOREST SERVICE CHILLIWACK FOREST DISTRICT

The Rosedale office of the Chilliwack Forest District, British Columbia Forest Service, opened its doors on McGrath Road in November 1982 to accommodate the amalgamation of seven field offices. These included Hope, Harrison, Agassiz, Boston Bar, Cultus Lake, Chilliwack and Rosedale.

The new office was located in Rosedale because of its central location and easy access. The staff of 80 is comprised of specialists and support staff in areas of engineering, draughting, protection, scaling, recreation, silviculture, inventory, planning and timber harvesting. During fire season and particularly when the situation is extreme, the office, warehouse and compound facility becomes the headquarters for all firefighting activities.

The Chilliwack Forest District extends from the American border north to the Nahatlatch, west to Abbotsford and to the eastern border of Manning Park.

Nan Vye,
Media Relations
Chilliwack Forest District

INFORMATION IS



British Columbia Forest Service Protection Map.

CHURCHES - EARLY LOCATIONS AND EMPHASIS

F.H. Bryant, 1987

Writing in 1987 when every family has at least one automobile with 6-8 cylinder engines, power steering and automatic clutch, it is hard to visualize the methods of travel and the difficulties under which local families were able to commute from place to place.

The writings and memories of active people in the late 1800's and in the first decades of this century tell of travel by horseback or by team and wagon. If you were really up-to-date you would go by horse and buggy.

Not only does one have to keep the mode of transportation in mind in considering Church locations, but also must try to visualize the strong denominational ties of those early families to congregations in Great Britain or at best in Eastern Canada.

It is known that there was an Anglican Church on Reeves Road, which is just outside our study area. The first Anglican Church in Camp Slough proper or for that matter, the only Anglican Church in Camp Slough, was St. James Church which was located next to the present Camp River Community Hall at 50240 Camp River Road. This had been first built in 1892 as a Methodist Church, but the Methodists moved to Rosedale and sold to the Anglicans. At this time Bishop A.U. DePencier (later Archbishop) lived on a farm at 50110 Castleman Road and served several churches.

For a period following the opening of St. Peter's Church in 1912, the Reverend Searles also conducted worship services at St. James Church. The congregation of St. Peter's Anglican Church was commenced in Rosedale in 1911. (See St. Peter's Account by Burney (Bustin) Church.)

There is a story in the memory of several old timers that will likely remain just that, to the effect that a Camp River Church building was moved to Rosedale to be reconstructed as an Anglican Church, but that it never happened and the material gradually disappeared for other purposes.

The Church at Camp River that remained the longest was the one at the intersection of Standeven and Camp River Roads on the southwest corner. This was the site of the Camp River Elementary School, 10925 Standeven Road, which is now closed.

This building was first constructed as a Presbyterian Church during the winter of 1891-92 and was located on the bank of Camp Slough. During a very high water, likely the floods of 1894, the building was threatened by high water with log jams close to the building. When the water receded the erosion was so great that the Church was hauled across the road to a new lot donated by Elgin Munro.

The Church was actively supported by many families in the area including the Standevens and the Edmondsons. The Church congregation joined the United Church in 1925. However, the congregation did not become part of a three-point Charge of East Chilliwack-Cheam and Rosedale. For a number of years, the church was served by various ministers on an inter-denominational basis. Mrs. William (Nan) Standeven recalled that Fred Cook

of Rosedale, son of Mr. and Mrs. Joshua Cook was a candidate for the ministry and conducted worship at the Church. At the same time, Miss Trudy Munro, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alexander (Sandy) Munro, was Church organist. She and Fred Cook were later married.

Included in the list of ministers who served were the Reverend E. Manuel. For many years Mr. and Mrs. Herb Cartmell and their two sons conducted worship there at an afternoon service. The Reverend Murray Cameron of Rosedale also conducted worship during his ministry at Rosedale, 1944-48. Fred Bryant, an ordained Elder of the United Church, conducted worship as a Lay Minister on several occasions.

Following the second World War the Church fell into disuse and the building was purchased by Ernest Rhodes who dismantled it during 1948-49. The land was acquired as part of the playing fields for the elementary school. This was likely arranged by William Standeven and Arthur Rundle, both of whom served on the School Board.

Besides the incident of the near destruction by high water, the Church was not without amusing incidents. It is told that during a week of inactivity at the Church, a neighbour's pigs found shelter beneath the floor and their presence on Sunday was noticeable to both ear and nose, much to the embarrassment of the minister who was visiting and unaware of what was going on.

Like many small Churches in frontier settlements in the early years across Canada, the three or four in the Camp River area were a real source of help, comfort and recreation for the community for a number of years.



Methodist Church built 1892 on site present Camp River Hall. It later served as St. James Anglican Church.

HISTORY OF ST. PETER'S ANGLICAN CHURCH IN ROSEDALE, BRITISH COLUMBIA

by Mrs. Burney (Bustin) Church

According to the earliest book of records, Church of England services were started at Rosedale in August, 1911 by Reverend J. Hinchcliffe. The district included Rosedale, East Chilliwack and Camp Slough.

On October 9th, 1911, members of St. Thomas Church committee met at Rosedale with representatives of the three small communities and it was decided at that time to form a separate parish at Rosedale.

On November 25, 1911, St. Thomas made a grant of \$4,000 to the Rosedale parish and on March 3, 1912 Reverend E.M. Searles was appointed as its first incumbent. The minister's salary was to be \$500 per year, \$40 per month with the balance at the end of the year. An acre of land was purchased from the Munro brothers for \$575 and on June 15, 1912, the actual building of St. Peter's church commenced, much of it by voluntary contributions of material and labour.

September 3, 1912, saw the dedication of the new building by Bishop A.U. DePencier, Reverend Jocelyn Perkins, canon of Westminster Abbey, and honoured visitor, preached the dedication service to a congregation which filled the little church to overflowing. Some names to be remembered among the founders of our parish are those of Frank Bellamy, J. Brannick, R. Brett, H. Brush, R. Bustin, S. Bustin, A.J. Chisholm, H. Cooper, W. Ennis, C. Gill, S. Harding, C. Harmon, L. Hickman, David Hill, J.H. Hill, T. Holmcroft, J. Hope, H. Jones, George Marrs, G. Moss, W.C. Peyton, R. Pool, C. Royds, Nowell Royds, C. Seymour, C. Somers, R. Thompson, J. Vallance, M. Vallance, W. Walton, and Digby Welland.

The reading desk installed in the Rosedale Church was an old one which had come down from Fort Douglas. The pulpit was built by Jack Martin who donated his labour in making it. Mr. Peyton made the first lectern and donated it. He also made the cross at the top of the steeple from oak which he brought from Vancouver. The seats were made by volunteer labour. The font was imported from England and was donated by women of the district. The bell came from a ruined church on an Indian Reserve, not far from Popkum.

One of the first men to enlist for Military Service in World War I was Nowell Royds of St. Peter's. This man was the first known casualty from this area. The memorial chair on the altar of St. Peter's Church reads:

"In loving memory of Nowell Bond Royds
7th Battalion Canadian Overseas First Contingent
Born December 22nd, 1893
Killed in action, Ypres, April 24th, 1915"

A large two-storey Rectory Home was built for the use of the minister and his family. The spacious grounds where the lawns sloped down to the water's edge were the scene of many fine garden parties.

For a number of years during the 1930's and 40's this house was occupied by Mr. and Mrs. Robertson. Later it

was rented by Mr. Reg Henderson. The home has since been demolished.

In 1962 an addition was made to the church building including a Recreation Hall, small kitchen, meeting room, and church office. This new complex was joined to the church by a large foyer which serves as seating space for overflow congregations and for socials in the Recreation Hall.

The congregation celebrated its seventy-fifth anniversary with an overflow congregation participating in a special service of praise and thanksgiving conducted by Archbishop D. Hambidge, Diocese of New Westminster on Sunday, July 5th, 1987.

The following ministers have served the Parish of St. Peter in Rosedale since its organization in 1912:

Reverend E.M. Searles
Reverend H. Edgar Goodman
Archdeacon Webb
Reverend G. Moore Morgan
Reverend W. Sandilands
Reverend J.S. Turkington
Reverend F.W. Weaver
Reverend Reginald W. Biddell
Reverend W.C. Humphrey
Reverend H.B. Scudamore
Reverend R. David Somerville
Reverend Herbert Oldfield
Reverend F. Breckinridge Milton
Reverend Robert Stewart
Reverend I. Dingwall
Reverend Paul McMullan
Reverend John Barton
Reverend Henry Roderick
Reverend Don Flumerfelt
Reverend Don Rochester,
the present minister



St. Peter's Anglican Church Rosedale built 1912.



Rosedale United Church.

THE ROSEDALE UNITED CHURCH

by Fred Bryant

It will be difficult to put into a short summary, the story of at least 85 years of a congregation that was very much a part of the spiritual, social and recreational life of the community. Many of the first settlers of this area had emigrated from Great Britain, perhaps stopping in the Maritimes or Ontario for a period before moving west. Nearly everyone had strong religious ties with either the Anglican, Methodist or Presbyterian churches of what they referred to as "the old country". So it was that places of worship and religious instruction for the children were a concern as soon as homes were established.

Services were often held in homes and in schoolhouses before churches could be built. Services were held in the Orange Hall on McGrath Road in the early years of this century, before the Presbyterian Church was built in 1908. The Reverend Thomas Crosby in his book, "Among the An-ko-me-nums of the Pacific Coast", tells of seven mission posts that he visited while stationed at Coqualeetza Indian Institute at Sardis.

Mr. Crosby visited Rosedale about 1904. He spoke at the schoolhouse and sang songs to the children in the Indian tongue and this caught the children's attention. Mr. Crosby stabled his horse and buggy at the Charles Munro farm and used the bunk at the back of the Bartlett store himself. He held services each evening in the schoolhouse and visited in the homes during the day. The work

of Reverend Crosby is credited with the formation of the Methodist Congregation. Reverend John J. Nixon purchased the one-room school, at public auction, for \$25.00, as it was to be moved to make way for the bigger two-room school. The building was moved across the road and then later to 51276 Yale Road on a lot donated to the church by David Greyell, where it stands today as a Chevron Service Station.

At about the same time Isaac Henderson, James Nelson, Maxwell Stevenson and C.W. Munro formed the nucleus of the Presbyterian congregation. A lot was purchased for \$75.00 from B.A. and T.G. Bartlett and in 1908 the first services were held in the new church. Besides the Hendersons, W.J. Thompson and Max Stevenson were leaders in the construction.

In about 1917, during World War I, with many young men on active service and a growing feeling of community, joint services were held by Methodists and Presbyterians, the morning services being held in one building and the evening in the other. Sunday School was held in the afternoon, also together. So it was that Rosedale set the tone for the legislated union of the two denominations on a national level in 1925. Following union a three-point charge was organized by presbytery including East Chilliwack and Cheam with services at 10:00 a.m. and 11:15 a.m., and Rosedale holding its service at 7:30 p.m.

In 1927 the home east of the church at 51351 Yale Road was bought from Stafford Graham as a manse for the minister and his family.

When the Rosedale congregation became part of the three-point charge, the Rosedale service was held in the evening in the larger building which was the Presbyterian Church, and the Methodist Church was used as a parlor for socials, meetings, etc. The adult bible class was very large under the leadership of Mr. Thomas Lobb, Mr. W. Hopcraft, and Mrs. Marion Archibald. This group met in the church parlor on Sunday morning for many years. In 1938 the annex on the west side of the church was built and the former Methodist Church was sold to Mr. David Nevin. For the next twenty-five to thirty years the church enjoyed growth. Many features are worthy of note.

The choir of Rosedale United Church was widely known for its fine anthems and musical cantatas. Under the leadership of Edgar Archibald, the choir had a large membership and sang at all services as well as many special functions. The organists were Miss Alice Bennett, Mrs. Ida Higgins, Mrs. G.N. Ryder, Vina and Percy Bartindale, Mrs. Helen Close, and Mrs. Ethel Stevenson. In the 1950's Mrs. Mary Stark, Miss Doreen Stark and Mr. John Stark led and accompanied the choir and church music. When the Cheam Church closed, the members of that choir, under the leadership of Mrs. Ethel Stevenson, added impetus to the music. At this time the pedal organ was replaced with a Conn electric organ. Many others have contributed to the ministry of music and Rosedale has become well known as a happy, singing congregation.

At one time the Sunday School had over 200 pupils and a staff of keen, dedicated teachers. However, because of



Mission Band - Rosedale United Church.

changing times and lifestyle, enrolment dropped to less than 100, but even this was a creditable accomplishment. Serving as Sunday School Superintendents for a number of years were Maxwell Stevenson, W. Hopcraft, Reg Bryant, Ross Chisholm, Laurie Lobb, Ernest Bent, Fred Bryant and Don Rutley.

There has always been a strong missionary emphasis and substantial amounts of money sent to assist missionary endeavours in British Columbia and overseas.

For many years we had active mid-week groups of C.G.I.T. (Canadian Girls In Training) and Explorers for



Sunday School class Rosedale United Church about 1927. Front row, l to r : Ron Heal, Pearl Sliven, Muriel Hughes, Rai Adachi, Wes Mercer, Vivian McNair, Bobby Merson. - behind unknown.

the younger girls. Learning to conduct worship services was a part of the CGIT program. The Christmas candle-lighting service and Sunrise (Easter) services were highlights. The TUXIS group (X is for Christ - the centre, you and I on either side in training for service) had as part of its program, instruction in woodworking in a shop and clubhouse in the old barn behind the manse. Trail Rangers and Tyro groups for boys were well attended. In different years, Fred Bryant, Herb Bock, Arthur Buckingham were elected to the Older Boys' Parliament of British Columbia and Bob Van Baaren.

For many years there was a strong and active Hi-C group. This program is designed for High School boys and girls (Highs for Christ) and provided our young people with their first co-ed church experience. One year they sponsored "A live-in starve-a-thon" in the C.E. Building and raised over \$1000.00 for missions. Young Peoples Society (Y.P.S.) a co-ed group was active for many years. Many romances and several marriages resulted from this group experience. Plays were put on as money-making ventures, providing whole evenings of entertainment. In 1952 the congregation, assisted by Anglican friends, put on a superb musical play titled "The New Minister", with a cast of some thirty members.

There were at least three very active ladies' groups. The Women's Missionary Society, the Ladies' Aid, later known as the Women's Association and more recently as United Church Women or U.C.W. For a number of years a group of ladies met in the evenings and took the name ZWI Group, from the words Zeal with Intellect. All of these groups were active in the life and work of the congregation.

Camping has been an important part of our program. Rosedale groups camped each summer at the United Church Camp at Maple Bay, Cultus Lake from 1937-1942. Now in partnership with Agassiz United, full-week family camps are held at the Cultus Lake campsite each August. This camp is the envy of our entire presbytery.

Following World War II, with population shifts and improved roads and the automobile more in general use,



Rosedale United Church Adult Bible Class Prior to 1930.

Rosedale United Church Tuxis, Back, l to r; Harry Bryant, Archie Boule, Fred Bryant (leader), Victor Janicki, Charles Nazareno. Front: Irvén Maguire, Victor Nazareno, Garth Kerr, taken at the Adachi home on McGrath Road in 1938.

church attendance began to decline and the three-point charge became one charge that saw Cheam and East Chilliwack Churches closed and dismantled and all services held at Rosedale at 11 a.m. Following the opening of the Rosedale-Agassiz bridge the Rosedale congregation joined with Agassiz United in 1958 to form a two-point charge.

After the three congregations came together the Christian Education Centre was built in 1961 to allow for growth. At that time there were plans to build a new sanctuary. These were later dropped in favor of improvements to the original church building.

Rosedale United has always had a strong core of dedicated lay workers and several Christian Ministers have been influenced to full time service while attending. These include Rev. Thomas Mercer, Dr. Herb Bock, Rev. Glen Baker, Rev. Bruce Cameron, Rev. George Easson, Dr. Douglas Lobb and Rev. G. Howard Turpin.

Through the years the church has been favoured in having many fine ministers, each with varying gifts of leadership, who have served the community in many ways.





C.G.I.T. Rainbow Group 1930-31. Queen Jean Robertson.

ROLL OF MINISTERS OF THE UNITED CHURCH OF CANADA

October 30th, 1983

In 1917 it was agreed to hold joint services and ministers were called on an alternating basis from each denomination until church union in 1925 as the United Church of Canada.

The following is a list of ministers who have served this congregation.

1902-04	Reverend Robert J. Irwin
1905	Reverend John J. Nixon
1906	Reverend R.M. Thompson
1907	Reverend Edwin D. Braden
1908	Reverend Thomas Green
1908-09	Reverend Wesley J. Miller
1910	Reverend J. Knox
1910	Reverend R.G. McKay
1911-13	Reverend Thomas G. Barlow
1913-16	Reverend William Quigley
1916	Reverend Frank B. Stacey
1917	Reverend Roderick McKay
1919-22	Reverend Hugh M. Rae
1923-26	Reverend Clifford Jackson
1926-28	Reverend A.W. Ogsten
1928-36	Reverend George Turpin
1936-40	Reverend T.S. Paton
1940-44	Reverend E. Baker
1944-48	Reverend W. Murray Cameron
1948-52	Reverend A.C. Pound
1952-56	Reverend J. Stark
1956-58	Reverend D. Perrie
1958-60	Reverend D.D. Johnstone
1960-67	Reverend B.B. Smyth
1967-79	Reverend David Johnstone
1979-85	Reverend King Huguét
1985-86	Reverend Lyle Simpson
1986-	Reverend Reginald Brown

Mrs. Marjorie (Archibald) Drew of Kamloops wrote the following on the occasion of the 75th Anniversary of the Rosedale United Church.

She writes in part as follows:

"Those were the years before radio and television and the Church filled a great many of the community's needs for recreation, pleasure and social gatherings as well as the traditional Church and Sunday School programs.

Looking back on it I am filled with nostalgia for a period in history that was so different from the world today. There was an innocence, a relaxed atmosphere, a beauty which it seems to me we have lost forever in this sophisticated nuclear age. There has always been a very warm, tender spot in my memories of my early years in Rosedale."

United Church Sunday School Class 1930. Front row: Wendall Buckingham, Muriel Hughes, Chris Grainger, Amy Ryder, Vivian McNair, Gerald Edmondson. Back row: Bill McCormick, Frank Chisholm, Jack Merson.



CAMP CHARIS OF THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

*by Mrs. Anne Bohr and
Art. Krampitz*

The camping program for the Church in British Columbia began in 1945 under the leadership of Reverend A.G. Knopp of Vancouver and Reverend E.A. Lieske of Chilliwack. In that year and in 1946 they rented the hall and grounds at Bridal Falls, about 15 miles east of Chilliwack.

In 1946 a property was located for purchase on the Hack Brown Road, where the camp is located today. The purchase was made with a realtor, who donated his commission. Prior to registering the property legally, a building permit for a Tabernacle was taken out. The property was approximately 29 acres, containing an old house, a chicken house, and an icehouse.

The first building constructed was the Tabernacle, to be ready for the first encampment in 1947. Much of the material for this building, and others to follow, was logged off the property just purchased. This same structure is being used today, having been reshingled once and improved with interior lining and a concrete floor. There were 170 registered campers the first year who heard Reverend Herbert Bennett of Jennings Lodge, Oregon, the first guest speaker at Charis. Income in the first year was sufficient to cover costs.

In the mid 1950's much thought was given to re-locating the camp, because of lack of recreational facilities and difficult access to the site. Visitors and guest speakers frequently became lost regardless of detailed directions, and missed announced services. Water supplies were a problem even though two mountain streams flowed through the camp. Two other properties, at Haney and Chilliwack, were considered in 1956 and 1959 but not accepted. Then it was discovered that the Trans Canada Highway was being re-directed. The northern tip of the Church property would be required for highway purposes, but greatly improved access would be provided, thereby increasing the land value and development possibility for a year-round operation. Providentially, the Church had been kept from the error of losing this beautiful and relaxing ground near Chilliwack and Vancouver, now with wonderful highway access.

In 1956 an acre of land above the upper stream was sold to Mr. J.G. Hack. This portion of the land was more valuable to his farm than to the camp. Mr. Hack had helped considerably in the early development of our camp and was a very good neighbour.

In 1961 the camp acquired from Mr. Stan Blabey 1.73 acres at the northwest corner bordering our property and the highway. In 1971 the Board sold the 10.83 acres on the south side of the Hack Brown Road, leaving about 19 acres for camp use.

Much of the development for Charis Camp has been in the late 60's and 70's. The boys' dormitory was however completed in 1960 and the girls' dormitory in 1961. During those years the first great change in topography of the camp took place when Finning Tractor of

Chilliwack donated the use of a D-8 Caterpillar unit for earth moving. Volunteer operators worked long hours.

The first kitchen and dining hall was built on the south side of Hack Brown Road in 1953 and a lean-to for the cooks' housing in 1961. This was abandoned in 1966 when a new kitchen and dining hall was built on the east side of the Dunville Creek and north of the road. The building was completed in 1967 and used for that camping season. In 1978 an addition to the north side of the building allowed new kitchen facilities to be established, also increasing the dining area to its present capacity. The same year a gymnasium was built, dedicated as the "Jesske Auditorium". In 1972, through a Government of Canada Works Program (LIP grant), new washroom facilities were added and winterizing improvements were made in various buildings. A grant from the same source in 1978 helped much in the building improvement program of that year. In 1980 Reverend Alfred Bohr was employed as the first full-time manager and chef. At the same time a home was built as a residence for himself and family.

A swimming pool was built in 1985 which added a much-needed recreation activity. In 1986-87 a further 20 x 36 addition to the kitchen was built providing a walk-in cooler, supply storage and a laundry room.

Camp Charis is owned and operated by the Evangelical Church of Canada, North West Canada Conference. It is used by them in their camping programs but also by many other churches in the Lower Mainland of B.C., and by para church organizations such as Boy Scouts and Girl Guides.

Camp Charis is another facility that attests to the natural beauty of the Rosedale area.

THE POPCUM SUNDAY SCHOOL

by Ruth (Cameron) Whitehouse and Fred Bryant

Ruth Whitehouse:

During the 1920's Mr. and Mrs. George H. Bryant of Rosedale conducted a Sunday School at Popcum in the schoolhouse. They came by horse and buggy every Sunday even while awaiting the birth of their own children. Mrs. Bryant played the pedal organ for our hymn singing.

To accommodate the interests and learning abilities of the young pupils the teachers divided the classroom into smaller rooms using green curtains suspended from wires. The ladies of Popcum taught the juniors and Mr. and Mrs. Bryant, the intermediates and seniors. Although the teachers volunteered their services, they found it necessary to take up a small weekly collection of nickels and dimes to help defray the cost of lesson aids and support the pupils' Korean orphan.

The Sunday School provided a small library of locally donated books. The mothers responsible for the library lovingly covered each book to extend its life. It was through this library I made the acquaintance of Elsie Dinsmore, her friends and experiences.

A big event of the year was the Sunday School picnic. Everyone brought food that was shared by all. Of special



Ruth and George Bryant, 1918.

interest was the serving of ice cream which was followed by foot races and athletic contests. Perhaps the most fun of the day, for us kids, was riding home by buggy in the late afternoon completely tired but with many pleasant memories and clutching ever so tightly our hard-won prizes and trophies.

Fred Bryant:

The Sunday School continued in Popcum until the mid 1930's. After the Popcum Public School closed, Sunday School was held in several other locations.

Mr. Roy Munro let the Sunday School meet in his living room which had a very nice grand piano which was a thrill for Mother to play. This was where the Water-slides and Camperland are today.

Mr. William "Bill" Ennis allowed the Sunday School to meet in the front of his home which was an empty store. I remember Mrs. Louis Bessette attending and saying that "You boys must have had worms for breakfast, because you cannot sit still." I recall at least one Christmas concert in this old store with the players dressing in Mr. Ennis' bedroom. This building was just south of the present Popcum Firehall.

A special feature of the Sunday School was to distribute the Onward Paper to all the families and these magazines were looked forward to. I remember running along the road from house to house giving out the papers.

The Bryant family travelled to Sunday School by horse and buggy in good weather and by bob sleigh in the winter until they got their first car in 1927. It was a Star and had a canvas roof.

It is known that my father conducted two funerals for burials on the Cheam Indian Reserve.

The last years of the Sunday School were spent in the lovely Bridal Falls Lodge, owned by Mr. and Mrs. Julius Warneboldt. I considered Mrs. Warneboldt a very fine

Baptist Church lady.

As the depression subsided and Popcum became more involved with the integrated school system, interest in the Sunday School subsided.

Among fine teachers over the years were Mrs. E.O. "Isobel" Patterson, Mrs. Gould and Mrs. Colwell, a very gracious lady who came from New Westminster to keep house for Mr. Dave Greyell and lived at the present house at Minter Gardens.

Mr. George Bryant suffered failing health and it was his hope that I, his son, would carry on the Sunday School. However I became interested in the Young People's Society of Rosedale United Church and started Sunday School there. In 1935 I did assist the public school teacher, Miss M. Campbell, with a grand Christmas Concert in the Lodge.

I recall Mrs. L. Bessette and Mr. Samuel Pollack Sr. singing the duet, "Rocked in the Cradle of the Deep", accompanied by Mrs. Oscar Anderson, pianist.

Ruth Whitehouse's mention of the Mission project of the Popcum Sunday School reminded me of the Pete Pig banks. The Sunday School used small cast iron pigs sitting on their haunches. The funds collected in each pig were sent to missionaries in leper colonies. Pete, we learned, was a small boy who heard of the needs of the missionaries and sold the pig that he was raising and gave all of the money he earned to the missionaries. This was the origin of our Pete Pig Project. Each of the boys and girls was given a Pete Pig. We would feed our pigs pennies each day until they were full. Then we all took our pigs to Sunday School to empty them for the missions. Frances (Braithwaite) Delaire of Vedder still has her Pete Pig sitting on her coffee table in 1987, so that at sixty years of age it is likely the oldest pig around.

THE ROSEDALE PENTECOSTAL HOLINESS CHURCH

by M. Armstrong

In the summer of 1929 the Pacific Coast Missionary Society of Vancouver pitched a large tent on the school grounds at the corner of McGrath Road where the post office now stands to hold Gospel meetings. The meetings were conducted by Reverend George Paul and his son, Harold. Among those attending were Mrs. Anna Bryant and her son Reginald Arthur Bryant.

Reg Bryant was converted in these meetings. In 1933 Reg Bryant felt a call to the mission field in China where he died in 1938.

Following the tent meetings, services continued on week nights in a number of area homes. These included: Mr. and Mrs. Johnny Parker on Chilliwack Central Road, Mr. and Mrs. D. Janicki on Ford Road, Mr. and Mrs. Collett Sr. on Old Yale Road (grandparents of Bob Collett), Mr. and Mrs. Ernie Hunt on Old Yale Road, Mr. and Mrs. Steve Apps, and Mr. and Mrs. N.J.D. McNair.

In 1930 Reg and Grannie Bryant moved into a house at 51295 Yale Road in Rosedale where she lived until 1951 when she went to live with her son, George, near Mission, B.C. During these twenty-odd years, services were held



Pentecostal Holiness Church, Rosedale, B.C.

on a regular basis in Mrs. Bryant's home.

For many years the Cartmell sisters attended these services. Miss Gertie Cartmell and Miss Elsie Cartmell became missionaries to China. Bessie continued to help with the Rosedale Church meetings. Minnie Hambly often bicycled out from Chilliwack to Grannie Bryant's to help with the services there.

Mr. and Mrs. Joe Armstrong moved to Rosedale in 1943 and services were held in their home for the next few years. From here the services were moved to the Orange Hall on McGrath Road North.

On October 25, 1946, the organization of the Rosedale Pentecostal Holiness Church took place in this hall. In 1948 the church decided that there was a need for a building. Grannie Bryant made a donation of \$400 for the church building which was built on a piece of property donated by Mr. and Mrs. Joe Armstrong.

Some of the pastors through the years have been: Reverend and Mrs. MacAulay from Chilliwack; Reverend Dale Dunn; Reverend Lyle Preston; and Reverend Vince Gallis. Reverend and Mrs. Gallis lived with Grannie Bryant for some time before moving to Chilliwack.

Below: Pentecostal Congregation, 1950.



In 1982 Reverend Fred Thomson became pastor. The present pastor is Reverend Ward Rowan.

THE REORGANIZED CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER DAY SAINTS (The Rosedale Branch)

by Alfred E. Beer

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints had its roots planted in British Columbia when a young member, Alex McMullen, moved from Ontario in 1897 to teach school in Chilliwack. Through his efforts, the church assigned a young missionary, Elder Daniel McGregor, in the fall of 1899.

A series of meetings was held in the East Chilliwack School, after which five candidates were baptized: Henry Stade, James R. Muirhead, Isaac and Emily McMullen, and Alice Mary Smith. They became the charter members of the branch. Others were baptized shortly after. These baptisms were held in Camp River.

On November 11, 1900 the Saints met together for the purpose of organizing a Branch and transacting other business. The meeting was presided over by Elder R.C. Evans of London, Ontario. It was resolved that the Branch be called the Chilliwack Branch. Elder Daniel McGregor became the Presiding Elder. Elder Henry Stade became Presiding Priest, and Brother John Stade became Presiding Teacher. Sister Maggie McGregor was Secretary of the newly formed Branch.

Meetings were held at the home of Brother and Sister Henry Stade. The work now moved along with changes in the officers from time to time.

In 1903 Brother and Sister McGregor resigned from

their offices in the Branch and moved to a new location. Brother Henry Stade was elected to preside over the Branch as President and Sister Lizzie Stade became Branch Secretary.

At a business meeting held in 1904, a building committee was formed and made plans to build a church on a suitable location. Fortunately, Brother Stade donated a small building which the Saints gratefully accepted. They remodeled it into a church and, at his request, moved it to a corner of his farm, now 49951 Chilliwack Central Rd.

In 1905 the Branch was visited by President Joseph Smith from Independence, Missouri.

In 1915 a lot was purchased in Rosedale at 9837 Munro for the purpose of building a church there.

The group moved to Rosedale and meetings were first held in the Orange Hall. Services were held each Sunday and the Branch grew to a membership of between 50 to 60. The Branch carried on under the leadership of Elder Henry Stade until 1921, when through illness he was forced to resign and Priest R.J. Muirhead was elected Branch President. In 1923, Elder Isaac McMullen having located here was elected Branch President.

On March 20, 1927 building plans were revived for the erection of a building on the lot previously purchased. The building was completed early in 1928. Shortly after, the Saints were honoured with a visit from President F.M. Smith.

In the spring of 1927 the Branch was saddened by the passing of Elder Henry Stade who had been its faithful leader for many years.

In 1929 Elder Isaac McMullen moved away and the Branch was again presided over by Priest R.J. Muirhead. He continued in office until 1937 when Elder A.I.J. Lockyer moved here and was elected Branch President.

In 1939 under instructions from the District Bishop, the Branch Solicitor was instructed to call our Church after the town where it was located. Ours would be known as the Rosedale Branch to avoid confusion.

About 1950 a Chilliwack mission was formed, which quickly grew to Branch status. The group built its first church in 1954, replacing it with new and larger quarters in 1974 on Carleton Street North. They presently hold their services in this new location. The Rosedale Branch has since been incorporated with the newer Chilliwack Branch.

Many faithful members have passed on to their reward. The last of the charter members, Priest R.J. Muirhead, passed away July 5, 1959 in his 88th year.

The former Rosedale church building on Munro Avenue was then sold and converted to a residence, but it is pleasing to note the form of the church still remains easily recognizable.

Many persons have made a commitment to the Lord Jesus Christ from the humble beginning of Rosedale

Branch. Baptisms were held from time to time in the beauty of natural outdoor settings at Camp River and Hope River, also at creeks in the area such as Elk Creek, Nevin Creek, and Dunville Creek.

THE CHURCH OF SAINT MARY MAGDELAN

*written by F.H. Bryant with assistance
from clergy of St. Mary's Parish, Chilliwack, B.C.*

There seems to be little doubt but that the first Christian influence in the Upper Fraser River Valley was generated by Roman Catholic Clergy. As early as the mid-nineteenth century there are records of active visitation of local Indian settlements. This would coincide with the Gold Rush along the banks of the Fraser River and was several years before actual settlement by whites.

The Oblate Fathers of Mary Immaculate have supplied records of the baptism by Reverend C.H. Grandidier of Oblate of Mary Immaculate on March 1st, 1861 at Tsiham (Cheam).

The STA:LO Nation located in the Rosedale-Cheam area were responsive to the programs suggested by the Missionary Fathers as evidenced by the following quotation extracted from a letter dated October 11, 1978 to Father Peedle of St. Anthony's Church, Agassiz, B.C.:

"In her thesis 'Roman Catholic Missionary Effort and Indian Acculturation in the Fraser Valley, 1860-1900', Jacqueline Judith Kennedy wrote, ... an even better example of the Sta:lo group's positive response to the missionary programs for their acculturation was the development of villages like Chief Alexis' Cheam. Under Oblate missionary influence he showed what could be done with Indians willing to change from their primitive hunting and nomadic ways. Chief Alexis led his farming villagers in the building of new European style cabins around the village church. His daughter, a former pupil at St. Mary's Mission School, taught day school in the village. Visiting priests like Father Marchal in 1870 raved about 'les Tsiams', the best Indians of the river."

Two years later, Father Eugene Chirouse, O.M.I. visited the camp of the Cheams, and wrote from New Westminster, B.C. on October 4, 1880:

"On one of the banks of the Fraser is a hill on which is situated the village of Cheam (near the present Agassiz-Rosedale bridge). It is five o'clock when we arrive and the people there are awaiting us. A gun salute echoing in the mountains serves to welcome us. First the chief comes to shake hands and then all the other people of the reserve come over and greet us too. We are in a civilized country."

"Alexis, the chief, has really set up his camp very well. This village is well distinguished among others by its progress and beautiful houses, cultivated fields and cattle in abundance. The inhabitants here have become far-

Congregation of the Rosedale Latter Day Saints, 1938.



mers. The chief's daughter attended the Sisters' school at St. Mary's (Mission) and has just opened a school here for the children of the village. She is an accomplished musician and is now looking for a small organ so that she can accompany the hymns in Church. We celebrated the feast of the Immaculate Conception among a wonderful group of Christians."

Father Peedle's letter also gives dates for these events:

"On November 14th, 1875 the blessing of the Wooden Church built by members of the Cheam Reserve was performed by Bishop Paul Durieu O.M.I. It was dedicated to St. Joseph.

"On November 1st, 1887, 12 years later, a newer church dedicated to St. Joseph replaced the former building. Two days later, on November 3rd, 1887 Bishop Durieu blessed the Cemetery 100 paces east of the Church."

Writing in 1987, I, Fred Bryant, am able to say that I visited the church shown in the accompanying picture in the company of the Reverend Dr. George Turpin, Minister at Rosedale United Church, 1928-1936, as a member of a Boys' Club organized by Reverend Turpin. The Church was open but still beautifully decorated. Reverend Turpin took the occasion to explain to the group of boys the need to be respectful and to view the building and its contents with dignity and reverence.

Today, in 1987, the Catholic Parish like many smaller churches, continues to hold worship services every Sunday, but with many families not participating. Today several local Catholic families in the Rosedale area also worship at St. Mary Magdalen.



St. Joseph's Church, Cheam Reserve, 1887.

THE MORAVIAN CHURCH

by Adolph Semler

A number of families had come from the prairie provinces, some to escape the drought, others the severe cold, and the depression years. These families joined together and established a church congregation. The records show that the building that had once been the Orange Hall on McGrath Road, was in the name of the board of Elders of the Canadian District of the Moravian Church of America for the years 1940-1945.

Services were held on Sunday, and mid-week meetings with lay leaders and ministers visiting when available from Vancouver.

As the families increased and became better established, many joined with residents to organize the Zion Evangelical Church in Chilliwack, B.C.

Families that were active in the Moravian Church included;

Mr. and Mrs. Ray Schultz
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Tetz
 Mr. and Mrs. Fred Pahl
 Mr. and Mrs. A. Stern
 Mr. and Mrs. Adolph Sagert
 Mr. and Mrs. Jakob Semler
 Mr. and Mrs. Roy Schinkel



Anglican Rectory - Maypole Dancers.



Cheam Reserve Cemetery.



Rosedale United Church Sunday School Class, 1936. Front row: Mitsuye Adachi, Helen Eckoff, Chrissie Grainger, Vivian McNair, Gladys Clark, Ellen Pake, Marian Vallance. Back row: Janet Harding, Annie Cartmell, Mrs. Grainger, Jean MacDonald, Frances Bradley, Nettie Eichstadt, Cathy Ward.

Long Active in Rosedale - Three people who have been long active at Rosedale United Church look through an old edition of the Bible. They are (l to r) Fred Bryant, Arthur Rundle and Sunday school secretary-treasurer Roger Muir.



~ GRAND CONCERT ~
ROSEDALE UNITED CHURCH CHOIR
ATHLETIC HALL, ROSEDALE.
FRIDAY NOV. 23, 1934

at 8:00 pm.
Accompanist - Mrs. S.R. Heal Conductor - Mr. E. Archibald
Guest Artist - Miss McBeth Entertainer - Mr. Curle

Programme

Chorus	(a) Hail Smiling Morn (b) Softly Fall the Shades Choir	Spofforth Hatton
Solo	Selected Miss McBeth	
Chorus	(a) When Winds Breaths Soft (b) The Cloud Capt Towers Choir	Webbe Stevens
Entertainer		Mr. Curle
Chorus	(a) Hunting Song (b) Annie Laurie Choir	Mendelssohn Arr. by Bartock
Quartette	A Little Close Harmony Messrs. Edmondson, Moss Lobb, Bartindale	O'Hara
Chorus	(a) All Through The Night (b) Where are You Going, My Pretty Maid Choir	Welsh Melody Caldicott
Solo	Selected Miss McBeth	
Chorus	(a) Listen to The Lambs (Negro Spiritual) (b) Good Night, Beloved Choir	Dett Pineuti

GOD SAVE THE KING

Admission 25 Cents.

Children 10 Cents



Four brothers, sons of James and Elizabeth Munro of Rosedale. Served 1914-18. Roy, Stanley, Frank and Zeph. Frank was killed in action.



ROSEDALE B.C.

- | | | | |
|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|-----------------|
| Archibald, E. | Ferguson, P.T.E. | Munro, A. | Smaile, B. |
| Bartlett, G. | Fraser, H.R. | McElwee, I.R. | Smish, R. |
| Boule, E. | * Flux, G. | McInnis, A.T. | * Stevenson, T. |
| Braithwaite, J.E. | Glanville, R. | McGillvray, K. | * Stevenson, S. |
| Braithwaite, A. | Graham, D.A. | Nelson Jr., C. | Thomas, H. |
| Braithwaite, W. | Heal, S.R. | Nelson, J. | Kerr, F. |
| Brooks, W.R. | Hamilton, T.A.S. | Nevin, L. | Lamarsh, O. |
| * Cameron, C.E. | * Hamilton, Truman | * Pake, W. | Leach, J. |
| Cameron, W. | Hill, D. | Pake, J.R. | Love, J.J. |
| Carter, A.D. | Hooker, E.C. | Page, J. | Tribe, J. |
| St. L. Carter, G. | * Macken, T.A.F. | Peet, E. | Walker, T.W. |
| Chapman, N. | * Martin, L. | * Peet, S. | Welland, D. |
| De Pencier, T. | * Munro, F. | Pickering, B. | Youmans, M. |
| Dominey, R. | Munro, S. | Poole, R. | |
| * Ennis, P. | Munro, R. | * Royds, N. | |

* These men made the supreme sacrifice.

WORLD WAR II ROSEDALE VETERANS

The following are the names of the Service Men and Women from the study area of Rosedale, Popkum, and Camp River, who lived in the area prior to enlistment in the Armed Forces for active service during the war of 1939-1945.

Annis, Cecil	Heal, Jack	Mercer, Wes *
Annis, Roy	Henderson, Alex	Merson, Richard
Archibald, Donald	Herrling, Jim	Nelson, Albert
Archibald, Ronald *	Hess, Edmond	Nelson, Jack
Armitage, Charlie	Higham, Gordon	Nelson, Leonard *
Armitage, Clarence	Hockin, Warner	Nelson, Lionel
Bock, Art	Hoff, Fran	Nelson, Orland
Boswell, Sid	Hoff, Ken	Nelson, Ray
Boule, Archie	Hope, Bill	Norris, Len
Boule, Robert	Hull, Roy	Northgraves, Allan *
Brown, Donald	Janicki, Harry	Nuyts, Allan
Buckingham, Arthur	Janicki, Mike	Pake, Bill
Buckingham, Milford	Janicki, Vic	Pake, J.R.
Buckingham, Wendall	Jeffery, James	Paton, Archie
Cameron, Cecil	Johnston, Bob	Patterson, C.H.
Carter, Gerald	Johnston, Roy	Percher, Bob
Cartmell, Harry	Johnston, Tom	Peterson, E.
Chapman, Leslie	Johnston, Willard	Pickup, Jack
Chapman, Roy	Jorgensen, Maurice *	Pollock, Sam
Chisholm, Frank	Jorgensen, Marius	Reisig, Bob
Clegg, Ted	Keller, Art	Reisig, Ernie
Creber, Eric	Kennedy, Don	Renz, Albert *
Creber, Harold	Klaudt, Barney *	Renz, Dick
Creber, Roy	Koch, Vic	Robinson, Bob
Donaldson, Gordon	Kormendy, Leo	Robinson, George
Donaldson, Mel	Lane, Harry	Rundle, Ruth
Drader, Jack *	Laughlin, Bob	Scott, George
Drader, William	Laughlin, Hugh	Scott, Ted
Edmondson, Gerald	Laughlin, Laurie	Vallance, David
Edmondson, Leland	Lewis, Bob	Victor, Mike
Flebbe, Bill	Lowe, Stewart	Wallace, Fred
Flebbe, Con	Ludwick, Eric	Walker, Thomas
Grainger, Frank *	MacDonald, Allan	Wallace, George
Gray, Lawrence	McCormick, Bill	Warneboldt, Ron
Gribbling, Charlie	McGrath, Harold	Whitney, Tom
Gribbling, Gerald	McNair, Vivian	Williams, Jack *
Gribbling, Harvey	McNair, Wes *	Wincott, Al
Gribbling, Ilene	Maguire, Donald	Wormley, S.
Halvorson, Gordon	Mansell, Roy	Wray, Les
Hamilton, Len	Mathews, Ed	
Hansen, Danny	Mercer, Jack	
Hansen, Eric *	Mercer, Rowe	

* These men made the supreme sacrifice.

**THESE MEN MADE THE
SUPREME SACRIFICE 1939-1945.**



Ronald E. Archibald



Jack Drader



Frank Grainger



Eric Hansen



Maurice Jorgenson

A TRIBUTE FROM THE PIONEERS

*Because they cared, we walk in sunlight.
Because they cared, the shadows flee,
The world is brighter, safer, stronger,
Because they cared for you and me.*

*Because they chose to do their duty,
Because they chose to do their part,
We will love them and respect them,
Keep them always in our heart.*

M.E. Tweten



Barney Klaudt



Wes McNair



Wes Mercer



Allan Northgraves



Albert Renz



Jack Williams

PACIFIC COAST MILITIA RANGERS

In an effort to reassure an alarmed populace in British Columbia, and to copy Britain's Home Guards, Pacific Command suggested the formation of a voluntary organization of Coast Defence Guards.

Companies of the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers were organized primarily in the coastal area, Vancouver Island, Queen Charlotte Islands and near mountain passes of the interior. The country is for the most part rough and rugged and sparsely populated. Much of the area is only known to those whose employment or recreation takes them away from settled areas and off the highways.

By March of 1943, there were approximately 15,000 trappers, loggers, fishermen and farmers organized in 126 companies which reported to a special staff headed by Lt. Col. T.A.H. Taylor at Pacific Command headquarters.

ROSEDALE UNIT

by J.T. Patterson

The Rosedale unit was formed in 1943.

Commanding Officer	Major White
Captain	Casey Wells
Padre	Rev. Scudamore

The unit was made up of men too old to join the active army, those too young and those actively engaged in Agriculture.

The members were issued "bone dry" hats and jackets as a uniform, a "30.30" Carbine, and a sten gun (one per unit).

The Rosedale Unit met for training in the Athletic Hall Monday nights. Various training activities, such as drill and indoor rifle practice took part in the hall. The ".22" rifle shooting took place in the basement where a backstop had been constructed. An outside range was constructed on property owned by Mr. G.H. Bryant at the Southeast corner of the Ford Road and Chilliwack Central. Heavy rifle practice was held here Sunday afternoons, weather permitting.

The prime purpose of the Rangers was home defense and during the 1948 flood many of them were reactivated into the British Columbia Police as auxiliaries. Their purpose then was to help coordinate traffic to and from the dyke.

Those who served in the Rosedale Unit were

Joe Patterson	Lieutenant.
Jim Akeroyd	
Bill Bond	
Elvy Boule	
Harry Cameron	
Arthur Carter	
Gerald Carter	
Herb Grainger	Sergeant.
Neil Grainger	
Dave Hill	
Cyril Hutchison	Sergeant. (assigned to staff)

Leslie Johnston
Alan Johnston
Mike Jones
Art Keller
Bob Munro

The Carters were identical twins and had served in the Boer War, then in World War I, and were anxious to get into World War II.

CAMP RIVER UNIT

by Hugh Laughlin Jr.

The Camp River unit of the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers was formed in 1943. Rev. H.B. Scudamore of Sardis and Major White were the officers in charge of organizing and training the volunteers. Members of the unit consisted of those men unable to serve in the regular forces because of age or commitment to farm work.



The Camp River Unit, Pacific Coast Militia Rangers (see list).

Evening training classes were held in Camp River Hall. Outdoor training exercises were held at various farms throughout the local area, usually on Sunday afternoon. A 'uniform' was issued that consisted of a waterproof (bone dry) jacket and hat. Rifles were issued to each volunteer who qualified. The rifle was a 30-30 Winchester carbine sporting model and members were allowed to purchase these rifles for the nominal sum of five dollars when the unit was disbanded after the war.

Those who served in the local unit were:

Bill Brown
Tom Cooper
Ed Fedoruk
Ernie Harding
Bob Johnson
Stan Keefer
Vic Koch
Cliff Laughlin
Hugh Laughlin (Jr.)
Joe Lennox (Lieut.)
Jack Mace
George Moss
Bill Muir
Mac VanBaaren
Herb Williams

MOUNTAINS AS MONUMENTS

by Neil Grainger

In the period of the Second World War, 1939-45, it is estimated that the population of the study area covered by this book was about 1400 people. It has been a tribute to the intense loyalty of our young men and women that almost two hundred of them were on active service.

Immediately after the war, the Canadian permanent Committee on Geographical Names, directed their representative in each province to name geographical features for men killed while on active duty. In British Columbia, names were assigned to mountains close to their place of enlistment. This naming is still ongoing. I would note that a family of a man whose name has not been used, can apply and expect prompt results, if they so wish.

As of this writing, (1988) three of the Rosedale casualties have not had a geographical feature named for them. They are: - Jack Drader, Leonard Nelson and Albert Renz.

The Heritage Preservers of Rosedale and District salute with pride the ten men who paid the supreme sacrifice.

WE WILL REMEMBER THEM

In 1985 the community of Rosedale was pleased to receive the designation of the name Mt. Archibald for the 5500 ft. peak, just to the right of Cheam and prominently visible from the village. It was named in memory of Ronald Archibald, son of Earl and Clara Archibald. Ronald was killed when his plane was shot down over Germany, June 4, 1942.

In 1986, a mountain located in the Silver Skagit area (west of Swanee Lake) was named Mount Hansen in loving memory of Eric Hansen. He was the stepson of Mr. and Mrs. Ejner Pederson. Eric was killed in action, February 9, 1945, in Holland.

Other Rosedale men who were honored this way include Grainger Peak, located ten miles north of Chehalis Lake, named in memory of Frank Grainger. He was the son of Herbert and Amy Grainger. Frank lost his life on October 16, 1943. He was flying out of Northern Ireland at the time.

Jorgenson Peak, located close to Hope, is named in memory of Maurice Jorgenson. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Marius Jorgenson. His plane went missing on a mission out of Ceylon, December 5, 1944.

Mt. Klautdt, located northeast of Hemlock Ski Area, named in memory of "Barney" Klautdt, son of Mr. and Mrs. Fred Klautdt. "Barney" was killed in action at Antwerp in February, 1945.

Williams Peak located just west of Chilliwack Lake, is named for Jack Williams. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Herb Williams. He was killed in a crash at Gibraltar in October 1942, after completing a tour of duty at Malta.

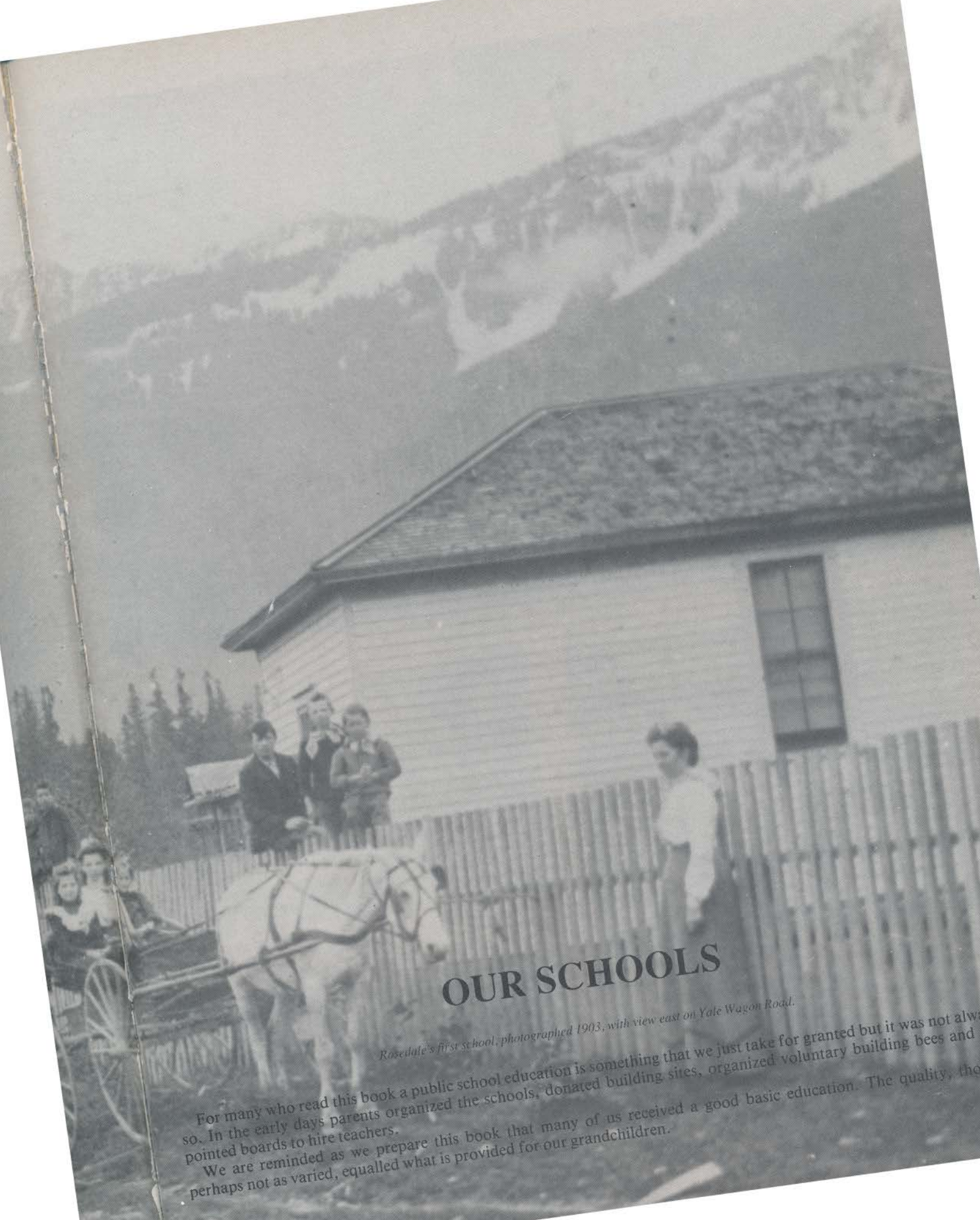
Mt. Mercer, on the same ridge as Elk-Thurston, is named in memory of Wesley Mercer. He was the son of Mr. and Mrs. Stinson Mercer. He was killed in action in Italy, February, 28, 1945.

Mt. McNair, located on the east side of Harrison Lake, is named for Wesley McNair, son of Mr. and Mrs. N.J.D. McNair. Wesley McNair was reported missing November 26, 1943, in air operations over Berlin. Four months later the family got word that he had died.



Honour Roll First World War 1914-18. Hanging in Rosedale Presbyterian Church now United, built 1908.





OUR SCHOOLS

Rosedale's first school, photographed 1903, with view east on Yale Wagon Road.

For many who read this book a public school education is something that we just take for granted but it was not always so. In the early days parents organized the schools, donated building sites, organized voluntary building bees and pointed boards to hire teachers.

We are reminded as we prepare this book that many of us received a good basic education. The quality, though perhaps not as varied, equalled what is provided for our grandchildren.



Camp Slough School Class, about 1909.

THE CAMP RIVER SCHOOLS

researched and written by Fred Bryant

The educational needs of the children of Camp River were met for over sixty years by elementary schools in three buildings on two different sites.

A check of class registers indicates that more than once, two generations of the same family attended the same school and often there were family groups of five or six brothers and sisters in the same room spanning several grades.

The first school building was located on the Chapman farm at the southeast corner of Camp River and Chapman Roads. This was a one room school. This building, after the school was relocated further west on Camp River Road, was purchased by J.E. Chapman and moved onto his parcel of the original homestead and converted to a residence. It was destroyed by fire in 1986.

In the class of 1896 there were thirty pupils from eleven families. The teacher was Miss Lewis.

In 1912 a new two room school was built at the junction of Camp River and Standeven Roads on the southwest corner. When School District 33 was organized in 1946, a new two room school was built and this building is still school property in 1988 but not used for regular

elementary classes.

A search of class attendance records for the years 1912-1952 indicate the following as teachers at Camp River. This must not be considered a complete and accurate list. There were twenty-three pupils in 1912 from fourteen families. Ten years later there were thirty-three pupils.

1912 - 1916	Hugh Laughlin
1912 - 1916	Margaret Jackson
1920 -	Robert A. Muir
1921 -	Norma M. Cordingley
1922 -	J.R. Atkinson
1923 -	Dorothy Carmichael
1923 -	Alice H. Taylor
1924 -	John C. Ferguson
1925 -	Dorothy Auld
1925 -	Helen Anderson
1927 -	Anne Fetterley
1927 - 1931	Agnes Fetterley
1931 - 1937	Bessie MacFarlane
1937 - 1940	Katherine Mitchell
1940 -	Marjory M. Davis
1941 -	Helen L. Anderson
1942 -	Laura H. Dayton



Camp Slough School, 1897. Included in picture are: Ada Peet, Maude Harding, Mary, Alberta, Ed Chapman, Tom Muirhead, Flake Harding, Noble Ryder, Mabel Chapman, Maude Muirhead, Ellie Ellis, Annie Hamilton, Maggie Vallance, Belle Peet, Matt Vallance, Frank Chapman, Sarah Peet, Fred Perry, Sherman Peet, Walter Perry, Miss Lewis (teacher), Howard Muirhead, Al Harding, Charlie Somers, Walter McGrath, Alma Gilbert, Lucy Chapman, Nellie McGrath, David Chapman is small fellow in front and to the left of Miss Lewis.



Camp River School and students.



1943 - Mrs. G.H. Dunn
 1946 - 1952 Edna R. Stick

It is interesting to note that in 1933-1936 that there were twenty-six pupils from sixteen families, including four Standeven children and four from the Kennedy family.



THE HERRLING ISLAND AND CHEAM VIEW ELEMENTARY SCHOOLS

by Ron Gray and Violet (Nelson) Cameron

A one room public school was built in the year 1922 on the southeast corner of the island. Among the men who did the construction to provide an education for their children were Messrs. John Herrling, Adolph Nelson and Art Nelson.



Start of construction of Herrling Island School.

Miss Audrey McLeod of Vancouver was the first teacher. She later married Edmond Hess of Cheam View, and now lives in retirement on Vancouver Island. Some of the first students were Edgar (Teddy) Dahl; Charles August, Celia, Clarence, James and Sarah Herrling; Lionel, Ruby and Stanley Nelson and Ethel and Mabel Yuen from Seabird Island. The next teacher was Miss Gladys Yeoman from New Westminster. She married Clifford Tuckey and moved to Alberta. Then came Miss E. Horwell of Agassiz. These three young ladies deserve a great deal of credit for their efforts to bring fun as well as to teach the three R's in such a limited community.

A one-room school was later built at Cheam View and continued in operation until the consolidation of schools in 1949. Situated at a site on the south side of the Highway at the bottom of Jones Hill it would be on ground approximately where the Wahleach Power Plant is now located.

The school served children from Cheam View, which was above Jones Hill, from the Jones Hill area and also Herrling Island. The children would come across the river by cable car. The average number of pupils would be about 12-15 and classes grades one to eight.

It is not hard to envision the problems and pleasures of attending a small school. Likely the teacher would be a new graduate of Provincial Normal School and without the support of other teachers. Parents would be both helpful and a hindrance on occasion. Yet many of our finest citizens of the very productive years of the 1920's through the 1940's received a good grounding in the three "R's" in schools like these.

Mrs. Pearl Akeroyd of Rosedale was the teacher at

Cheam View and drove each day from Rosedale prior to the closing of the school in 1949.



Herrling Island School.



First class of 1922. L to r: Ethel Yuen, Clarence, Charles (August), Jimmy Herrling, Mabel Yuen, Sarah Herrling, Edgar (Teddy) Dahl, Celia Herrling, Ruby, Stanley and Lionel Nelson.

POPCUM SCHOOL

The first school for Popcum children was located by the first settlement on the Yale Wagon Road by the river bank in 1912. It was in operation for less than a year.

In 1916 a one room school was built on a two acre parcel of land just across from the Harold Cameron home. This land is now 53032 Bunker Road.

The members of the School Board were Harold Cameron, Eugene O. Patterson and Alex Gray. Ron Gray started school on the first day of school in grade one and completed eight grades in six years. The classes were from grades one to eight.

The first teacher was Irene Kerr (Tagert), followed by Laura Wilson (Kerr), Miss Creaton, Miss Albox, Miss Marshall, Miss Marjorie Keefer, Jack Tribe and Neil Darough who taught for ten years from 1930 to 1940.

Neil Darough was followed by George Pearson for the year 1940-41. Miss Morag Campbell taught from September, 1941 to December 1941. Miss Evelyn Cole (Grigg) taught from January, 1942 till the school closed in 1945.

In latter years the school board was dissolved and the teacher was under the supervision of the Inspector of Schools, a Mr. H.N. MacKenzie.

The school was closed in June 1945, and the Popcum area was incorporated into School District 33 and the pupils bussed to Rosedale Elementary and Chilliwack Central School and then Chilliwack High School.

Many former students speak well of the teachers at Popcum School. Teachers and students alike, recall the good times enjoyed at picnics and school concerts.

Morag Campbell reminisced that in 1941, the Christmas concert was well attended in the Popcum Hall, but that the fire went out as she was busy looking after the program, (it was a very cold night).

In 1942 the concert was held in the Bridal Falls Lodge and was a joint effort with the Sunday School. Fred Bryant was M.C. for this concert.

Morag also recalled that all records and papers came addressed as "Popcum" and not the spelling Popkum.

Irene Kerr Tagert writes, "While I was teaching at Popcum School, there were eight grades: the pupils included, Fred, Edith, Charlie and Dorothy Thompson; Bill, Tom, Edith and Della Bond; Elmer and Chesley Davidson; Doris Cameron, Ron Gray, Clifford Patterson and Yosi Suzuki.

Yosi was Japanese and eight years old, and hadn't been to school before. She was diligent and listened closely and was prepared for second grade by June. By trying so hard, she was sensitive and one morning a horrid howl came from her corner but I couldn't calm her. I got her out to the cloakroom and somehow calmed her and she pointed to my pencil, so I presumed that was her problem and asked her, "Do you need a pencil?". The dear little distressed thing smiled and I gave her my pencil, and the incident ended.

That year I boarded at my home in Rosedale, which was over three miles to the school. I walked and the citizenry thought it was terrible for the teacher to walk that long, lonely road, so I bought an English bicycle from the Bennett sisters. Well, I nearly killed myself on that one. It was a dirt road and rough, with many short hillocks and deep ruts. Often the ground was frozen and ruts became crossed as the horses zigzagged, pulling the heavy loads of shingle bolts from the mountains to the mills in Rosedale and one day my bike got caught in a cross rut and I flew over the handle bars and the bike stayed behind. I took what we then called a "belly flop". My hat, fur piece, purse and me, flew in all directions. When I dared look up to see if anyone had noticed my disaster, I discovered the way was clear. I gathered up my worldly goods, including the bicycle, and walked the rest of the way home."

A former student, Ira Anderson (now retired and living in Rimbey, Alberta) recalled the first morning attending school when Laura (Wilson) Kerr was the teacher. There were forty-one in the class in eight grades and Miss Wilson let them choose their own seats. The next mor-



Popcum School. Back row: Dorothy Thompson, Doris Cameron, Ruby Thompson, Mabel Karr, Cliff Patterson, Gordon Anderson, Ira Anderson. 4th row: Frances Braithwaite, Dora Dougherty, Dela Bond, Evelyn McGillivary, Ronald Gray, Raymond Simoens. 3rd row: Marjorie Simoens, Edna Anderson, Norman Gould, Fred Karr, Charlie Bond. 2nd row: Lawrence Gray, Douglas McGillivary, Ruth Cameron. 1st row: Sherman Bond, Herbert Karr, Ella Dougherty, Stewart McGillivary, June 1925.



Popcum School, 1925. Miss Laura Wilson, teacher.

ning "Teacher" was there first and assigned the seats, in grades and rows. He remembered Miss Wilson as a very fine teacher and remarked that "she sure taught us".


Anderson also recalled that head lice were prevalent and soon spread to all the children attending. Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil was a sure cure and teacher and parents applied it in generous quantities. A very fine tooth comb was used to comb the lice from the children's hair onto a white cloth and the children had fun squashing them with finger nails.

Ira remembers being late for school one day and being scared of getting a licking. He took a short cut and while climbing a rail fence, fell into the mud where the pigs wallowed ... now he was in real trouble.

Another student of Popcum School, Anne (Ludchak) Klassen recalls other days at the school. "I remember sliding down the hill to the west of the school in winter.



Back row, l to r: Lois Bessette, Pat Kennett, Helen Ennis, Marjorie Sprengle, Jean Munro, Mae Thompson, Mary Ludchak. Middle row: Eleanor Cave, Fanny Odell, Esther Vallance, Peggy Munro, Hazel Munro, Rosemary Ellis, Betty Martindale. Front row: David Ellis, Tommy Peterson, Alan Thompson, Frank Odell, Donald Thompson. Teacher, Mr. Neil Danough in centre back.



Public Schools of British Columbia

Roll of Honour

This is to Certify that

Mary Ludchak

has been a pupil of *Popcum* Public School during the past year, and that *she* holds First Rank in *Department*

Neil W. Darough
Teacher.

Dated at *Popcum*, this *26th* day of *June*, 193*8*

PROVINCE OF BRITISH COLUMBIA

SCHOOL YEAR *1937-38*

MONTHLY REPORT

—OF—

Thomas Peterson

I Grade.

Popcum School.

Popcum City or District.

Neil W. Darough
Teacher.

The biggest boys would pour buckets of water down the hill and by morning it would be frozen solid. We would all take turns sliding on pieces of cardboard as nobody had sleds. It was great fun.

The outhouses were in back of the school, a little way up the hillside, right hand side of the hill for the boys, and the left hand side for the girls. One day, Buddy Erickson brought a big water snake from Popcum Lake to school. He had it fixed so when he held the snake's head in one hand, with the other hand he pulled ligaments and the snake's mouth opened wide. The teacher probably confiscated it, but he told everyone he had thrown it in the girls' toilet. We were terrified! No one used that toilet for weeks.

All students over the age of nine, took turns at being janitor. You even got paid for it. As I recall it was \$9.00 a month, a lot of money back then. Being janitor meant starting the woodstove in the morning, carrying the wood, keeping it going all day and filling the water cooler. After school you had to clean the boards, sweep the floors and make sure the fire was out before you left. Once a month the floors had to be oiled. I remember that my mother helped with this chore when it was my turn.

My parents, Mr. and Mrs. Paul Ludchak bought the property adjoining the school in 1935 and later acquired the school property after the school was closed.

The original building was moved and became a chicken coop which was burnt in later years. But I still have many memories of those long ago years."

Mary (Ludchak) Person remembers her school days with Mr. Neil Darough, a very good teacher, who drilled the 3 R's into his students, along with the other necessary subjects. He always wore a dark three-piece suit, winter and summer.

"At recess we played the usual games: 'Ante-aye-over' the woodshed,, baseball, 'Run Sheep Run' in the bush beside the school which offered the natural background for the hide-and-seek games, and 'Duck-on-the-Rock', a game that no one seems to know how to play anymore. On Hallowe'en the outhouses were always pushed over, but no one could catch the culprits.

"The Library Van came once a month with a variety of books to cover the reading interests from grades one to eight. I usually had all of them read and reread by month end.

"I remember one time in Grade six or seven after we had studied about the Scarlet Pimpernel in History, this movie came to the theatre in Chilliwack. Mr. Darough wanted us to see it. So Grades six and seven; Helen Ennis, Jean Munro, Marjorie Sprengle, Lois Bessette, Pat Kennett and I were bundled into Mr. Darough's car, taken to his place where his wife had made a delicious supper for us, and then to the show, where he even paid for our admission. After the show he took us all home. What an evening!

"Another time when the King and Queen came to Chilliwack, in 1939 I believe, we were all bussed in early in the afternoon to the CNR station in Chilliwack where we had our allotted space and we waited for the train. The train stopped for a few minutes, but we had a better look after the train had started as the King and Queen waved to us from the back platform.

"We were always so scared when Dr. Henderson came out to give everyone their yearly check-ups and shots. My mom and dad were conscientious objectors so I didn't get any shots but I sympathized with all the others; and when Mr. MacKenzie, the school superintendent, came to visit, everyone was warned to be on their best behaviour that day."

ROSEDALE SCHOOL HISTORY

by Laura (Munro) Kennedy

About the year 1889, in the early settlement known as Cheam, (the region between Chilliwack and Popcum) there was dire need of a school to accommodate the growing population. After several meetings, David Karr Sr. offered a corner of his farm for a site at Yale Rd. East and McGrath South. The property (now the site of the post office), was heavily timbered with huge fir and cedar trees, that had to be cleared prior to starting construction.



First Rosedale school class in 1890. Top row: Lizzie Vallance, Mabel Nevin, Carrie Young. 2nd row: Margaret Vallance, Jennie Hamilton, Agnes Young, Bella Young. 3rd row: Emma, Ella and Melvin Coverdale. 4th row: John Karr, Dave Nevin, Albert Young, Frank Hamilton, John Vallance.

Patrick McGrath Sr. was employed to erect the building, and consequently a sturdy, one-room structure was completed in 1890. Earlier that year on April 14th, the Provincial Government had designated the area a school district, so it was imperative to call a special meeting to choose a name for it. Various names were suggested and a final selection had to be made between "Hard Scrabble" and "Rosedale". Due to the profusion of wild roses along the trails and riverbanks, "Rosedale" won out by popular choice, (name suggested jointly by David Greyell and Mrs. Nevin).



Rosedale School, 1906. Teacher: Mr. H.A. Laughlin.

W. George Thompson was appointed the first teacher in August 1890 with the School Board consisting of Richard Smith, Isaac Henderson and Charles Young. The school opened with 15 pupils in attendance, including Mabel and David Nevin; Agnes, Albert, Bella and Carrie Young; Emma, Ellen and Melvin Coverdale; Frank and Jennie Hamilton; Jack, Maggie and Lizzie Vallance and Jack Karr. David Nevin was the first pupil in school on opening day (the teacher boarded at his home), and he also had the dubious distinction of being the first to "sample" the "hickory stick".

In 1891, eleven new pupils enrolled in classes ... they were Maude Harding; Ed and Mary Chapman; Arthur and Lizzie Henderson; Rory and Edna Knight; Nellie and Emily Bradley; Nellie Thorburn; and Tom Muirhead.

Mr. Thompson died suddenly in 1894 and a Miss Harris finished teaching out the term. Among succeeding teachers were Misses Blair, Gordon, Babcock, Crankshaw and Garda Patterson (who taught 60 pupils in all grades from primary to entrance). A Mr. Toombs was the lone male among the teachers in this era.

In 1895, much needed lamps were installed in the schoolhouse and were a most welcome addition. A concert was staged each Christmas at the school, and grew more popular each year, until by 1904 the building was filled to overflowing. It was decided then that a larger structure was necessary, and a meeting was called to discuss the matter. Plans for a new school causing the usual controversy however, as, many parents thought such a project would be a waste of the taxpayers' money, and felt that there would never be enough pupils to

warrant the expenditures. Nevertheless, the contract for a two-room building was let to Peter Peebles of New Westminster, and it was erected on the site of the first school (which had been sold earlier, and moved across the road).

In 1905, the second schoolhouse was opened with the first public dance ever held in Rosedale. Only one room was used at the beginning, and the teacher was Joseph Crowther; the following year he was assisted by Miss Knight. In 1907, Hugh Laughlin was principal, with Miss Cecil McEwen assisting. Following teachers included Misses Webster, Cripps, Bradley, Noonan and Hemming. The school population increased rapidly, and it was soon necessary to use the full-length hallway as a third classroom.

In the spring of 1914, overcrowding again necessitated the construction of a more commodious building. The same summer a larger 4-room structure was built on McGrath Rd. North, (again on property donated by the Karrs). It was opened on October 19, 1914, with a large group of parents and children in attendance. Short addresses were given by the Revs. McKay and Searles; Trustees Thompson and Barrel; and the Messrs. Munro, Johnson and Hopcroft. The Principal was Mr. S.N. Strople, with Miss E. Bradley and Miss E. Hemming assisting. Three classrooms were used until 1921, when it became necessary to use the fourth. Teachers that year were Mr. Siddons, Miss Kipp, Miss Archibald and Miss Wilson. A succession of teachers followed, instilling knowledge along the way and many left poignant memories behind ... for instance, Miss Edrie Boucher



Rosedale four room school, 1914.

(who taught four of us between 1924 and the early 30's) ... and Miss Amy MacKenzie (later Mrs. Clarke Brannick) ... both fondly remembered for their efforts in creating the Rosedale May Days (1925). And who could forget Mr. William Robertson, who was principal for 23 years (from 1928-1951). Few teachers can claim his achievement of teaching two generations of some of the older families in the district.

Around 1928, the student population again outgrew the facilities, so one of the old classrooms in the former school on the corner was re-opened to accommodate the overflow. Previously, the other room had been utilized as a manual training centre for the senior boys. I recall the year I was in Grade 8, when there wasn't enough boys to fill the class, and they asked for volunteers among the girls. About 8 of us took up woodworking that year, and we enjoyed our projects very much ... and I for one, found the course far more challenging than threading needles in home-ec.

The years slipped by and the "population explosion" made it necessary to add a 2-room annex in front of the "big" school (around 1948), and the teaching staff rose to six. There have been additional expansions since, with an activity room (gym), kitchen, staff room, library and more classroom space (including kindergarten). In 1960, a large, modern secondary school was built on Yale Rd. East, about a mile west of town, the pride of our community, and a fitting testimonial to the progress that education has made in Rosedale, since the first wee house of learning came into existence back in 1890.

There have been Munros attending schools in Rosedale from 1893 onward (starting with dad). By the time his brothers and sisters (13 in all) finished their education, the family had passed through all 3 schoolhouses. A steady stream of Munros have been learning their

A,B,C,'s ever since, and we now have the fourth generation going to both primary and secondary classrooms. The decade between '55 and '65 was most prolific, as at least two dozen young cousins representing nine branches of the family were enrolled in Rosedale Elementary alone.

Note: After Mom's family moved to Rosedale in 1907, she completed her education in the second little schoolhouse.

In 1987, Blanche Martin Mercer recalled with pride, that morning seventy-three years earlier when she was the first student to walk through the front door of the big new four room school.

Blanche related that the pupils assembled at the two room school at the crossroads in the village where the Post Office now stands.

Accompanied by teacher, Miss Nell Bradley (later Mrs. S.H. Shannon), and with pencils, slates, rulers, and a book or two, the children lined up according to grade and marched north on McGrath Road. Blanche stated that as she was 14 at the time, in the older class, she was at the head of the line.

Now nearly seventy-five years later, it is impossible to ascertain, but quick numbers or arithmetic, or is it math, indicates that at 30 beginners each year, Blanche Mercer was the first of well over 2000 boys and girls to go to school there. Were you one of them?



Miss Webster's Class. Rosedale School, 1909. Top row, l to r: Bessie Anderson, Bertha Ryder, Ivy Ennis, May Martin, Helen Walker, Marjorie Smith. Centre row: Norris Cameron, Leslie Martin, Ruby Tribe, Edith Peet, Esther Martin, Frances Mercer, Mabel Braithwaite, Elsie McCormick, Miss Webster, Clarence Reynolds, Earl Barge. Front row: Sidney Martin, Bruce Anderson, Lloyd Harmon, Cecil Cameron, Secord Stevenson, Mabel McCormick, Grant Bartlett.



Class of 1908 in Rosedale's two-room school at the corner of Yale and McGrath Roads.



Class of 1910.



Class of 1912. Miss Cripps, teacher.



1924. Clarke Brannick, Principal and senior class. Back row, 1 to r: Bob Muir, Maynard Reid, Ben McGrath, Jack Scott, Don Archibald, Thad Huddlestone, Tom Nelson, Glen Muirhead, Sid Railton, Bill Edwards, Lyle Muirhead. Second row: Tom Muir, Beatrice McLeod, Evelyn Peterson, Ellen Martin, Susie Morgan, Audrey Street, ?, Eleanor Mercer, Ruby Thompson, William Bustin. Front row: Mary Henderson, Ruby Fraser, Caroline Martin, Marie Hockin, Kathleen Ennis, Florence McCormick, Adeline Tribe, Clara Muir.

Below: Miss Amy MacKenzie's class, 1925.

Front row, 1 to r: Edythe Karr, Annie Sliven, Ada Karr, Marjorie Hockin, Ida Martin, Mildred Graham, Gladys Karr, Taka Kojima, Margaret Higgins, Elizabeth Hegymegi. 2nd row: Annie Edwards, Alec Charters, Lorne Johnston, Howard Buckingham, ?, Leigh Munro, Don Bryant, Roy Munro, Beatrice Ennis. Top row: Chesley Davidson, Elmer Davidson, ?, Albert Douglas, John Hegymegi, Ray Muirhead, Bill Tippens, Mike Janicki, Orland Nelson, Gerald Nelson.





Division I. Mr. D. Lowther, Principal.



Miss Edrie Boucher, Teacher with Grades 1 and 2. Front row, l to r: Bertha Karr, Ada Karr, Helen Munro, Vina Campbell, Aya Adachi, May Muirhead, Mabel Thompson, Vivian Merson, Edith Boule, Roberta Ryder. Middle row: Myrtle Drinkwater, Mildred Davidson, Marwayne Foster, Irene Mercer, Gladys Muirhead, Ruth Millson, Laura Munro, Edna Johnson, Helen Hegymegi. Back row: Gordon Davidson, Wilfred McGrath, Wallace Davidson, Arthur Stringer, Arnold Drinkwater, Tommy Johnston, Bertil Davidson, Donald Bryant, Weldon Graham, Percy Knowles.



Miss Dorothy Auld's Class (Gr. 4 and 5) 1928. Front row, l to r: Alice Burnett, Mae Muirhead, Yvonne Enves, Irene Mercer, Mildred Davidson, Laura Munro, Ella Hull, Edith Boulè, Doreen Moss, Lenore McNair, Roberta Ryder, Marjorie Corduroy. 2nd row: Miss Auld, Gerry Nelson, Annie Edwards, Noreen Mercer, Ruth Milson, Clara Cartmell, Annie Sliven, Jaka Kojima, Gladys Muir, head: Beatrice Ennis, Chesley Davidson. Back row: Edythe Karr, Edna Johnston, Elmer Davidson, Ray Muirhead, Arthur Stringer, Charlie Ryder, Fred Janiki, Orland Nelson, Mutz Shinyie, Helen Hegymegi, Gladys Taylor.

Mr. Bill Robertson, Principal. Front row, l to r: Jean Standeven, Vivian Muirhead, Merva Johnson, Joyce Standeven, Yvonne Miller, Mildred Hockin. 2nd row: Doris Muir, June Pake, Frances Bradley, Esther Fettes, Alberta Snell, Lorna Maguire, Margaret Laughlin. 3rd row: Norman Standeven, Laurie Laughlin, Gordon Donaldson, Harry Jamicki, Donald Maguire. Top row: Stewart Lowe, Eric Creber, Ted Harding, Gordon Ross, Gerald Edmondson.





Rosedale May Day, 1928. Verna Enves, queen.

ROSEDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

by Fred Bryant

One characteristic feature of the life and work of Rosedale Elementary School that has been maintained ever since the first school was opened, has been the strong parental support. For many years there was a strong Parents-Teachers Association. Parents have been there to support the teachers in a variety of ways.

The record shows that a Christmas program was organized with teachers taking the lead as early as 1900, but with parents assisting in costume making and filling bags made of netting with homemade candies and popcorn.

In 1924 an emergency Parents-Teachers meeting was held in the school on Sunday afternoon to discuss the threat of a serious diphtheria epidemic. Mrs. Albert Martin, a nurse and herself a mother of a large family, addressed the group; advising that Dr. Elliott suggested that the best way of coping with the disease would be to swab the throats of all pupils and teachers in an effort to find the carriers.

Mr. Steven Heal spoke about a broken pipe on the septic system that might be to blame for the outbreak and advocated immediate repair.

There was a motion passed unanimously, made by S.R. Heal and W.D. Hughes, to immediately contact a school trustee to have the repairs made to the septic system.

Another parent, Roy Nelson, stated that he had spoken by phone to Dr. J.D. Moore of Chilliwack who also advised that all throats be swabbed two or three times in an effort to prevent further spreading of the disease.

W.D. Hughes spoke emphatically that it was under the jurisdiction of the Health officer and that if he would not do the swabbing that the P.T.A. should demand an appropriation from the School Board to pay a medical man to do the swabbing.

A second motion by W. Hughes and R. Nelson and carried "that the School Board be requested to immediately have Doctor Henderson or some other Physician swab all throats in an effort to find the carriers". At this point Dr. J.D. Moore arrived and answered many questions about what parents could do to combat the disease.

Irene Kerr Tagert, who was a pupil in Miss Bradley's

Grade 8 class at the school at the crossroads, writes "I regret to report that we weren't all saints in Miss Bradley's eighth grade. One day in early Fall, when the apples were ripe in Mrs. Mercer's orchard (which was next to the school), we were sorely tempted to raid the apple tree. At first we were just picking up the ones on the ground, but some still on the trees were too tempting. Well, somehow Miss Bradley got the word and for a week we all remained in class for an extra hour doing monotonous homework. And, I might add, Mrs. Mercer's apples were thereafter harvested by the lawful owners." Irene noted that she was the only one from her class to go to High School. (How different from today).

Another incident about that downtown school: when Alan Kirkby was teaching, Tom Mercer (now the Reverend Tom Mercer) was kept at home by his aunt Maud Mercer to pull mustard in the grain field. One Friday afternoon Mr. Kirkby and all his class took the afternoon off and all went to help Tom pull mustard. On Monday morning Tom was in his seat.

No story about parents and school would be complete without a special recognition of the hot cocoa and soup program of the hard years of the great depression. On Monday cocoa was served, made from milk taken from the farms. Soup was served Tuesday to Friday, made from soup bones from the store and vegetables taken from home. That was the only time the boys were allowed into the girls' basement, where the soup was served.

By far the most exciting joint effort of teacher and pupils was the Annual Mayday that was Rosedale's Public Holiday for twenty-five years, from 1924-1948. Held on the lovely lawn in front of the school with its wide avenue of red and white Hawthorne trees and contrasted by the deep yellow Laburnum bushes, it was a grand spectacle.

Well remembered was the fete of 1932 when there was a real concern that the Maypole dancers would not have suitable shoes to wear and the ball game with East Chilliwack was played in bare feet as not all the team had running shoes.

The consolidation of district schools that saw grade seven and eight pupils in junior high school, contributed to the demise of this very popular function.

THE TEACHERS AT ROSEDALE ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

The following are known to have been teachers for the period 1916-1960. It is interesting to note that classes were divided by readers rather than divisions in the very early years. When the four room school was opened in 1914 only three rooms had classes for the first year or two. Class registers at the Chilliwack Archives list the names of all pupils and the attendance register was marked both morning and afternoon and included a notation about weather conditions. Room numbers of pupils were as high as forty and sometimes fifty. New pupils started at either September 1st or February 1st, and classes were promoted each six months.

The following list is as complete and accurate as we have been able to determine, from 1914-1960.

1914-	Mr. S.N. Strople, Principal
1914-1916	Miss E. Hemming
1914-1918	Miss E. Bradley
1915-	Mr. N. Anning
1916-1918	Mr. G.S. Ford
1916-1918	Miss B.N. Smith
1918-	Mr. M.H. Rae
1918-	Miss F.C. Mercer
1918-1920	Miss D.A. Leary
1919-	Mr. J.S. Eason
1919-	Miss G.M. McManus
1920-1922	Miss D.H. Kipp
1920-1922	Mr. J.D. Siddons - Principal
1920-1922	Miss L. Wilson
1921-	Miss M.G. Archibald
1922-	Miss C.E. Minckler
1922-	Miss B. Rogers
1922-1925	Mr. J.C. Brannick - Principal
1922-1925	Miss M.A. MacKenzie
1922-1925	Miss M.R. Parton
1923-	Miss M.E. Nelmes
1924-1933	Miss E.F. Boucher
1925-	Miss G.A. Christman
1925-	Mrs. P.E. Patterson
1925-1927	Mr. D.H. Lowther - Principal
1928-	Miss D. Auld
1928-	Miss L.H.J. Halpenny
1928-1951	Mr. W.P. Robertson - Principal
1929-	Miss M.M. Banks
1930-	Miss M.E. Hardy
1930-1935	Miss A.R. Jess
1933-1935	Miss B.M. Stade
1936-	Miss M.H. Kerr
1937-1939	Mr. W.A. Annis
1937-1939	Miss J. Patriquin
1938-	Miss E.E. Cole
1939-	Miss E.P. Gill
1940-	Miss K. Foster
1940-	Miss K. Mitchell
1940-	Mrs. B.M. Toop
1941-	Mrs. P. Bradwin
1941-1943	Miss D.J. Hamilton
1941-1946	Miss E. Martin

1943-	Miss M.S. Johnston
1944-	Miss M.J. Standeven
1944-1946	Miss E. Jespersen
1945-	Miss C.B. Stevens
1946-	Mrs. W.E. Bailey
1946-1948	Miss K.B. Fast
1947-	Miss A.N. Vogt
1948-1950	Miss E. Wiebe
1948-1951	Miss A. Klassen
1949-1951	Miss W. Davidson
1949-1954	Miss W. Van Volkingburgh
1950-	Mr. E. Burchak
1950-	Mr. H. Hargreaves
1950-	Mr. P. Neumann
1951-	P.E. Bradner
1951-	Miss M. Pember
1951-1953	Mr. M.E. Coulter - Principal
1952-	Mr. G. Blount
1952-	Miss R.J. Fowler
1952-1956	Mrs. P. Bradwin
1952-1956	Mrs. S. Rempel
1953-1955	Miss M. Wiebe
1953-1956	Mr. W.G. Bunt - Principal
1953-1956	Miss L. Zink
1955-	Mrs. N. McKee
1955-	Miss M. Unger
1956-	Mr. J.K. James
1956-1958	Mr. J.J. Nickel - Principal
1956-1958	Mrs. D. Pollock
1956-1963	Miss E. Knott
1957-	Mr. J.H. Hooge
1957-	Miss B.A. Reid
1958-	Mrs. J.F. Grigg
1958-1960	Mr. P. Neumann - Principal
1958-1960	Mr. J. Skuse
1958-1961	Mrs. B. Barton
1958-1961	Miss I. Schiwy
1958-1962	Miss M.O. Sherbino
1960-1962	Mr. D. MacAulay - Principal

Mr. Walter Middleton was a popular woodworking teacher for many years.

A fifth room was opened in one half of the two room school at the crossroads during the 1930's and 1940's. This was for Grades 3 and 4. Teachers were Alan G. Kirkby, Clarence Carroll and Alan Manford.

Below, l to r: J.C. Brannick, Principal, Marion Parton, Amy MacKenzie, Madelen Nelmes.



SCHOOL MEMORIES

by Pearl (Muirhead) Fetterly

In 1924, the year I was writing my Grade 8 government exams, the school was closed for 2 months with diphtheria. Thanks to our good teacher, Clarke Brannick, we mostly all passed.

To Florrie McDonald - Do you remember the play called "Grannies Picture"? Our teacher Miss McManus had you and I put that on in Chilliwack at a concert. It was a very special occasion for us.

A true story about three pupils of William "Bill" Robertson, Rosedale Elementary Schoolteacher and Principal about 1933, as told by Eileen "Teeno" Muirhead, now Giles.

Helene Hansen, Wes Mercer and I were pupils of Bill Robertson. He was very strict and could surely use the old strap if necessary.

Helene and I always passed notes to each other and one day while cleaning our desks, somehow one of these notes landed in the waste paper basket right beside the teachers' desk.

Wes came up to get rid of his garbage and spied the note, sitting at the top of the heap, so he picked it up, and of course teacher saw him, and asked him to read it aloud. So here it was, "Old Bill is watching us, so don't look over here anymore, see you at recess."

Mr. Robertson didn't crack a smile, he just said, "Well it looks like Teeno and Helene will be doing the blackboards after school for the next six weeks and Wesley will pack the buckets of water."

Well, we got to it, and finally the last day came and we planned on getting Wes. So we took little pieces of colored chalk and mixed them with water and had a handful each waiting inside the door.

Wes came in with the last bucket of water. We didn't know that "Old Bill" was spying on us from the cloakroom. First Helene let him have it from one side and I gave it from the other. Poor Wes, he surely was a mess. Just then "Old Bill" came around from where he was hiding, laughing. We hardly ever saw him laugh or smile, so it was a shock. We thought we were in for more punishment. But no, all he said was "Well, Wes, I guess that will teach you not to mess around with other peoples' garbage. You surely got the worst of this deal."

We finally realized that Mr. Robertson was not so bad after all, although we were all scared to death of him.

Worthy of mention among students who achieved high academic excellence as students at Rosedale Elementary School when Grade 8 examinations were at a province wide level, are: Dr. Homer Thompson, a world renowned archeologist; and Charles Ryder and Clara Cartmell, both of whom have recently retired from long years of service in their chosen fields.

ROSEDALE JUNIOR SECONDARY SCHOOL THE BEGINNINGS

by Lois Dickinson

compiled from the Rosedale Junior Oracles 1960-1962

May 24, 1961 was a happy day for Rosedale. On that date, the Rosedale Junior High School building opened. Three hundred and one happy students in Grades 7-9 streamed into the new pink structure.

The school, organized in September 1960, had been housed in crowded conditions at Chilliwack Junior High, along with over 600 Chilliwack students. The Rosedale opening had encountered several delays, but at last the great day had arrived! (with the move accomplished just after the Queen's birthday weekend.)

No one was happier that day than Principal Richard ("Dick") Hesketh, Vice-Principal A.R. "Russ" Dyer, and the other teachers who comprised the staff of twelve. They were Henry Rempel, Science and Art; Erwin Strempler, Mathematics; Ernst Lubben, Social Studies and English; Victor Guenther, Social Studies and English; Mrs. Allegra Good, Home Economics; Verne Morris, Industrial Education; Gerald Lavoie, Music; Jessie MacMillan (from Scotland), English; Mrs. Shirley Ann Dargatz, Girls' Physical Education and Guidance; and Lois Dickinson, Librarian and Social Studies.

The school's opening meant that students no longer spent long hours on school buses, and it gave a new focal point to the community.

The staff (while in the Chilliwack Junior quarters) had already organized an extracurricular program, and school spirit was already evident in the students' purchase of a trampoline, believed to be the first in the district. At one point in those early years, 36 different activities were offered at the school.

Carol Reinhardt was first School Council President with an executive consisting of Don Trego, Verna Fetterly, Linda Nelson, and George Born. Margaret Purych was the first full year president in the new school.

In December 1960 (while in town) the first Rosedale school paper was published with Kathleen Bernard as Editor, and Marjorie Bott, Assistant. Named "The Oracle", the paper featured 17 mimeographed pages. Once in Rosedale, the Publications Board headed by Terry Annis, comprised 22 students who met in their own editorial room and printed a quarterly paper. Donna Bryant and Marie Larson were Sports Editors. It was at this time that Rosedale originated the Junior High school news columns in the Chilliwack Progress. "Roundabout Rosedale" was written in the beginning by Marjorie Bott, Marion McGrath, and Karen Goshulak.

Other Rosedale achievements included the district's first Science Fair. It was sponsored by Henry Rempel and George Born was a senior winner. Rosedale hosted the first Junior High Gym Competition. Robin Mauch was a top gymnast.

Russ Dyer's sports program emphasized participation by all, regardless of ability. The skills developed, and the young school was thrilled to win the District Soccer Tournament on several occasions, notably in 1960 and 1961. Among the first players were Len Laughlin, Allen



Rosedale Junior Secondary School, 1961.

Jackson, and Carson Sexsmith. Later rosters included Murray Apps and Charlie Thompson.

Rosedale's first competitor in the District Public Speaking Contest was Gayle Parkhurst who spoke on "Pills."

One of the highlights of those early years was a Christmas pageant "Christmas in Canada" based on the Huron Carol. Joan Snell, Barbara Clegg and Fred Bustin created the stage settings. In subsequent years, drama festivals have been important at the school.

On Oct. 19, 1961, Rosedale Junior High was officially opened by Dr. J.F.K. English, a former Camp River student, who was then Chief Superintendent of Education in Victoria. Dr. English spoke of the school's potential for the future, and this has indeed been realized.

In 1963 Grade Tens became part of the student body, and the school, according to Department of Education directives, became a Junior Secondary School.

School Principals have been: Richard Hesketh, 1960-1965; David MacAulay, 1965-1968; John Neumann, 1968-1977; Bob Martin, 1977-1982; Leslie Matthews, 1982-1987. The present principal, 1988, is Peter Brown.

The enrollment is smaller, but the spirit remains. It is a delight for former staff members to visit there, or to meet in the community those "pioneer students" of 1960.

In late June of 1985, a Court of Canadian Citizenship was held on the School lawns.

Organized by the Canada Day Committee of the Council of the District of Chilliwack, Judge Madeleine

Basford heard the oath of allegiance from approximately seventy-five new Canadians from twelve to fifteen different countries and presented each with their certificates of Canadian Citizenship.

To mark the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Rosedale Junior Secondary School, a celebration was held on the school grounds in May of 1986.

Katie Hinkley, Student Council President, planted a Liriodendron (tulip) tree beside the flagpole. To the east on the lawn, a second similar tree was planted by Alderman Fred H. Bryant on behalf of his family and all students who had received a good education at the school in the first twenty-five years.

Earlier, a row of Pissardi Nigra (flowering plum) trees had been planted on the roadside perimeter of the front lawn as part of the District's 'Beautification Program'.

The School Paper.

The Oracle

Vol. 6, No. 4, 1985 Rosedale Junior Secondary School, Rosedale, B.C.



The Cheam View Post Office about 1928.

THE POST OFFICES

Try to imagine the sheer enjoyment of getting a letter from home by the young bride, or the excitement of the family when Eaton's Christmas catalogue arrived and you appreciate more fully the importance of the Post Office "way back when" even as today.

ROSEDALE POSTMASTERS:

1894	W.G. Thompson
1894-1902	A. Hamilton
1902-1908	G.G. Bartlett
1908-1910	B.A.D. Bartlett
1910-1911	C.A. Munro
1911-1917	C.R. Braithwaite
1917-1919	G. Braithwaite
1919-1939	Edgar Archibald
1939-1966	W.E. Archibald
1966-1968	Mrs. E.C. Bradford
1968-1973	C.A. MacDonald
1973-1979	R. Boule
1979-1983	John H. Kelcey
1983-present	Vicki Klassen

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY R.R. 1

Credit Public Archives Canada

Rural mail delivery for R.R. No. 1 Chilliwack which included the Chilliwack Central, Yale Road East and Nevin Road area commenced on January 16th, 1913 with C.A. Woodworth being carrier until June 1927. Woodworth was followed by J.G. Fleming from 1927 to 1931. He was succeeded by Sidney Creasey from July 1st, 1931 to June 1955. There was adjustment in routes and Peter Stanley Thiesen was the carrier from December 1952 to September 30th, 1972.

R.R. No. 1 Rosedale was established December 1st, 1952 with Radfee Jones as carrier until September 30th, 1956. He was succeeded by Robert R. "Bob" Boule who was carrier until October 1960.

T.E. Lovo held the contract 1960 to '64 and Albert Mauch 1964 to 1968.

Bruce Collins was the carrier on R.R. No. 1 Rosedale 1965 to 1974. There was some adjustment in the routes due to inclusion of the Popcum-Cheam View area.

From October 1974 to the present (1988) Ernest J. "Ernie" Rhodes and his congenial wife Phyllis have held the contract and provided good service.

RURAL MAIL DELIVERY R.R. 2 CHILLIWACK

Credit Public Archives Canada

The rural mail delivery R.R. No. 2 from the Chilliwack Post Office has covered the Camp River and Rosedale area since October 16th, 1914 with twelve different carriers. This would follow the closing of the Post Office of Munro, B.C. (see other notes). The rural carriers with years of tenure are as follows:

1914-1916	E. Splude
1916-1923	C.J. Barnes
1923-1927	C.W. Edmondson
1924-1927	Alfred Edmondson
1927-1931	Cornelius Quinlan
1931-1939	F.C. Vaughan
1939-1940	J.G. Fleming
1940-1943	H.J. Armitage
1941-1943	R.M. MacDonald
1942-1943	James Ernest Mills
1943-1954	Alfred Aird
1952-1972	Jacob Peter Penner



The Rosedale Post Office, 1949-66.



L to r: Mrs. Vicki Klassen, postmistress, Mrs. Linda Fallas, Ernie Rhodes, Rural carrier, Mrs. Shirley McDonald, staff, Mrs. Phyllis Rhodes, assistant carrier.



Rosedale Post Office, 1988.

It is interesting to note that the carriers were determined by contract bidding and preference was given for many years to Veterans of World War I. Delivery was for six days a week and contract prices rose and fell. 25 1/2 miles per trip in 1914 cost \$1,190.00 per annum, while in 1940-42 contract price for 35.4 miles was \$815.00 per annum. In 1968-72 the contract price was \$3,681.00 per annum for 27.1 miles per trip.

Sid Creasey tells of many problems with bad roads and one occasion on Chilliwack Central when he got stuck on large rocks that had been thrown in the mud, and tore the oil pan off the bottom of the car when he had to get pulled out. It cost him \$135.00 for repairs and his contract was only \$100.00 per month.

On another occasion the bridge on Dunville Creek, on Holt Road (now McElwee Rd.) washed out and he had to put down two planks, one foot wide, and inch his way over.

From its inception until October 1982, the service was for six days a week. Saturday delivery was discontinued at that time.

So it is that for seventy-five years the daily visit of the Mailman has been a part of our rural scene. The Mailman often accompanied by his wife, has been the bearer of both good news and bad. He has brought written messages of death, new life and wedding invitations and tens of thousands of Christmas cards.

On a regular schedule he has delivered egg and milk

cheques, and more bills than money, and always the Eaton's catalogue and the Chilliwack Progress. In earlier years before everyone had a phone, the obliging mailman conveyed urgent messages, sold stamps and many a bit of juicy gossip was exchanged as the farmer's wife waited to meet the mailman. It is different now, except that as always there is reliable service, in the time-honoured tradition that the mail must go through.

From a taped interview with M.S. Martin (1888-1973) we learn the following:-

In the book, "Floodland and Forest", Imbert Orchard records a story about "mail delivery in the winter of 1882 when a team and sleigh left Chilliwack at 9 p.m. and arrived at Wm. Knight's in Popkum at 11 p.m. After an hour of rest for team and drivers, they went on to Cheam View. This took them 8 hours through the night before arriving at the home of John Jones at Jones Hill. He speaks of being welcomed for breakfast by Mrs. Jones, a native Indian. Mrs. Jones kept an immaculate home and was a good cook."

Ron Gray records that John Jones was killed early in the 1920's while operating a speeder on the CNR, when struck by a train. This man must surely have been an outstanding character, making a real contribution to this frontier land, to have a lake named in memory of him.





NATIVE PEOPLE

Since the day that the first white man journeyed past on the Fraser River, to the present day a very good relationship has been present between the native people and the white-man.

We have worked and worshipped together, attended the same schools and played baseball and soccer with and against one another. The native men served with distinction in the Canadian Armed Forces. We appreciate the work of several members of the local Bands in the preparation of the following material.

Aerial photo of Schelowat reservation.

The Schelowat Indian Reservation located on the north bank of the Hope River one mile west of the village of Rosedale. Note Chapman road to the east - Yale and Annis roads to the south and Pelly road to the west. Of historic interest, note the grove of trees along the river bank that was the site of an Indian village centuries ago. (see article "Schelowat Reservation").

THE MOUNTAIN GOAT PEOPLE OF CHEAM

by Maggie Emery and Amelia Douglas

Many years ago, before white people came to the Fraser Valley, a young Indian man set out from his parents' home to go hunting. He began to climb Cheam mountain, looking for mountain goats. The meat of the mountain goat is delicious and the Upper Stalo people liked it very much. The hair of the mountain goat was also used by the people to make warm and beautiful blankets.

As the young man climbed higher up the mountain, he noticed the tracks of an animal. He kept his head down and carefully followed these tracks.

He had gone quite a distance in this manner, concentrating on tracking the animal, when suddenly he felt as though someone was watching him. He looked up, and not far ahead of him in a clearing, were two women. They were sitting in the sun.

"What are you looking for?" they called out to him. "Why are you looking so hard at the ground?"

Now the young man was rather shy, and he was also surprised to find two young women so high on the mountain.

"Oh," he replied, "it's just the tracks of an animal I'm following." And he pointed to the ground in front of him.

The two women began to laugh at him. "Keep on coming," they said. "Keep on coming." The young man walked towards them and when he reached the place where they were sitting, he noticed that the tracks ended.

"It's us you are tracking," they laughed. "Those are our tracks."

The young man was surprised, for he was certain that the tracks had been made by mountain goats. But before he could say a word, the women got up and took two beautiful white mountain goat hides from the rock where they were sitting. They slipped into them just as if they were coats. The young man knew that the women were really mountain goats who had just taken off their hides. They could become human beings by taking off their hides.

The two women took hold of the young man by the arms one on either side. "You must come with us," they told him. "We're going to take you with us to our home." With their power, they put a spell on the young man so that he did not try to run away, but followed the mountain goats willingly.

The sure-footed animals ran lightly over the rocky mountain. The young man, still under the spell, ran along with them. Before long, they came to a big crack in the mountain. The mountain goats disappeared into it, and before he knew what was happening or quite how it happened, the young man found himself passing through the opening.

The next thing he knew, he was inside the mountain in a place that was like nothing he had ever seen before. All around him were many people, young and old. They were sitting in a large room inside of the mountain. The young man saw that they were all busy working, spinning wool with their hands. Around the room hung many beautiful

blankets made from the mountain goat wool, and lying everywhere were the coats of the people. The young man knew that when the people put their coats on, they became mountain goats again.

This place deep inside Cheam mountain was to be the young man's home for many years. He lived with the people there and he fell in love with one of the young women. They were married and two babies were born to the young couple. These babies grew into fine, healthy children.

Although the young man was happy, he often thought of his parents and the home he had left so long ago. He knew that the mountain goat people were not his people. He had not been given the gift of changing his form from human to mountain goat.

One day, two of the elders of the mountain goat people came to him and said, "My dear son, your parents have been very worried about you. If you would like to go to see them, we will take you there. If you go, take your children and your wife, and show them to your parents."

So the young man and his wife took their children down, down, down, the mountain. They were guided by some elders of the mountain goat people. It was a long way, but they travelled quickly over the rough ground. The young man noticed that he didn't get the least bit tired. He felt as though something had just lifted him out of there.

When the family was about halfway down Cheam mountain, both of the children got very bad nosebleeds. This was caused because of the change from the thin mountain air to the thick damp air. The young man used his power to stop the children's noses from bleeding.

As if by magic, the young man found himself out of the inside of the mountain, and nearly at his parents' home. He turned around and looked back up at the high mountain, and he knew that he would never be able to find his way back to the home of the mountain goat people.

At the bottom of the mountain, the young man looked around him. Slowly, his past life came back to him, and he realized that they were not far from his parents' pithouse. But he was afraid. "I have been away from my own people for so long," he said to his wife. "I think I have changed somehow, and I am afraid that we will all die if we go into the pithouse."

"It is true," answered his wife. "I have heard that humans' smell will kill us."

So the young man and his family came only as close as they felt was safe. Then they sat down to wait and to think.

A child was playing not far from them, and the young man sat watching the boy shoot his bow and arrow in the winter sunshine. The young man and his family were well hidden by the brush and the boy could not see them.

As the boy played, he shot his arrow further and further until finally, it landed right in front of the young man. The boy approached the bushes, searching for his arrow.

"What are you looking for?" called the young man when the boy came near. "Oh," said the boy, "just my arrow."

"Come and get it. It landed over here," said the young

man.

The young man began talking to the boy, asking him where he lived and who his parents were. They talked for a long time, until the young man knew for sure that the boy was the son of his own older brother.

He told the boy the names of his parents. "Are they still there?" he asked, pointing in the direction of the pithouse. "Are they still alive?"

"Oh yes," said the boy, "they're my grandparents. They're here, but grandmother cries all the time and my grandfather cries all the time, too. They have cried for so long that they can't see anymore. They're blind now. They cry for their son who disappeared many years ago while he was hunting."

The young man became very excited. "That's me," he said. "I am their lost son, the one who was lost. Go and tell my parents that I'm back."

The boy was surprised, but he did as the young man asked. He ran to tell his grandparents that their lost son had returned. "Your dear son is back," he told them. "He's sitting right out there," he said pointing in the direction of the young man and his family. "He's with a different lady and children."

His grandmother didn't believe him, and she became angry. "Oh, stop your exaggerating," she said and she hit him with her cane.

The boy began to cry because his grandmother had hit him very hard. He returned to the place where the young man was waiting. "My grandparents won't believe me," he said. "I told them you're back, but they don't believe me."

Now, although the young man had never become one of the mountain goat people, he did get some power while he lived with them. He knew now that the time had come to use his power.

"Here," he said to the boy, "take this and give it to my parents. Let them feel this and try to eat it." He held out a glove. "It's full of dried fat and meat," said the young man.

The boy again did as he was told, and took the glove which was full of dried deer meat into his grandparents.

"Your lost son told me to give you this," he said to them while holding out the glove. "It's full of dried fat and meat."

"It's only a glove," said his grandmother. She took the glove and began shaking the meat out of it. Dried meat spilled out onto the floor of the pithouse, but the glove still seemed to be full, so she continued to shake it. She shook it and shook it, until finally the glove was empty. There, on the floor, was a huge pile of dried meat.

"Go," said the old woman, "and tell my son to come into the pithouse, for I believe you now."

The boy ran to where the young man was waiting. He guided the family into the pithouse, but as soon as they were inside, the young man's wife and children collapsed.

"They can't breathe here," said the young man to his parents. "It's too warm for them. They are dead now."

The young man bent down over his two children, and he blew on them. Life returned to their bodies, and they got up. He did the same to his wife, and she, too, came to life again.

Then the young man looked at his mother and saw that

she was blind. He went over to her and touched her eyes. Then he blew on her eyes. His power worked, and his mother could see again. In this way, the young man also worked on his father until he, too, could see again.

From that time on, the young man and his family stayed with his family. They never returned to the home of the Cheam mountain goat people.

It is said that this young man, his wife, and their children are the ancestors of the people who live on the Cheam Indian reserve today.

Mount Cheam - highest mountain.



CHEAM INDIAN BAND

researched and written by Kelly A. Douglas

Cheam Indian Reserve is located approximately one mile east of Rosedale, B.C. The Indian people of Cheam have resided there since time immemorial. British legislation has registered them to this area from June 16, 1879 to date.

The name "Cheam" (English spelling), is the name of the mountain which signifies the geographical location. Indian terminology is Siya:m, the definition for this is; high person, leader, high authority, boss, or rich. As a member band of the Sto:lo Nation*, the reserve was given this name because Mount Cheam is the highest mountain in the Fraser Valley. In earlier days, the Indian people noted this area for its mountain goats and wild berries. There was an abundance of food for the people to obtain here. It was regarded as the provider and protector for the Indians.

Previous to British legislation, Chieftainship was a hereditary award, from Chief to his eldest son. Upon death of the Chief, his son would assume the title. In some areas, Chieftainship was granted to those most skilled in the important aspects of their livelihood*. The present electoral process was introduced through the Indian Act*, and was first implemented at Cheam Reserve on July 7, 1952. The historical line of Chiefs is as follows:

CHIEFS	COUNCILLORS	DATE
- Alexis		unknown
- I. Baptiste		
- Cheam... Daniel Murphy, appointed as interm Chief with Chief Cheam.		
- Harry		
- Harry Edwards		Mar. 8, 1940
(nephew: Chief Harry		
- Harry Edwards	Louis Victor	Sept. 19, 1941
	(Cheam No. 1)	(lifeterm)
	Daniel Murphy	Sept. 19, 1941
	(Cheam No. 2)	(lifeterm)
- Albert Douglas	Henry Murphy	July 7, 1952
	Lewis Edwards	July 7, 1952
- Albert Douglas	Henry Murphy	Aug. 1, 1955
	Lewis Edwards	Aug. 1, 1955
- Albert Douglas	Henry Murphy	Aug. 1, 1957
	Lewis Edwards	Aug. 1, 1957
- Albert Douglas	Eddie M. Victor	Aug. 7, 1959
	Lewis Edwards	Aug. 7, 1959
- Albert Douglas	Micheal Victor	Aug. 7, 1961
	Lewis Edwards	Aug. 7, 1961
- Albert Douglas	Theodore Douglas	Aug. 23, 1963
	Eddie M. Victor	Aug. 23, 1963
- Albert Douglas	Theodore Douglas	Sept. 7, 1965
	Eddie M. Victor	Sept. 7, 1965
- Albert Douglas	Theodore Douglas	Sept. 7, 1967
	Ronald Douglas	Sept. 7, 1967
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	Lewis Edwards	Nov. 24, 1969
	Ronald Douglas	Nov. 24, 1969
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	A. Joe Aleck	Nov. 27, 1971
	Charlie Douglas Jr.	Nov. 27, 1971
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	Arthur Aleck	Jan. 10, 1975
	Sidney Douglas	Jan. 10, 1975
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	Arthur Aleck	Mar. 19, 1977
	Chester Douglas	Mar. 19, 1977
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	A. Joe Aleck	Aug. 26, 1979
	Chester Douglas	Aug. 26, 1979
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	A. Joe Aleck	Oct. 8, 1981
	Chester Douglas	Oct. 8, 1981
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	Denise Douglas	Oct. 5, 1983
	Sidney Douglas	Oct. 5, 1983
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	A. Joe Aleck	Jan. 27, 1986
	Charles K. Douglas	Jan. 27, 1986
- Theodore (Sam) Douglas	Charles K. Douglas	Oct. 1987
	Chester Douglas	Oct. 1987

At one time, through the marriage process, the man would transfer to the woman's homeland and the children would receive the father's given name for their surname. Because of traditional law, the British had difficulty when they attempted to census the Indian people. Therefore, they were instructed to live by paternal territories and surnames. This is why there are the present and permanent family lines which exist today.

According to recent studies, many of the people of the Sto:lo Nation are distantly related through a man by the name of Louie Skw:etes. Louie was the father of the first listed Chief, Alexis. The family lines that have been traced to Cheam are; Alex, Casimer, Douglas, Edwards, Harris, Louie, Murphy, Shaw, Thomas, and Victor. The Harris, Louie, and Thomas families now reside on Seabird Island Reserve in Agassiz. The present families that are still members of the Cheam Band are; Alex, Casimer, Douglas, Edwards, Murphy, Shaw and Victor.

Lucy Olale (Cheam), is the ancestor to the present Alex Family. She was the grandmother of a woman by the name of Cecelia Aleck. Lucy raised Cecelia as well.

Cecelia had eight children; Arthur (1928), Beatrice (1930), Joseph (1932), Marie (1934), MaryAnn (1938),



Back row, l to r: William Aleck, Siya:m aloogh. Middle row: Mary Aleck, Lucy Olale Cheam. Front row: ---, Cecelia Aleck.

Catherine (1939), and Vera and Violet born after Cecelia transferred to Seabird Island Band in Agassiz, B.C. Cecelia is survived by five of her children, twenty-two grandchildren and many great-grandchildren. One of Cecelia's granddaughters is the famous Charlene Aleck "Sara Jim", of the CBC series "Beachcombers".

?, ?, ?. Cecelia Dick, Mary Charles.



CASIMER FAMILY

This line is almost extinct in the Cheam Band Membership. This family are the descendants of a woman by the name of Cecelia Dick (1887). Cecelia was married to a man by the name of Johnnie Casimer of the Ohamil Band near Hope, B.C. They had two sons; August (1910), and Eugene (registered with the Ohamil Band).

August had three children; Alvin, Lyla and Florence. Lyla has one son registered with Cheam Band.

Eugene had two sons; Elmer (1936) and Harvey (registered with Ohamil Band).

DOUGLAS FAMILY

The largest family line is the Douglas Line. A man by the name of George Douglas (known as Mammam), was the father to Joseph (1890), Charlie (1894) and William (1925).

Joseph married a woman by the name of Celestine (nee Lewis, 1892). They had six children that are known; Henry (1918), Elizabeth (1922), George (1924), Dora (1927), Walter (1929) and Alice (1931). Henry lived on the Agassiz side of the Cheam Reserve and in various parts of Northern Washington, USA. He is now residing on the Rosedale part of Cheam Reserve.

Elizabeth married Alphonse George, the particulars of his hometown and family are unknown.

George married Amelia (nee Aleck, American Bar Band, 1922). They had ten children; Lorna, Vincent, Valerie, Catherine, George, Cynthia, Dean, Theresa and Ina. There is one other but the particulars are unknown.

Dora had two registered to Cheam, Raymond and Ronald. These are the only known children.

Charlie married Philomena (nee Lewis). They had two children; Albert (1914) and Elizabeth (1916). Philomena died when these two children were very young and Charlie remarried Edith (nee Toby, Lummi, Washington, 1914). They had twelve children; Mary (1931), Rose (1933), Phylis (1934), Myrtle (1935), Christine (1937), Charlie (1939), Ronald (1942), Doreen (1943), Margaret

(1945), Thelma (1946), Donna (1953) and Alan (1955). Charlie is survived by his second wife Edith, eleven of his children and approximately 90 grandchildren and countless great-grandchildren.

Albert married a woman by the name of Edna (nee Julian, Matsqui Band, 1920). They had twenty children: Philomena (1938), Josephine (1939), Theodore (Sam, 1940), Eleanor (1942), Meredith (1944), Genevieve (1945), June (1946), Agnes (1948), Alice (Cindy, 1949), Albert (Chester, 1950), Sidney (1951), Wayne (1952), Darwin (1953), Denise (1954), Clifton (Bruce, 1955), Janice and Jonathan (1956), Charles (1958), KellyAnne (1960) and Anita (1962). Albert is survived by his wife Edna, sixteen of their twenty children, forty-five grandchildren and four great-grandchildren.

Elizabeth married Ed Williams of the Sumas Band,



Edna and Albert.

Charlie and his second wife, Edith.



Abbotsford, B.C. They had seven children; Geneva, Earl, Edward, Ella, Melvin, Richard and Melford. Most of them reside with the Sumas Band, Abbotsford.

Mary married Harry VanJepren. They had three children; Nora, Kathy and Gary. This family has resided in Lynden, Washington, USA.

Rose married John Julian of the Matsqui Band and they had four children; Margaret, Winnifred, Martin, and Karen. John died and later Rose had two sons by Frank Reid; Frank and Kevin.

Phylis married Fred Aalpoel of Lynden, Washington, USA. Now separated, Phylis is now residing on Cheam Reserve.

Myrtle married Wilmer Blohm and they had three children; Diane, Charlie, and Darrell. This family resides in the Abbotsford area.

Christine married Jose Refugio Delgado. They had two sons; Robert and Anthony. Now separated from Jose, Christine has two daughters; Angel and Lisa. The girls' father is Gary Nelson from Vancouver Island.

Charlie married Diane (nee Wilkins, Chilliwack). They had one daughter, Brenda. Charlie has two sons; Robert Emery and Charlie (Tony) Heward.

Ronald married Judy (Lummi, Washington). They have four children; Brian, Ronald, Tracy and Jack. Ronald Sr. remarried to Gurdav Gill. They have two children; Chad and Christina.

Doreen married Larry McIntyre of the Seabird Band. They have four children; Leland, Roxanne, Sandy and Shannon. This family resides in Washington State.

Margaret married Harry Lokema and they have two daughters; Sheryl and Robin. This family lives in Nooksack, Washington.

Thelma lives on Cheam Reserve and has one son, Duane. Duane Wilson is his father.

Donna had three sons; Jason, Brody and Erin. Donna lived most of her life in the Chilliwack area.

Alan married Stella (nee Basiollon, Soowalie Band), and they have one daughter, Tanya. Alan and family live in the Chilliwack area.

William left the area as a teenager. His death was reported in 1980.

HARRY EDWARDS, the last hereditary Chief, was married to Mary Hope, (1895). They had six children; William (1910), Bertha (1911), Louise (1912), Louis



Harry Edwards.



Mary Edwards.



Back row, l to r: Bertha, Annie, Louise, Harry. Front row: Louis, Martha, Eugene.

(1919), Eugene (1921), and Martha (1923).

William left the reserve when he was about twenty years old and never returned.

Bertha married Henry Dick of the Boothroyd Band, near Boston Bar, B.C. How many children they had is unknown.

Louise married Stanley Sam of the Lytton Band. Their family is unknown.

There is no record of Annie.

Louis married Marjorie (nee Nelson, Mt. Currie Band,

1917). These two had six children; Verna (1941), Sandra (1947), Leonard (1951), Avis (1954), Wesley (1956), and Daphne (1959).

Eugene enfranchised*, his particulars are unknown.

Martha married Patrick Giroux from the Driftpile Reserve in Alberta. After they married they transferred from his reserve back to Cheam. They had ten children; Patrick (1944), William (1945), Barbara (1950), Robert (1951), Anthony (1953), Allan (1955), Marie (1959), Paul (1961), Julie (1962) and Angela (1963). Martha has two other children Mark (1964), and Joanne (1967). Their father is Mathew Williams from Mt. Currie Band. Martha has ten grandchildren, and has lived throughout her lifetime on the Cheam Reserve.

Charlie Murphy (1852), and Annie Murphy (1854), were the parents of Morris, Alex, Elizabeth, and Daniel (1887). The birthdates of the others are unknown as they married out or transferred to Seabird Island Band.

Morris married a woman by the name of Theresa, the family and its whereabouts are not known.

Alex had two daughters; Laura and Alice. Laura had one daughter, Minnie (1923). Alice was married to Pierre Victor, and they also had a daughter, Stacia. She died as a teenager, from tuberculosis.

Elizabeth is unknown of at this time.

Daniel was married to Margaret (nee Joseph, Skw:etes Band, 1898). They had seven children; Catherine (1916), Wilfred (1923), Martha (1924), Eva (1925), Henry (1927), Margaret (1930) and Dally.



Margaret Murphy and her great-grandson, Phillip Seward.

Catherine has children but the only ones that are known of are; Ernie and Arnold.

Wilfred has three children; Arnold, Leslie, and Nita.

Martha married Steven Kelly of Ohamil Band. They had four children; Margo, Mike, Diane and Joanne.

This family is registered to Ohamil Band.

Eva had a number of children; Eric, Matilda, Eugene, Morris, Yvonne, and Danny. They are the ones that are known.

Henry had two children; Annabelle and Henry Jr. Their mother was Josephine Joe of the Yakweikweious, Sardis, B.C.

Margaret married Jimmy Fraser of the Ohamil Band. They have one daughter, Linda. Margaret and Jimmy live in Nooksack, Washington.

THE SHAW FAMILY is traced back to Patrick Shaw. He was married to Elizabeth (1899). These two had nine children; Stanley (1912), Mary-Agnes (1923), Elsie (1929), Eliza (1930), Teresa (1932), Raymond (1933), Norman (1935), Christina (1937) and Elizabeth (1939). This family enfranchised during the 1940's. However, they are entitled to their rights again and most of them are in process of regaining their status.

Stanley married Mary (nee Peters, 1923), they have six children; Herman, Peter, Larry, Eric, Bobby and MaryAnne. Stanley remarried to Dorris (nee Johnson), and they have four children; Wilfred, Ronnie, Lawrence, and one other. Many of this family line have resided on the Chehalis Reserve near Harrison Mills, B.C.

MaryAgnes has no information on our records.

Elsie married Lawrence Hope of the Yale Band near Yale, B.C. They have twelve children; Andy, Theodore, Jane, Dorothy, Larry, Bob, Maureen, Evert, Dave, Fred, Perry and Gary. This family has resided in Yale, B.C.

Teresa married Dewey Hudson of Spokane, Washington. They have sixteen children; Dewey, Richie, Dale, William, Van, Rose, Ione, Hope, Hugh, Diana, Paula, Anna, Floyd, Fidel, Paul and Julian. This family lives in the Spokane, Washington area.

Raymond married Virginia (nee Andrew, Skookumchuck Band). They have three children; Judith, Beverly and Vera. This family does not have much information available.

Norman married Verna (nee Victor, originally from Cheam). They have one daughter, Glennys.

Christine married John Varga and they have three children; the only one we have record of is Laurie.

Elizabeth married Albert Phillips of the Chehalis Band. They have nine children; Monica, Vivian, Alvina, William, Mary, Shirley, Marion, Rena and James. They have been registered with the Chehalis Band.

Eliza has six children; Alex, Joan, Joe, Anthony, Ted, and Elly. Eliza lives in Vancouver and her children probably live near that area.

THE VICTOR FAMILY line traces back to a woman known as Ta:ah. She was the mother of two boys, Edmond and Pierre.

Edmond married Helena (nee Pepa, from Skookumchuck Band). These two had several children; Johnny, Louis (1904), MaryAgnes (1907), Marjie, Michael (1916), Johnny (1919), MaryAnne, Irene (1921), Felix (1923), Susie and Edna (1924). Several of these children died at young ages.

Johnny (first born) died young.

MaryAgnes and Carey Neuman of Alert Bay Band,

had nine children; Charles, Mertle, Irene, Georgina, Victor, Theodore, Vangeline, William, and Patrick. This family is registered with the Alert Bay Band.

Michael married Lorraine (nee Atkins, Squamish Band, 1917). They had six children; Eddie (1937), Verna (1939), Michael (1946), Gary (1950), Russell (1951) and Caroline (1956). Michael and Lorraine have eighteen grandchildren and seven great grandchildren.



Lorraine and Michael Victor after his return from the Services, 1939-45.

Johnny, the second, married Florence (nee Paul, Sechelt Band, 1931). They had two children; Eleanor (1949) and Johnnie (1951). Eleanor also had one son, Johnnie.

MaryAnne is deceased.

Irene has one daughter, Kathy, who is married to John Jimmie. They are registered to the Squiala Band, Chilliwack.

Felix married Juanita (nee Silvey, 1935), these two had eight children; Felix Jr., Sandra, Della, Guy, Laverne, Eugene, Rose and Mary. This family has spent a number of years away from this area. However, they have been returning home more often in recent times.

Pierre married Alice (nee Murphy, originally from Cheam). They had one daughter Stacia (she died as a teenager from tuberculosis).

The membership of Cheam Band at present is two hundred and six. It is expected to increase substantially within the next year. This expected increase is due to a change in legislation, Bill C-31. This act enables people who lost status through marriage or enfranchisement to regain their status by proving their family line. It is believed possible to almost double what the membership

is now.

The early village site is located on the east side of Highway No. 9, on the Rosedale portion of Cheam. The old St. Joseph's Church, cemetery, and remains of the settlement are still there. In recent years the Cheam Band has spent some time on improving the site. It has been given the title "Cheam Heritage Park". However, there is a lot of work to be done; including restoration of the church, landscaping the grounds and maintenance of the cemetery.

In the past the people of Cheam* held graveyard clean-ups. Twice a year the people would gather to clean-up their loved ones' graves. Those attending were expected to bring something for a pot-luck luncheon. Many people came several times and it was an unwritten law of the community that everyone would help make this event a success.

In the last year the Reserve people have tried to restore this tradition. There has been one graveyard clean-up and



By looking at the pictures, it is apparent that the men and women would eat separately. The men ate first and then the women and children. Everyone helped in the labor of cleaning the cemetery.

the people have shown a great interest in assisting to make this event a part of the community's activities once again.

St. Joseph's Church in the old village was built in 1887. It is believed to be one of the oldest churches in British Columbia (still standing). Although it is in very poor condition, the Cheam Band has gone as far as having prints made to restore this could-be beautiful, historical building.

The Cheam Reserve was a common ground for Church



Front row, 1 to r: Charlie Douglas Sr., Andrew Jimmy, Harry Edwards, Albert Douglas, Dave Charles, Baby: Meredith (Douglas) Hourie, Jimmy Andrew. Second row: Alex Cole, Billy Harris, Gus Seymore, Mike Victor. Third row: Albert Nelson, John Victor. Boy in the back: Ed Victor.

services. Many people from the surrounding area attended this church for regular masses. This is a Roman Catholic Church. Archbishop Duke visited on several occasions to give First Confirmation and Baptisms.

When there was any type of event happening, people who migrated to Seabird Island would also travel to this place. The people of Seabird were mainly from Cheam originally so they would make themselves welcome at whatever was taking place.

The community hall on the Cheam Reserve was completed in 1968. It has been used for dances in aid of local activities as well as meetings and funerals. When it



Archbishop Duke with the congregation.

Back row, 1 to r: Ralph Louie, Charlie Douglas Jr., Eddie Victor. Front row: Ralph's brother, Ronald Douglas and Sam Douglas.



was first built, there were a number of Native traditional dances. These were spiritual events that the Indian people from all over the Province of B.C. and Northern Washington would attend. There have not been any spiritual dances for some years. Recently there have been efforts to renovate these facilities.



?, ?, Margie (Victor) Andrews on right.

The Mary Magdalen Church, which is situated on the new village site was built in the 60's. It has been used extensively by the people of Cheam as well as local non-Indian people of the surrounding area. People of Cheam had lost interest in the regular services for some time. However, our people are starting to attend the regular masses once again. The masses that are held here are open to any persons of mutual faith.

The present residential areas are west of Highway No. 9, along the highway itself, and on the Agassiz shoreline of the Fraser River. There is a tool shed, fruit stand, church, community hall and Band Office which are used quite extensively. A new subdivision has been constructed for homes. New housing on the Cheam Reserve has been limited relative to the membership count. Because several people are in need of housing there seems to be a rapid growth in accommodation. By the end of 1988 there will be double the number of houses on the reserve.

The Cheam Band has hosted an annual Rodeo and Two-Pitch tournament. In the future the band wishes to expand this event to several athletic and family events. The third weekend in August has been ear marked for our annual Rodeo.

Over the years, many outstanding accomplishments have been attained by Cheam Band Membership. These achievements are listed in family accounts.

Joe Aleck: Joe was the administrator for the St. Mary's residential school for approximately twelve years. Before he was the administrator, he was a teacher there and previous to that he was a student-graduate there. The St. Mary's complex has been a very significant part of Joe's life.



Father Dunlop, preceding administrator of St. Mary's Complex. Joe Aleck accepting the Administrator's position.

Chief Albert Douglas: Albert was active in the New Democratic Party. Albert sought the nomination for MLA for the Chilliwack area in 1969. His support was quite impressive, however his life as a politician was short-lived due to his death by a train/car accident.

As fishing has been a very important part of Indian peoples' lives, our people had several ways of catching and preserving them. Years ago, many people migrated to the Yale area to harvest salmon. It was available here but to wind dry salmon the people had to travel to Yale for the proper temperature and amount of wind. This is how the Indian people obtained their preserves for winter. Salmon was preserved as smoked, wind-dried, salted, and canned. The people of Cheam were very

Charlie Douglas and Dick Felix. This photograph is a makeup shot as Indian people were not allowed to purchase alcohol or enter into saloons.



Albert L. (Chester) Douglas was the Light-Middle-Weight Champion for Canada in 1971. He was selected to travel to Scotland for six months training with the Canadian boxing team.

skilled in harvesting salmon and preserving it.

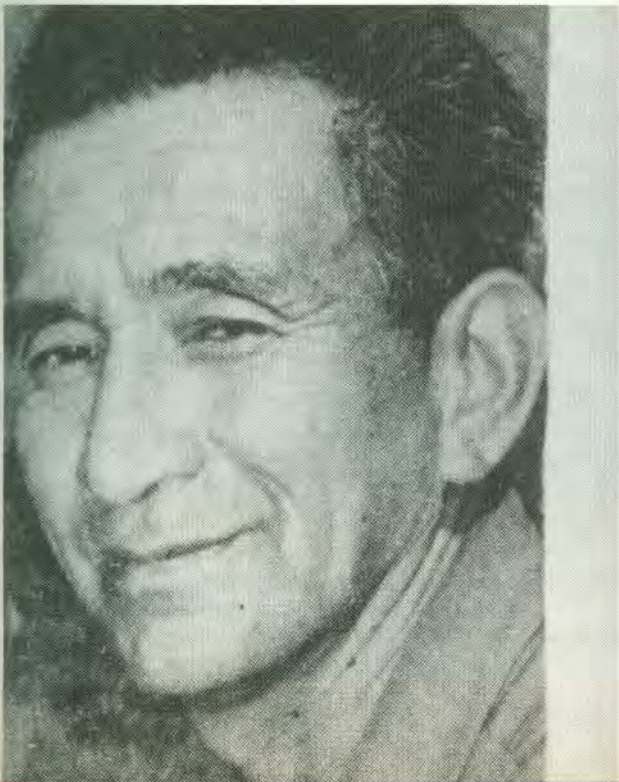
A long time ago, nets were not available as readily as they are today. People would make their own dip nets. This type of fishing was a little dangerous but it seemed relatively nice to the Indian people. The salmon was much more plentiful then and dip netting seemed to be easy with the abundance of salmon.

The Cheam Indian Band is full of rich heritage that the members can be proud of. The people of Cheam have had some great leaders and to this day have prominent voices in Native issues. They are well known for their political involvement trying to ensure a good future for their children. The self-government of Cheam is a strong one and will endure many obstacles that are put before it. The strength of the Cheam people will make life comfortable for many generations to come.



Henry Douglas with one of the biggest sturgeons ever caught in this area. This sturgeon was caught around 1980. The weight of it was 512 pounds.

The photograph was taken for the Chilliwack Progress when Albert announced his decision to enter the election campaign.



Johnny Victor dip netting near Yale.

ALBERT DOUGLAS SEEKS NOMINATION

The Chilliwack Progress June 4, 1969

"The Bennett government has neglected its job of helping the working man" according to the first declared candidate for the New Democratic Party nomination for the provincial riding of Chilliwack.

Albert Douglas, 54-year-old chief of the Cheam Indian Band, made the statement Monday after telling *The Progress* "I definitely will be a candidate". Chilliwack constituency NDP organization will nominate a candidate for the next provincial election on June 23 in the IOOF Hall, Chilliwack.

Mr. Douglas, chief of the Cheam band since 1951, is making his first bid to enter politics. However, he reports, "I have had a lot of experience in negotiating Indian matters and I am sure this will help me a lot."

Married and the father of 17, Mr. Douglas believes "in this riding it will be very difficult to beat Mr. Kiernan (Hon. W.K. Kiernan, a Social Credit cabinet minister for more than 16 years) but it can be done. This could easily be the toughest riding in the whole province to win. Mr. Kiernan is well liked and he means well but he is with the wrong party."

Mr. Douglas, who lives on the Cheam Reserve, is a caterpillar operator. If he is unsuccessful in his bid for

the nomination, he reports, "I will definitely support the winning candidate. I believe in the principles of the NDP and unless this party is elected, this province won't make any real progress."

Party officials report plans for organizing the convention are already in full swing. Well known NDP Skeena member of the House of Commons, Frank Howard, has been invited to speak at the convention.

PHILOMENA DOUGLAS

Miss *Philomena Douglas*, now Mrs. Fraser is the daughter of Late Chief Albert Douglas, Cheam Reserve, and Mrs. Edna Douglas. She received her education in various schools, leading to a U.B.C. degree in Education. Mr. Fraser, her husband serves with Canada's Armed Forces.

EVENTS

May Queen - Mission City	1953
Notre Dame Snow Ball Princess	1957
Buckskin Princess Contestant	1958
Cultus Lake Indian Princess	1958
European Tour	1960-1961
Miss Native Princess - British Columbia	1964
Married Bruce Fraser	July 1965

TEACHING POSITIONS

Dawson Creek, B.C.	1958-1959
Surrey, B.C.	1959-1960
Maple Ridge, B.C.	1961-1964
Coquitlam, B.C.	1964-1965
Trenton, Ontario	1966-1968
Lahr, Germany	1968-1970
Baden-Baden, Germany	1970-1972
Cold Lake, Alberta Reserve School	1972-1977
Ottawa, Ontario	1977-1981
North Bay, Ontario	1981-1983
Edmonton, Alberta	1983-1985
Surrey, B.C.	1987-

Albert, Philomena and Edna Douglas.



FOOTNOTES

by Kelly A. Douglas

- Page 1, footnote 1; The Sto:lo Nation is comprised of 24 Bands from Fort Langley to Yale. Sta:lo is the river more commonly known as the Fraser River. Sto:lo are the people who are traditional members of the Tribes along the Sta:lo.
- Page 1, footnote 2; The granting of Chieftainship was based on knowledge and skill in fishing, hunting, building, etc. Whatever had to be done, the person most talented in that field would be granted the authority to hold the supervisory or directory position.
- Page 1, footnote 3; The Indian Act is an Act of the Parliament of Canada. Generally speaking Indian people consider that this Act infringes on their rights and liberties.
- Page 9, footnote 4; Enfranchised, is the term used for people who willingly sold their status as registered Indians. People sold their status for many reasons, most of which were feelings that it was not really worth being a status Indian. Indian women who married non-status men lost their status through marriage.
- Page 14, footnote 5; Many people used to utilize this area for several reasons, one of them was that they wanted their dead buried here and that brought extra families here for graveyard cleanups. This area was abundant in food, had a church for services, a landing ground for many canoes that travelled the Sta:lo and welcomed many visitors. This is why many people hold a lot of respect for this place.

*NOTE: Since much information was not available at the time of writing, some statements may be incomplete or subject to clarification.

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- Interview: Sophie Gardner, ideology of commonage grounds that Cheam people shared, pictures.
- Interview: Henry Murphy, Murphy family line, pictures.
- Interview: Cynthia Murphy, pictures.
- Interview: Mary Agnes Moran, Victor family line, verified people in pictures.
- Interview: Irene Victor, Victor family line, verified people in pictures.
- Interview: Edna Douglas, family lines of the Murphys', Victors', Casimers', and other families that are extinct to Cheam membership, pictures.

Research: Coqualeetza Education Training Center, Archives. Factual dates regarding Cheam lands and pictures of people from Cheam.

Membership files - Cheam Band Office; births, deaths, marriages and enfranchisements.

Research: Sto:lo Tribal Council, family lines of Cheam membership.

CHARLENE ALECK

She grew up before our eyes

by Penny Lett

"Chilliwack, B.C. Progress"

For 12 years, to watchers of CBC's *The Beachcombers*, she's been Sara Jim, Jessie's younger sister - at home in Chilliwack she's Charlene Aleck.

Born in Vancouver to Joe and Irene Aleck, she is a 1987 graduate of Chilliwack Senior Secondary, and still refreshingly modest about her fame.



Charlene Aleck

"I lived in Chilliwack since 1982. I went to Rosedale Junior before Chilliwack Senior".

"I'm just one of the gang. My part on *The Beach-*

combers is a job to me ... and my friends. They don't treat me as a celebrity," she says, adding, "I get questioned about it. People's idea of being on set is different from the reality."

For instance, she says that working with different directors can be difficult. *'Beach'*, as it is lovingly dubbed by its creators, uses different directors for each episode. There are 22 episodes per year. This season Aleck performed in 19.

"It takes five days to do a show. The filming is done during the spring and summer. I had to have a tutor. I have to be up at 5 a.m. and ... I despise it when I have to work in the cold. It's 'one happy family' on the set, though. We call it 'Camp Beach.'

I've worked with the crew and cast so long, I'm comfortable (with them)," she adds.

Aleck, 18, considers her efforts on set as "a well-paid job, if you can get it." She feels she can take criticism in stride, but she admits that sometimes unkind comments can "get under her skin."

"I've had no acting training. I got the part when dad (then her school's administrator) took all the six-year-old girls to audition. I did three auditions, one was lines, another was a scene and the third was a personal interview.

My character, Sara, is more sensitive than I. I'm caring ... but she is more than I would be."

There are other differences between Sara and the real Charlene.

"Half her wardrobe is all right. Of course, it has to be dark colors for the camera. Some, if I could change it, I would," she says.

Sara, for instance, doesn't wear nailpolish. Charlene does.

While Aleck may not yet have had any formal acting lessons, she certainly has acting "in her blood."

"The late Chief Dan George was my grandfather. He played on *The Beachcombers* with me once. My mom danced on it, and my aunt played the part of Sara's aunt. I enjoy working with relatives on set," she says.

Aleck noted there is currently a strong demand for native actors. And she is aware of being a sort of role model.

"I'm conscious of being a native actor. I follow in my grandfather's footsteps. The position is one of leadership and an opportunity to let people know about us. I show I'm proud to be a native."

Though Aleck often watches *The Beachcombers*, she rarely watches TV. Only one channel is available on the Cheam Reserve, her home.

"I'd like to meet Bill Cosby. He's a 'people person,'" she says, choosing her favorite fellow TV personality.

When not working, Aleck enjoys swimming, riding, reading, being with friends, working in the garden and collecting shoes. She does, however, put a career in film work as her priority.

"Filming is a section of my life. Now that I am out of school, I'd really like to get more into it," she plans.

With *The Beachcombers* being the longest running series for CBC - this is its 16th season - and next year being "pretty sure," Charlene Aleck will be "into it" a while longer yet.

HARRY EDWARDS

*Butter-Fat Magazine F.V.M.P.C.A.
(by Oliver-Wells)*

Harry Edwards was born at Cheam in 1884 where he has lived his entire life except for a period of seven years, when as a youth he attended school at St. Mary's Indian Residential School, Mission B.C.

He cleared land and commenced dairy farming. In 1917 he was one of the first members to join the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association. He was a careful dairyman, and continued to ship the highest quality milk to that organization until he retired from dairying in 1950.

For a period of forty years he was a much respected Chief of the Cheam people. Chief Edwards during these busy years greatly broadened his field of knowledge by subscribing to and being an appreciative reader of the Reader's Digest and the Chilliwack Progress. For a period of years he had made available to him, copies of the National Geographic magazine, which he greatly enjoyed.

He now lives a pleasant retired life with his family at "KWAWM-kuh-moos", a quiet spot known to the early natives, at the upper end of Hope Slough.

While abreast with the modern way of life, Chief Edwards was of great assistance when he shared with me his knowledge of the Pilalt tribe and the Halkomelem language. Because of him we now know of "KWAWM-kuh-moos", meaning "place where the stones are covered with moss."

(Ed. Harry Edwards died in January 1969.)

THE SCHELOWAT (SXELA:WTXW) INDIAN RESERVATION

by Chief Jack Mussell

A third Indian reservation lies within the study area of this book. It is one that was much more actively used by the native people in the days prior to the coming of the white man, than it has been during the 1900's. The reserve contains two hundred and thirteen acres and lies to the north of Yale Rd. at the intersection of Annis Rd. and is bounded in part on the east by Chapman Rd.

One striking feature of this area is the large grove of very large and old maple and other trees, some coniferous that have been left along the banks of the Hope River*. This acreage is governed by the Skwah Band under Chief Jack Mussell.

The chief tells that the grove on the banks of the river was the site of a large native village years ago and has been left in its natural state to preserve the area that contains some evidence of the early occupation. Since it is on the banks of a major waterway, which no doubt was much larger and swifter, before the inlet was dyked off, it is easy to realize how much it would be used for travel by the native people, and be a preferred location for village living.

For the past twenty odd years a large part of the land facing onto Chapman Road has been under cultivation for cole crops and strawberries. There has been one

residence here for a number of years. In recent years two fine homes have been built across the river on Yale Road for the families of E.L. Mussell at 50141 Yale and for Dick Mussell at 50375 Yale Rd.

Situated on the far bank of the river, between the fine old trees, these homes add a great deal to the scenic drive between Rosedale and Chilliwack. The one, a log home is the subject of many favourable comments.

Chief Mussell recalled that his people would arrive at the Rosedale location in the fall in time for the salmon fishing. They would spend the winter in their habitations (pit houses) on the southern slope of the reservation. Here they would benefit from the early morning sun and the large trees would serve as a windbreak. In the spring a type of potato was planted, after which the people would move to the banks of the Fraser River during the time when the mosquitos were at their worst. The stronger wind currents on the open river would keep it relatively free of the insect pests.

Chief Mussell also spoke about hearing that his forebear were fascinated by the early white people clearing the land and cutting and burning the large trees and stump piles. The native people would observe this, perhaps unnoticed by the white settlers. It was no doubt very strange and different to the beliefs of the Indian people who respected and protected the natural environment.

* Salqeywel; "a lot of cracked trees"

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIND IN ROSEDALE

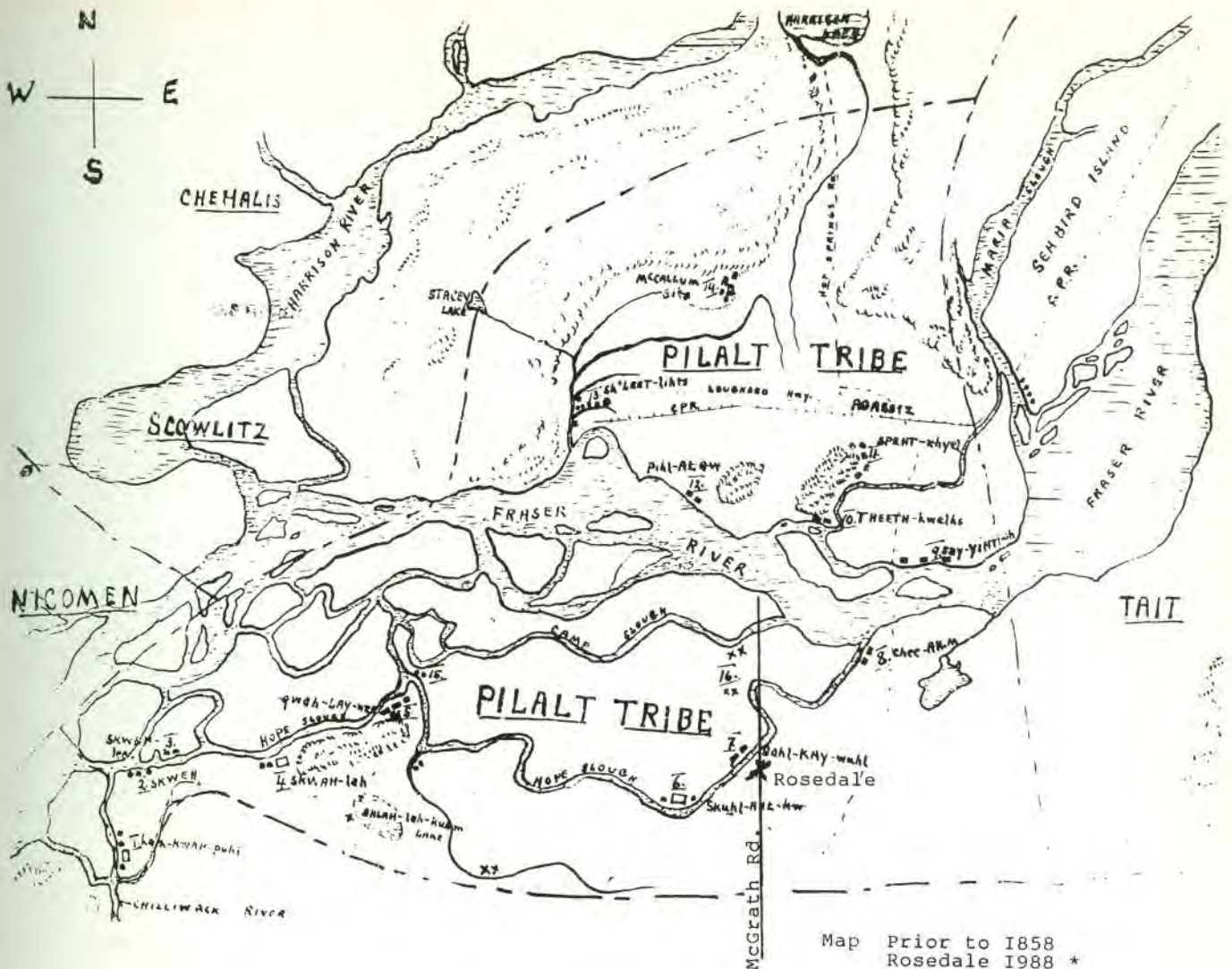
by Alice and Conner Porter

In 1964 Connor and Alice Porter moved from Chilliwack to the 26 acre farm at 50891 Yale Road, Rosedale. This farm is on the north bank of Hope River across from the Rosedale Junior Secondary School. While cultivating this farm, numerous stone artifacts were uncovered. These discoveries prompted the Porters to find out as much as they could about the people who had lived here hundreds of years earlier. They learned that it had been an Indian village.

Prior to 1964, archeologists had taken some artifacts to the Provincial Museum in Victoria for study. The Porters believe that the village which was located some eight hundred feet from the bank of Hope River had been built on a ridge of land measuring 300 feet by 200 feet. The soil at this village site was different from the surrounding soil types consisting of a layer of blue clay and river sand upon an eighteen inch base of coarse gravel. There were stands of fir trees here. Since this soil holds water, it was easy for the people to travel by canoe from this site on the Hope River during high water.

Further research indicated that to the north of the village site there was a raised platform of rocks, polished by thousands of moccasined feet executing tribal dances.

To the west of the village site a cache of hundreds of small river stones was discovered which had been gathered from riverbanks. The site had no rocks on it until they were carried there. All stones were round in



Map of the Pilalt Tribe area prior to 1858.

shape and about the size of small chicken eggs. This is believed to have been a cache of ammunition. Indians in this region are known to have used primitive slings as well as bows and arrows as weapons of war.

The Pilalts were the first residents of the Rosedale area. Years ago they occupied territory on both sides of the Fraser River, several villages in the Agassiz Valley to the north and on the south along the network of sloughs above the mouth of the Chilliwack River. After 1840 there was a division in the Pilalts. The people on the north side of the Fraser scattered and were absorbed by other tribes. Those remaining occupied the land between the Fraser River on the north to Promontory on the south, and between Mount Cheam on the east to Chilliwack Mountain on the west. By about 1900 the southern Pilalts numbered only 25 and these congregated at Chilliwack Landing. The ravages of smallpox, diphtheria, and other diseases introduced by the Europeans during the first hundred years of their presence on the coast were largely responsible for this decline.

Although the staple diet of the Pilalts was fish, his-

torians mention that they also hunted goats on Mount Cheam. This seems to indicate that meat was one of their sources of food, as well as fish, nuts, berries, and wild crabapples.

The Pilalts were expert blanket weavers. They fashioned their ceremonial blankets and their best coverings from goat hair, and their household blankets from the hair of a breed of domesticated dog.

Many of the Indian People today in the Rosedale and Chilliwack areas are the descendents of the Pilalt Indians. Historians tell us that Pilalts were the first to reside in the beautiful Rosedale area and in the shadow of majestic Mount Cheam.

The Porters are grateful for the interest and assistance of the late Oliver Wells and his daughter, Marie Weeden, in developing this research, an enlightening sketch of the Pilalt Indian People.



Horse-drawn road grader at Yale Road and McGrath, circa 1920's. R.J. Muirhead, teamster.

TRANSPORTATION

One old timer is quoted as saying "If you live in the finest place in the world, why go anywhere?" While many agree, we still want to be able to travel. Many of the first roadways developed from trails along the banks of the Camp and Hope rivers.

Today these twisting, winding roads often make a driver impatient, but for a quiet Sunday drive to enjoy the sheer beauty of the countryside they are ideal.

TRANSPORTATION HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS

by Alfred M. Patterson

In researching history it soon becomes apparent that the movement or transportation of people has been a dominant factor in the development and settlement of our area. Waterways were used at first, likely for two reasons. One - that they were there, whereas roads had to be built, and secondly that it was known that they would lead to the coast eventually. Now we are into air flight and space travel, but for most people, road travel remains the most used means of travel. The following chapters will attempt to record how our area used the Fraser River, the roads and highways and the Canadian National Railway. The Vancouver to Chilliwack, B.C. Electric Railway opened in 1910 and soon became well used.

As early as 1873, the Province of British Columbia embarked on a road building network under Chief Commissioner of Works, Robert Bevin. This initiative was to encourage opening of new areas for settlement, mining and logging.

The new roads were called Trunk roads. One such road under this program was Yale Road, named after James Murray Yale, an official at old Fort Langley. From the very beginning, Yale Road has been an artery link, as it winds beside waterways, up hills and down, between Chilliwack, Rosedale, Popcum and beyond. It soon became an alternate route to the steam boats on the river and was used by those who settled beside it.

In the 1870's to the 1890's, surveyors laid out a grid of municipal roads to help develop the adjacent areas. Many of these roads are named for the pioneer families of the district in which they are located. In some cases the road was left crooked to avoid obstacles such as streams, low swampy land, huge trees, steep hills, etc.



Jim Mercer, Jean (Mercer) Tweddle on Yale Road. United Church in background.

As the years passed, road improvements were made. Horses and scrapers and wagons were used to haul gravel for upgrading work. Good old hand shoveling was the order of the day for loading the gravel.

A slatted-bottom wagonbox let the yard and a half of gravel drop onto the road. Narrow planks, 16 feet long with handles shaped on each end, formed the bottom of the box. When emptying, the driver grasped the front end of the planks and a second man the rear end, movement of the planks let the gravel fall to the roadbed. At best it was a back-breaking job. In some cases a farmer would work out some of his taxes by using his team and equipment on the roads.

STATUTE LABOUR

As early as 1875 the Municipality of Chilliwack had established a Statute Labour By-law setting forth terms under which taxpayers could engage in public works, principally on roads, in lieu of cash payment of municipal taxes. The municipality at that time was divided into wards, and in each ward there was appointed a pathmaster, generally a taxpayer himself, who supervised the work and kept account of time. The pathmaster was compensated similarly by tax relief for his time spent. In 1882 the compensation allowed for statute labour was \$1.50 per eight-hour day for one man, and the same for a team of horses or yoke of oxen. In 1885 the statute labour districts were re-defined as *beats*, 15 in number and no longer coincident with the wards. Each beat retained a pathmaster who recorded the number of loads hauled by each driver.

A taxpayer performing statute labour was required to provide his own tools and equipment, although there is some record of municipal purchase of stumping powder, when this became available, for specific assignments. It seems probable that dissatisfaction grew over the matter of qualification to perform the kind of work required. In 1903 a referendum to repeal the Statute Labour By-law apparently failed, but repeal became a fact in 1909.

Yale Road extended east to where the Rosedale Ball



Early construction of Annis Road.

Park is today, then turned northeast in the direction of the Fraser River. It then went through the Cheam Indian Reserve close to the south end of the Rosedale-Agassiz Bridge, and continued easterly close to the river, coming



On Inter-Provincial Highway Rosedale, B.C. (later Yale Road).

out at a point near the present No. 1 Highway on the eastern side of Popcum Indian Reserve.

In 1907, a Highways By-law of the Municipality of Chilliwack authorized construction of Popcum Road, along the north boundary of District Lot No. 436, commencing at the intersection of this line with Yale Road, at site of Rosedale Ball Park and continuing due eastward to the municipal boundary. On a 1910 survey map it was designated "Popcum Road South". Beyond the municipal boundary it continued eastward under Provincial authorization, to serve the farming area of Popcum. It became a part of the Interprovincial Automobile Road, the final links of which were joined in 1912. There is a report in the *Chilliwack Progress* of October 30, 1912, of the first Trans-Canada automobile trip, a distance of 3900 miles, traversed in 49 days.

That portion of the original Yale Wagon road cut off by the new route to the east is now known as Old Yale Road. It continues through the municipality and across the Cheam Indian Reserve to join the No. 9 highway.

Popcum Road became a part of the Trans-Canada Highway, and was renamed Yale Road East when the Trans-Canada Highway was completely re-routed farther south, during the 1950's.

During the years 1920-1930 several re-alignments took place to avoid steep little hills and swampy areas which had to be corduroyed to get over soft spots. This was a process of laying small cedar logs fore and aft, and another layer crosswise to form a wide mat. Gravel covered the top to form the road surface. An example of this is in the soft area just west of Popcum Esso Service Station.

A B.C. Government work camp was established in Popcum in the early 1920's. A crew of 25 to 30 men stayed here and built and maintained the highway improvements. Work was slow as everything had to be done with men, teams and hand tools.

Further east of Popcum, road building was difficult as it entered the mountainous area, and a lot of rock blasting had to be done. Three-man crews drilled 1 1/2" holes in the rock, one man held the steel drill and turned it while two men struck the drill with 8 pound sledge hammers. They would drive a hole at a pace of about a foot per hour. The powder monkey would then load the hole with powder, place a cap and fuse and set it off. The powderman was also skilled at sharpening the steel drills

and tempering them in a forge. This man would always keep a supply of this sharp steel on hand.

The road reaches Jones Hill at the eastern boundary of our study area. This hill was named after Johnny Jones, a man of mixed blood, who lived in the area about 1868. The hill became famous as a challenge to anyone who tried to climb it or come down it, as the road rises from 77 ft. (23.5 m) to 282 ft. (86m) a rise of 205 ft. (62.5 m) in a distance of approximately a quarter of a mile.



Trans-Canada Highway, Cheam Mountain. Note CNR Crossing.

In very early times wagon teams could haul only part of a load up, so several trips had to be made, and the load re-assembled at the top. This was the case too, when motor vehicles started to use the road. One reference to the hill was in the *Chilliwack Progress* June 25, 1914, which stated Tom Lillie of Chilliwack travelled to Hope in 3 hours and made Jones Hill without the aid of block and tackle. People venturing out for a Sunday drive would only go to the foot of the Hill and then turn around.

Early travellers always carried a shovel, crowbar and an axe, as often they would find trees on the road or a washout to fill. A tow rope was handy too, in case one got stuck or had a breakdown and had to get towed home. The axe was handy too, to cut a tree on top of the

hill and drag it behind, to slow you down as the first brakes left much to be desired. The early motorcars were also quite noisy as some had only 1 or 2 cylinders and no muffler. It was considered an act of courtesy to pull over and shut off the motor when meeting a horse and buggy, or a team of horses, to prevent a runaway.

A federal government relief camp for single men was built at the bottom of the hill in the "dirty thirties" and these men worked on the road for ten cents per hour plus room, board and clothing. Surely times were tough, but it was better than nothing. Many of the men got off the freight trains that passed by or stopped for water at the Cheam View water tank.

About 1931, there was a very heavy rain, and it washed all of the gravel off of the Jones Hill roadbed. This was all replaced by small dump trucks, using a hand operated hoist to dump the gravel. Truck operators got \$8.00 per day for man and truck. One interesting note comes from an old account book (1921) where a highway foreman bought five shovels @ \$1.50 apiece. His supervisor thought this extravagant and made him return two of them.

When the provincial engineers first laid out Yale Trunk Road, they had unrestricted powers to enter private land and take any right-of-way, and use any material needed for construction, i.e. gravel, trees for corduroy or bridges, etc. all this without compensation to the owner.



Yale Road at Popcum, 1920's.



Slide clearing at Jones Hill.

This early B.C. Government agreement supplied by L. Gray of Popcum is verification of this.

As the years went by, many improvements were made. Government contracts were let for upgrading and paving. Traffic was faster and snowplowing and sanding was required. As late as 1950, the sanding crews still shovelled sand onto the trucks by hand and also spread it the same way on the most slippery curves and stretches of road. Snow fences were erected each fall and taken down again in the spring to control snow in drifting areas in both municipality and highway districts.

In the late 1950's and early 60's, a new phase in highway construction was embarked on. At that time the Provincial Government assisted by the Federal Government, surveyed and started construction on a four lane highway from the coast to the interior. This route avoids the centers of Chilliwack and Rosedale and winds south of the CNR tracks. It was originally called Highway 401 but the name has since been changed to Highway 1.

The last phase of construction was completed in 1986, and this all but eliminated Jones Hill. Trucks that used to have to use the lowest gear, can now go eastbound over the Jones Hill summit at highway speeds of 100 km. per hour. Many under and overpasses serve motorists to gain access to communities and rural areas. Thus ends a legend.

Routes are very heavily travelled, as an official traffic count in July and August of 1986 indicates. The average daily count taken west of No. 9 Agassiz - Harrison Interchange was 23,400 vehicles, of these 7,400 used the No. 9 Highway and the balance of 16,000 travelled east on Route No. 1.

The Public Works Department of the District of Chilliwack does all construction and maintenance of roads within the municipality, including secondary highways.

The B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways has a district office in downtown Chilliwack, which administers several works yards throughout the Upper Fraser Valley. One of these maintenance yards is located in Rosedale, where the crews assemble. Here equipment and supplies are maintained under the direction of a yard foreman.

Acknowledgements:

- Engineering Dept., District of Chilliwack
- B.C. Ministry of Transportation and Highways



Trans Canada Highway 1988 at Herrling Island.

THE PUBLIC WORKS YARD

by Don J. Rutley

In the early years of highway maintenance during the 1920's to the end of the 1940's, the position of Road Foreman was determined by the political party in power in Victoria.

For some years of Liberal rule, Mr. James Muirhead was foreman. Mr. Richard Bustin served during the Conservative regime. Howard V. Darling was in charge during the Liberal era of T.D. Patullo and continued into the Coalition and early Socred years. The little equipment that there was stayed at the foreman's home.



Public Works Yard, 1988.



Work crew. L to r: Don McPhee, Roy Johnston, Howard Darling, Louis Bessette.

During this period the provincial roads were divided into sections and a budget allotted to each. The permanent location for the works' yard was purchased from the D. Janicki family circa 1950 at the southwest corner of Ford Rd and Second Ave. now Sache Street. It had been the barn site of the Janicki farm. Here the hay barn was adapted to store the two gravel trucks that the government owned. There was also one grader and a grass cutting mower.

In 1953, a three bay garage and the oil house were erected. At that time the two trucks were used in a twelve hour day with no night shift.



Equipment at the gravel pit at Cheam View, B.C.

In 1950 when a mud slide closed the highway during December, east of Popkum, a half yard shovel was brought from Cloverdale to clear the debris.

In the early 1970's during heavy snowfalls private equipment operators were hired to augment the crew in an effort to keep the highway open.

In the early 1970's after a four lane highway had been open for a few years, the crew had grown to twenty-three men. In recent years the crew has been reduced to eighteen men. This number with even more kilometers of highway to maintain, has a 24 hour a day patrol and maintenance schedule.

When the highway was constructed in the mid 50's through East Chilliwack, a large machine shed was brought to the works yard from a farm site that was removed by the right-of-way.

Soon afterwards a carpenter was hired and the open storage bays were built. A unique feature of the Rosedale operation was the construction of office desks and furniture for offices all over the province. Now the carpenter shop is also utilized by the bridge crew.

For the extra work required to open the new Coquihalla highway in time for the opening of Expo 87 the Rosedale sign crew was responsible for preparing and erecting all the new signs required in addition to the regular work required.

The late Don McColl was foreman from 1961-1982. Don was well liked by all his peers and workmen. I was privileged to work under Don McColl for over twenty years and succeeded him as foreman, serving from 1982 to September, 1987.

THE CANADIAN NATIONAL RAILWAY

by Fred Bryant

While I expect that it is true to some degree in all communities, the history and development of Rosedale seems to be linked very closely to transportation. First, the river travel, followed closely by the Yale Wagon Road. Then came the railroad and in recent years, the arterial highways. It seems that as people are able to travel so a community grows or diminishes.



Rosedale C.N. Railway Station.

The first rail lines through Rosedale were put in about 1904-1906 as part of the Pacific Great Northern Railway from the U.S.A. border. This line went from Hope, B.C. through the Coquihalla Valley as part of the Kettle Valley rail line. According to Fred Tunbridge, B.C. land surveyor of Chilliwack, it was really built as a requirement to get a franchise and only one train travelled over it. At any rate it was allowed to fall into disrepair until the right-of-way was obtained by the Canadian National as part of its Trans-Continental route from Hope to Vancouver.

A registered plan No. 1567 dated July 4, 1910, in the name of the Vancouver-Victoria and Eastern Railway shows a right-of-way quite different than what exists



Richard Simpson, Station Agent and Gippy, 1916.

today. This map shows the right of way at a point just east of Annis Road, running in a straight line, towards Mt. Cheam and more to the south of the existing line. This route would have taken the line approximately midway between Nevin and Chilliwack Central Rds, where it would have crossed Ford Road.

Instead of constructing to this plan the existing right-of-way takes the sharp bend and cuts right through the village of Rosedale. These lots were already surveyed at the time. Why the more northerly alignment was constructed is not known. Certainly that straight stretch from Annis Rd. where it crosses Dunville Creek is a good three miles before it reaches the riverbank at Popkum. One conjecture is that the slides of shale that occurred periodically along the mountainside convinced the engineers to avoid that route.

The Canadian National Railway through the village of Rosedale was opened in 1916. Many Chinese labourers were brought to Canada to work on the project. Many of these stayed and Chinese communities were a part of all settlements, many remaining until this day. Many of the ties used on the road beds to lay the rails on were cut in mills in the surrounding forests. Rosedale had a very busy station and at one point in the early 1920's shipped more freight than Chilliwack.

H.A. 'Joe' Anderson told of the first train that he went with his father to watch at the McGrath Road crossing. When the engineer blew the whistle he was frightened and ran a long way back from where they had been standing. The train was a popular way of getting to New Westminster and many a wedding was scheduled to coincide with a train departure on a honeymoon trip. At least two homes had to be moved to let the train right-of-way proceed. The Mercer home, now 51470 Yale Road, was moved and still stands in 1985. The Martin home on McGrath Road was also moved.

There were only two resident agents at the station in the 20 odd years that the station was open.

The first agent was R.C. 'Dick' Simpson who came on one of the first trains with his family from Plumas, Manitoba. Mr. Simpson transferred to Port Langley in 1917 and was succeeded by W.D. 'Bill' Hughes who transferred here from Payton, Saskatchewan. Mr. Hughes remained and was very active in the community until 1934 when he moved to the New Westminster, B.C. station and the Rosedale station no longer had a resident agent. Henry Pickering who had started working with Mr. Simpson in 1917 obtained his certification as an agent and acted as relief agent for Mr. Hughes on several occasions.

Construction of railway grade through Rosedale.



Many a settler arrived at the Rosedale Station in a boxcar, containing horses, cattle, implements and household effects.

The rail line cut across several properties and for a number of years Fred Bryant and his brothers chased cattle from one side of the tracks to the other, through a tunnel just west of the Nevin Road Crossing.

The milk train provided the first real facility to get fresh milk to the coast cities, with a passenger coach at the rear to carry passengers and baggage. There is a story that Stinson Mercer, who lived on Old Yale Road, would wait until he heard the milk train whistle at the crossing adjacent to his farm. Then he would race the train with his horse and buggy to the station to unload his milk. Most days he got there on time.

The Brackman-Kerr Milling Company had boxcars of sacked cattle feed, mostly Bran, Shorts and middlings and flour delivered by Canadian National Railways for it



Section foreman's house. Mr. Ted Hall with children, Florence and Teddy.



Section gang. Bob Maguire, foreman, far right, with men on handcar.

outlet in Rosedale. Coal was also brought in by the carload and bagged for sale, but most families heated with wood.

Carloads of fruit were shipped to prairie points and several carloads of rhubarb were sent out. After the station closed in 1934, only 20 years after opening, the station building served as a home for section hand families and the Ianson family grew up there. The trains continued to stop for passengers until the building was dismantled in the 1950's. Cars continued to be spotted on the siding and lumber was shipped out.

Two other items stand out in my memory. In 1942 when the Japanese Canadians were forced to leave the coast, the much loved Tommy Adachi family left by train for Ontario. A great crowd gathered that evening at the station and it was a very sad farewell.

During the depression years of the early 1930's, cars of fruits, vegetables and household supplies were loaded at the Rosedale station for shipment to the poverty-stricken Vancouver families. These were organized by the local farmers of Rosedale, East Chilliwack and Camp River.

In January, or very early February of 1935, following the great ice storm, the first train to come to Chilliwack bringing much needed supplies (especially kerosene for oil lamps and lanterns) was persuaded to come on to Rosedale by George Bryant. It brought a boxcar, that was loaded with Ayrshire dairy cattle that had been sold to China. Twelve head or one-half of the carload came from the Agassiz farm of S.P. Chaplin and these cattle walked the eight to ten miles to the ferry. They were brought over on the ferry and walked to the Rosedale station where they were loaded while the train engine and crew waited. The balance of the load was from the Bryant farm. The men that travelled to Vancouver remarked that the cows lay down all the way to Vancouver (little wonder after a 15 mile walk). The cattle caught the boat at Ballantyne Pier in Vancouver and safely arrived in the Orient, much to the relief of their owners.

In later years Rosebrook Farms of G.H. Bryant and family shipped cattle by train from Rosedale to the Vancouver, Victoria and Alberta Exhibitions.

One aspect of the railway that was very much in everyone's mind was the possibility of accidents. Livestock were allowed to roam much more in the early days and often were herded from one pasture to another across the tracks. Occasionally a stray horse or cow met death and the burying of the carcasses was an unpleasant job for the section crew. Each rail crossing was equipped with cattle guards that were an aid in keeping animals from getting on the tracks. Even then when the whistle sounded extra loud and long everybody ran to see what was on the tracks.

While there have been numerous close calls, fatalities of humans have not been numerous. There is record of at least two fatal accidents at the Yale Road East Crossing and one at the Cheam Reserve crossing on Old Yale Road.

In the period 1975 to 1982 all the crossings in the Rosedale area have been signalized with flashing lights and sounding bells, and these are much welcomed improvements.

RAILWAY HAPPENINGS AROUND ROSEDALE

by George Janicki

Milk train - For several years of service after World War I, I can remember a coal locomotive engine and three passenger cars milk train operating three days a week, leaving Vancouver at 7 p.m. and arriving at Hope at 11 p.m. The train there was turned around, thus leaving Hope at 6 a.m., picking up milk, cream and express, and passengers en route to Vancouver. Milk was supplied from Flood to Westlang near Port Mann. Train stops besides Rosedale were Cheam View, Mile 57 opposite Herrling Island, Popkum, Smithvale near Gibson Road, and Chilliwack. I believe the milk train was discontinued before the start of the depression year, 1929, due to the fact of having Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association milk plants at Sardis and Abbotsford enlarging to take the volume. Truck transportation was also increasing.

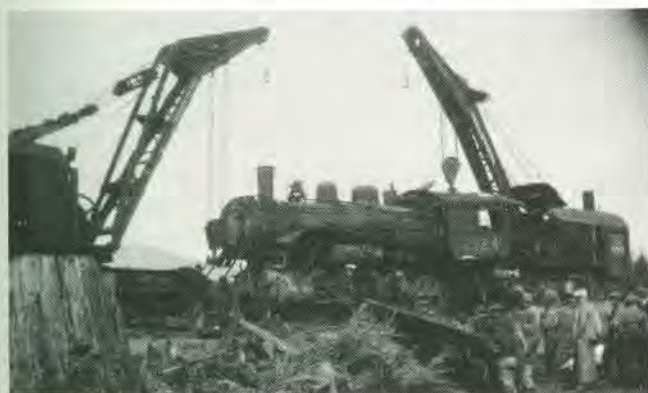
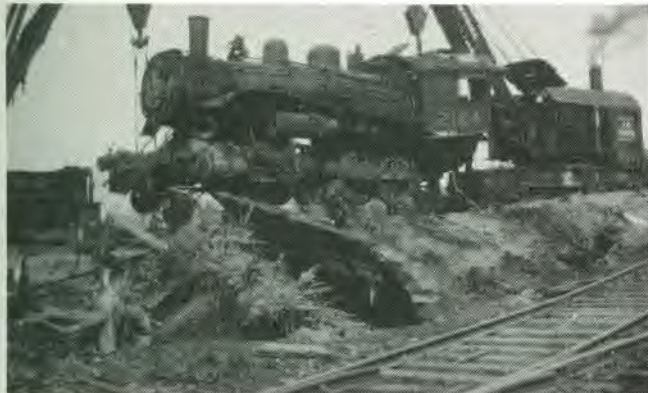
Train derailments - I remember very clearly a passenger train derailment at Mile 59 Bridge in the spring of 1922. The Hospital Auxiliary train stopped at Rosedale, picking up Dr. Elliott and a few nurses. Several passengers were injured. There were no deaths. George Sliven was Section Foreman at Cheam View section then. The date will always stick with me because my Dad took over the section three months afterwards.

I remember a ten car freight train derailment at McNair and Graham Mill just a year or two before the closure of the mill. Wheat was spilt from the cars. The cause of the wreck was that the train ran over an open, unlocked switch. The Chilliwack Progress, April 17, 1924, records that six cars of wheat were derailed and broken. In 1984, a full 60 years later, one man told of being in the company of a second boy, who just may have known something about that open switch. The older of the two boys was killed in action in the Second World War.

Interesting past happening - The Velocipede was a three-wheel hand and foot speeder and hand pump car that played a great part in work transportation for the railway employees. From 1922 to 1939 it was not an uncommon sight to see Dan Janicki (Section Foreman) pumping the hand speeder to and from work at Cheam View, 11 miles each way on his own time. He stopped at track curves and rock cuts to listen for trains.

I can remember during 1920 and the depression years many employees working on Rosedale, Canadian National Railways section; namely, Foreman George Sliven, Robert McGuire, Louis McCormick, George Knowles, Frank Butler, Al Charters, and others. William Hughes was agent and telegraph operator.

Locomotive engines and cars used to turn around at track Y near Dunville Creek between Nevin and Annis Roads. The Rosedale Station was closed in 1934 and W.D. Hughes, was transferred to New Westminster station.



Train derailment at Rosedale, 1924.



The Mountain, the River and the Ferry.

THE FRASER RIVER

This mighty waterway, that has its source high in the Rocky Mountains of B.C. - Alberta border, does pretty much as it likes for hundreds of miles before it emerges through the last great canyon and settles down for the last seventy miles of its journey past Popkum, Rosedale and Camp River on its way to the Pacific Ocean.

For native and white man alike the river has been a source of travel, food and pleasure and on occasion fear and trouble. No one can live here without being aware of the Fraser, so read on and you may be able to add your own personal recollections.

ROSEDALE AND THE FRASER RIVER

by Anne (Cartmell) Clegg

The lower Fraser Valley, from Hope to the Delta, is part of an old fjord, or inlet. Over many years it has been filled up with gravel washed down from the 'interior' by the river current. The Fraser River drains an area of 87,000 square miles; and it is 700 miles long. The flood plain, where the current slackens and the gravel settles, lies between Hope and Sumas. Our fertile soil has been formed of silt settling out of flood waters over many years.

Chilliwack is 29 feet above sea level. Agassiz is 50 feet above and Rosedale is a bit higher than that. Tidal effect is felt up to Agassiz. Indians from the Cheam Reserve, with their dugout canoes were the first to use the river for transportation. Simon Fraser paddled past on his way to the coast in 1808. The Caribou gold rush in 1857 saw steamboats loaded with miners on their way up to Yale. I can find no record of a steamboat landing at Rosedale. The last steamboat to land at Yale went past in 1911, carrying materials for the construction of the CNR. It is known that there were landings at Chilliwack and Popcum for boats to dock.

The spring floods, from snow melting on interior mountains, have always, and will always pose an annual threat. Highest flood level in recorded history was reached in 1894 - 25'9", when most of the valley was under water. After this the Provincial government saw to the building of the present dyke. It starts below the Cheam Indian Reserve, at the CNR tracks, and dams off Hope Slough, where it comes out of the main river. From there it follows the river around to Young Road North. The Province maintained it until 1918. The last of the capital cost was paid off in 1947.

Building of the dyke dammed off several summer channels. Of these, Hope Slough starts at the CNR tracks, winds through Rosedale and on down to Fairfield Island, where it empties into the Fraser Again. It is fed only by seepage until the combined Nevin and Dunville Creeks join it at Annis Road. Elk Creek runs in at Upper Prairie Road. Camp Slough starts just below the tip of the lower Ferry Island and flows west to join Hope Slough seven miles to the west at the junction of Camp River and Hope River Roads. The Camp Slough has only seepage flow to add to its water volume. The Chilliwack Rotary Club is involved in a renewal project known as CHIP or the Camp-Hope Improvement Project, which has seen water introduced to the Camp River in 1986 from the main river. It is proposed also, to divert this source of water into Hope Slough.

In this flood-plain part of the river, the channels are always changing. Gravel bars come and go. The river eats away at what it has built up in previous years. Heavy rock work has long been used to break the effect of strong currents along exposed banks.

Ferry Island was once circled by a strong summer current. It was dammed off by two causeways, following the 1948 flood threat. The resulting body of water has become a popular swimming site. The Island has been designated a class 'C' provincial park, and is governed by a Park Board of five to seven local volunteers. The River

Islands have an interesting collection of local and interior plants, the latter grown from seeds brought down by river currents.

The Federal Department of Transport keeps the river free of snags. Jam-piles built up on the upper ends of islands have been broken up. Driftwood is now caught in a boom at Ruby Creek, where it is collected and burned off. If left to drift on down the river, it would be a menace to navigation right out to the Gulf of Georgia.

Brett's Logging Company for years had a log dump at the mouth of the channel circling Ferry Island. Logs cut from the hills above Popcum were all boomed here.

CHEAM LOOKS DOWN ON THIRTY YEARS' FERRY SERVICE

by E.H. Patriquin

from THE CHILLIWACK PROGRESS

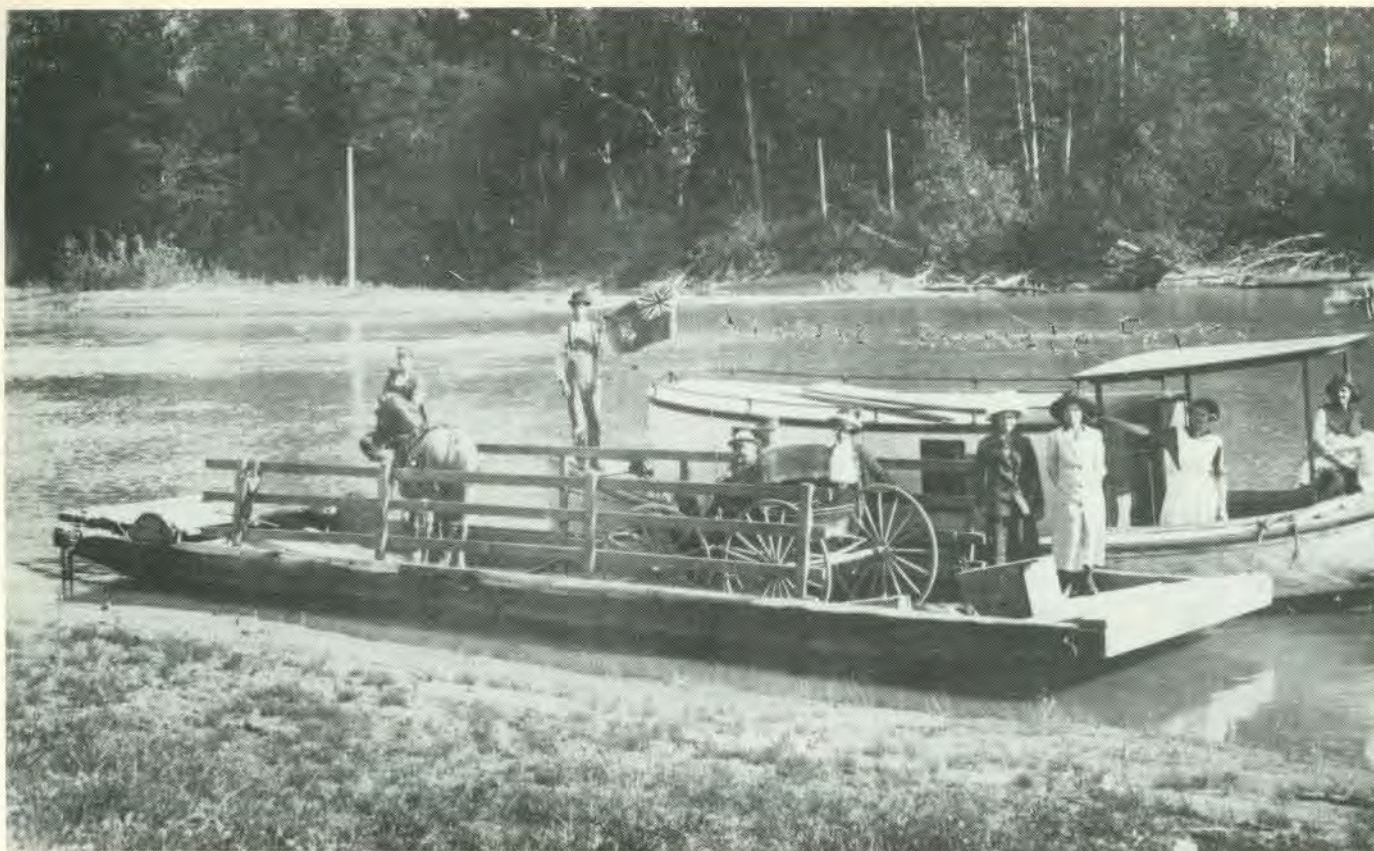
If mountains could speak, what tales Cheam could tell! Looking down from its lofty height on the swirling waters of the Fraser below, with affectionate interest, Rosedale's towering guardian angel, snow-peaked, could tell us wondrous tales of the days when the Indians reigned supreme in villages along the mighty river and throughout the surrounding hills. It would speak to us, perhaps with considerable diffidence of the coming of the white man and the frenzied rush upstream in search of gold. And it could tell us of further disturbance of its peace by those hardy men, the Royal Engineers, and the building of the Cariboo road, and later of the arrival of steel and the laying of portions of the two great trans-continental railways at its feet. Of these and many other thrilling things, adventures enough for a thousand tales, we would hear if mountains could speak.

Just at the foot of Mount Cheam nestle the remains of an Indian village with its historic cemetery and its tall white cross; and just below the village flows the Fraser at a point where Harrison Hot Springs and Agassiz connect with Rosedale and Chilliwack by means of a ferry. Thirty years ago a passenger from the C.P.R. station at Agassiz might find his way to the river and, by calling lustily, entice an Indian to cross with a canoe from the Cheam village and bring him over to the south shore, from whence the traveller might find a way to "Chilliwack".

About twenty-five years ago the Vallance brothers (Matt and Jack) accommodated the public on special occasions with a rowboat and scow, and a little later Charlie Gill and Noble Ryder maintained a service with a gasoline launch (8 h.p.) and a scow. The business was later taken over from the Vallance brothers by Walter McGrath, who ran first a 15-h.p.m. and later a 30-h.p. launch. Mr. McGrath operated for about six years and was followed by Capt. McIntosh of New Westminster and by Capt. Sam Prest, each giving launch service for a short period of time.

In June of 1922 the provincial government sent up from Mission the *SEA WOLF*, a ferry boat 60 feet long with two 35-h.p. engines, Capt. Duke Patterson in charge. Traffic increased rapidly in a short time it was found necessary to employ a double crew, Capt. H. Cartmell coming on at this time as second in command.

In 1928 the *SEA WOLF* was replaced by the *EENA*, a



Walter McGrath's Rosedale-Agassiz Ferry, 1912.

boat 90 feet long and with two 90-h.p. engines. The "Eena" served the public faithfully until May 6, 1931. On that date the "Agassiz", a new ferry built at North Vancouver expressly for this run, arrived at the Rosedale landing in all the glory of new paint, brass trimmings and modern equipment. The "Agassiz" made the trip up the river with Capt. Sam Prest at the wheel and with George Smith in the engine room. Also on board were J.W. Armstrong, mechanical superintendent of public works, Victoria, who supervised the building of the boat, and Mr. Vivian of the Vivian Gas Engines, Vancouver.

The "Agassiz" is 122 feet long and of 30-foot beam. She is powered with two 150-h.p. Vivian engines, made in Vancouver. The hull, which is of steel throughout, was built by the Burrard Drydock Co. Ltd., North Vancouver. The main deck will accommodate 22 motor cars including the wide bus type. The second deck is arranged with a neat and comfortable passenger saloon and a purser's office; while above is the pilot house and the life-saving equipment, the former fitted with duplicate steering wheels and also duplicate telegraph engine-room control. The new ferry did 12.9 miles per hour on her trial trip, but is capable of fourteen.

At 11 a.m., May 7, the "Agassiz" was christened at the north shore wharf by Miss Agassiz, of the pioneer family after which the town of Agassiz is named. A bottle of sulphur water was broken over her bow, so that, as "Miss Marguerite" of the Hot Springs Hotel remarked, "she will never become crippled."

So for high days and holidays and for every day there is



The SEA WOLF in winter.

Ferry, The EENA. Note landing ramp.





The last run of the Rosedale Agassiz Ferry, 1956.

now a modern Rosedale-Agassiz ferry. Capt. H. Cartmell is in command; Capt. A.S. Conway, second in command; G. Smith, chief engineer; John T. Henley, 2nd engineer; Geo. Scott, purser, and A.D. Carter, assistant purser.

We can picture the long queue of cars ready to cross the river; the wealthy tourist from Southern California who rolls his Packard onto the deck, sinks back in the cushions, looks at his watch and wonders if they will make "it" in time for dinner; the ex-prairie man who gazes up and down stream, lifts his eyes to the hills and remarks, "Yes, this is sure God's country." And we see, too, the Fraser Valley farmer, the ratepayer of the Kent and Chilliwack municipalities. He settles back comfortably in his latest model, lights his pipe, and exclaims to friend wife, "When in sam scratch will the government build a bridge across here? They have spent enough on ferries, wharves, and government salaries in the last ten years to have a bridge half paid for!"

And Mount Cheam looks down - watching and waiting - and thirty years hence what tales could be told - if mountains could speak!

The river at Rosedale has been both very high and very low at different times of the year, and no two years are quite the same.

Some 50 years ago when the winters were much colder than recently, the river was completely frozen over and it was crossed on occasion by horses and bobsleigh to haul milk and supplies. Venturesome souls would walk across, just for the thrill of it.

Perhaps something that attracted more widespread interest occurred in the fall of 1934 or thereabouts when, on a Sunday afternoon several hundred people gathered to see a man swim the river. The man, a native of Armenia by the name of Krikor Hekimian, must have been

a brave, powerful swimmer, but he was also a carnival performer of note.

It was a long time before he finally entered the water, as he spent the best part of the early afternoon, entertaining the crowd, and accepting wagers about the swim. He had a very colourful accent.

After waiting for a large enough crowd, to make it worthwhile "passing the hat", he plunged into the river and was carried by the current, but he did make it across and raised a flag on the shore on the north side to signal success.

The swimmer was accompanied by two local youths, Charlie Ryder and Harry Cartmell in a rowboat. To our knowledge this is the only crossing of the Fraser River by swimming, in the Rosedale-Agassiz area.



Ferry at landing during high water.



The EENA ice-locked.

THE FLOOD OF 1948

by J. Patterson

material from Ray Aitken, Anne Clegg and Chilliwack Progress

The last flood had been in 1894 and a dyke had been built to contain the Fraser River for ever more. Built of soil, sand and gravel it had withstood the river's onslaught for fifty years without serious incident. It was in horrible shape from neglect, however, grown over with brush and blackberry bushes and small trees. The roots of these coupled with old rotted corduroy used when the dyke was constructed, made the whole dyke a porous mess.

In 1948 there had been an extremely heavy snowpack at the headwaters of the Fraser, North and South Thompson and Nechako Rivers plus a heavier than usual snowfall all through the Fraser Canyon. A very cool spring had delayed the usual runoff and by May 24 the river was still low. A sudden spell of unusually warm weather all over the interior of the province caused the river to start to rise by leaps and bounds. This raised the concern of Walter McGrath and Pat Giroux and it was decided that work must start immediately. Walter had been born on the banks of the Fraser and knew the danger signs and also the condition of the dyke. He also knew that the main current of the river struck the dyke at the Rosedale end and a break there would mean disaster to the Chilliwack valley.

As a result of heavy rains locally the dyke was a soggy mess, too wet to use a heavy "cat", so Ben McGrath used a heavy gravel truck to start opening a road through in order to get gravel onto the dyke top. Volunteers now arrived to help clear the roadway and gravel from Wilf McGrath's gravel pit started to flow onto the dyke surface. Loaders were donated and run by Bustin Brothers and Ernie Wilbourn, Ben's fleet of gravel trucks was brought from Silver Skagit, and other local trucks were now really on the move. By this time the outcome was very doubtful as the river rose faster than men could work. The call went up and down the valley for help and men and equipment arrived from all over.

All this traffic made it necessary to set up some type of traffic management, so an auxiliary police force was organized in conjunction with the Provincial Police. It was composed of officers of the Pacific Coast Militia Rangers who set up offices in Chilliwack and Rosedale. The Rosedale office was in the United Church manse and the Church hall was used as a commissary where coffee and sandwiches were served 24 hrs. a day. The Women's Institute, Red Cross, Salvation Army, Church groups and older men and women of the area worked night and day to keep a steady flow of lunches and coffee to those working on the dyke filling sand bags and plugging leaks.

There were several reports in the press that the dyke had broken but these fortunately were inaccurate. The Agassiz dyke and the Cannor Station dyke (near Vedder Canal) did break, easing the pressure temporarily on the eastern end, giving a little more time. This was only for a few hours but the steady flow of trucks and material did gain a little. The Engineers from Sardis arrived with men and heavy equipment and were most welcome as a lot of the workers were almost dropping from fatigue. Many of

the truck drivers had been driving steadily for 72 hours on coffee and sandwiches as they kept going.

Story after story could be told by the people who worked day and night filling and placing sand bags. The farmers along the dyke in the Camp River area found their fields soggy, yards spongy, pastures too wet to allow cattle to pasture, fence post holes acting as artesian wells and low spots filled with water. The Jespersion brothers opened a gravel pit on their farm giving another source of much needed material close to the dyke. Mary and Frances Jespersion fed workers all hours of the day and night with the assistance of a number of local women.

The Engineers from Sardis were called in to assist on the third day with more trucks and generators to power flood lights. This aided the work immensely on the dyke at night. They also brought in more men and heavy equipment. A one mile section of the most easterly part of the dyke was raised 28 inches in three days. This required thousands of yards of gravel and was no mean feat considering the limited equipment available.

Special tribute should be paid to the McGrath family, who gave of everything they owned, trucks, heavy equipment, fuel, gravel and men to operate the equipment. Had it not been for their vigilance and unselfish actions, the history of Rosedale, and indeed most of the Chilliwack Valley, would have been changed forever.

Remember that Rev. and Mrs. M. Cameron and their four children were occupying the Manse when it was taken over as a command headquarters. The family slept on the back porch during the ordeal. All church services were cancelled for one or two Sundays.

Also remember that it was before sliced bread and Murray Cameron quietly cranked the meat slicer that was loaned by Archibald's store, and watched in silence as his church was used for meals and sleeping quarters. Two pews were put together and exhausted men slept on these, taking off only their boots. The floor in the Church was worn off by the sand and mud on the men's boots. Later it was refinished by Flood Assistance Programs.

The ladies made and brought cakes and cookies from home and worked around the clock making sandwiches and coffee. At first, women were not allowed on the dykes but after the first few days they rode along the dykes distributing food to the workers.

Many of the older folk and young children had left the Rosedale village and gone to stay with friends on higher ground, but others resolutely refused to leave. One family tipped their piano on its back and blocked it up off the floor.

Gates and fences were built across Ford and other roads, to be ready to keep the cattle back, if they had to be driven ahead of the flood waters. Of particular concern were those farm families across the Camp and Hope Rivers, who would be isolated as soon as rushing water would take out small bridges.

It was planned to use the C.N.R. tracks as a second dyke and small culverts were blocked off and sand bags and pumps, tractors and men were in place and standing ready to block the Dunville and other creeks and pump the water over the top of the railway tracks, the minute the river dykes broke.

As the ocean tides began to drop and the rains stopped,

the river levels stabilized.

Fortunately the united effort of everyone gradually turned the battle and after the first day or two, outside assistance came to the aid of a battle wearied community.

"The Way It Was" By The Man Who Was There

Ray Aitken, pioneer, who grew up in Rosedale recalled in 1986 the efforts to resist the rising flood waters of the Fraser River in 1948.

He stated that at the time, he was engaged in logging in the Chilliwack River Valley, when he was given what was considered the toughest mile of the entire Chilliwack Dyke to defend. That was the mile east of Bustin Road, to where the dyke joined high ground on the Indian Reservation. The authorities recognized the potential high water early in May and preparatory meetings were held, and a strategy developed to put in place when necessary.

Ray recalled that the previous high water ten years earlier had peaked at 24 ft. at the Ferry landing gauge, whereas in 1948 the gauge read 25 ft. 8 in. It was necessary to raise the dyke one half inch per hour for 72 hours from Friday night to Monday morning.

Mr. Aitken related that the Inspector of Dykes, Mr. Stuart Dixon was pleased with the work done on this section. However, it was not without disagreement between municipal officials, the armed forces personnel and local contractors, and Mr. Aitken recalled how he pleaded for unity, urging everyone to try to save the dyke.

The presence of sleeper logs that had been installed in the early construction, along with buried tree stumps let the water seep through, and were a cause for concern. Mr. Aitken's logic of using the weight of the trucks bringing the gravel to pack the old and new material



Loading gravel trucks. 1948 Flood Battle.

finally paid off. Mr. Aitken has maintained his interest in the dykes to the present day.

John Hegimegi described how he was taught to fill a boil in the dyke during the 1948 flood.

A boil was the term used to describe the spot where

water would start to seep through the dyke. Regular patrols would watch for these soft spots on the inside of the dyke, which if not checked could easily result in a major breaking of the dyke wall itself..

"First you placed the full bags of sand around the outside of the hole, gradually placing more bags closer to the centre. Never put a bag of sand in the centre of the hole first, as it would only serve to force the pressure of the water to rush in around the bag and make the hole much bigger." John should know, because he had worked on the dykes for several days in the Rosedale area, often 16-18 hours a day for nearly a week.

John recalled working one day, starting at 12 noon, with Mervyn Stade. The two filled sandbags non-stop till 4 a.m. The next morning, when word came that the river was dropping a little, they were given permission to knock off for a few hours.

KEY MILE IN DYKE MENACED CHILLIWACK SAVED BY HANDFUL OF HUSKY MEN

by Jim Fairley, Vancouver Daily Province June 1948

ROSEDALE

But for the action of a handful of tough truck and logging operators on a rainy Thursday night two weeks ago, the Fraser River today might be flowing over a new course ... through the city and district of Chilliwack, at a cost of \$50,000,000.00.

It was as close as that, say people here who today are taking their first real breathing spell since the greatest disaster in B.C.'s history began.

It was 10 men - the husky Walter McGrath and sons, Ben, Bill and Harold and Pat Giroux, who recognized what was happening. They soon decided something had to be done. They were quickly joined by willing pals, Bill Bustin, Ernie Willbourn, H.A. "Joe" Anderson and Charlie Fallas.

So without waiting for official authorization they began their volunteer task on this key and beginning mile of the Chilliwack dyking system.

THE FIRST SHOT

It was the first shot of battle on the 16 miles of protected wall, a struggle in which those same men worked frantically day and night while six great dump trucks, two bulldozers and two gravel loaders ran for 200 straight hours before their engines were permitted to stop.

The work these men launched so suddenly became so

Below: Men working on the Rosedale dyke.



important that by the next day 100 volunteers showed up to help. By the third day there were 1,000 men in the fray.

At least 50,000 tons of gravel from the nearby McGrath pit, and thousands of bags of sand lay over and along-side this now famous mile of dyke ... the mile which "broke" at least four times with national headlines but which still stands intact.

KEY TO SYSTEM

It's considered the key mile of the entire 16 - mile system because it takes the full force of the Fraser and bounces it back at a sharp angle on its way down to the sea.

And the danger is by no means over.

Rosedale people will tell you that if the raging river had smashed through at this point, nothing could stop it from flowing straight down the Chilliwack Valley clear to the Vedder Canal dyke, with Chilliwack and its 20,000 people in the way.

And had this happened the Fraser River might have settled down after the flood to flow in a new channel. What is now a sturdy one-lane gravel highway on top of the mile which starts the system "was nothing but a cow trail" when the Rosedale folks began.

"The dyke was so soggy," said towering Benjamin "Ben" McGrath, "that a bulldozer could not be run over it to start the vitally-needed pathway. So a \$10,000 dump truck, one of six heavy vehicles which Ben McGrath took off a Silver-Skagit Logging Co. contract to use in the sudden dyke crisis, was sent across.

It was pouring rain all Thursday night, the dyke seemed soft, and about ready to go. It was pitch dark and there were no lights. "Those men worked till they could hardly stand", said McGrath. "That, plus a little luck saved us ... and I'm sure the rest of the valley ..." "It gave me a queer feeling as I drove along the dyke the first night, the Fraser battering away at it less than 12 inches from the top on one side of me and 20,000 sleeping in their homes on the other, and me expecting the whole works to go at any minute."

WORK DAY, NIGHT

Workers, who helped save the day prior to the organization of the efficient Emergency Flood Committee were gravel loaders Bill Bustin and Wilfred McGrath and the senior of the McGrath family, Walter, who for 23 years had operated the Rosedale ferry.

THE BRIDGE AT LAST

F.H. Bryant

In writing a sequel to the article of Edith H. Patriquin in 1988, a full thirty-two years after the opening of the Bridge, it is hard to put into words the tremendous impact that the structure has had on the Upper Valley. It is all the more a challenge because I knew Edith Patriquin well and benefitted from her leadership in many ways.

Indeed, there is a generation here now who take its convenience for granted and even those of us who knew

the frustrations and the pleasures of the Ferry are prone to forget what it was like before 1956.

After years of discussion, planning and hard negotiations, the Rosedale-Agassiz Bridge was officially opened on October 31st, 1956, by the Hon. P.A. Gaglardi, Minister of Highways.



The Rosedale Agassiz Bridge opened 1956.

It was the bridge that many said could not and never would be built. Then at last there it was linking Rosedale and Agassiz and all the surrounding area with a steel and concrete structure a full 6,127 feet in length at a final cost in excess of four million dollars.

Now there would be no more waiting for the ferry, and no more "missing the boat" by seconds, no more long detours to cross at Mission to get to Agassiz or Harrison. The annual shut-down for repairs, high water threats or blockage of the channel by ice were at last a thing of the past.

The school children were given the afternoon off so that they could witness a history lesson in the making. All children were given commemorative medals.

FACTS AND FIGURES ON THE BRIDGE

Total length above ground level -- 6,127 ft.



Jack Vallance moves out of home at 51691 Ferry Road. (It was outside the dyke).



The old ramp and new bridge, 1956.

Central span - 1,012 ft.
 Northern approach - 3,600 ft.
 Southern approach -- 668 ft.
 Height of traffic deck -- 80 ft. above low water; 60 ft. above maximum high water
 Cost -- Over \$4,000,000
 Work started -- Summer, 1954
 Contractors - Dominion Bridge, Northern Construction, G&M Construction, Upper Fraser Valley Construction, Columbia Bitulithic, Peterson Electric
 Type of bridge -- Steel arch cantilever span

The Agassiz-Rosedale bridge was planned and opened as a toll bridge. It was expected that the tolls would in time pay off the capital cost of construction. By 1963 it was determined that the cost of maintaining the staff needed to collect the tolls exceeded the money collected and all tolls were eliminated.

The following were among the men who worked as toll collectors;

Denny Peet	Frank Threlfall
Bruce Collins	Stan Deasty
Dave Cochrane	Wally Holmes
Bob Lewis	Denny Keen
Jim Gibbons	Art Wilton

A Peaceful scene.



I conclude with the words of one of my mentors, Edith H. Patriquin.

“Soon the Rosedale-Agassiz ferry, like the Indian and his canoe will be only a memory ... yet a memory of something more than a means of crossing the river.

Many a weary traveller has stood at the close of a hot summer day, leaning against the deckrail with eyes lifted to Mount Cheam, bathed in the reflected glory of the setting sun. His gaze has dropped to the little church in the Indian village .. an old white church with its tall white cross etched against the somber green of forest trees. There is a moment of quiet ecstasy and a picture to be treasured always ... a something not likely to be captured in the speedier crossing of tomorrow.”

THE AGASSIZ ROSEDALE BRIDGE

by J.R. Lewis

To those who've never been there -- to those who do not know

The upper reaches of the valley where the mighty Fraser flows,

*There stands a bridge of majesty -- a monument to man
 Created in the shadows of lofty Mount Cheam.*

*No more the ferry Eena has to wage a ceaseless war --
 Against the rapids of the river as she moved from shore to shore.*

*No longer do the people -- who used to hate to wait,
 Even think of crossing fingers to keep an urgent date.*

*Her usefulness is endless, her beauty is supreme,
 Here is a fact of reality -- for forty years a dream.
 Glowing in regal splendor in the early morning sun,
 Linking highway Number 7 to highway Number 1.*



Early river crossing, with aid of natives.

High water 1948. Note driftwood jamming above bridge.





The Rosedale Players - Winter 1938-39. Percy and Vina Bartindale - Pianist and Director. Front, 1 to r: Les Johnson, Sam Pollock, Jean Robertson, Morley Ganton, Snowy Edmonds, Kitty Ward, Paul Motley, Jack Mace, Jean Patriquin, Percy and Vina Bartindale, Archie Annis, Hilda Motley, Brenda Carter, Albert Lockyer, Art Bock and Fran Hoff. Back row, 1 to r: Donald Munro, Marion Vallance, Amy Ryder, Margie Williams, Helen Munro, unknown, Mary Gray, Ron Gray, Lorna Maguire, Bob Bradley, Jeanette Eichstadt, Milfred Buckingham, Doreen Muirhead, Clara Saunders, Ken Hoff, Helen Eckhoff, Mrs. Snowy Edmonds, Gladys Williams, Roy Chapman, Alex Ober.

SOCIAL LIFE

Social Life ... While there was always lots of work still to be done, the early settlers took time to enjoy themselves. To welcome the new neighbour, chivaree the newlyweds and comfort the bereaved. The church social and fall supper, card party and Friday night dance were attended by nearly everyone.

It was a time to make your own entertainment and they did it well as the following stories and pictures will indicate so read on, remember and enjoy

ROSEDALE'S SOCIAL LIFE

by J. T. Patterson

The social life of the early community was very limited for several reasons. Time was a very real consideration as most of the early settlers were very busy trying to clear land to establish an agricultural land base. The next reason was, of course, transportation. It was a far cry from today when it is merely a question of getting in a car and going.

Even a trip to Chilliwack had to be planned in advance and if any purchase was forgotten it had to wait till the next trip which could be a month hence.

As a child I remember going to a harvest supper in the fall after the silo filling was done. All the ladies brought food and after the supper there was always a concert made up of local talent, some good, some not so good, but entertaining. During the winter months neighbors gathered at one house or another to play cards, whist, 500 or rook. The early settlers often spoke of "barn raisings" but these had gone by the board by the time I came along. The nearest things to that were the haying, threshing and silo filling "bees." Neighbors worked together to get these crops harvested and had a good visit while doing each other a good turn. The ladies of the area formed Ladies Aid groups as much as a social gathering as anything else. This gave them a chance to pick up on the local gossip, exchange recipes and home cures. This gave way to the Women's Institute which was very popular for many years. As a side note to this Ma Murray (well known newspaper woman) was a provincial organizer of the Institute.

There do not seem to have been many facilities for dances in the early days and most of them took place when someone built a new barn or chicken house. When this happened the cider barrels would be tapped and merriment would reign till the small hours of the morning. I remember as a child going to one of these affairs held by Adolph Peterson. The music was supplied by local farmers and everyone came for miles around. Some of the local farmers were in the doghouse the next day but not to worry, they had a good time, anyway. It is

It is hard to divide the sports from the social life of the community. A basketball game meant that everyone got into buggies after milking and followed the local team whenever possible and hollered their heads off at the players and referees. Not much has changed in this respect today. A baseball game was most often played on Sunday afternoon and everyone gathered to visit and watch the local team. Often there would be foot races for the kids before the game. Picnics were also popular in conjunction with ball games and it seems a shame that so many of these things are pass and gone.

The church in many cases formed a part of the social life, too. Various choir groups and player groups had their beginning in the local churches. One such group was the Rosedale players which put on plays and operettas and were very popular. They travelled to other communities as well as Rosedale and played to many full houses. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Bartindale, Mr. and Mrs. George Moss, Laurie Lobb, Rev. George Turpin and many others were active in this entertainment. It was not

without its moments, however, as one minister was reputed to have been severely censored by some of his congregation for having made a fool of himself in public by acting in a play.

Dances in Rosedale really came into their own when the new community hall was built. It was evident to all that the hall had to be paid for and what better way than to hold dances. This proved to be a profitable venture and it was not too long before the hall was holding its own. The big dance of the year was not New Year's Eve but New Year's night and the hall was crowded every time. There was a great deal of work involved in putting on a dance and a great deal of credit is due to a lot of people. I hesitate to name any in particular for fear of leaving some out.

One or two dances were held in the mid 1960's in the large loft of the barn on the Bryant farm at 51260 Nevin Road. Fred Bryant had carried out a complete restoration of this historic building (1907), and a new plywood floor proved a good dance surface for a group of nearly two hundred 4-H Club boys and girls with their leaders and parents in the early summer before the first hay had to be stored. Visitors from 4-H Clubs in Langley and Whatcom County joined in.

The Bryant boys, Gordon and Paul, made a set of stairs for easy access to the loft and barrels were filled with water for fire protection. The club members decorated the loft with balloons and streamers and a juke box with records was rented for the music. Bales of hay for seats, made one wonder what people sat on before hay was baled; wooden benches most likely.

A good time was had by all, even the cows gathered round to listen to the music. It is not recorded whether milk production was up or down the next morning. Likely the Bryants were all too tired to notice any difference.

The United Church Ladies Aid held their annual Bazaar in the Community Hall and the same evening put on an Oyster supper in the basement of the hall. These were very popular for several years, during the 1930's.



Mrs. Bramick, Mrs. Currie, Mrs. Sheldon, and Mrs. Edwards, holding Life membership Certificates in East Chilliwack Women's Institute.



A Mock Wedding at Rosedale, 1928. L to r: Vivian McNair, Madeline Wares, Ella Hull, Harold McGrath, Audrey Peterson, Weldon Graham (Groom), Lenore McNair (Bride), Dorothy Graham, Muriel Hughes, Ronald Archibald (Preacher). Seated: Alma Pulford.

THE ROSEDALE PLAYERS OF 1930-36-38

by F.H. Bryant

It is January 1982 and I am sitting here looking to the North from my (in-home) office window at 51255 Nevin Road. The view is limited. Heavy wet flakes of snow are falling straight down, the ground is covered with about six to eight inches. Just last Wednesday (four days ago) the fields were bare after a warm west wind had taken off our super Christmas snowfall that had come a few days late for "a white Christmas". Nevertheless it had been a week of beautiful winter weather, the kind good prairie folk talk about and the young children dream of, even if their elders don't. Seldom do you get a nice snowfall in Rosedale, usually it is accompanied with a howling, bitterly cold east wind that spells nothing but work, discomfort and misery for all concerned. The other alternative is sloppy wet snow that isn't much better than a good rain, except that it looks very pretty. Pretty it is this morning. The wires, trees, fence posts, everything is hanging thick, heavy and for once beautifully clean.

However, the winter scene in Rosedale is only a prelude to the story that I am going to try and piece together as

we defer our attendance at Church service, in favour of our being really comfortable, not wanting to take the risk of scratching the car in poor driving conditions, all of which can be summed up as being a bit lazy.

My visibility is limited due to the snow to about half way to Rosedale village. I can see the railway tracks clearly and just beyond, but usually I can see the outlines of the Rosedale Machine Shop, a large silo and the church steeple and always the outline of the Rosedale Community Hall. That hall is the focal point of a story that for lack of a more accurate name I choose to call "the Rosedale Players 1930-36-38". It is a sobering fact that I am trying to recall a full 50 years and what a lot of water has run in Dunville creek, past my home, or in Hope Slough (er, excuse me, Hope River) past that same Community Hall in that stretch of time. One can still find a number of residents who can vividly recall those dark days of the great depression, but they are gradually one by one slipping into history and even now are a small minority of Rosedale's population.

It is my sincere hope that I will be able to enlist the very able assistance of Vina Bartindale, and through her and others to give the era of Rosedale's seventy-five year the

rightful place that it so richly deserves.

Vina Bartindale was born Vina Bradwin and as such is a member of a pioneer Chilliwack family. She was a qualified teacher, and taught in Elementary Schools for many years.

She also was an accomplished musician playing both violin and piano and taught piano for many years. It was my good fortune to be a piano pupil of Mrs. Bartindale's and it is one of my regrets that I have not stayed with my piano. It seems I just didn't have the ear for music that I required. Later, Marge's mother tried her best to get me playing again. It sure wasn't for the lack of trying by at least two very dedicated teachers. I guess I lacked either the ability or the dedication, but darn it all, I did try. Anyway, when it came time to try the typewriter, I mastered it quite readily without many lessons, so I have always credited my scant ability with the typewriter keys, in part to the fingering I learnt from Vina Bartindale and Gertie Stronach. So perhaps, ladies, it wasn't all wasted effort on your part, because today, forty to fifty years later I am able to sit here and put on paper memories that I doubt I would have ever written free hand.

I have alluded to the Great Depression, and great it was, there simply was very little money for anything and certainly not for entertainment. Milk was less than \$3.00 a hundred weight, eggs about 15 cents a dozen and cattle sold from five to fifteen dollars a head.

The collection plates were put away at the church and free-will offering boxes were placed at the back of the building. Members of the congregation brought jars of milk and cream and eggs and poultry and left them for the benefit of the Minister and his family.

But that was not to say there weren't any good times. Perhaps the exact opposite was true, it was without a doubt the time when the Community was more closely knit together than at any time before and certainly since. For those of us who have a real pride in our little village we long to see again the great spirit of Rosedale as it was so evident in those good old days when you had to make your own fun and to share with friends and neighbours in a way that nothing but hard times and disaster can bring.

The Community Hall had been built and opened just a few years before and it soon became the focal point for dances that became well known for their great and boisterous good times but that will have to be another chapter. The Community Hall was fired by a great wood burning furnace in the basement and one of the many projects of the Hall Board was to arrange wood cutting bees to ensure an adequate supply of fuel to keep everyone warm on those wintry nights. Basketball was played with vigor and many a team from Chilliwack, Atchelitz and Sardis met their equal on the floor at Rosedale with local teams. I remember well the packed crowds that rooted and hollered for another "basket" from the stage on the east end of the building. The province pro-rec program was the means to a very full and well attended three or four nights a week for gymnastics. Under the able guidance of Mr. M. Jorgenson and Ejner Pedersen, Rosedale made a name for itself. Again that will have to be another chapter in the story.

Why is it that when you start remembering, that things don't come in a logical sequence? One thing leads to

another and while it makes for a grand time for recollection, it isn't going to make a very logical sequence to those that read it fifty or one hundred years later.

The efforts of the Rosedale Players provided for the Community the opportunity to come together and in a social way to forget for a few hours at least, some of the anxieties caused by no money and few, if any, of the luxuries.

I am not even sure who were the guiding lights of the player's group. I do know that Mr. and Mrs. Steven Heal who lived in the Big Bradley house at 51208 Yale Road East were active in Rosedale United Church and the Athletic Club. Mrs. Heal was the organist at Rosedale United and Steve Heal was in the Choir and a baritone soloist. Mrs. Helen (Colon) Munro was an elocutionist and an actress of talent.

Vina Bartindale and her husband Percy who farmed on Nevin Road from 1930 to 1936 were both talented. Percy played the piano and organ and was accompanied by his brother, Jack Bartindale, on violin. I know they provided much of the musical accompaniment. George Moss who farmed on Gill Road was a great singer and delighted many a youngster and oldster alike with his deep bass baritone voice. He was well known for his comic renditions and I recall even today his solo "When Father Papered the Parlor."

*When father papered the parlor,
you couldn't see him for paste,
dabbing it here and dobbing it there,
paste and paper everywhere.
The kids were stuck to the ceiling
and Mama was stuck to the floor,
you never saw a family so stuck up before.
We can't find our piano,
we think it's behind the paper on the wall.*

The only thing that could improve on a number by George Moss was when Mrs. Dot Boule would join him in a duet. Dot was a beautiful soloist and her Irish melodies were a joy to behold, especially, "My Wild Irish Rose", and "When Irish Eyes are Smiling" and, "They Sprinkled It With Gold Dust, Just to Make the Shamrocks Grow." I think that it was around this little group of talented people that the great dramatic and operetta performances were developed. The stage was equipped with footlights and the ceiling had rows of lights on a battery of switches carefully concealed behind sheets of flour-sack screening and the backdrops and scenery produced was really out of this world. Now, fifty years later, as we are spoiled by the multi-media screen presentations of T.V., we take all this for granted. So great was the popularity of the Rosedale players that they gave extra performances in several of the other community halls of Sardis and Atchelitz and great were the moving bees that took props and backdrops from place to place.

The admission charges were in the range of fifty to seventy-five cents for adults and ten to twenty-five cents for children, but I rather think that there was little emphasis put on the "take" at the door. The house was packed, I know, and I rather fancy that not too much time was spent on "capacity" of hall. There was no fire inspection in those days and the only criteria was that you

were able "to get in".

I am hopeful that others will be able to identify the various productions that were done. The ones that stand out in my memory were one of the first, which was "Deacon Dubbs" and likely the last which was "Robin Hood". The Rev. Dr. George Turpin played a lead role of "Friar Tuck".

At last the Depression was coming to a welcome ending as the community became a little more prosperous in the years just prior to the second great war.

The Bartindales left the farm in 1936 and for four years operated the little general store right across the street from the hall. The Heals relocated in Armstrong in 1938 due to the difficulty of growing dried peas here where the pea weevil was a problem. The Rev. Turpin accepted a call to the Vancouver church having been minister here from 1928 to 1936.

The winds of change blew strong and Rosedale started to grow with the influx of Mennonite families from the drought stricken areas of the prairies and so we moved out of the Dirty 30's and into the Roaring 40's.

SOCIAL LIFE

by F.H. Bryant

Social recreation might be defined as those things we do together in small or large groups for relaxation and pleasure, in those times when one is not working to provide the physical necessities of life. Mind and body are restored in this way and the problems of life made easier to cope with.

All types of sporting activities, done individually or in teams, play a large part in most people's lives. Socially, music, singing and dancing, and numerous parlour games such as whist and crib are enjoyed by nearly everyone. Our communities have shared in most of these and it is not possible to detail them all.

Our oldtimers point out to us an aspect of the social life of the Rosedale and Popcum area that was very pronounced in the early years of this century.

The area was very cosmopolitan in nature, with people of many races living here. There was a large number of Chinese, Japanese and East Indian people working and sharing with the settlers from many countries of Europe and always there were the native Indians. So it was that when these busy people were able to relax, a program would be varied in musical tone and colour, as each would present something of an ethnic culture.

One oldtimer tells of how the Chinese and Japanese lived in small simple huts in openings in the wooded areas, and that in the evenings you would hear singing in native tongues accompanied by homemade violin or mandolin. It was not uncommon to hear an accompaniment by the coyotes.

In the dance halls of the area or on occasion in the mess halls of the mills, when a wedding was celebrated, a many varied costume and dance routine was enjoyed by all.

On a less organized note (but boys will be boys as always) the same oldtimer told of the great sport, during a snowfall, of laying a bet to see if a youth could remove a turban from a Hindu lad with a snowball.

He was quick to say that, on the rare occasion that it

was accomplished, the white boys paid heavily for their fun and more than once he received a good face washing with snow.



The play "The New Minister" in Community Hall, organized by United Church 1952.

AN ENTERTAINMENT NOTE OF INTEREST

A social note of interest relates to a presence of the great "Reveen" in Rosedale in the late 1950s and early 60s.

E.J. "Ted" Lovo married Audrienne Cottingham, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Harold Cottingham and granddaughter of Mr. and Mrs. Jack Fraser, early pioneers. Ted was associated with his father-in-law as manager of Cottingham Building Supplies. He left Rosedale to become business manager for the famed hypnotist, Reveen.

The following is a quote from a souvenir booklet of 1960:

"The active, genial charge d'affaires of the Reveen show, on and off stage, is Theodore Edward Lovo.

"Manager of a building products firm in Rosedale, he had formerly sold insurance in Calgary, where he was born in October, 1926, and had long been active in Kin club work.

"It was in connection with his Kin work that he had a chance to exercise his ability for blues and popular singing, and he met Reveen at a party where Ted was doing some impromptu entertaining, and doing a regular stint singing with a band at a summer resort.

"A believer in the fact that "man governs his own destiny by some form of hypnosis or another", he was immediately highly impressed with Reveen's sincerity and knowledge of the subject, and joined him in the capacity of stage manager and M.C.

"A former basketball, softball and trampoline athlete, he threw his vitality into the task of making the show a success, and his wife, Audrienne, enjoys working in the show as much as he does.

The Lovos have three children: Lorne (11), Deborah (8) and Harold (5)."



The Maypole Dancers, Rosedale Elementary School mid 1920's.



The Rainbow at May Day Program. L to r: Merva Johnson, Dorothy Grigg, Vivian Muirhead, Betty Simpson, June Pake, Doris Muir, Lorna Maguire.



A party for the children given by Mrs. N. Kern (back left) about 1930.


Camp River Social set. Back row, l to r: Mary Jespersen, Christine Robins, Blanche Calhoun, Mrs. A. Ronksley. Front: A. Wells, A. Ronksley, P.A. Jespersen, Kathleen Robins.





A social gathering at Camp River School about 1906-07.

A 1912 program. Note names of both Camp River and Rosedale residents.

Part. I.	Part. II.
CAMP SLOUGH HALL	
1. Pianoforte & Duet. Mrs. A.D. Chisholm	11. Pianoforte Duet Mrs. Searles.
	Miss M. Allen.
2. Song "Simon the Cellarer." ... Mr. W.C. Peyton.	12. Song "Thora" Mr. G. Moss.
	13. Song "Eric and the Soldiers" ... Master C. Searles.
3. Song "Daddy" Miss Edmonson.	14. Violin Solo "Air Varié" Dr. Elliot.
4. Song "That's what I'd do" ... Mr. G. Moss.	15. Comic Song "Barney Brallaghlan's Courtship" Mr. W.C. Peyton.
5. Recitation "Cusabianca" ... Master G. Jones.	16. Song "The Rose Garden" ... Mrs. Seymour.
6. Violin Solo "By the Fountain" ... Dr. Elliot.	17. Song "Widdicombe Fair" ... Rev. F.M. Searles.
7. Song "The Whistling Song" ... Rev. F.M. Searles.	18. Cornet Solo Mr. Close.
8. Song "McBreen's Heifer" ... Mrs. Seymour.	19. Farce "Wanted, a Servant" ... Mrs. Jones.
9. Cornet Solo "Killarney" ... Mr. Close.	Mrs. Seymour.
10. Duologue "The Brown Paper Parcel" ... Mrs. Jones. Miss Welland.	Mrs. Searles.
	Miss Welland.
	Miss M. Allen.
	Miss G. Royds.
	Miss S. Royds.
	Mr. N. Royds.
NOVEMBER 25 1912	



Dr. J.F.K. English with a group of his former classmates at Camp River Elementary School. Back row, l to r: William Standeven, Clarence Hamilton, Dr. J.F.K. English, Bill Muir, Max McLeod. Front row: Mrs. English, Mrs. Stan (Isabelle McLeod) Hill, Mrs. Bill (Thelma Aitken) Marrs, Mrs. Don (Alice Edmondson) Siddons, and Mrs. Don (Edith Edmondson) McPhee.

CIVIC LEADERS

While the first concern of the men of earlier years was for the welfare of their families, there is no doubt that many were concerned for community as well.

A number have taken leadership roles on school boards, and also as municipal and provincial, and federal representatives.

This area has had many, whose unselfish efforts resulted in the betterment of Rosedale, Chilliwack, British Columbia and Canada. In the pages that follow we have endeavoured to acknowledge their contributions.



Edward Dodsley Barrow

THE AREA'S CIVIC LEADERS

The following residents of the area have served with distinction in elected office.

Charles W. Munro - of Rosedale. Served as Member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia. 1898-1909

Elgin Munro - of Camp River. Served as the Member of Parliament in Ottawa as a Liberal Member. 1921-1925

Edward Dodsley Barrow - of Camp River. Member of the Legislative Assembly of British Columbia; as Minister of Agriculture. 1916-1928

John Jansen - of Standeven Road. Current Member of the Legislative Assembly; elected 1986, having previously served as Alderman and Mayor of the District of Chilliwack.

G. Noble Ryder - dairy farmer of Ferry Road, Rosedale. Served as Councillor for the Township of Chilliwack. 1920-1947. Served as Reeve from 1932-1939.

John Fife Spencer - served on the Township Council. 1960-1967

Wendall L. Buckingham - served as Alderman. 1971-1972

Leslie E. Russell - served as Alderman. 1967-1976. Also was founding member of Regional District of Fraser Cheam Board and served as first chairman for ten years.

Fred Bryant - served as member of the Council of the District of Chilliwack. 1976-1979. After amalgamation; served as Alderman of the new District of Chilliwack. 1980-1987. Also served on Regional Board of Fraser Cheam, 1975-1979, and as chairman, 1979-1982. Served as chairman of the Regional Hospital District and on the

Board of Directors of Chilliwack General Hospital. Served as chairman of the Lower Mainland Municipal Association and the Lower Mainland Planning Review Panel and as a director of the Union of B.C. Municipalities.

Serving as Directors of Electoral Area 'D' of the Regional District of Fraser Cheam (Popkum-Cheam View) have been, in sequence:

Bert Padgham *Mrs. A. Powers*
Len Stanbrook *Louis Bedard.*
Neil Munro

The incumbent, Ron Gray, was elected in 1976-1988, serving continuously for 12 years. Director Gray has represented his area on the Fraser Valley Regional Library Board and the Upper Fraser Valley Board of Health, where he was Chairman of the Board in 1987.

Not only have the pioneer farmers of the area developed farm production, but many have been leaders in farm organizations.

E.D. Barrow - was first president of the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association Co-operative (F.V.M.P.A.). 1917-1918

J.C. Brannick - was a F.V.M.P.A. Director from 1948-1965. He was president 1963-1965.

A.D. Rundle - was a director of F.V.M.P.A. for 19 years

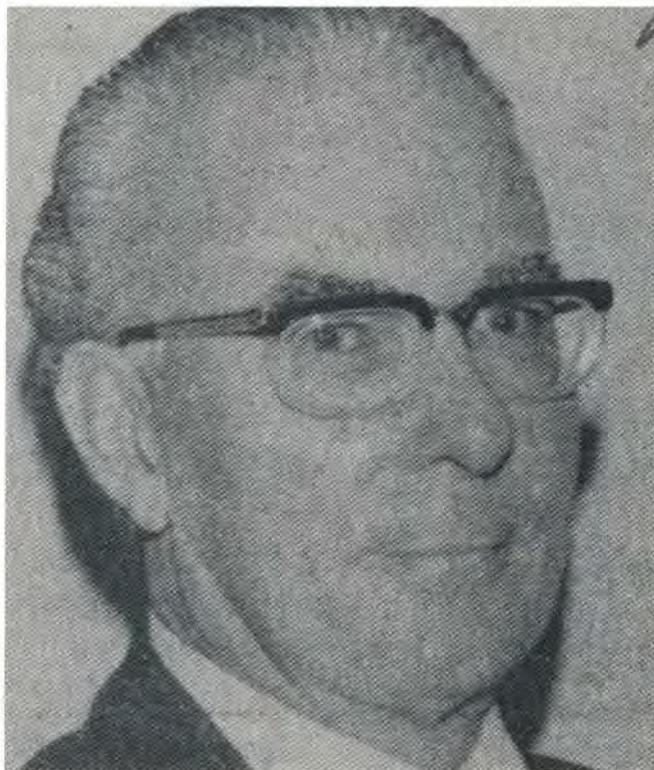
A.H. Mercer - served as General Manager of F.V.M.P.A. 1933-1961 and was actively involved in the F.A.O.- World Food and Agricultural Organization



Elgin Munro



G. Noble Ryder



L.E. (Les) Russell

THE SCHOOL BOARDS

The first School Board at Popkum was three members: Harry Cameron, Eugene O. Patterson and Alex Gray.

In 1890 in Rosedale, the first School Board consisted of: Richard Smith, Isaac Henderson Sr. and Charlie Young of the Popkum area. This group administered the construction and operation of the first one room school.

For the building of the second school in 1904, which was two rooms, the trustees were: James Mercer, Baxter Anderson and James Nelson.

E. Dodsley Barrow - served on Chilliwack School Board. 1909-1915

W.J. Thompson - served as a member of the School Board in 1914 and 1933.

J. Clark Brannick - served as School Trustee, 1926-1946 and as chairman, 1929-1935.

William E. Standeven - was a School Trustee from 1929-1932 and 1935-1942. Served as chairman of the School Board, 1938-1942.

Arthur D. Rundle - was a School Trustee from 1938-1966. Served as chairman of the Board of the newly organized School District 33 from its inception to December 1966.

Neill M. MacGregor was elected to the Board of School District No. 33 in November 1969 and served continuously for fourteen years.

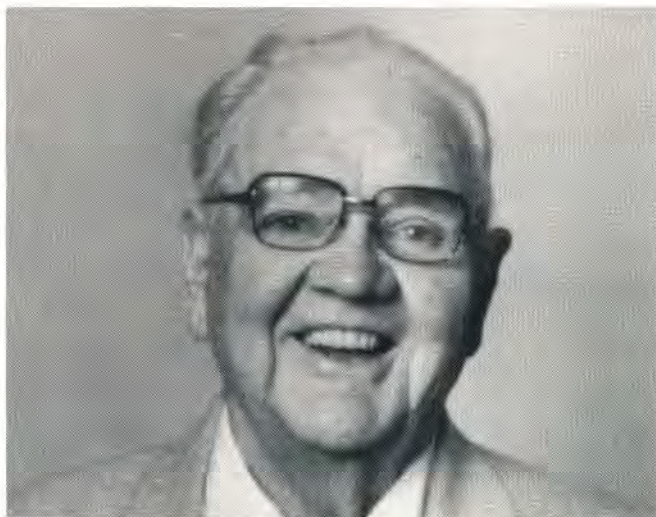
J.F.K. English - Appointment. "Fred" English lived with his family in Camp River, and attended Elementary School there. He became Dr. J.F.K. English and served with distinction as the Deputy Minister of Education for the Province of B.C. for many years.

W.D. Hughes - was a charter member of the Cultus Lake Parks Board from 1932-1934.



J. Clark Brannick

Arthur D. Rundle



EARLY HOMES



Isaac Henderson House, 1875, 51773 Old Yale Road.



The Hamilton-McElwee House built 1897.



A.C. and S.C. Henderson House prior to 1900.



Baxter Anderson House, 1904, 10578 McGrath Road N.



John Chapman House, Chapman Road, 1893.

Below: Dick Bustin House, 10650 Bustin Road.



Ira Anderson house early 1900, 51495 Old Yale Road.





Charles and Elgin Munro house, 1902, 49585 Camp River Road.



Colon Munro house, 1912, built by Jack Martin.



Max Stevenson house, 1905.



St. Peter's Rectory built by J. Martin, 1912.



Jack Karr house, 1910, 9835 McGrath Road S.

Below: Dr. Elliott house built by Mr. Footer, 1911.



The Tribe house, 1918, 51710 Old Yale Road.

Below: Archibald house, 1922, 51391 Yale Road East.

