



HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, January 9, 2019 at 7:00pm
Nicomekl River Committee Room
4th Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue, Langley, BC

AGENDA

Election

Election of Co-Chair for the year 2019.
(Bylaw 4700 – 8.1)

Code of Ethics Signing (pg. 1-6)

Signing of the “Code of Ethics, Confidentiality, and Conflict of Interest for Council Members and Appointees”.

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A. APPROVAL AND RECEIPT OF AGENDA ITEMS

1. Heritage Advisory Committee January 9, 2019

Recommendation that the Heritage Advisory Committee approve the agenda and receive the agenda items of the January 9, 2019 meeting.

B. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

7-14

1. Heritage Advisory Committee September 5, 2018

Recommendation that the Heritage Advisory Committee adopt the minutes of the September 5, 2018 meeting

C. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

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D. REPORTS

1. Co-Chairs' Reports
2. Heritage Planner's Report
3. Museum Manager's Report
4. Heritage Review Panel
- 15-16 5. Douglas Day 2018 Planning Committee Report
6. Museum Advisory Group Report

E. CORRESPONDENCE

1. Correspondence from the Milner Community Association re: Hudson's Bay Company Interpretive Farm Signage

(To be provided on table)
- 17 2. Correspondence from P. McLay re: Heritage Road Marker for Milner

F. 2019 WORK PROGRAM

1. Review and Prioritization of the 2019 Work Plan
2. Committee Liaison Appointments
- 18-137 3. Updated Statements of Significance: Parts 1 & 2

G. COUNCIL REFERRALS

H. OTHER BUSINESS AND ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

- 138 1. 2019 Meeting Schedule
2. 2019 Membership List

(To be provided on table)
- 139-140 3. Heritage Week 2019 – "Heritage: The Tie that Binds", February 18-24, 2019 and Canada Historic Places Day, July 6, 2019
4. Heritage BC Conference 2019 – "Interpreting Heritage: Identity, Culture, Environment", May 9-11, Nanaimo, BC

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H. **OTHER BUSINESS AND ITEMS FOR INFORMATION**

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5. **Snapshot of Heritage Conservation in BC in 2017**

6. **HAC 2019 Picture**

N. **NEXT MEETING**

Date: Wednesday, February 6, 2019
Location: Salmon River Committee Room
4th Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue
Time: 7:00pm

O. **TERMINATE**



COUNCIL POLICY

**Subject: Code of Ethics, Conduct,
Confidentiality, and Conflict of
Interest for Council Members
and Appointees**

Policy No:
Approved by Council:
Revised by Council:

01-025
2011-11-07
2016-05-30

1. Purpose

- 1.1. The residents and businesses of the Township of Langley (the Township) are entitled to have a fair, honest, and responsible local government that has earned the public's full confidence for integrity. Therefore, the purposes of this Code of Ethics, Conduct, Confidentiality, and Conflict of Interest (the Code) are to ensure that:
 - 1.1.1. all members of Council (Members) and all persons appointed by Council to boards, committees, commissions, panels, or task forces, whether they are members of Council or not (Appointees) carry out their duties with integrity, impartiality and independence
 - 1.1.2. Members and Appointees treat one another, Township officers and employees, and the public with respect
 - 1.1.3. the conduct of Members and Appointees in the performance of their duties and responsibilities with the Township is above reproach
 - 1.1.4. Members and Appointees respect and uphold confidentiality requirements
 - 1.1.5. Members and Appointees avoid any conflict of interest

2. Application of the Code

- 2.1. The Code is applicable to all Members and Appointees. The bodies to which Council can appoint Appointees are referred to collectively as Committees throughout this Code.

3. Policies

- 3.1. Code of Ethics
 - 3.1.1. Members and Appointees will adhere to the following Code of Ethics:
 - 3.1.1.1. maintain the highest ideals of honour, integrity, and accountability and discharge public duties in a manner that is fair, honest, professional, and responsible

- 3.1.1.2. comply with all applicable federal, provincial, and local laws in the performance of public duties. These laws include, but are not limited to, the Local Government Act, Community Charter, Freedom of Information and Protection of Privacy Act, Criminal Code, Human Rights Code, all laws pertaining to financial disclosures and employer responsibilities, and any other relevant Township bylaws and policies
 - 3.1.1.3. base their decisions on the merit and substance of the matter at hand
 - 3.1.1.4. refrain from abusive conduct, personal charge or verbal attacks upon the character or motives of other Members and Appointees, Township officers, and employees, or the public
 - 3.1.1.5. respect and adhere to the structure of government as established in the Township. In this structure, the Council determines the policies of the Township with the advice, information, and analysis provided by Committees, staff, and the public. Members and Appointees, therefore, will not interfere with the administrative functions of the Township or with the professional duties of Township staff, nor will they impair the ability of staff to implement Council policy decisions.
 - 3.1.1.6. not use public resources that are not available to the public in general, such as staff time, equipment, supplies or facilities, for private gain or personal purposes
 - 3.1.1.7. not accept any gift, money, property, position or favour of any kind whether to be received at the present or in the future, from any person except as follows:
 - 3.1.1.7.1. where such a gift or favour is authorized by law
 - 3.1.1.7.2. where such contributions are lawful campaign contributions
 - 3.1.1.7.3. where such gifts or favours are received as an incident of the protocol, social obligation, or common business hospitality that accompany the duties and responsibilities of the member, and then only in compliance with applicable laws
- 3.2. Confidentiality
- 3.2.1. Members and Appointees will adhere to the following requirements in relation to confidentiality:
 - 3.2.1.1. unless otherwise authorized by Council or a Committee, keep in confidence any record held in confidence by the Township, until

the record is released to the public as lawfully authorized or required

3.2.1.2. unless otherwise authorized by Council or a Committee, keep in confidence information considered in any part of a Council meeting or Committee meeting that was lawfully closed to the public, until Council or the Committee discusses the information at a meeting that is open to the public

3.2.1.3. Members and Appointees will not use confidential information for the personal profit or gain of themselves or others

3.3. Conflict of Interest

3.3.1. Members and Appointees will adhere to the following requirements in relation to conflicts of interest:

3.3.1.1. be aware of and act in accordance with Division 6 of Part 4 of the *Community Charter* and the Oath of Office

3.3.1.2. be aware of and declare, in writing where necessary, any real or perceived conflicts of interest. A conflict of interest exists where:

3.3.1.2.1. a Member or Appointee is a director, member or employee of an organization seeking a benefit from the Township on which the decision making body will make a recommendation or decision

3.3.1.2.2. the Member or Appointee has a direct or indirect pecuniary interest in the outcome of deliberations

A conflict of interest does not exist if:

3.3.1.2.3. the pecuniary interest of the Member or Appointee is a pecuniary interest that is sufficiently in common with electors of the Township generally

3.3.1.2.4. the pecuniary interest is so remote or insignificant that it cannot reasonably be regarded as likely to influence the Member or Appointee in relation to the matter

3.3.1.2.5. where a conflict of interest exists, Members and Appointees must not participate in the discussion of the matter or to vote on a question in respect of the matter, must declare to the body that a conflict exists, and must remove themselves from the meeting during consideration of the issue to which the conflict relates. The declaration of a conflict and the Member's or Appointee's exit from and return to the meeting will be noted in the minutes

3.3.1.2.6. where in the opinion of Council or a Committee, a Member or Appointee is in a conflict of interest and has not so declared, the body may ask for a review of the matter by the Township Clerk. The matter, if unresolved, may then be referred to legal counsel or to Council for review.

3.4. Code of Conduct – Committee Appointees

3.4.1 Expressing Personal Opinions or Beliefs

In some circumstances and within certain programs, advisory committee members or board members may be required or requested to provide an opinion in regards to the nature of a program or service. It is extremely important that committee or board members use judgment before expressing specific opinions. Township advisory committee members and board members should refrain from expressing their personal convictions and ideals, such as religious or any other personal beliefs or philosophies, to fellow committee or board members or to the public

3.4.2 Representation to the Media

It is extremely important that only Council members or designated staff speak to the media in relation to Township issues. If at any time, advisory committee or board members are approached or contacted by a media representative, the member should contact the staff member coordinating the committee or board.

3.4.3 Comments

Advisory committee and board members will refrain from providing comments, either written or in an electronic format, to members of Council that do not advance or enhance the purpose of the committee/board.

4. Implementation of the Code of Ethics

4.1. This Code is intended to be self-enforcing. Members and Appointees should view the Code as a set of guidelines that expresses the standards of conduct expected of them. Implementation is most effective when Members and Appointees are thoroughly familiar with the Code and embrace its provisions. For this reason, the Code will be provided to candidates for Council and applicants to Committees.

4.2. Members and Appointees will be requested to sign the Statement, attached as Appendix A, affirming they have read and understood the Township of Langley Code. In addition, Council and Committees shall annually review the Code, and Council shall consider recommendations from Committees and update the Code as necessary.

5. Compliance and Enforcement

- 5.1. Members and Appointees themselves have the primary responsibility to ensure that the standards and requirements in this Code are understood and met, and that the public can continue to have full confidence in the integrity of the governance of the Township of Langley.
- 5.2. Council may impose sanctions on Members and Appointees whose conduct does not comply with the Township's Code. Council may:
 - 5.2.1. impose a motion of censure on a Member
 - 5.2.2. rescind the appointment of an Appointee to a Committee
 - 5.2.3. take action under s. 117(2) of the *Community Charter* or under the *Offence Act*
 - 5.2.4. control the Member's or Appointee's access to areas of the Township property or to officers and employees, including by phone or email
- 5.3. To ensure procedural and administrative fairness, a Member or Appointee who is alleged to have violated any provision of the Code shall have a minimum of one week or the time between two consecutive regular Council meetings, whichever is greater, to prepare his or her case, with legal counsel if the Member or Appointee so chooses, to respond to these allegations. Before considering a sanction, Council must ensure that a member has:
 - 5.3.1. received a written copy of the case against him or her
 - 5.3.2. a minimum of one week or the time between two consecutive regular Council meetings, whichever is greater, to prepare a defence against any allegations
 - 5.3.3. a fair opportunity to be heard

6. Violation Not Cause to Challenge a Decision

- 6.1. A violation of this Code of Ethics shall not be considered a basis for challenging the validity of a Council or a Committee decision.

**APPENDIX A:
MEMBER STATEMENT**

**Council of the Township of Langley and Council Appointees to Boards,
Committees, Commissions and Task Forces**

As a Member of the Township of Langley Council or an Appointee of a Township Committee or Board, I agree to uphold the Code of Ethics, Confidentiality and Conflict of Interest adopted by the Township and to conduct myself by the following model of excellence. I will:

- recognize the diversity of backgrounds, interests, and views in our community;
- help create an atmosphere of open and responsive government;
- conduct public affairs with integrity, in a fair, honest, and open manner;
- respect one another and the unique role and contribution each of us has in making the Township a better place to work and live;
- strive to keep the decision-making processes open, accessible, participatory, understandable, timely, just, and fair;
- avoid and discourage conduct which is not in the best interests of the Township;
- avoid any real or perceived conflict of interest and declare at the earliest opportunity, in writing, any interest that is or may be in conflict with the business of the body of the Township in which I am participating;
- respect and uphold confidentiality requirements; and
- treat all people with whom I come in contact in the way I wish to be treated.

I affirm that I have read and understood the Township of Langley Code of Ethics, Confidentiality, and Conflict of Interest.

Signature: _____

Date: _____

Name (please print):

Office / Committee:

Township of
Langley



Est. 1873

HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, September 5, 2018 at 7:09pm
Salmon River Committee Room
4th Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue, Langley, BC

MINUTES

Present:

T. Annandale, Community Co-Chair
Councillor P. Arnason, Council Co-Chair
Councillor B. Long, Alternate Council Co-Chair

C. Boughen, G. Doubleday, T. Lightfoot, W. Mufford, F. Pepin, and H. Whittell

Guests:

D. Luxton, Donald Luxton and Associates Inc.
J. McGregor

Staff:

E. Horricks, Heritage Planner
K. Stepto, Recording Secretary

A. APPROVAL AND RECEIPT OF AGENDA ITEMS

1. Heritage Advisory Committee September 5, 2018

Moved by G. Doubleday,
Seconded by W. Mufford,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee adopt the agenda and receive the agenda items of the September 5, 2018 meeting, as amended.

CARRIED

Clerk's Note: Items C.1, H.4 and H.5 were added to the agenda.

B. ADOPTION OF MINUTES

1. Heritage Advisory Committee June 6, 2018

Moved by G. Doubleday,
Seconded by H. Whittell,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee adopt the Minutes of the June 6, 2018 meeting.

CARRIED

C. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS

1. Rizun Residence Conservation Plan

D. Luxton presented the proposed Conservation Plan and as-built drawings for the Rizun Residence, located at 19678-80 Avenue. The historic farmhouse was built circa 1930's and is being restored as part of a future development being planned in Latimer.

He noted that the house is to be relocated to a corner lot to increase its visibility and rehabilitated to its original appearance, similar as the approach proposed for the Parry-Evans Residence in Willoughby. Relocating the building will also isolate the residence on a fee simple lot, so it will not be part of a future strata. He added that the exterior of the house is in good shape and the key character-defining elements, such as the overall form, massing, windows and window patterning remain original. The house will be restored to its original colour palette, with appropriate landscaping to highlight its corner location.

Luxton also reviewed the Statement of Significance for the house included in the Conservation Plan with the Committee, pointing out that the Conservation Plan also includes a Maintenance Plan that provides recommendations for its future care and maintenance.

A public information meeting for the overall development will be held on September 12 from 5:00 – 7:00pm at the Langley Events Centre.

The agenda order was varied.

D. REPORTS

5. Douglas Day 2018 Planning Committee Report

J. McGregor provided the following update on behalf of A. Johnson:

- This year marks the 160th Anniversary of Douglas Day.
- Eighteen pioneers have been lost in 2018 to date, but 17 new people have met the criteria for a pioneer.
- The menu will include chicken, mashed potatoes, honey carrots, spaghetti squash, and white chocolate cheesecake with blueberry sauce.
- The theme is "Sports and Recreation through the Years".
- Entertainment will include a re-enactment of the Proclamation by volunteers from the National Historic Site in Fort Langley, and the Cypress Creek Duo will provide music during and after dinner.
- Invitations will be sent out in early October.

The agenda order then resumed.

1. Co-Chairs' Reports

Councillor Arnason commented that the Civic Election is on October 20 and reminded everyone of the following upcoming events:

D. REPORTS

- Campbell Valley Country Celebration – September 8 and 9 at Campbell Valley Regional Park
- Langley Cruise-In – September 8 in Aldergrove

Councillor Long added that a swap meet will take place on September 9 in Aldergrove.

2. Heritage Planner's Report

E. Horricks reported the following:

- Heritage Property Maintenance Standards Bylaw: The proposed bylaw received first, second, and third reading on June 11. A public input opportunity will take place on Monday, September 17 at 7:00pm, prior to its consideration for final reading. Information about the proposed bylaw is on the Township's website. A Q&A section has been added to clarify several questions that have arisen as follows:
 - The primary focus of the proposed bylaw is on minimum standards of maintenance for "protected heritage property" that supports long-term conservation. The standards focus on basic maintenance related to keeping a building dry, reducing the impact of weather, preventing infestation, maintaining a building's structural integrity, and managing a property when it is not in use. The proposed bylaw could not compel an owner to improve a property beyond the minimum standards outlined in the bylaw.
 - "Protected heritage property" includes only those properties subject to a heritage designation bylaw, a heritage revitalization agreement, a conservation covenant, or property that is scheduled as protected under a heritage conservation area. It also includes those sites located within a heritage conservation area that are recognized on the Township's Community Heritage Register or Heritage Inventory.
 - Only those properties defined as "protected heritage property" would be subject to all of the provisions of the proposed bylaw. Other properties within a heritage conservation area would remain subject to existing community standards instruments, such as the Abandoned Properties Bylaw, the Graffiti Bylaw and the Untidy and Unsightly Premises Bylaw, with one exception. Should an owner of a building that is not "protected" choose to cover over windows of a building in a heritage conservation area, as one of six options available for securing a vacant property under existing bylaws, the proposed bylaw would require that clear board be used in place of other materials. Beyond this minor provision, the proposed bylaw would not affect properties that are not "protected heritage property" within the Township's heritage conservation areas.
 - Clear board costs more than plywood but less than has been represented; estimates vary from 5 to 6.8 times greater depending on the distributor.

D. REPORTS

- The Haldi Residence is not currently boarded up. A window was accidentally broken by a recent tenant who was using the building for a movie production and was temporarily boarded during the time it was being repaired. The glazing has now been restored utilizing clear board as well to prevent future breakage.
- Refer inquiries to tol.ca/hmsbylaw for further details on the proposed bylaw.

- Heritage Plaque Presentation: Mayor and Council will be presenting plaques to the owners of the Morrison-Hadden Residence and the Saint Alban's Church at the Regular Meeting of Council on Monday September 17 at 7:00pm, at the recommendation of the Committee. Please come and recognize our preservationists in the Township who have worked diligently toward keeping these historic sites in good repair.

- Murrayville Elementary School Project: The Murrayville School heritage revitalization proposal received third reading from Council on July 9.

- Hudson's Bay Company Signage: The HBC signage is now installed at seven entrances to the HBC Farm in Milner along Township roads and the provincial highway.

- Heritage Building Incentive Program: Recent restoration work supported by the grant program has just been completed for the following sites:
 - Saint Andrew's Church
 - Murrayville Garage
 - Morrison-Hadden Residence
 - Murrayville Community Hall
 - PY Porter ResidenceThe next deadline for applications to the program is February 22, 2019.

- Fort Langley and Murrayville Cenotaphs: Our Parks and Operations department has received a request to add the names of four First World War Langley soldiers to the existing cenotaphs that were not originally included. Warren Sommer, who recently published the book Canucks in Khaki – Langley, the Lower Mainland, and the Great War of 1914-1918 has identified the names. At the time the Township's war memorials were conceived, a definitive list of Langley enlistments did not exist. Compiling such a list would have been a challenge given Langley's size, the isolated nature of many of the farms, and the transient nature of many of those working in logging and milling operations. As a result, the process of identification was dependent on community organizations and publications, such as the Victory Edition of the *British Columbian* in August 1919, and the "Welcome Home" celebration organized by the Township in Fort Langley in August 1919. More recent research has revealed that at least four soldiers with strong ties to Langley were overlooked. Those that missed the 1919-1920 list are as follows:

D. REPORTS

- Fred Edward Campbell
- Benjamin Henry Howell
- George Quible
- Edward Hayes Smith

A local sculptor is being consulted as to how the names can be added to the existing cenotaph.

Discussion ensued and the Committee expressed full support for the idea of adding the names, but indicated that they would like clarification on whether the four names are to be added to both the Fort Langley and Murrayville cenotaphs, or only the Fort Langley Cenotaph. They also asked to see a mock-up of how the names would be incorporated into the existing cenotaph to technically fit with the existing, prior to any changes being made.

With respect to two interpretive signs, designed to our parks standard, proposed for the Fort Langley and Murrayville cenotaphs by the Fort Langley Community Association, the Committee expressed support.

- Community Heritage Register: Staff indicated that the Community Heritage Register is planned to go online is early 2019.

3. Museum Manager's Report

No report.

4. Heritage Review Panel

T. Annandale reported that the Heritage Review Panel met on September 5 to review a Heritage Building Incentive Program grant application from the Murrayville Community Memorial Hall Association. The scope of the work includes the removal and replacement of the rotted fascia board and wood soffit along the east side of the building. The Heritage Review Panel is recommending an \$8,800 grant based on the hall's eligibility for up to 50% of the estimated project costs, based on its designated heritage status.

MOTION

Moved by H. Whittell,

Seconded by G. Doubleday,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee support the recommendation of the Heritage Review Panel to award a grant of \$8,800 to the Murrayville Community Memorial Hall Association for repairs to the exterior of the Murrayville Community Hall building.

CARRIED

6. Museum Advisory Group Report

F. Pepin reported that the museum had a retirement party for Alida Chretien who has worked at the museum for sixteen years.

E. CORRESPONDENCE

1. Letter from Heritage BC

The committee received an email from Paul Gravett, Executive Director, Heritage BC, asking for support of MP John Aldag's petition that calls on the Minister of the Environment to ensure substantial funding for historic places in Federal Budget 2019.

F. 2018 WORK PROGRAM

1. Rizun Residence Conservation Plan

MOTION

Moved by H. Whittell,

Seconded by T. Lightfoot,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee supports the proposed Conservation Plan and its accompanying Statement of Significance in principle, for the Rizun Residence.

CARRIED

2. Preliminary Comments – Gap Analysis for the Community Heritage Register

E. Horricks presented a preliminary gap analysis of the Community Heritage Register based on the five themes that comprise the Township's Thematic Framework prepared in 2017. The five themes include Habitation, Economies, Governance, Society, and the Arts. She noted that key themes that remain under represented on the Register include sites associated with:

- early First Nations habitation
- the history of administration & politics in Langley
- early law enforcement and security in Langley
- Langley's exhibitions, fairs and cultural festivals
- aspects of the arts other than architecture.

Some of these areas are currently represented in Langley's intangible heritage, its archaeology, annual celebrations and the varied collections housed by Langley's diverse museums. There are additional sites that could also address some of these gaps on the Heritage Inventory currently, and these should be looked at closer for their overall significance to the Township's history.

The Committee agreed that this was something to explore further in the ongoing work of the Committee in 2019.

3. Updated Statements of Significance

Updated and revised Statements of Significance for the following Registered Sites were provided to the Committee:

- McCrimmon Residence and Temperance Hotel
- Payne/Porter Residence
- Blair Sugar Maple

F. 2018 WORK PROGRAM

- Fort Langley Community Hall
- Old Yale Road

The committee was asked to respond to staff with any recommended revisions within one week's time.

4. HAC 2018 Annual Report

The 2018 Annual Report was presented for the committee's approval.

MOTION

Moved by H. Whittell,

Seconded by W. Mufford,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee receive and endorse the HAC 2018 Annual Report and ask staff to forward to Council.

CARRIED

G. COUNCIL REFERRALS

H. OTHER BUSINESS AND ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

1. National Trust for Canada, "changethegame4heritage Petition re: 2019 Budget

Provided in package for information.

2. National Trust for Canada Endangered Places Toolkit

Provided in package for information.

3. National Trust for Canada Annual Conference, "Opportunity Knocks: Heritage as a Social, Economic, and Placemaking Force" October 18-20, Fredericton, NB (<https://nationaltrustconference.ca>)

Provided in package for information.

4. Aldergrove Heritage Society

Councillor Long reported that the Aldergrove Heritage Society will have the BC Telephone Museum open for visitors on September 8 and 9. The telephone museum has not been open to the public on a consistent basis for some time and he is hoping that new volunteers interested in getting involved will revive the Aldergrove Heritage Society in future.

H. OTHER BUSINESS AND ITEMS FOR INFORMATION

5. Coghlan Railway Shed

Councillor Long commented that a film crew on location at the Coghlan Hall has inquired about using the historic rail shed located along the railway tracks in front of the Coghlan Station for filming purposes. In response to the question as to jurisdiction, it was noted that the shed is located within the railway right-of-way and remains the property of the railway, so any permissions would have to be obtained from them.

In response to whether the shed has any heritage value, it was noted that it has been there for many years and was historically used by the railway to house a 'speeder' and its associated tools. Although 'speeders' are no longer in use, F. Pepin indicated that he would explore whether the railway still actively uses the shed for storage.

In response to a question regarding whether the shed could fit onto the Coghlan Hall site if it is no longer wanted by the railway, staff indicated that they would look into whether the Coghlan Hall site is large enough to accommodate it.

I. NEXT MEETING

Date: TBD
Location: Salmon River Committee Room
4th Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue
Time: 7:00pm

J. TERMINATE

Moved by H. Whittell,
Seconded by G. Doubleday,
That the meeting terminate at 9:04pm.
CARRIED

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

Community Representative Co-Chair

Council Representative Co-Chair



2018 DOUGLAS DAY PLANNING COMMITTEE

Tuesday, October 2, 2018, 11:00am
Township Civic Facility – Bertrand Creek Meeting Room

MINUTES

	PRESENT Albert Anderson, Rosemary Genberg, Alice Johnson, Jim McGregor & Ellen Worrell
	TOWNSHIP STAFF Sarah Regehr – Special Events Coordinator Mayor Jack Froese, Melissa Cook
<u>A</u> WELCOME	
	The meeting commenced at 11:05am.
<u>B</u>	
<u>Item B-1</u> Program Review	The program was reviewed and approved. Sarah will finalize for print following the election.
<u>Item B-2</u> Design Review	Sports & Recreation Program Insert – the insert was reviewed. Sarah will make minor changes as per the committee’s and Mayor’s recommendations and finalize for print. Sarah will look into adding the insert to the TOL website following the event. Event signage and nametags were reviewed and finalized.
<u>Item B-3</u> Flowers & Flower Draw	The committee reviewed and approved the options for the corsages and boutonnieres. At the end of the event, the Mayor and Alice will draw for the two head table arrangements, as well as the two plants displayed on the podium. All pioneers in attendance will have their names entered into the draw. Sarah will arrange for a copy of all the pioneer names to be prepared for the draw.
<u>Item B-4</u> PowerPoint Presentation	Once again, this year, only the names of those pioneers in attendance will appear in the PowerPoint presentation. Sharon Fisher will record the names for the presentation. Sarah will ask Sharon to provide a detailed introduction for the Mayor to read when introducing her at the event.
<u>Item B-5</u> Memorabilia Display	Jim has arranged to borrow items from Napier Antiques to display at the event. Sarah has arranged for a few items from Langley Centennial Museum to also be displayed. Kobi Christian will be on-site during the event to set up and supervise the LCM display. The committee discussed having a display vehicle outside LEC during the event. Jim will look into the possibility of obtaining a racecar for display.
<u>Item B-6</u> Grace	Jim has asked Verna Hickey to say grace this year. She is considering the request and will confirm with Jim shortly.
<u>Item B-7</u> Volunteer Update	Sarah has arranged for 4 former FLNHS volunteers to assist at the event, in historic costume.
<u>Item B-8</u> Foyer Set-up	Set up will remain the same this year. The coat check and nametag tables will be located in the foyer outside the Banquet Hall, and the corsage/boutonniere tables will be located inside the entrance to the Hall.

<p><u>Item B-9</u> Event Day Responsibilities & Arrival Times</p>	<p>Committee: 10:30am arrival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Alice: Nametag tables• Albert: Directing guests at the elevator• Rosemary & Ellen: Inside banquet hall, greeting guests• Jim: Arrange & introduce head table procession <p>Native Daughters: 10:30-10:45am arrival</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Will assist with nametags and handing out corsages/boutonnieres
<p><u>Item B-10</u> Pioneers</p>	<p>To date 19 deceased pioneers and 16 new pioneers.</p>
<p><u>C</u></p>	<p>This will be the final meeting prior to the event.</p>
<p><u>D</u></p>	<p>ADJOURNMENT The meeting adjourned at 11:35am.</p>

November 17, 2018

21467-48A Ave,
Langley, BC
V3A 9E5
November 12, 2018

Dear Langley Heritage Committee,

I understand that your committee is active in suggesting names for the Heritage markers for our local roads. I am requesting that you consider the name Hog Alley for the part of 64th Ave., that is between 216 St and #10.

My mother's family has a long history in the Langley community. They resided on Medd Road (presently 64 Ave). My grandfather, Dr. J. Jervis, was the first veterinarian in the area. Langley Centennial Museum has a display about him. My mother, Connie Winter, nee Jervis was an involved community member. She led the Langley Teachers association in 1939 in obtaining arbitration rights of B.C teachers that still remain today. She ensured that men and women teachers get equal pay and fair treatment in their salaries. Mom also began the docent program, with Warren Summer, at Langley Centennial Museum.

As young girl I distinctly remember my mom talking about the Hudson Bay pig farm being located on Hog Alley. She said that's why it's named Hog Alley. Our family and neighbours always called it Hog Alley. I understand that on a 1915 map of the area, it is named Hog Alley.

By placing a heritage marker on this road, it will remind people of the Hudson Bay Company's history in our area. The marker will also fits with your new heritage road signs about HBC farms in the same area.

Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Peggy McLay



TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE UPDATE

CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER

LEAF RESIDENCE

ROW OF SEQUOIA TREES

TELEGRAPH TRAIL

TRATTLE COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE

W.A. WILSON COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE

WRIGHT COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE

JOHNSTON COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE

DECEMBER 2018

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER



NAME/ADDRESS: Church of the Holy Redeemer, Gabriel Lane, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Langley Indian Reserve #6, McMillan Island

ORIGINAL OWNER: Kwantlen First Nation

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1897-1902

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

The Church of the Holy Redeemer is located on Kwantlen First Nation Reserve Land on McMillan Island in the Fraser River, across the Bedford Channel from Fort Langley. Situated on a large lot along Gabriel Lane, the one-storey Carpenter Gothic style church features a gabled roof, stained glass windows, a rose window, and a bell tower.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Church of the Holy Redeemer is significant for its association with the Kwantlen First Nation and their establishment of a permanent village on McMillan Island, known as Sqwalets. The Church is valued additionally as a representation of the relationship between the Kwantlen people and the Europeans who arrived in the area in the 1800s, and for its Carpenter Gothic architecture.

Constructed between 1897 and 1902, the Church of the Holy Redeemer is valued for its connection to the Kwantlen First Nation. Since time immemorial, the Kwantlen people have inhabited the lands of the Lower Fraser. Prior to European contact, the Kwantlen were one of the most populous groups in the region, occupying numerous sites throughout their territory, including settlements in present day New Westminster, Surrey, Langley, Maple Ridge, and Mission. Following European contact, the Kwantlen people moved their main settlement upriver from New Westminster, in the interests of maintaining a trading advantage with the Hudson's Bay Company in Fort Langley, established in 1839. This main settlement was created across the Bedford Channel from Fort Langley on McMillan Island (known as Sqwalets in the Halkomelem language), the future location of the Church of the Holy Redeemer. The island had previously been used as a seasonal resource-gathering place. The construction of the Church of the Holy Redeemer at the end of the nineteenth century further solidified the Kwantlen people's commitment to the permanent settlement established on McMillan Island. The Church remains a highly significant gathering place for the Kwantlen people and has been used for both religious and secular observances, with attendees often including non-Kwantlen people, since its construction.

The Church is additionally significant as a representation of the contact and subsequent relationship between the Kwantlen people and the European arrivals. Contact strongly changed the way of life for the First Nation; among the many changes was the introduction of European religions and missionaries. After forming a relationship with Catholic missionaries, the Kwantlen people began construction on the Church of the Holy Redeemer in 1897. Logs for construction of the Church were cut on reserve land near Ruskin and rafted to the Royal City Mill in New Westminster for sawing. Construction of the church was undertaken by the Kwantlen people and supervised by August Seleepkin and the Catholic Fathers, Hughs and Robreau. The church remains the oldest building on McMillan Island, one of the oldest Catholic Churches in the Fraser Valley, and one of the oldest remaining built examples of the relationship between the Kwantlen people and European arrivals in the Lower Mainland.

The Church of the Holy Redeemer is valued for its Carpenter Gothic architecture. The first Canadian buildings in the Gothic Revival style were churches built at the beginning of the nineteenth century, when it was considered appropriate for religious and public buildings to display architecture associated with medieval European Christianity. Originally designed for masonry buildings, Gothic Revival was adapted to frame construction in a form called Carpenter Gothic, which was the ideal and functional choice for construction in the Lower Mainland, with its abundance of high-quality lumber. Typical Carpenter Gothic features include steeply pitched gabled roofs, triangular-peaked windows, and bell towers, all of which are displayed on the Church of the Holy Redeemer.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Elements that define the heritage character of the Church of the Holy Redeemer include its:

- prominent location on Macmillan Island, on Kwantlen First Nation land;
- continuous use as a spiritual place and place of community gathering;
- ecclesiastical form, scale and massing as exemplified by its symmetrical massing, steeply-pitched front-gabled roof, and bell tower;
- vernacular Carpenter Gothic style, featuring triangular-peaked windows and front door, with arched mullions, and a rose window above the front door;
- wood-frame construction featuring wooden drop siding, dimensional trim and cedar shingle roof cladding;

- double-hung wooden sash windows in 7-over-7 configuration with triangular peaks, with coloured and obscure glazing; and
- interior features such as a vaulted interior ceiling, plank wall cladding, wood floor, wooden pews, Stations of the Cross, and carved altar and altar piece; and open views from across the Bedford Channel.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1982: FTL-05

Langley Advance, September 2, 1983:

“To manufacture their church nearly 60 years later, the McMillan Indians cut 50,000 board feet of logs upriver at Ruskin. The logs were then rafted downstream to the Royal City Mill at New Westminster where they were sawn into lumber. Some of the lumber was kept as payment by the mill. The rest was given back to the McMillan Island band which transported the lumber back upriver to the reserve by scow. Construction of the church was supervised by August Seleepkin for the Langley Band. Hardware used during the construction was supplied by David Coulter, one of the proprietors of Coulter and Berry’s general store in Fort Langley.”

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1992:

CHURCH OF THE HOLY REDEEMER

GABRIEL ROAD

Built circa 1897-1902

Built during the period between 1897 and 1902 by the local Natives under the supervision of the Oblat Fathers from St. Mary’s Mission, in Mission, this is the only Roman Catholic church of any significant age in the Langley area. It is also the most local heritage building directly connected with Native history. Logs for construction were cut on reserve land near Ruskin and rafted to the Royal City Mill in New Westminster for sawing. Enough lumber for the construction was returned to Fort Langley by scow and the balance was retained as payment for services rendered. The Church of the Holy Redeemer is located on McMillan Island, which is a part of the Langley Indian Reserve #6.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 4.A.1: FIRST NATIONS SPIRITUALITY

The deep and enduring connection First Nations have with the land and sea of the Northwest Coast and ‘sense of place’ manifests itself through beliefs, practices, and spiritual places that continue to hold great importance, and are intrinsically linked to Coast Salish cultural identity. Although a number of historic sacred places have been lost or significantly altered through land development and erasure, they continue to be places of spiritual significance and sites for the transmission of traditional knowledge between generations. New sacred places relevant to today’s First Nations are being established, which reflect both the existing and evolving belief system and cultural identity.

The Coast Salish have also been involved with the religions of the Europeans. An example of this is the Church of the Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic Church, was built by the First Nations residents on Indian Reserve 6 on McMillan Island between 1897 and 1902, which has been recently restored.



Spire installation at the Church of the Holy Redeemer on McMillan Island, ca. 1960, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0436]



Catholic Altar at the church of the Holy Redeemer on McMillan Island, no date, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0992]



Church of the Holy Redeemer, a Roman Catholic Church on McMillian Island, no date, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0131]



Church of the Holy Redeemer and homes on McMillan Island, ca. 1920, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0436]



Church of the Holy Redeemer, interior, 2018



Church of the Holy Redeemer from Fort Langley



Side view of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, 2018



Rear view of the Church of the Holy Redeemer, 2018

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: LEAF RESIDENCE



NAME/ADDRESS: Leaf Residence, 5458 272 Street, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Northeast Langley

ORIGINAL OWNER: Henry and Louisa Leaf

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1900

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Revitalization Agreement

DESCRIPTION

The Leaf Residence is located along 272 Street in the Northeast Langley community of the Township of Langley. Situated on a large acreage, the house is characterized by its one and one-half storey height, gabled-roof, open front porch, and wood detailing.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Leaf Residence is significant as one of the earliest extant residences in this area of Langley and for its history of ownership, including original owners Henry and Louisa Leaf, who constructed the house in 1900. The house is additionally valued for its vernacular farmhouse architecture.

Constructed in 1900, the Leaf Residence is valued as an early pioneer settlement in Northeast Langley. This area was settled early in Langley's history due to its fertile land and its proximity to the Fort, the river, and the railway. As early as 1865, the path of the Collins Overland Telegraph Line passed through the area, part of which survives in Telegraph Trail. At the time of its construction, the Leaf Residence was, despite the increased development in Langley during the late 1800s and early 1900s, located in an isolated part of the community, on a large creek-fed acreage. It was only in 1910, with the arrival of the B.C. Electric Railway interurban line, which

included stops at Harmsworth, Coghlan and Jackman, near the Leaf family farm, that the house was connected to other parts of the municipality and Lower Mainland. The house remains an early intact remnant of the rural roots of Northeast Langley.

The Leaf Residence is significant for its history of ownership, including original owners and well-known Langley pioneers Henry and Louisa Leaf. Arriving in Canada as immigrants from Yorkshire, England in the 1880s, the Leafs originally settled in Ontario before relocating to Langley in the 1890s, settling on this large piece of farmland. Construction of the Leaf Residence was complete by 1900. Despite the isolated location of their home, the Leafs developed a successful dairy farm nearby this property, becoming well-known citizens and hosting an annual Victoria Day picnic for their Northeast Langley neighbours. Henry Leaf owned this house only until 1910, when it was sold to Robert Anderson, a blacksmith and maker of ornamental gates. The Leaf Residence remains a tangible representation of the Leaf family's early contribution to Langley.

Constructed in 1900, the Leaf Residence is additionally valued for its vernacular farmhouse architecture. Constructed by Henry Leaf, with the help of his neighbours, the one and one-half storey farmhouse was built with square hewn logs. In 1929, under ownership of the Hansen family, the logs were covered with cedar shingles and the verandah, with its decorative columns and eave brackets, was added. Early settlers, like the Leafs, built utilitarian but comfortable homes to suit their needs, with many constructed in a farmhouse style similar to this house. The Leaf Residence exists as an example of an early vernacular farmhouse in Northeast Langley, with evidence of the lives of early settlers, their buildings, and the frontier way of life.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Elements that define the heritage character of the Leaf Residence include its:

- location in a large, undefined acreage;
- continuous residential use;
- residential form scale and massing as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, front-gabled roof and open front verandah;
- vernacular construction of square hewn logs;
- later embellishments including cedar shingle cladding, decorative verandah brackets and screens, and triangular eave brackets;
- window openings and wood frame and sash window assemblies; and
- one internal red brick chimney.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

RESEARCH SOURCES:

The Place Between, page 172

Letter written by Tom Leaf, July 23, 1985, provided by the Township of Langley

Information by David Lee, July 25, 1985, provided by the Township of Langley (GLV-03)

The Aldergrove Star, April 28, 2005

The Aldergrove Star, March 1, 2011

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1982: GLV-03

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1992

HENRY LEAF RESIDENCE

5458 272 STREET

Built circa 1897

This 1 1/2 storey farm house is built of square hewn logs, which was covered over with cedar shingles in 1929; the verandah, with its decorative columns, and the eave brackets were also added at that time. The house was built by Henry Leaf, an immigrant from Yorkshire, with the help of his neighbours; it was built at about the same time as Douglas School. Leaf lived here for only one year before moving to Glen Valley, where the soil was better for farming. In 1905, the property was sold to Robert A. Anderson, who made ornamental ironwork in a blacksmith shop on the property. It was sold in 1959 to Chichester Properties Ltd; an industrial park is now situated adjacent to the house.

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH REFERENCES:

Directories:

- **1895** – B.C. Directory – Aldergrove – Leaf, Hy. Fmr
- **1911** – Henderson's Directory – Aldergrove – Anderson R A farmer

Vital Events:

- **Marriage Registration:** Robert Arthur Anderson/ Ada May Plaxton; December 19, 1907; Reg. #1907-09-119111; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B 11382
- **Death Registration:** Henry Leaf; June 4, 1953; Reg. #1953-09-006813; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13216

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 5.B.2: ARCHITECTURE

The early buildings of Langley were utilitarian, shaped by their functional requirements. Frontier buildings used the most widely available material (wood) and the simplest structural systems to create space that was protected from the weather.

VERNACULAR

As this land was homesteaded, these first settlers built utilitarian but comfortable homes to suit their needs, a number of which still exist scattered throughout the municipality. Homestead records in the provincial archives give extensive and fascinating details about these first

settlers, their buildings, and the frontier way of life. An example is the homestead records for the Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead, which describe in 1888 and 1889 how Alexander Joseph Annand, his wife and three children, owned 4 head of horned cattle and one pig, a 16' by 24' foot house worth \$300, a stable, a milk house, a chicken house, a pig pen and a store house. This house still exists, and is preserved today in Campbell Valley Regional Park. A more modest example of a settler's first house is the Thomas Shortreed Homestead Residence, a small log cabin built between 1887 and 1890. It is a simple one and one-half storey structure, with a side gable roof, built of square logs dovetailed at the corners. Originally located at 27134 27 Avenue in Aldergrove, it was relocated to the Elk's Grove Children's Camp on the Matsqui side of Aldergrove Lake Regional Park.



Henry and Louisa Leaf with their children, courtesy of Margaret Mattson in *The Place Between*, page 172



Leaf Residence showing the square hewn logs beneath the shingle siding

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: ROW OF SEQUOIA TREES



NAME/ADDRESS: Row of Sequoia Trees, 21600-Block 96 Avenue, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Northwest Langley

DATE OF PLANTING: 1909-1910

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

The Row of Sequoia Trees is located along the south side of the 21600-block of 96 Avenue in the Northwest Langley community of the Township of Langley. The thirty-eight mature *Sequoia sempervirens*/California Redwood trees, planted between 1909 and 1910, are characterized by their height, which is amplified by the raised bank on which they were planted.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Row of Sequoia Trees is significant for its association with prominent Langley resident and Fort Langley architect Charles Edward Hope. The Sequoias have additional value as excellent examples of a tree species rarely found in British Columbia.

The Row of Sequoia Trees is significant for its association with Charles Edward Hope. Born in Bradford, England into a family of architects, Hope arrived in Vancouver in the late 1880s where he quickly established an architectural office of his own, securing several early design contracts in the new city. Hope relocated to Langley in 1909, purchasing 218 hectares of land west of Fort Langley for use as a cattle farm and an additional 2 hectares along 96 Avenue, where he would

construct his family home. Known as 'Illahie', Hope's homestead was completed with the planting of these thirty-eight Sequoia Trees along the southern border of his property; the seeds were acquired from France. In addition to his farming duties, Hope opened a real estate office in Fort Langley in 1910, becoming instrumental in the property development of the former Hudson's Bay Company lands. He was active in local politics in Fort Langley, supervising the construction of many dykes along the banks of the Fraser River, and playing an important part in the planning of the village streets and in stringing power poles to the village. As a result Fort Langley was the first village in the Lower Fraser Valley to have street lights. The Row of Sequoia Trees remains as a tangible and long-lasting reminder of Hope's contributions to the Langley community.

Planted between 1909 and 1910, this Row of Sequoia Trees is valued as an excellent example of a species rarely found in British Columbia, which has grown with the community over the past one hundred years. The Trees additionally represent a physical link to the early days of development in Northwest Langley. California Redwoods, (species name: *Sequoia sempervirens*), are indigenous to a small section of the American west coast, from northern California to southern Oregon. This species of tree is unique from all others because they are the tallest and the oldest trees in the world, some of which reach 110 metres in height and 3,500 years in age. While still relatively young, this stand of Redwood trees along 96 Avenue has already achieved significant heights.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Elements that define the heritage character of the Row of Sequoia Trees include its:

- location along the two-lane stretch of 96 Avenue;
- raised position of the trees on an embankment;
- 38 specimens of *Sequoia sempervirens*, all of which have achieved significant height;
- positioning of each of the trees to its neighbour; and
- natural vegetation under the trees.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1992:

SEQUOIA TREES

9584 216 STREET

Planted circa 1909

Northwest Langley

Municipally Designated Heritage Site

In 1888, Charles Edward Hope, an apprenticed architect, arrived in Vancouver. In 1890, he came to Langley to survey the subdivision of Alexander Mavis' farm; two years later he married Mavis' daughter, Lily Dawson; together, they returned to Vancouver. The Hope family moved back to Fort Langley in 1910, once electricity became available, and purchased five acres of property on 96 Avenue where they built their home, 'Illahie' (see 23155 96 Avenue in Fort Langley). In addition, in 1909 Hope purchased a 540 acre farm west of the Salmon River which he developed into Deep Creek Farm, for the raising of Aberdeen Angus cattle. Along the north edge of the property he planted this row of California Redwoods, 38 of which have survived and have developed into magnificent specimens.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

SUBTHEME 1.D: NATURAL & CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

With its temperate climate, rich alluvial soil, abundant rainfall, frontage on the Fraser River and numerous watercourses, Langley is a lush, green landscape whose inhabitants value a variety of natural, agricultural, cultivated and designed green spaces. Ancient sites, pastoral agricultural fields, country roads, stands of trees and remaining swaths of natural environment all contribute to a unique environmental legacy. This subtheme explores natural landscapes and ecosystems that have been preserved, cultural landscapes that have been created, and the development of parks and landscaping in the public realm.

In addition there are many aspects of the rural character of Langley that have been identified and preserved, including individual trees and rows of trees, such as the row of Sequoias on 96th Avenue. In the early 1990s, the Township also recognized the special character of some of its remaining rural country roads, which did not meet current engineering standards and whose character would be irreparably harmed through upgrading.



Charles Edward Hope, ca. 1890, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0283]



Charles Edward Hope, ca. 1940s, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #5496]

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: TELEGRAPH TRAIL



NAME/ADDRESS: Telegraph Trail/Collins Overland Telegraph Line, Telegraph Trail between 72 Avenue and 80 Avenue, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Northwest Langley

DATE OF ESTABLISHMENT: 1865

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

Located along a 2.07 kilometre stretch between 72 and 80 Avenues and 240 and 248 Streets in the community of Northwest Langley in the Township of Langley, Telegraph Trail follows the original alignment of the Collins Overland Telegraph Line. Originally established in 1865, a cairn and plaque located along Glover Road at Telegraph Trail also characterize the historic Line.

HERITAGE VALUE

Telegraph Trail is significant as the earliest telegraph line in the Pacific Northwest, established in 1865, and for its association with early global communications. The Trail is valued additionally as an early transportation link in Langley.

Prompted by the failure to install an underwater cable across the Atlantic to connect North America and Europe, Perry McDonough Collins, an ex-California gold hunter turned part owner in the Western Union and the California State Telegraph Company, conceived the plan to provide a line of communication between North America and Europe from the west coast. The route was intended to travel from San Francisco through British Columbia, under the Bering Sea and across Siberia to Moscow, where lines would communicate with the rest of Europe. The total length of the Line was expected to be more than 16,000 kilometres and the plan was approved with the backing of the British, Russian, American and Canadian governments, as well as with money provided by shareholders of the Western Union Company. Construction began in early 1865 and when the Line reached New Westminster in the spring of that year, it was the earliest telegraph line in western Canada; the first message it carried was of the April 15th assassination of Abraham Lincoln. Ultimately, in June 1866, news came to the construction crews that another underwater cable had been laid across the Atlantic, between Newfoundland and Ireland, and was operating successfully. The Line was abandoned in 1867, by which time Collins and his team had managed to connect the line from San Francisco, through British Columbia and into Alaska before work was stopped. Though most of the Line was left unused, the portion from New Westminster to Chilliwack, including Langley, was used for local service by Western Union. The portion of the Telegraph Line, appropriately named 'Telegraph Trail', which remains in Northwest Langley, is a tangible reminder of an epic project undertaken as part of an early, global communications race.

Known as a successful failure, the Collins Overland Telegraph Line significantly aided in the modernization of Langley. Though the Telegraph Line did not succeed in providing the first global communication network between North America and Europe, it did provide local connectivity, as well as accessibility. The Line acted as an early transportation route across Langley and other parts of the Lower Mainland, allowing for further exploration, colonization, and communication with the northern landscapes beyond what had been undertaken by the Hudson's Bay Company. Many of the towns in Northwestern British Columbia can trace their initial European settlement back to the Collins Overland Telegraph, including Hazelton, Burns Lake, Telkwa, and Telegraph Creek. In Langley, the Line became one of the first major transportation routes until Old Yale Road was opened in 1874. Telegraph Trail remains a transportation route in Northwest Langley.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of Telegraph Trail are its:

- location through parts of Northwest Langley;
- continuous use since 1865;
- characteristics of an early trail including its winding nature with dips and rises, its 10-metre width, its lack of shoulder with shallow ditches, its edges lined with grass and shrubs, some of them indigenous, and the scenic vistas visible from its length; and
- associated stone cairn at Glover Road and Telegraph Trail, with an accompanying plaque recognizing the historic importance of the Collins Overland Telegraph Line.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

ARCHIVAL IMAGES

- Vancouver Public Library: Plaque commemorating Telegraph Trail, Glover Road, near Fort Langley. J.B. Hampton Bole and Herbert W. Halverson, April 18, 1958. [Ken Oakes, photographer. VPL #78952]
- Langley Centennial Museum: Cairn marking telegraph trail being unveiled by Mr. J. Hampton Bole, Grand historian of the Native Sons (left), retiring Grand Factor H. Halvorsen (centre) and chief Factor of the Fort Langley Post, Reg Pattenden (right), April 18, 1958. [LCM #1992]

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1992:

TELEGRAPH TRAIL/COLLINS OVERLAND TELEGRAPH LINE

8000 BLOCK GLOVER ROAD

trail built 1865

cairn erected 1958

Neighbourhood: Northwest Langley

Status: Early Transportation Link (Heritage Register Site - Municipally Designated Heritage Site)

The first overland telegraph system in the Canadian West was undertaken by the Collins Overland Telegraph Line, located and constructed through the lower Fraser Valley by Edmund Conway in April to May of 1865. The telegraph line was commemorated with this cairn and plaque in 1958. Telegraph Trail follows the original alignment of the trail at several places in the municipality; it is a designated heritage site between 72 and 80 Avenue. Telegraph Trail was not improved, and lost its main function when the telegraph line was moved to the Yale Road in 1880.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 2.C.2: TELECOMMUNICATIONS

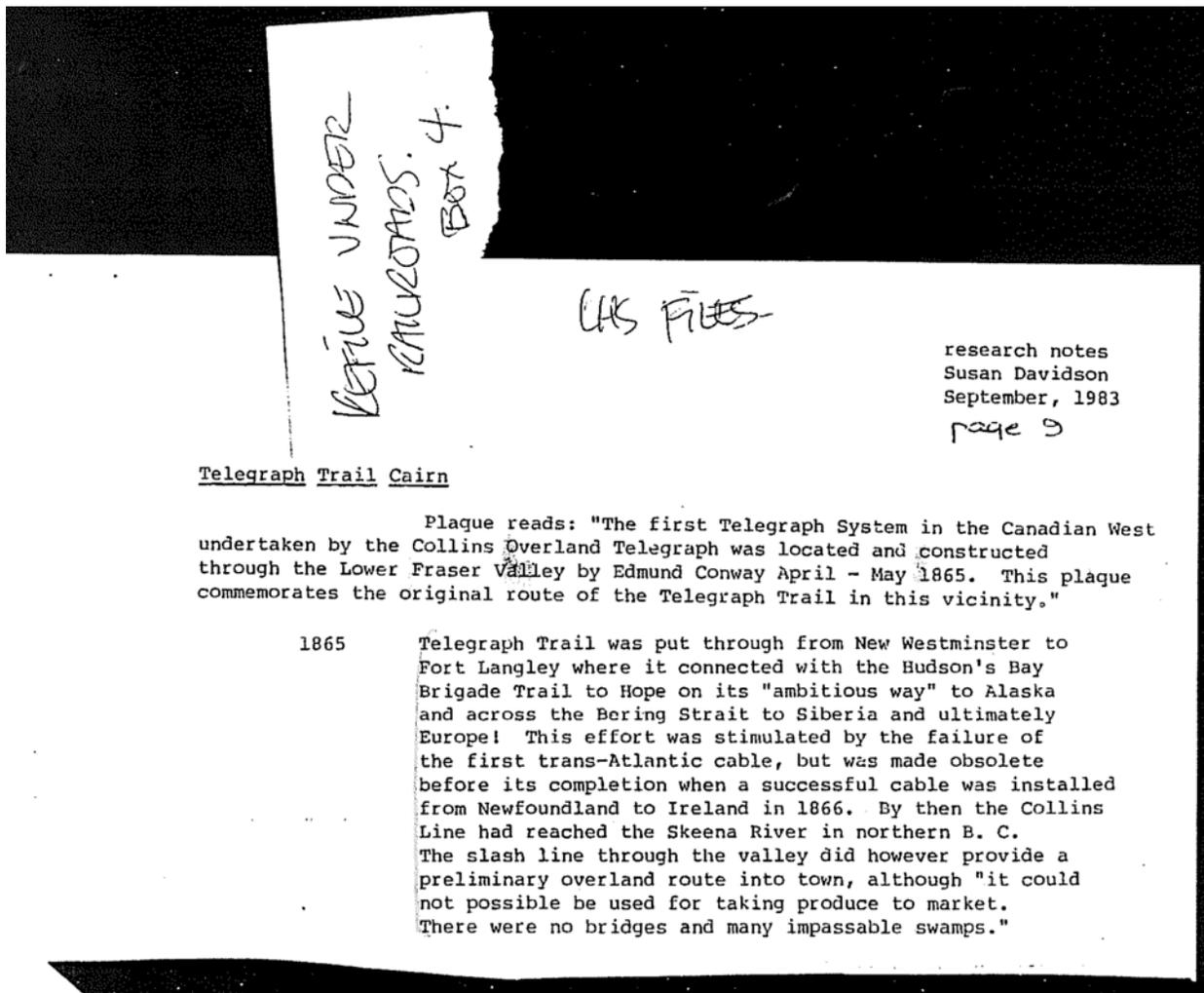
SUMMARY

Born during the modern era, Langley embraced the miraculous new communication technology that was becoming available and connecting the modern world. Lines for the first overland telegraph system in the Canadian West were laid across Langley by the Collins Overland Telegraph Line in 1865. Over time, improvements in the technologies for long-distance communication included the development of electrical and electromagnetic networks, such as telephones, teleprinters, radio, microwave transmission, fiber optics and communications satellites. Throughout its history, Langley has taken advantage of contemporary communications technology.

A telegraph is a device for transmitting and receiving messages over long distances. On April 11, 1865, Burrard Inlet's first telegraph message was sent from Moody's Mill on the North Shore to New Westminster. Three days later, the first telegraph message from the outside world arrived at Burrard Inlet, telling of the assassination of U.S. President Abraham Lincoln. The use of telegraphs waned as other means of communication improved, and became more broadly available to the public. The first overland telegraph system in the Canadian West was undertaken by the Collins Overland Telegraph Line, located and constructed through the lower Fraser Valley by Edmund Conway in April to May of 1865. The telegraph line was

commemorated with a cairn and plaque in 1958. Telegraph Trail follows the original alignment of the trail at several places in the municipality; it is a designated heritage site between 72 and 80 Avenues and 240 and 248 Streets.

Railway Station Agents also acted as the local telegraphers, and as it was very difficult to hear on telephones even into the 1950s, most family news was sent by telegraph even into the postwar era.



Susan Davidson research notes, September 1983, page 9

copied from copy of Paves memo file

LHS Files

KES

Langley Advance

1958

Telegraph Trail cairn marks early history

Living history of this province was concentrated in a knot last Friday afternoon on the roadside at the junction of Telegraph Trail and Glover Road as the Native Sons unveiled a bronze plaque and cairn that marks the route of B.C.'s first industrial boom and bust venture.

The unveiling was done by Grand Factor of the Native Sons of B.C., H. Halverson of New Westminster. On hand for the ceremony were the Grand Post Historian, Percy Hampton Bolt of Belcarra Park, Mr. and Mrs. E. R. Cox, now of White Rock, George Goddard of this district, 20 delegates to the annual provincial convention of the Native Sons of B.C., and a handful of interested spectators.

Text of the plaque which was unrolled at two o'clock is: "Telegraph Trail. The first overland telegraph system in the Canadian west, undertaken by the Collins overland telegraph, was located and constructed through the lower Fraser Valley by Edmund Conway, April-May, 1865. This plaque commemorates the original route of the telegraph trail in this vicinity."

Percy Bolt, an energetic gentleman of 76 years, has spots that ally him closely with this district.

British Columbia and Vancouver Island governments (and the company) planned extension of the telegraph line from Sault Ste. Marie by Lake Superior to Fort Garry, then to Jasper House, and on to Fort Langley. That scheme was turned down by the provincial government despite approval of James Douglas.

Then came the organization of what was familiarly known as the Collins Overland Telegraph Line but which was backed at a cost of \$3 million by Western Union Telegraph Co. — a tremendous amount of money in those early days.

The plan was to run a telegraph line from Los Angeles, up the Pacific Coast to Alaska, over the Bering Straits, then across the frozen wastes to Siberia to connect with European systems through St. Petersburg in Russia. The firm simply asked the privilege to carry its wire through B.C. with no strings attached.

Construction of the line was pushed at break-neck pace and sections of it were put into operation before the whole line was completed.

This line was the first to carry messages from New Westminster into the interior of the province. It carried country in 1864. A branch section of the Asian link was operating east out of St. Petersburg and supplies of poles, wires and telegraph station equipment was scattered all along the northern sections in which construction crews were working. By August 1866 the B.C. link was in operation as far as Fort Stager and the confluence of the Kispox and Skeena rivers.

But 1866 also saw the success of Cyrus W. Field in laying a trans Atlantic cable. It killed the idea of the overland route and the huge project — one of the biggest and the earliest projects ever launched in western Canada — was dropped immediately.

The Asian and Alaskan lines went to ruin immediately and the section from Quesnel to Fort Stager soon followed the same route.

The line from New Westminster to Quesnel was operated for many years and its line formed the origin of the present system in northern interior B.C. Through this part of the country it was abandoned when the railway lines came into being but many sections of the trail which followed the poles for maintenance work became a handy route for early settlers to follow from one community to another down to New Westminster. These sections are, in many cases, roads of today.

Along the abandoned sections of the historic line, the Indians found good use of the ample supplies of materials. Poles either lay rotting on the ground or were picked up by the Indians for rude constructions. Wire was a great boon to the natives. They used huge quantities of it for making nets, binding logs together for buildings, making bows, binding arrow heads on shafts, and in other ways.

Mr. Bolt put it to better use. His mother, Florence Conway, was the first child of only 12 was the first school teacher at Fort Langley. From him, the assembly last afternoon was acquainted with the historic account of the telegraph trail. Back in 1857 an attempt to lay a trans-continental cable was a failure. In 1860 the first effort was abandoned but later in the same year a cable was laid only to be broken after just a few messages had been transmitted. Seven years later another attempt failed. The demand for electrically transmitted messages between Europe and North America was still strong in spite of failure and in 1863-4 Sir Edward Watkin headed a scheme called the Atlantic and Pacific Telegraph and Telegraph Co. with a view to connect B. C. and Canada. Bounties were to be obtained from the Imperial, Canadian

Mr. Cox, now retired, spent a life-time of 47 years with the B.C. government Telegraph Line, successor to the Collins Overland Telegraph, at Quesnel. He has a souvenir telegram, sent over the system in 1866, from Mr. Harper of Harper's Camp to the telegraph superintendent in Quesnel. It reads: "Have you any tobacco suitable for washing sheep?"

From the other end of the line was George Goddard. He was born across the road from the cairn at the junction of the trail and Glover Rd.

Pleasure at seeing the cairn unveiled was expressed by Reeve Bill Poppy of Langley municipality who is also a native son of this district. He thanked Mr. Tom Fletcher too, for allowing the cairn to be placed on his property.

A short way to the east of the cairn on a hill on the far side of Salmon River is the site of the first relay station of the old line east of New Westminster. Old timers of the district can recall the building from which local telegraph messages were sent and received but there is no sign of it today.

Below that site is one of the earliest cross roads of the province. Down the road from the early

His mother, Florence Conway, as a young girl of only 12 was the first school teacher at Fort Langley.

From him, the assembly last afternoon was acquainted with the historic account of the telegraph trail. Back in 1857 an attempt to lay a trans-continental cable was a failure. In 1860 the first effort was abandoned but later in the same year a cable was laid only to be broken after just a few messages had been transmitted. Seven years later another attempt failed.

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FIL-29

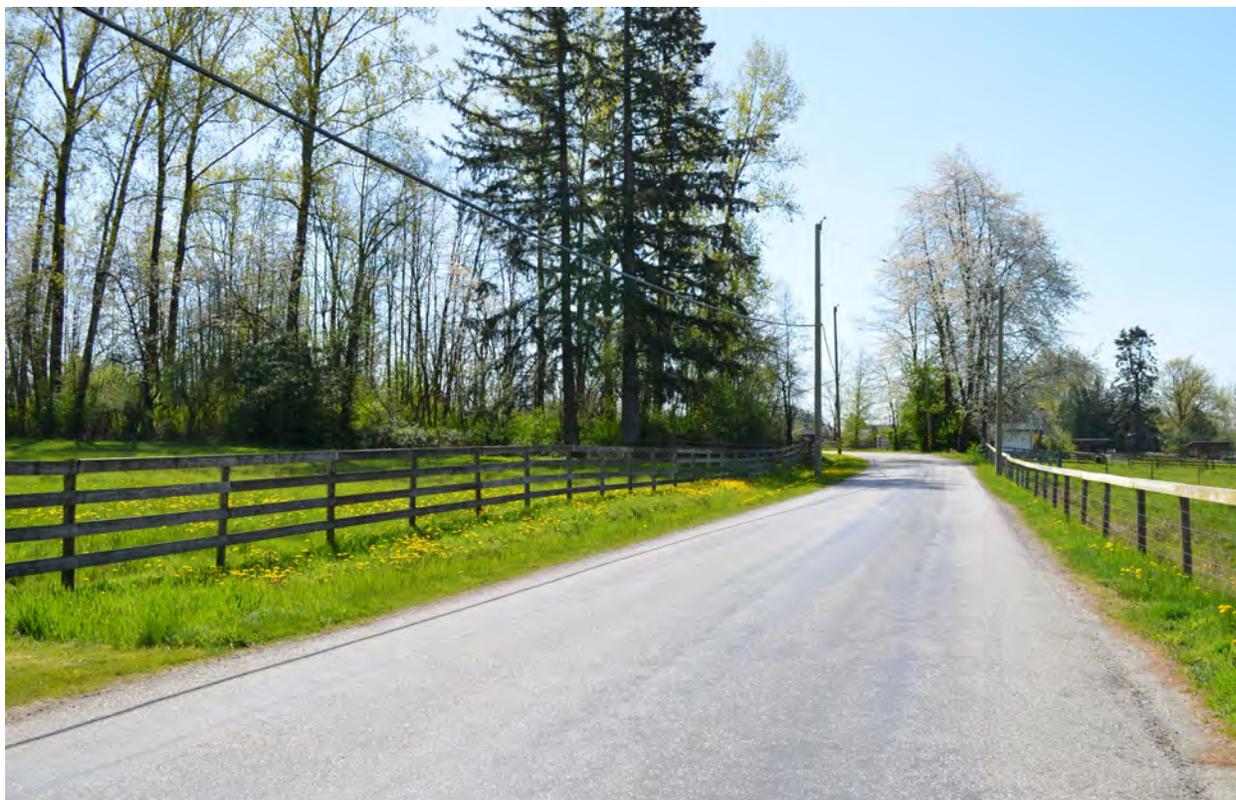
Langley Advance, April 24, 1958



Plaque commemorating Telegraph Trail, Glover Road, near Fort Langley. J.B. Hampton Bole and Herbert W. Halverson, April 18, 1958. [Ken Oakes, photographer. VPL #78952]



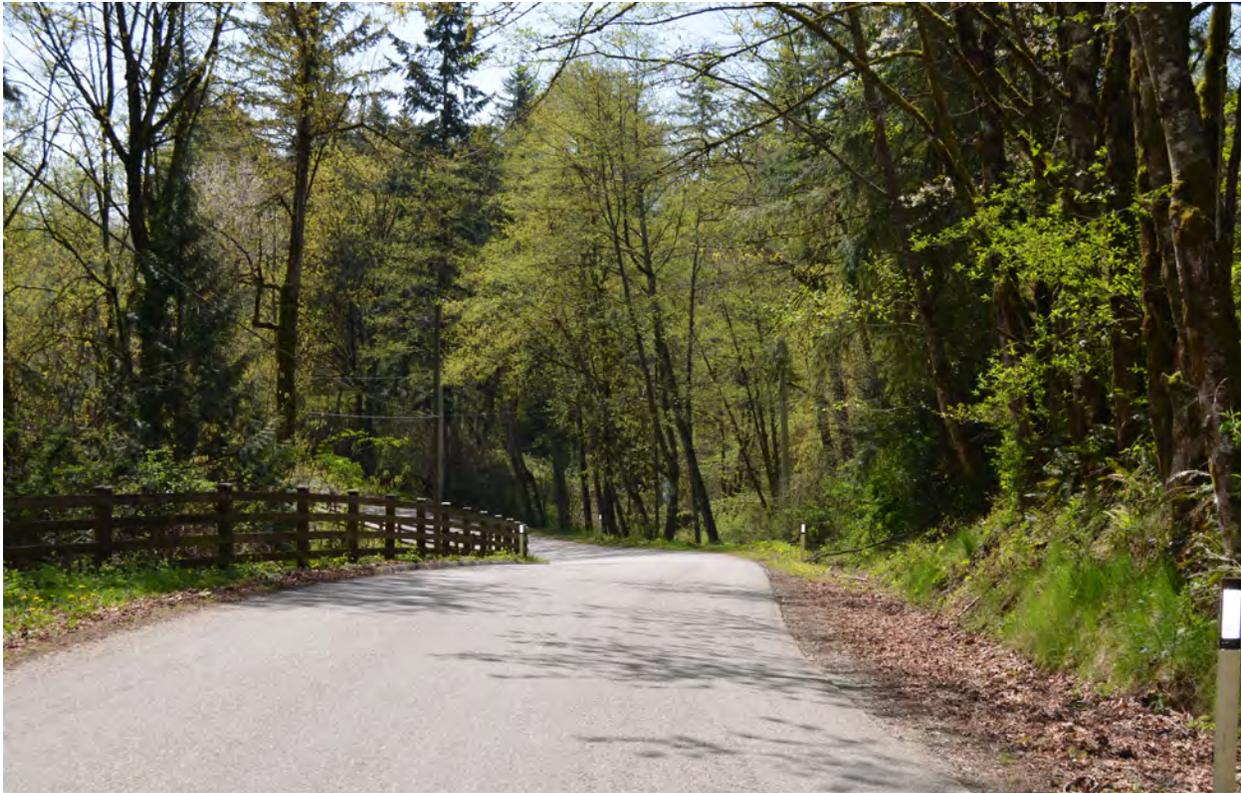
Cairn marking telegraph trail being unveiled by Mr. J. Hampton Bole (left), H. Halvorsen (centre) and Reg Pattenden (right), April 18, 1958. [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #1992]



Telegraph Trail, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Telegraph Trail, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Telegraph Trail, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Telegraph Trail, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Telegraph Trail cairn, Google Maps



Telegraph Trail cairn, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: TRATTLE COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE



NAME/ADDRESS: Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree, 96 Avenue and Trattle Street, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Fort Langley

DATE OF PLANTING: 1923 (original Bigleaf Maple); 2017 (Sugar Maple sapling)

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

The Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree is located at the southwest corner of 96 Avenue and Trattle Street in the Fort Langley community of the Township of Langley. The Sugar Maple sapling, *Acer saccharum*, is characterized by its prominent location and accompanying memorial sculpture with commemorative plaque.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree is valued for its association with Private Alfred Trattle, who was killed in action during World War I. The Maple Tree is additionally significant for its association with Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne, who spearheaded the commemoration campaign, as well as for its symbolic value as a Maple Tree, a well-known patriotic icon.

The Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree is significant for its association with Private Alfred Trattle, who was killed in France in 1917. Trattle belonged to a well-known Langley family and was a former Canadian Pacific Railway worker and farmer before enlisting with the 47th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry's Western Ontario Regiment. Killed at Vimy Ridge in 1917, Trattle was one of 360 men from Langley who went overseas to fight in World War I and one of about 36 who died in the line of duty. Private Trattle was survived by his wife Emma Elizabeth, who in 1924 married Fort Langley area farmer Wilfred Muench. Trattle was the brother-in-law to Sergeant Jesse Wright, who is also remembered with a commemorative maple tree. The tree, planted as a memorial to his death, is located on a Street bearing his name in Fort Langley, making it a landmark feature of the community.

The Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree is also valued as a representation of the commemoration campaign launched by Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the 360 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads (including Trattle Street) after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of maples were planted as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War. The Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree is one of only four World War I memorial tree sites remaining in Langley; the original tree was planted in 1923 and was replaced with this sapling in 2017. The sapling and accompanying memorial sculpture and plaque are valued as reminders not only of fallen soldiers and the war itself, but also the efforts of Langley residents to commemorate and remember the sacrifice of others.

The maple tree is an enduring symbol of Canada itself, and the Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree is valued as a representation of patriotism and of remembrance. The maple leaf was used as the official symbol of Canada beginning in the 1800s and was also the first military insignia for the country. The maple tree is an appropriate symbol of commemoration and is valued as a living tribute to the sacrifice of Canada's armed forces.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The elements that define the heritage character of the Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree include its:

- location at the intersection of 96 Avenue and Trattle Street in the Fort Langley community;
- accessibility of the tree to citizens of Langley; and
- associated memorial sculpture, made of concrete in the shape of a house, with an accompanying plaque honouring Private Alfred Trattle.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

ARCHIVAL IMAGES

- Langley Centennial Museum #1115 and #1123; circa 1914-1917; portraits of Alfred Trattle

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

96 AVENUE AND TRATTLE STREET [INVENTORY STATUS: SITE ADDED 2006]

Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree

96 Avenue and Trattle Street

Located at the south-west corner of the intersection of 96 Avenue and Trattle Street is a commemorative maple tree planted in memory of Alfred Trattle who was killed in France in 1917 while serving in the First World War. Trattle, who served as a Private and was enlisted with the 47th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry's Western Ontario Regiment, is buried at the Villers Station Cemetery at Villers-au-Bois, France. Private Trattle was survived by his wife Emma Elizabeth, who in 1924 married Fort Langley area farmer, Wilfred Muench. Private Trattle was the brother-in-law to Sergeant Jessie Wright, who is also remembered with a commemorative maple tree.

HISTORIC NAME: Trattle Commemorative Maple Tree

SOURCE: Warren Sommer

REFERENCES:

Vital Events:

- **Marriage Registration:** Wilfred John Muench/ Emma Elizabeth Trattle; February 16, 1924; Reg. #1924-09-272492; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13747
- **Death Registration:** Emma Elizabeth Muench; March 23, 1979; Reg.#1979-09-005634; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13594

OTHER REFERENCES:

- Souvenir Programme: Welcome Home to Returned Soldiers, 1919; Langley Heritage Society Files
- Langley Centennial Museum: Alfred (b. 11 March 1888 d. 23 May 1917) and Emma Trattle came to Fort Langley from England with Mrs. Trattle's parents and siblings c. 1910. Both families took up small acreages on the west side of Fort Langley. Alf Trattle Sr. also worked off the farm, as a labourer, for Mufford Brothers at Milner. He enlisted in the Canadian Expeditionary Force in New Westminster on 28 March 1916 (131st Overseas Canadian Infantry Battalion), was killed in action on 23 May 1917, and was buried at Villers-au-Bois.
- Veterans Affairs Canada – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial - <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=collections/virtualmem/Detail&casualty=60394>
 - In memory of Private **Alfred William Trattle** Died May 23, 1917
 - **Service Number:** 790038
 - **Age:** 29
 - **Force:** Army
 - **Unit:** Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment)
 - **Division:** 47th Bn.
 - **Born:** March 11, 1888 London, England
 - **Enlistment:** March 28, 1916 New Westminster, British Columbia

- Son of Mr. and Mrs. A. Trattle, of London, England; husband of Emma Elizabeth Trattle and father of Alfred and William John Trattle of Fort Langley, British Columbia.
- Commemorated on Page 340 of the *First World War Book of Remembrance*.
- **Burial Information:**
 - Cemetery: VILLERS STATION CEMETERY, Pas de Calais, France
 - Grave Reference: IX. B. 19.
 - Location: Villers-au-Bois is a village in the Department of the Pas-de-Calais, 11 kilometres north-west of Arras. The VILLERS STATION CEMETERY is about 2 kilometres north-west of the village.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 3.C.2: CENOTAPHS & WAR MEMORIALS

The official war memorial, which honours those who died in service, is a phenomenon that grew out of the aftermath of the First World War. After Armistice in 1918, monuments commemorating the lives of Canadians killed in overseas conflict began to occupy a prominent place in our cultural landscape. This included public cenotaphs, as well as innumerable Rolls of Honour, plaques, stained glass windows, and other remembrances in churches, schools, post offices, clubs and public buildings. Other cenotaphs were erected, or existing monuments rededicated, after the end of both the Second World War and the conflict in Korea. In Langley, roads were renamed after fallen soldiers, memorial maple trees were planted at major intersections, and granite cenotaphs were installed at the Fort Langley and Murrayville Cemeteries.

The unprecedented violence of the ‘Great War’ demanded a new form of commemoration, with memorials that expressed the unprecedented scale of human sacrifice that occurred between 1914 and 1918. War memorials preserve the memory of those who died for their country and also act as a place of gathering for commemorative services.

Langley has a number of memorials that commemorate the people who served in the First and Second World Wars. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the more than 280 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, and in addition, rows of Horse Chestnut trees were planted after 1918 on the west side of Glover Road, starting in front of St. Andrew's Church and running north for two blocks. They were planted along the perimeter of the Fort Langley Cemetery as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War, and were part of a commemoration programme that included the planting of other street trees and the renaming of local streets. The trees added greatly to the ambience of the area by marking the entry to the local commercial district. To the north side of Fort Langley cemetery is a granite First World War memorial for the fallen men of the Langley District that was later rededicated to the memory of those who served in the Second World War. There is a granite First World War memorial (rededicated after the Second World War) located in Murrayville Cemetery, east of the old section.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 1919, a movement began in Langley to honour the more than 350 local men who served in the Canadian, British, and French forces during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, who helped to organize a local militia unit before enlisting for service overseas, and Archie Payne, first municipal administrator, initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers, and to plant memorial maple trees in their names at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, but as they were placed very close to the edge of the roadside, many did not survive. Originally, the trees were surrounded by a white fence and marked by plaques indicating for whom the tree and corresponding road was named. Most of the trees and all of the markers are now gone, but four sites have survived.

The original big-leaf maple at this location was planted in honour of Alfred William Trattle who was killed in France in May 1917, while serving with the 47th Canadian Infantry Battalion in the First World War. Private Trattle was a brother-in-law to Sergeant Jessie Wright, who is also remembered with a commemorative maple tree. Following the loss of the original big-leaf maple to disease, a new Sugar Maple sapling (*Acer saccharum*) was planted and dedicated on April 23, 2017.

2018 RESEARCH

- Library and Archives Canada Personnel Records of the First World War:
 - Name: TRATTLE, ALFRED WILLIAM
 - Regimental Number: 790038
 - Date of Birth: 11/03/1888
 - Reference: RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 9762 - 54
 - Item Number: 279396
 - Record Group: Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF)



Alfred William Trattle, between 1914 and 1917, [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #1123]



Original Bigleaf (Broad-Leaf) Maple Tree, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Trattle Commemorative Tree before replacement, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Trattle memorial sculpture with original plaque and revised plaque below, courtesy of the Township of Langley



STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: W. A. WILSON COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE



NAME/ADDRESS: W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree, 96 Avenue and Glover Road, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Fort Langley

DATE OF PLANTING: 1923 (original Bigleaf Maple); 2017 (Sugar Maple sapling)

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

The W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree is located at the intersection of 96 Avenue and Glover Road in the heart of the Fort Langley community of the Township of Langley. The Sugar Maple sapling, *Acer saccharum*, is characterized by its prominent location and accompanying memorial sculpture with commemorative plaque.

HERITAGE VALUE

The W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree is valued for its association with Private William Arthur Wilson, who was killed in action during World War I. The Maple Tree is additionally significant for its association with Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne, who spearheaded the commemoration campaign, as well as for its symbolic value as a Maple Tree, a well-known patriotic icon.

The W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree is significant for its association with Private William Arthur Wilson, who was killed in Belgium in 1917. Wilson belonged to a Scottish family, who had settled in the Milner area of Langley when he enlisted with the 47th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry's Western Ontario Regiment at the age of 21. Killed at Passchendaele in 1917, Wilson was one of 360 men from Langley who went overseas to fight in World War I and one of about 36 who died in the line of duty. The tree, planted as a memorial to his death, is located on a prominent intersection in the commercial heart of Fort Langley, making it a landmark feature of the community.

The W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree is also valued as a representation of the commemoration campaign launched by Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the 360 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of maples were planted as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War. The W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree is one of only four World War I memorial tree sites remaining in Langley; the original tree was planted in 1923 and replaced with this sapling in 2017. The sapling and accompanying memorial sculpture and plaque are valued as reminders not only of fallen soldiers and the war itself, but also the efforts of Langley residents to commemorate and remember the sacrifice of others.

The maple tree is an enduring symbol of Canada itself, and the W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree is valued as a representation of patriotism and of remembrance. The maple leaf was used as the official symbol of Canada beginning in the 1800s and was also the first military insignia for the country. The maple tree is an appropriate symbol of commemoration and is valued as a living tribute to the sacrifice of Canada's armed forces.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The elements that define the heritage character of the W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree include its:

- location at the intersection of 96 Avenue and Glover Road in the Fort Langley community;
- accessibility of the tree to citizens of Langley; and
- associated memorial sculpture, made of concrete in the shape of a house, with an accompanying plaque honouring Private William Arthur Wilson.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 3.C.2: CENOTAPHS & WAR MEMORIALS

The official war memorial, which honours those who died in service, is a phenomenon that grew out of the aftermath of the First World War. After Armistice in 1918, monuments commemorating the lives of Canadians killed in overseas conflict began to occupy a prominent place in our cultural landscape. This included public cenotaphs, as well as innumerable Rolls of Honour, plaques, stained glass windows, and other remembrances in churches, schools, post offices, clubs and public buildings. Other cenotaphs were erected, or existing monuments rededicated, after the end of both the Second World War and the conflict in Korea. In Langley, roads were renamed after fallen soldiers, memorial maple trees were planted at major intersections, and granite cenotaphs were installed at the Fort Langley and Murrayville Cemeteries.

The unprecedented violence of the 'Great War' demanded a new form of commemoration, with memorials that expressed the unprecedented scale of human sacrifice that occurred between 1914 and 1918. War memorials preserve the memory of those who died for their country and also act as a place of gathering for commemorative services.

Langley has a number of memorials that commemorate the people who served in the First and Second World Wars. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the more than 280 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major inter-sections. Dozens of these maples were planted, and in addition, rows of Horse Chestnut trees were planted after 1918 on the west side of Glover Road, starting in front of St. Andrew's Church and running north for two blocks. They were planted along the perimeter of the Fort Langley Cemetery as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War, and were part of a commemoration programme that included the planting of other street trees and the renaming of local streets. The trees added greatly to the ambience of the area by marking the entry to the local commercial district. To the north side of Fort Langley cemetery is a granite First World War memorial for the fallen men of the Langley District that was later rededicated to the memory of those who served in the Second World War. There is a granite First World War memorial (rededicated after the Second World War) located in Murrayville Cemetery, east of the old section.

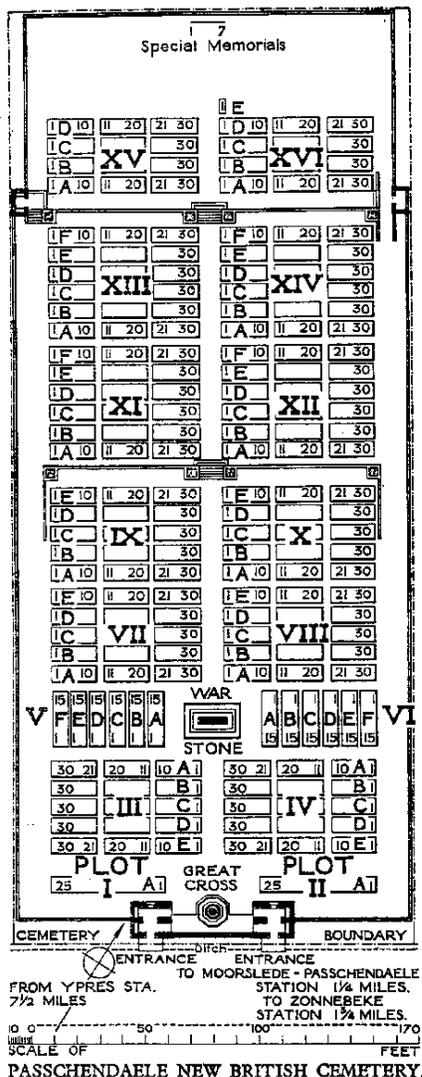
ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 1919, a movement began in Langley to honour the more than 350 local men who served in the Canadian, British, and French forces during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, who helped to organize a local militia unit before enlisting for service overseas, and Archie Payne, first municipal administrator, initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers, and to plant memorial maple trees in their names at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, but as they were placed very close to the edge of the roadside, many did not survive. Originally, the trees were surrounded by a white fence and marked by plaques indicating for whom the tree and corresponding road was named.

Most of the trees and all of the markers are gone, but four sites have survived. The original big-leaf maple at this location was planted in honour of William Arthur Wilson who was killed in the line of duty at Passchendaele in October 1917. Following the loss of the original big-leaf maple to disease, a new Sugar Maple sapling (*Acer saccharum*) was planted and dedicated on April 23, 2017.

2018 RESEARCH

- Library and Archives Canada Personnel Records of the First World War:
 - Name: WILSON, WILLIAM ARTHUR
 - Regimental Number: 628577
 - Date of Birth: 16/03/1894
 - Reference: RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 10482 - 34
 - Item Number: 321576
 - Record Group: Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF)
- Veterans Affairs Canada – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial
<http://www.veterans.gc.ca/eng/remembrance/memorials/canadian-virtual-war-memorial/detail/461591?William%20Arthur%20Wilson>
- William Arthur Wilson
 - In memory of Private *William Arthur Wilson* Died October 29, 1917
 - Service Number: 628577
 - Age: 21
 - Force: Army
 - Unit: Canadian Infantry (Western Ontario Regiment)
 - Division: "B" Coy. 47th Bn.
- Burial Information:
 - Cemetery: Passchendaele (Passendale) New British Cemetery, Belgium
 - Grave Reference: III. C. 15.
 - Location: Passchendaele (Passendale) New British Cemetery lies 10.5 Kms north-east of Ieper town centre on the S'Graventafelstraat, a road leading from St Jan to Passendale. Two roads connect Ieper town centre onto the Zonnebeekseweg; the Torhoutstraat leads from the market square onto a small roundabout. At the roundabout the first right turn is Basculestraat. At the end of Basculestraat, there is a crossroads and Zonnebeekseweg is the turning to the left. 7 Kms along the Zonnebeekseweg, in the village of Zonnebeke, lies the left hand turning onto the Langemarkstraat (further on this street name changes to Zonnebekestraat). 2 Kms along this road, and after passing Dochy Farm New British Cemetery, lies the right hand turning onto the 'S Graventafelstraat. 4 Kms along the 'S Graventafelstraat, and after passing the New Zealand Memorial, lies the cemetery on the left hand side of the road.



Passchendaele Cemetery, burial location of William Arthur Wilson

TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE UPDATE 2018

As per

Sub-Capt
No. *2841*
Folio. *8877*

ATTESTATION PAPER.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

(ANSWERS)

1. What is your name? *William Arthur Wilson*
2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what Country were you born? *Perthshire Scotland*
3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? *Robert George Wilson*
4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? *44-40th Ave. West, Port Huron Mich.*
5. What is the date of your birth? *16 March 1894*
6. What is your Trade or Calling? *Mariner*
7. Are you married? *No*
8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? *Yes*
9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? *Yes 10th West Coy*
10. Have you ever served in any Military Force? *No*
11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? *Yes*
12. Are you willing to be attested to serve in the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? *Yes*

W.A. Wilson (Signature of Man)
J.P. Carter (Signature of Witness)

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

William Arthur Wilson do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and for six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date *JUN 13 1915* *W.A. Wilson* (Signature of Recruit)
J.P. Carter (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

William Arthur Wilson do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true Allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Dignity, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date *JUN 13 1915* *W.A. Wilson* (Signature of Recruit)
J.P. Carter (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was cautioned by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

The above questions were then read to the Recruit in my presence.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as aforesaid, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me, at *Perthshire Scotland* on *JUN 13 1915*.

W.A. Wilson (Signature of Justice)

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.

W.A. Wilson (Approving Officer)

M. P. W. 23.
16 M. 1914.
R.C. 177-2-23.

Description of *William Arthur Wilson* on Enlistment.

Apparent Age <i>19</i> years <i>4</i> months. <small>(To be determined according to the instructions given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)</small>	Distinctive marks, and marks indicating congenital peculiarities or previous disease. <i>2 Face marks Left</i>
Height <i>5 ft. 9 in.</i>	
Girth when fully expanded <i>35 in.</i>	
Range of expansion <i>3 in.</i>	
Complexion <i>Slight</i>	
Eyes <i>Grey</i>	
Hair <i>Brown</i>	
Church of England	
Presbyterian <i>Yes</i>	
Wesleyan <i>Yes</i>	
Baptist or Congregationalist	
Other Protestants <small>(Designation to be stated)</small>	
Roman Catholic	
Jewish	

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see at the required distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs, and he declares that he is not subject to fits of any description.

I consider him *fit* for the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force.

Date *June 10 1915* *W.A. Wilson* Medical Officer
W.A. Wilson (Signature of Officer)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

William Arthur Wilson having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every prescribed particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the accuracy of this Attestation.

W.A. Wilson (Signature of Officer)

Date *June 10, 1915* *W.A. Wilson*

Attestation Papers, William Arthur Wilson, 1915



W. A. Wilson Commemorative Maple Tree before removal, courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: WRIGHT COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE



NAME/ADDRESS: Wright Commemorative Maple Tree, 96 Avenue and Wright Street, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Fort Langley

DATE OF PLANTING: 1923 (original Bigleaf Maple); 2017 (Sugar Maple sapling)

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

The Wright Commemorative Maple Tree is located at the intersection of 96 Avenue and Wright Street in the Fort Langley community of the Township of Langley. The Sugar Maple sapling, *Acer saccharum*, is characterized by its prominent location and accompanying memorial sculpture with commemorative plaque.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Wright Commemorative Maple Tree is valued for its association with Sergeant Jesse Wright, who was killed in action during World War I. The Maple Tree is additionally significant for its association with Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne, who spearheaded the commemoration campaign, as well as for its symbolic value as a Maple Tree, a well-known patriotic icon.

The Wright Commemorative Maple Tree is significant for its association with Sergeant Jesse Wright, who was killed in France in 1917. Originally from England, Jesse Wright had arrived in Fort Langley with his parents and the Trattle family in 1911. Wright was killed in action at Vimy Ridge in 1917, while serving with the 7th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry's British Columbia Regiment. Sergeant Wright was the brother-in-law to Private Alfred Trattle, who also died in the First World War and is similarly remembered with a commemorative maple tree in Fort Langley. Wright and Trattle were among the 360 men from Langley who went overseas to fight in World War I and two of about 36 who died in the line of duty. The tree, planted as a memorial to Wright's death, is located on a Street bearing his name in Fort Langley, making it a landmark feature of the community.

The Wright Commemorative Maple Tree is also valued as a representation of the commemoration campaign launched by Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the 360 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads (including Wright Street) after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War. The Wright Commemorative Maple Tree is one of only four World War I memorial tree sites remaining in Langley; the original tree was planted in 1923 and replaced with this sapling in 2017. The sapling and accompanying memorial sculpture and plaque are valued as reminders not only of fallen soldiers and the war itself, but also the efforts of Langley residents to commemorate and remember the sacrifice of others.

The maple tree is an enduring symbol of Canada itself, and the Wright Commemorative Maple Tree is valued as a representation of patriotism and of remembrance. The maple leaf was used as the official symbol of Canada beginning in the 1800s and was also the first military insignia for the country. The maple tree is an appropriate symbol of commemoration and is valued as a living tribute to the sacrifice of Canada's armed forces.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The elements that define the heritage character of the Wright Commemorative Maple Tree include its:

- location at the intersection of 96 Avenue and Wright Street in the Fort Langley community;
- accessibility of the tree to citizens of Langley; and
- associated memorial sculpture, made of concrete in the shape of a house, with an accompanying plaque honouring Sergeant Jesse Wright.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

96 AVENUE AND WRIGHT STREET [INVENTORY STATUS: SITE ADDED 2006]

Wright Commemorative Maple Tree

96 Avenue and Wright Street

Jessie Wright lost his life in 1917 while serving in the First World War as a Sergeant with the 7th Battalion of the Canadian Infantry's British Columbia Regiment. Sergeant Wright was the son of George John and Mary Ann Wright of Milner, and brother-in-law to Private Alfred Trattle who also died in the war, and is remembered with a commemorative maple tree. Sergeant Wright is buried at the Vimy Memorial Cemetery in Pas de Calais, France.

HISTORIC NAME: Wright Commemorative Maple Tree

SOURCE: Warren Sommer

DATE: planted after 1918

REFERENCES:

Vital Events:

- **Death Registration:** Jessie Wright; April 14, 1917

ARCHIVAL IMAGES

- Langley Centennial Museum #1124; portrait taken between 1914 and 1917.
- Jessie [sic] Wright was born to parents George and Mary Wright on January 3, 1895, in England. His family came to Fort Langley with the Trattle family in 1911. Jessie died in France during WWI, on April 23, 1917. Wright Street in Fort Langley is named in his honour.

OTHER REFERENCES

- Souvenir Programme: Welcome Home to Returned Soldiers, 1919; Langley Heritage Society Files
- **Veterans Affairs Canada** – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=collections/virtualmem/Detail&casualty=1577636>
 - In memory of Sergeant *Jesse Wright* Died April 14, 1917
 - Service Number: 17073
 - Age: 22
 - Force: Army
 - Unit: Canadian Infantry (British Columbia Regiment)
 - Division: No. 1 Coy. 7th Bn.
 - Son of George John and Mary Ann Wright, of Milner, British Columbia.
 - Commemorated on Page 353 of the *First World War Book of Remembrance*.
- **Burial Information:**
 - Cemetery: VIMY MEMORIAL, Pas de Calais, France
 - Grave Reference: N/A
 - Location: Canada's most impressive tribute overseas to those Canadians who fought and gave their lives in the First World War is the majestic and inspiring Vimy Memorial, which overlooks the Douai Plain from the highest point of Vimy Ridge, about eight kilometres northeast of Arras on the N17 towards Lens. The Memorial is signposted from this road to the left, just before you enter the village of

Vimy from the south. The memorial itself is somewhat inside the memorial park, but again it is well signposted. At the base of the memorial, these words appear in French and in English:

TO THE VALOUR OF THEIR COUNTRYMEN IN THE GREAT WAR AND IN
MEMORY OF THEIR SIXTY THOUSAND DEAD THIS MONUMENT IS RAISED BY
THE PEOPLE OF CANADA

Inscribed on the ramparts of the Vimy Memorial are the names of over 11,000 Canadian soldiers who were posted as 'missing, presumed dead' in France. A plaque at the entrance to the memorial states that the land for the battlefield park, 91.18 hectares in extent, was 'the free gift in perpetuity of the French nation to the people of Canada'. Construction of the massive work began in 1925, and 11 years later, on July 26, 1936, the monument was unveiled by King Edward VIII. The park surrounding the Vimy Memorial was created by horticultural experts. Canadian trees and shrubs were planted in great masses to resemble the woods and forests of Canada. Wooded parklands surround the grassy slopes of the approaches around the Vimy Memorial. Trenches and tunnels have been restored and preserved and the visitor can picture the magnitude of the task that faced the Canadian Corps on that distant dawn when history was made. On April 3, 2003, the Government of Canada designated April 9th of each year as a national day of remembrance of the Battle of Vimy Ridge.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 3.C.2: CENOTAPHS & WAR MEMORIALS

The official war memorial, which honours those who died in service, is a phenomenon that grew out of the aftermath of the First World War. After Armistice in 1918, monuments commemorating the lives of Canadians killed in overseas conflict began to occupy a prominent place in our cultural landscape. This included public cenotaphs, as well as innumerable Rolls of Honour, plaques, stained glass windows, and other remembrances in churches, schools, post offices, clubs and public buildings. Other cenotaphs were erected, or existing monuments rededicated, after the end of both the Second World War and the conflict in Korea. In Langley, roads were renamed after fallen soldiers, memorial maple trees were planted at major intersections, and granite cenotaphs were installed at the Fort Langley and Murrayville Cemeteries.

The unprecedented violence of the 'Great War' demanded a new form of commemoration, with memorials that expressed the unprecedented scale of human sacrifice that occurred between 1914 and 1918. War memorials preserve the memory of those who died for their country and also act as a place of gathering for commemorative services.

Langley has a number of memorials that commemorate the people who served in the First and Second World Wars. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the more than 280 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, and in addition, rows of Horse Chestnut trees

were planted after 1918 on the west side of Glover Road, starting in front of St. Andrew's Church and running north for two blocks. They were planted along the perimeter of the Fort Langley Cemetery as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War, and were part of a commemoration programme that included the planting of other street trees and the renaming of local streets. The trees added greatly to the ambience of the area by marking the entry to the local commercial district. To the north side of Fort Langley cemetery is a granite First World War memorial for the fallen men of the Langley District that was later rededicated to the memory of those who served in the Second World War. There is a granite First World War memorial (rededicated after the Second World War) located in Murrayville Cemetery, east of the old section.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 1919, a movement began in Langley to honour the more than 350 local men who served in the Canadian, British, and French forces during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, who helped to organize a local militia unit before enlisting for service overseas, and Archie Payne, first municipal administrator, initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers, and to plant memorial maple trees in their names at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, but as they were placed very close to the edge of the roadside, many did not survive. Originally, the trees were surrounded by a white fence and marked by plaques indicating for whom the tree and corresponding road was named. Most of the trees and all of the markers are now gone, but four sites have survived.

The original big-leaf maple at this location was planted in honour of Jesse Wright who was killed in action at Vimy Ridge in April 1917, while serving with the 7th Canadian Infantry Battalion. Sergeant Wright was the brother-in-law to Private Alfred Trattle who also died in the First World War and is similarly remembered with a commemorative maple tree in Fort Langley. Following the loss of the original big-leaf maple to disease, a new Sugar Maple sapling (*Acer saccharum*) was planted and dedicated on April 23, 2017.

2018 RESEARCH

- Library and Archives Canada Personnel Records of the First World War:
 - Name: WRIGHT, JESSE
 - Regimental Number: 17073
 - Date of Birth: 02/01/1894
 - Reference: RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 10604 - 13
 - Item Number: 323971
 - Record Group: Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF)

TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE UPDATE 2018

1915
ATTESTATION PAPER.

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT BEFORE ATTESTATION.

1. What is your name? Jesse Wright

2. In what Town, Township or Parish, and in what County were you born? Howard Cross, Buckinghamshire, England

3. What is the name of your next-of-kin? J. J. Wright (Uncle)

4. What is the address of your next-of-kin? Langley, B.C.

5. What is the date of your birth? 27 Jan 1894

6. What is your Trade or Calling? Police Constable

7. Are you married? No

8. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated? Yes

9. Do you now belong to the Active Militia? No

10. Have you ever served in any Military Force, in the Dominion of Great Britain? Yes

11. Do you understand the nature and terms of your engagement? Yes

12. Are you willing to be attested in accordance with the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE?

Jesse Wright (Signature of Man)
Thurston May (Signature of Witness)

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Jesse Wright, do solemnly declare that the above answers made by me to the above questions are true, and that I am willing to fulfil the engagements by me now made, and I hereby engage and agree to serve in the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force, and to be attached to any arm of the service therein, for the term of one year, or during the war now existing between Great Britain and Germany should that war last longer than one year, and the six months after the termination of that war provided His Majesty should so long require my services, or until legally discharged.

Date Sept 18th 1914. Jesse Wright (Signature of Recruit)
Thurston May (Signature of Witness)

OATH TO BE TAKEN BY MAN ON ATTESTATION.

I, Jesse Wright, do make Oath, that I will be faithful and bear true allegiance to His Majesty King George the Fifth, His Heirs and Successors, and that I will as in duty bound honestly and faithfully defend His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, in Person, Crown and Right, against all enemies, and will observe and obey all orders of His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors, and of all the Generals and Officers set over me. So help me God.

Date Sept 23rd 1914. Jesse Wright (Signature of Recruit)
Thurston May (Signature of Witness)

CERTIFICATE OF MAGISTRATE.

The Recruit above-named was entrusted by me that if he made any false answer to any of the above questions he would be liable to be punished as provided in the Army Act.

I have taken care that he understands each question, and that his answer to each question has been duly entered as correct, and the said Recruit has made and signed the declaration and taken the oath before me at Langley this 23rd day of Sept 1914.

Thurston May (Signature of Justice)

I certify that the above is a true copy of the Attestation of the above-named Recruit.

Thurston May (Approving Officer)

Description of Wright, Jesse on Entlistment. 7681

Apparant Age 19 years 8 months.
(To be corrected where the date of birth is given in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.)

Place of birth Howard Cross, Buckinghamshire, England
Place of birth in Canada None
Place of birth in other countries None

Height 5 ft 6 1/2 in
Weight when fully equipped 35 1/2 lbs
Range of expansion 2 in

Complexion fair
Eyes blue
Hair brown

Religion Church of England
Presbyterian
Wesleyan
Episcopal or Congregationalist
Other Protestant
Roman Catholic
Jewish

Particulars of congenital peculiarities or previous disease 4 space l. Very faint after-sore scar on buttock

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION.

I have examined the above-named Recruit and find that he does not present any of the causes of rejection specified in the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

He can see as the regulated distance with either eye; his heart and lungs are healthy; he has the free use of his joints and limbs and he declares that he is not subject to any of the causes of rejection.

I consider him fit for the Canadian Over-Sea Expeditionary Force.

Date Sept 25th 1914. Thurston May (Signature of Medical Officer)

CERTIFICATE OF OFFICER COMMANDING UNIT.

Jesse Wright having been finally approved and inspected by me this day, and his Name, Age, Date of Attestation, and every personal particular having been recorded, I certify that I am satisfied with the correctness of this Attestation.

Thurston May (Signature of Officer)

Date Sept 23rd 1914.

Attestation Papers, Jesse Wright, 1915



Sergeant Jesse Wright, between 1914 and 1917 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #1124]



Wright Commemorative Maple Tree before replacement, courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: JOHNSTON COMMEMORATIVE MAPLE TREE



NAME/ADDRESS: Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree, 6821 216 Street (also known as Johnston Townline Road), Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Milner

DATE OF PLANTING: 1923

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

The Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree is located along 216 Street, also known as Johnston Townline Road, in the Milner community of the Township of Langley. The Bigleaf Maple Tree, *Acer macrophyllum*, is characterized by its prominent size and canopy and its accompanying memorial sculpture with commemorative plaque.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree is valued for its association with Senior Major Arthur Thomas Johnston, who was killed in action during World War I. The Tree is additionally significant as the last remaining Bigleaf Maple Tree planted by Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne, who spearheaded the commemoration campaign in 1923, as well as for its symbolic value as a well-known patriotic icon.

The Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree is significant for its association with Senior Major Arthur Thomas Johnston, who was killed in Belgium in 1916. Originally from Molesworth,

Ontario, Johnston left for British Columbia in the early 1900s. A printer by trade, Johnston was a veteran of the Boer War and also served in the constabulary in Kamloops before serving with the 102nd Canadian Infantry Battalion in the First World War. Johnston was killed in action in Ypres in 1916 and was remembered as a very well respected and competent soldier. Johnston was among the 360 men from Langley who went overseas to fight in World War I and one of about 36 who died in the line of duty. The tree, planted as a memorial to Johnston's death, is located on a Street in Milner bearing his name, making it a landmark feature of the community.

The Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree is also valued as a representation of the commemoration campaign launched by Dr. Benjamin Marr and Archie Payne. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the 360 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads (including Johnson Townline Road) after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War. The Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree is one of only four World War I memorial tree sites remaining in Langley; and is the last remaining tree originally planted in 1923. The Tree and accompanying memorial sculpture and plaque are valued as reminders not only of fallen soldiers and the war itself, but also the efforts of Langley residents to commemorate and remember the sacrifice of others.

The maple tree is an enduring symbol of Canada itself, and the Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree is valued as a representation of patriotism and of remembrance. The Bigleaf Maple is the largest growing maple tree native to British Columbia, reaching up to 36 metres. The maple leaf was used as the official symbol of Canada beginning in the 1800s and was also the first military insignia for the country. The maple tree is an appropriate symbol of commemoration and is valued as a living tribute to the sacrifice of Canada's armed forces.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

The elements that define the heritage character of the Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree include its:

- location at the intersection of 68 Avenue and 216 Street, also known as Johnston Townline Road, in the community of Milner;
- continuous presence since 1923;
- accessibility of the tree to citizens of Langley;
- characteristics of the Bigleaf Maple including size, canopy, and deciduous nature resulting in seasonal changes of colour and leaf coverage, as well as its grooved bark, which denotes age in this species; and
- associated memorial sculpture, made of concrete in the shape of a house, with an accompanying plaque honouring Senior Major Arthur Thomas Johnston.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

6821 216 STREET [INVENTORY STATUS: SITE ADDED 2006]

Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree

This commemorative maple tree, planted at the rear of the previous site of the Milner Methodist Church, is named in honour of Senior Major Arthur Thomas Johnston, who lost his life while serving in the Canadian Army during the First World War. A member of the 102nd Battalion of the Canadian Infantry's Central Ontario Regiment, Johnston, also a veteran of the Boer War, hailed from Molesworth, Ontario and had arrived in Langley from Kamloops where he had served in the constabulary. Besides his widow, Jessie, Major Johnston was survived by two young children, Jean and George.

HISTORIC NAME: Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree

SOURCE: Warren Sommer

DATE: planted after 1918

REFERENCES:

Vital Events:

- **Marriage Registration:** Arthur Thomas Johnston/ Jessie Jane Box; January 2, 1909; Reg. 1909-09-058238; B.C. Archives Microfilm # B11374
- **Death Registration:** Arthur Thomas Johnston; September 2, 1916 (The Canadian Virtual War Memorial)

OTHER REFERENCES:

- Souvenir Programme: Welcome Home to Returned Soldiers, 1919; Langley Heritage Society Files
- Veterans Affairs Canada – The Canadian Virtual War Memorial - <http://www.vac-acc.gc.ca/remembers/sub.cfm?source=collections/virtualmem/Detail&casualty=152785>

Canadian Virtual War Memorial

- **Arthur Thomas Johnston**
 - In memory of Major *Arthur Thomas Johnston* Died September 2, 1916
 - Age: 38
 - Force: Army
 - Unit: Canadian Infantry (Central Ontario Regiment)
 - Division: 102nd Bn.
 - Additional Information: Son of the Rev. Thomas Turnbull Johnston and Carolina Lewis Johnston; husband of Jessie J. Johnston, of Vancouver, British Columbia. Born at Molesworth, Ontario. Served five years in South Africa.
 - Commemorated on Page 110 of the *First World War Book of Remembrance*.
- **Burial Information:**
 - Cemetery: RENINGHELST NEW MILITARY CEMETERY, Belgium
 - Grave Reference: II. C. 5.

- Location: RENINGHELST NEW MILITARY CEMETERY is located 9.5 Km south west of Ieper town centre, in the village of Reningelst, on a road leading from the N308 Poperingseweg. From Ieper town centre the Poperingseweg (N308), is reached via Elverdingsestraat then directly over two small roundabouts in the J. Capronstraat. The Poperingseweg is a continuation of the J. Capronstraat and begins after a prominent railway level crossing. On reaching the main crossroads in the village of Vlamertinge take the left hand turning onto the Bellestraat. After crossing the N38 Ieper Poperinge road, the village of Reningelst lies 6 Km beyond Vlamertinge. On reaching the village, turn right onto the Zevekotestraat and continue to the Reningelstplein where the churchyard is clearly visible. The Baljuwstraat leads from the Reningelstplein and the cemetery is 500 metres along this road on the left hand side. Visitors to this site should note a short grassed access path to this site which is unsuitable for vehicles.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 3.C.2: CENOTAPHS & WAR MEMORIALS

The official war memorial, which honours those who died in service, is a phenomenon that grew out of the aftermath of the First World War. After Armistice in 1918, monuments commemorating the lives of Canadians killed in overseas conflict began to occupy a prominent place in our cultural landscape. This included public cenotaphs, as well as innumerable Rolls of Honour, plaques, stained glass windows, and other remembrances in churches, schools, post offices, clubs and public buildings. Other cenotaphs were erected, or existing monuments rededicated, after the end of both the Second World War and the conflict in Korea. In Langley, roads were renamed after fallen soldiers, memorial maple trees were planted at major intersections, and granite cenotaphs were installed at the Fort Langley and Murrayville Cemeteries.

The unprecedented violence of the 'Great War' demanded a new form of commemoration, with memorials that expressed the unprecedented scale of human sacrifice that occurred between 1914 and 1918. War memorials preserve the memory of those who died for their country and also act as a place of gathering for commemorative services.

Langley has a number of memorials that commemorate the people who served in the First and Second World Wars. In 1918, a movement began in the Langley area to honour the more than 280 local men who fought for their country during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, the first man in Langley to enlist, and Archie Payne initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, and in addition, rows of Horse Chestnut trees were planted after 1918 on the west side of Glover Road, starting in front of St. Andrew's Church and running north for two blocks. They were planted along the perimeter of the Fort Langley Cemetery as a living memorial to soldiers who fell in the First World War, and were part of a commemoration programme that included the planting of other street trees and the renaming of local streets. The trees added greatly to the ambience of the area by marking the entry to the local commercial district. To the north side of Fort Langley cemetery is a granite First World War memorial for the fallen men of the Langley District that was later rededicated to the memory of those who served in the Second World War. There is a granite First World

War memorial (rededicated after the Second World War) located in Murrayville Cemetery, east of the old section.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

In 1919, a movement began in Langley to honour the more than 350 local men who served in the Canadian, British, and French forces during the First World War. Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, who helped to organize a local militia unit before enlisting for service overseas, and Archie Payne, first municipal administrator, initiated the project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers, and to plant memorial maple trees in their names at major intersections. Dozens of these maples were planted, but as they were placed very close to the edge of the roadside, many did not survive. Originally, the trees were surrounded by a white fence and marked by plaques indicating for whom the tree and corresponding road was named. Most of the trees and all of the markers are now gone, but four sites have survived.

This tree was planted in honour of Arthur Thomas Johnston, who lost his life in September 1916 while serving with the 102nd Canadian Infantry Battalion near Ypres. Among the four remaining memorial maple tree sites that survived the twentieth century, this commemorative maple, located on the original site of the Milner Methodist Church at the corner of 216 Street and Glover Road, is the only original big-leaf maple planted following the First World War.

2018 RESEARCH

- Library and Archives Canada Personnel Records of the First World War:
 - Name: JOHNSTON, ARTHUR THOMAS
 - Rank: MAJ
 - Date of Birth: unknown
 - Reference: RG 150, Accession 1992-93/166, Box 4852 - 2
 - Item Number: 335497
 - Record Group: Canadian Expeditionary Force (CEF)

Unit 102nd BATT C.E.F. Rank Capt. Name A. T. Johnston



OFFICERS' DECLARATION PAPER

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE

Triplicate

QUESTIONS TO BE ANSWERED BY OFFICER

(ANSWERS)

1. (a) What is your Surname? J. Johnston
- (b) What are your Christian Names? Arthur Thomas
2. (a) Where were you born? (State place and country) Montevideo, Barb.
- (b) What is your present address? 1010 Salisbury Drive Vancouver
3. What is the date of your birth?
4. What is (a) the name of your next-of-kin? Jessie Jane Johnston
- (b) the address of your next-of-kin? 1076 Salisbury Drive West
- (c) the relationship of your next-of-kin? Wife
5. What is your profession or occupation? Marine Sergeant
6. What is your religion? Presbyterian
7. Are you willing to be vaccinated or re-vaccinated and inoculated? Yes
8. To what Unit of the Active Militia do you belong? 31st B.C. Horse
9. State particulars of any former Military Service South Africa Constabulary - 5 years. B.C. Horse R.M.A.
10. Are you willing to serve in the

CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE? Yes

The undersigned hereby declares that the above answers made by him to the above questions are true.

A. T. Johnston (Signature of Officer)

CERTIFICATE OF MEDICAL EXAMINATION

I have examined the above-named Officer in accordance with the Regulations for Army Medical Services.

I consider him fit for the CANADIAN OVER-SEAS EXPEDITIONARY FORCE.

Date May 5th 1916

Place Victoria B.C.

Insert title "Dr" or "Unit".

J. Gibbs
Medical Officer
Capt. Cochrane

M. F. W. 51
2nd. - 1916
H. Q. 1122 58 947

102nd BATTALION (COMOX-ATLIN) C.E.F.

Declaration Paper, A. T. Johnston, 1916



Arthur Thomas Johnston, Canadian Virtual War Memorial

THE CASUALTY LIST GROWS

Senior Major A. T. Johnston "Killed in Action." Lance-Corp. Mark Thompson and Privates James McNicol and Fred. McMillan Wounded

The growing victories of the allies on the offensive are not occurring without cost in life; and this week Renfrew district is learning anew something of the price being paid. The saddest news is that of the death of the husband of a Renfrewite — best known here as Jessie Box, (daughter of Mrs. Geo. Box), Senior Major Arthur Thomas Johnston of Vancouver, who was "killed in action."

This information came on Wednesday night by wire from Mrs. Johnston to her brother, Mr. A. H. Box of Pembroke, and by him was phoned to Mrs. Box, who is just at present on a visit to old friends in Renfrew.

Major Johnston was originally an Ontario boy, son of a Presbyterian minister, and was born near Toronto. He was a printer by trade and had gone West some years ago, there meeting his wife. He was a South African veteran, and also served in the constabulary at Kamloops. Thinking that wars were over he failed to take out his papers as Captain, and when enlisting in the 11th C.M.R. had to first serve as lieutenant; promotion to captaincy coming to him when changed to the 102nd Battalion. He has since been made Senior Major. His training was received at Vernon and Comox, Vancouver Id., where he was considered one of the best officers, and one whose opinion was always consulted. On New Year's day, 1908, his marriage to Miss Jessie Box took place in St. John's church, Vancouver. Besides his widow there are two young children, Jean and George. In the month of June he passed through Renfrew en route overseas and on August 15th left England for France.

Lance-Corporal Mark Thompson Wounded.

Official despatches have again brought news of a Renfrew county boy suffering for King and country, Lance-Corporal Mark Thompson being wounded in France. Although living for the last seven years or so in the west, he was brought up in the neighborhood of Renfrew in Bromley township by his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Mark Thompson, (his mother having died). He is about 25 years of age. Some eight or nine years ago he attended Renfrew Business College for a time, but the lure of the west drew him to Moosejaw, where he lived till the call came for men to enlist. He responded at once, joining the 46th Battalion at Moosejaw in January, 1915. He crossed to England in October and was transferred to France in June to fill the ranks of the 16th Canadian Scottish. He is a brother of Miss Edith Thompson of Renfrew.

ENLISTED AT 18, WON D.C.O.

"We Don't Need Pity," is Attitude of
Soldiers at Front.

The Rev. Alex. White of Renfrew has received an interesting letter from Lance-Corporal Oliver (Bob) Denman, of the Sea, who was awarded the D.C.O. for rescuing an officer under heavy fire. He was only 18 years old at the time of his enlistment. The following are extracts from his letter:

"Your letter contained enough to wreck a young man's career through conceit - nevertheless thanks, I am glad you write so optimistically. I hate the 'pity you, poor boys,' stuff. We aren't

Renfrew Mercury, September 8, 1916, page 1



Johnston Commemorative Maple Tree, prior to the relocation of the Church, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Commemorative plaque, courtesy of the Township of Langley



TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE UPDATE

KARR/MERCER BARN

FORT LANGLEY/DERBY TOWNSITE CAIRN

FRASER HIGHWAY MILE MARKERS

OHMAN BARN

HARROWER RESIDENCE

LAMB/STIRLING RESIDENCE

MARR RESIDENCE

DECEMBER 2018

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STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: KARR/MERCER BARN



NAME/ADDRESS: Karr/Mercer Barn, 10735 Allard Crescent, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: North Langley

ORIGINAL OWNER: David Karr

BUILDER/CONTRACTOR: Cyprien Belleque and Xavier Laderiau

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1875

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

The Karr/Mercer Barn is located along Allard Crescent in the community of North Langley in the Township of Langley. Relocated from its original site in Chilliwack, the vernacular barn is now situated within Derby Reach Regional Park, near the banks of the Fraser River, and is characterized by its gabled roof, rectangular plan, and heavy timber construction.

HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed ca. 1875, the Karr/Mercer Barn is significant as one of the earliest extant pioneer barns in the Lower Mainland, and as a representation of the importance of farming across the region. The Karr/Mercer Barn is additionally valued for its vernacular design as constructed by Cyprien Belleque and Xavier Laderiau.

The Karr/Mercer Barn is significant as an excellent and rare surviving example of pioneering agricultural practices in the Fraser Valley. The colonial government was keen to encourage development and settlement in the new colony of British Columbia, and by the 1860s, settlers

were pre-empting land for agricultural purposes. As farms were established, new roads were carved through the forest to deliver farm products to regional markets. Agriculture was one of the most important and sustaining industries in the Lower Mainland as it provided an economic base for growing resource industries, as well as social stability necessary for the growing colony. The Karr/Mercer Barn was constructed in Chilliwack, ca. 1875, for farmer David Karr for use as a hay-drying structure, before it was sold to the Mercer family in 1890. An adaptable, utilitarian farm structure, the barn was utilized for many years before the property was sold for redevelopment. Threatened with demolition, the barn was recognized as a significant and early farming artefact, and efforts were made for its preservation. Relocation of buildings was not uncommon in the farming industry as changes of use and property lines often occurred, and demolition of functional structures would have been seen as a waste of money and resources. Therefore, the barn was carefully dismantled and moved to a Regional Park in Langley, an equally important farming community, founded in 1873, the same year as Chilliwack. The barn remains one of the oldest extant barns in the Lower Mainland and is an important tangible reminder of pioneer farming.

The Karr/Mercer Barn is additionally valued as an excellent example of vernacular farm craftsmanship. The Barn was constructed by Cyprien Belleque and Xavier Laderiau, of Quebec. It is a rare surviving structure from the 1870s, when a recession limited construction, other than agricultural settlements. As such, the Karr/Mercer Barn is a valuable representation of the building practices of pioneer times. The barn exhibits quality construction techniques, common in the late 1800s, including heavy timber composition and mortise and tenon joints with wood dowels and long pieces of timber.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Karr/Mercer Barn are its:

- location in Derby Reach Regional Park, in an agricultural context, adjacent to the historic Alex Houston Residence;
- vernacular form, scale and massing as exemplified by its rectangular plan, gabled roof, large entries on the long sides and smaller entries and the short sides; and
- wooden construction, including heavy timber mortise and tenon construction; clear and tight-grained cedar barn plates that are 3.65 metres x 3.65 metres x 18.29 metres and each carved by broad-axe from a single tree; wooden dowelling; plank siding; and cedar shingle roof cladding.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1993

KARR/MERCER BARN

10735 ALLARD CRESCENT

Built circa 1875

Municipally Designated Heritage Site

This utilitarian barn is a rare survivor from the earliest days of settlement in the Fraser Valley. Originally it was located on District Lot 436 in Chilliwack; records have not survived that would give an exact date of construction, but is thought to have been built in approximately 1875 for Mr. Karr. Later the property was owned by the Mercer family; James Mercer had moved to the Fraser Valley in 1890. The Karr/Mercer barn was dismantled and moved here from 51380 Yale Road East in Rosedale when it was threatened with demolition. It is an early example of a pioneer vernacular structure, a simple side gable barn with a heavy timber structure and a large entry door on the long side. It has been meticulously restored, by the Greater Vancouver Regional District and the Langley Heritage Society, and now sits adjacent to the historic Alex Houston Residence.

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

10735 ALLARD CRESCENT

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH REFERENCES:

Directories:

- 1911 – Henderson's Directory – Langley – Houston Alexander farmer

Vital Events:

- Marriage Registration: Alexander Houston/ Mary Hough; December 22, 1917; Reg. #1917-09-128199; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B11383
- Death Registration: Alexander Houston; February 16, 1950; Reg. #1950-09-002700; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13203
- Death Registration: Mary Ann Houston; June 18, 1973; Reg. #1973-09-010462; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13326

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH

- District of Chilliwack, Heritage Restoration Program Form, September 1985
- Excerpt from Langley Heritage Society, January 2007



Karr/Mercer Barn, Google Maps



Karr/Mercer Barn, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Karr/Mercer Barn, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Karr/Mercer Barn, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: FORT LANGLEY/DERBY TOWNSITE CAIRN



NAME/ADDRESS: Fort Langley/Derby Townsite Cairn, 10700 Block Allard Crescent, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Northwest Langley

ORIGINAL OWNER: Hudson's Bay Company

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: Fort 1824-1827; Cairn 1946

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

Located along the 10700 Block of Allard Crescent in the Northwest Langley community of the Township of Langley, this stone cairn marks the location of the first Hudson's Bay Company fur-trading fort, known as Fort Langley, and the Derby Townsite. Situated within Derby Reach Regional Park, the cairn is characterized by its tall stone form, accompanying plaque and its setting, within open park space and surrounded by mature trees and shrubbery.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Fort Langley/Derby Townsite Cairn is significant for its location on a traditional Stó:lō First Nation village site; and for its later value as a representation of the original site of Fort Langley, established here in 1827. The place is additionally significant as the subsequent location of the Derby Townsite, established in 1858.

This location is significant for its early and prolonged use by the Stó:lō people, who occupied the area for thousands of years. The Stó:lō were among the original inhabitants of the Fraser Valley, living in villages along the Fraser River, including the village of Chuchul, which was located at this site on the southern banks of the waterway. This place remains valuable as a representation of the existence and endurance of the Stó:lō, who had a pre-contact population of roughly 30,000 people.

Following European contact, the Stó:lō people formed a relationship with the Hudson's Bay Company (HBC), engaging in trade and intermarriage. In 1827, the HBC established their first Fort Langley on this site, on the southern shores of the Fraser River. Initially, the Fort provided support to HBC's coastal trade and assisted in combating American competition. Over time, the relationship between the First Nation and the HBC deteriorated, in part due to the diseases the Europeans brought with them, and their interest in reaping the area's vast natural resources in order to maximize profits. The site of the HBC Fort Langley is significant as the first permanent European settlement and the first cultivation of land in the Lower Fraser Valley, influencing every aspect of social and economic life in the region. The Fort was abandoned in 1838 and relocated 4.5 kilometres upstream.

In 1858, with the establishment of the colony of British Columbia, the HBC's influence began to wane, resulting in speculators from Victoria creating a town on the site of the Fort. Named 'Derby', in honour of the Foreign Minister, Lord Derby, Governor James Douglas announced that the townsite was to be the capital of the new crown colony of British Columbia. Leader of the Royal Engineers, Colonel Richard Clement Moody, disapproved of the site, naming its susceptibility to flooding and attack by Americans as significant deterrents. Despite hesitation, Moody approved the construction of a courthouse, church, jail, vicarage, and military barracks. Ultimately, the settlement was not successful, and the focus of new development shifted to the new location of the Fort, while New Westminster became the capital of the new colony. Today there are no visible remains of the Derby Townsite in Langley; only one building managed to survive, the church of St. John the Divine, which was floated across the Fraser River to a new location in Maple Ridge in 1882. The first Fort Langley and Derby Townsite were commemorated with the unveiling of this marker and plaque on November 19, 1946, on land donated by the late Alexander Houston. This place remains significant as a reminder of the original Derby Townsite, once the capital of the colony of British Columbia.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Fort Langley/Derby Townsite Cairn are its:

- Location on the southern banks of the Fraser River in Metro Vancouver's Derby Reach Regional Park;
- Siting at the central point of the trail system linking the first HBC Fort with the third 1840s HBC fort in the Village of Fort Langley;
- Rural setting with views across the river to the Golden Ears and other coastal mountains;
- Proximity to adjacent heritage resources including the Houston House and Milk House, and the Karr/Mercer Barn;
- Surrounding mature plantings, including trees and shrubbery; and
- Stone cairn, characterized by its tall stone form with attached plaque, reading "FORT LANGLEY / The original Fort Langley was built here in 1827 / James McMillan in charge / The site of the first permanent settlement and cultivation of the soil in the Lower Fraser Valley / Later known as Derby / Home of the Royal Engineers 1858-1859".

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1992:

DERBY TOWNSITE & CAIRN

10700 BLOCK ALLARD CRESCENT

Fort established 1827

Derby established 1858

Cairn erected 1946

This cairn marks the approximate location of the original Fort Langley, built on the bank of the Fraser River in 1827. This was the site of the first permanent settlement and the first cultivation of land in the Lower Fraser Valley. In the early part of 1858 speculators from Victoria decided to create a town on the site of the Fort, named Derby, in honour of the Foreign Minister, Lord Derby. Governor James Douglas warned, however, that this was still crown land, and confiscated the newly surveyed lots; by October 1st, Douglas announced that the government would proceed with the sale, and that Derby was to be the capital of the new crown colony of British Columbia. The Royal Engineers established a temporary camp here in 1858-1859. Their leader, Colonel Richard Clement Moody, arrived in the early part of 1859, and was not impressed with Douglas' choice, for it was subject to flooding, and its location on the south side of the Fraser River made it more vulnerable to American attack. Moody did however approve the construction of a court house, church and gaol. Although some commercial activities started up here, the settlement was not successful, and the focus of new development shifted towards the new location of the Fort. Today there are no visible remains of the Derby Townsite; only one building has survived, the church of St. John the Divine, which was floated across the Fraser River to a new location in Maple Ridge in 1882. The first Fort Langley and Derby Townsite were commemorated with the unveiling of this marker and plaque on November 19, 1946, on land donated by the late Alexander Houston.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

Until 1858, the fort influenced every aspect of the Lower Mainland's social and economic life, but as the colonial administration became more established, the HBC's influence began to wane. With the creation of the Colony a new civil jurisdiction was established. Intentions were announced to create a capital at Derby, near the site of the Hudson's Bay Company's earliest fort. A number of public buildings, such as a court house, a jail, a church and vicarage, and a military barracks were authorized prior to the decision in 1859 to move the capital to New Westminster.

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH SOURCES:

- *B.C. History Quarterly*, Volume II, January 1947, "Memorial Cairn Unveiled", pages 59-60



Derby Townsite and Cairn, ca. 1950 [British Columbia Archives I-21268]



Derby Cairn at the original Fort Langley site on Allard Crescent, June 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #4424]

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: FRASER HIGHWAY MILE MARKERS



Photographs of Markers 28, 29, 30, and 35, courtesy of the Township of Langley

NAME/ADDRESS: Fraser Highway Mile Markers, 9 locations along the Fraser Highway at one-mile intervals, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Township of Langley

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1930s

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register

DESCRIPTION

The nine extant Fraser Highway Mile Markers are located at one-mile intervals along the south side of the Fraser Highway in the Township of Langley. The concrete markers, originally installed in the early 1930s, are characterized by their obelisk shape with engraved marker numbers.

HERITAGE VALUE

The Fraser Highway Mile Markers are significant for their association with the development of transportation routes through Langley, the Fraser Highway in particular. The Mile Markers are additionally valued for their association with the change in infrastructure that came with the invention of motor vehicles, and as part of a larger regional connectivity initiative.

Langley's post-contact transportation history began in earnest in 1858 when the colony of British Columbia was established and the Gold Rush brought many Europeans to the area. The development of a road network was essential to provide access to and from population centres, as well as to the farms that were being established further afield. The new provincial government responded to the needs of the Lower Mainland settlers, and in 1872 construction began on the New Westminster and Yale Wagon Road, later known as Yale Road. The Fraser Highway, established in 1930, was a continuation of this transportation history and formed from portions of Old Yale Road; its route denoted with concrete mile markers, nine through the Township of Langley. The Mile Markers remain tangible examples of the evolution of Langley's transportation history through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries.

After the end of the First World War, the population of the Lower Mainland grew substantially, as did the proliferation of the personal automobile. Horses and wagons became redundant as the superior

speed and convenience of the car became apparent. The opening of Surrey's Pacific Highway in 1922 provided a direct link to the United States; the three-kilometre section of Old Yale Road between Langley Prairie and Murrayville was paved with concrete that same year. In 1930, the Fraser Highway was established as one of the first motor highways in British Columbia. Automobiles required different infrastructure than wagons, and the Fraser Highway was designed specifically with this in mind; it had fewer curves and gentler slopes than its predecessors and was almost completely paved by 1931. The Highway served as the major east-west road through the Fraser Valley until the completion of Highway 1, also known as the Trans-Canada Highway, in 1964. The concrete Mile Markers were installed along the Fraser Highway during the early 1930s at one-mile intervals; nine concrete mile markers remain in Langley, labelled 28 through 36. The Mile Markers were installed as part of a regional connectivity initiative to mark the travel miles between the Main Post Office in Vancouver, at Hastings Street and Granville Street, to locations further east. The Mile Markers are valuable reminders of the proliferation of the car and of its role in opening and connecting the communities of the Lower Mainland.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Fraser Highway Mile Markers are their:

- Location along the south side of the Fraser Highway between 211 Street and 272 Street;
- Regular spacing one mile apart for nine miles;
- Obelisk form, characterized by concrete tapered shafts with square base and pyramidal top and engraved mile numbers;
- Nine Mile Markers, including seven original (restored) and two replicas;
- Accompanying historic plaque accompanying the original Markers reading: "Fraser Highway, Mile Marker [insert number] c. 1930 Approximate Original Location"; and
- Accompanying historic plaque accompanying the replicas reading: "Fraser Highway, Mile Marker [insert number] c. 1930, Original Lost - Replicated 2017, Approximate Original Location".

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

FRASER HIGHWAY MARKER

26400 BLOCK FRASER HIGHWAY

Erected circa 1930

Neighbourhood: Aldergrove

Status: Early Transportation Link

Additional Photos: Langley Centennial Museum Archival # 924, 917

In 1930 the Fraser Highway became the part of the Trans Canada Highway. This concrete highway marker, labelled "35", was a mileage marker on the Fraser Highway, and is one of only a few remaining markers of this type. It is located in a small municipal park on the south side of the highway. By 1964 a new Trans Canada highway system was constructed through the Fraser Valley, leading to the rapid urbanization of the area.

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

In 1930 the Fraser Highway became part of the Trans-Canada highway; a number of the original concrete highway mileage markers have been located and reinstalled.



Plaque accompanying the restored Mile Markers, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Plaque accompanying the replica Mile Markers, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: OHMAN BARN



NAME/ADDRESS: Ohman Barn, 10162 Allard Crescent, Langley, British Columbia

OTHER HISTORIC NAME: Elkins Barn

COMMUNITY: North Langley

ORIGINAL OWNER: Nels Martin Ohman

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1921

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

The Ohman Barn is located along Allard Crescent in the community of North Langley in the Township of Langley. The two-storey barn is situated near the banks of the Fraser River and is characterized by its flared gambrel roof, rectangular plan, and vertical rough-cut sawn lumber cladding.

HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed ca. 1921, the Ohman Barn is significant as an early extant barn in Langley, built for Swedish immigrant Nels Ohman. The Barn is additionally valued for its traditional vernacular architecture.

The Ohman Barn is significant for its association with a variety of early Langley residents and as a rare surviving remnant of Langley's early farming history. The first owner of this property was James Elkins, a Hudson Bay Company (HBC) employee who acquired the property through the parcelling and sale of the HBC farmland in the 1880s. By 1921, the property had been subdivided and this parcel was purchased by Nels Martin Ohman, a farmer who had arrived in Langley with

his wife, from their native Sweden, in 1909. By the time the Ohmans moved to Allard Crescent, they had three sons, all of whom were born in Langley. Ohman made a living farming his land and had this barn constructed soon after purchasing the property, as part of his farming operation. The Ohman Barn is a tangible reminder of the small-scale family farms that provided an economic base for the growing province during the interwar period.

The Ohman Barn is valued as a rare surviving example of the type of barn typically constructed in Langley prior to and immediately following the First World War. The functional structure, with minimal ornamentation, exhibits the quality craftsmanship of interwar construction and features traditional barn elements including its flared gambrel roof, with hayloft peak and vertical rough-cut sawn lumber cladding. Typical of the time and its function, the original gambrel roof was raised in order to increase the storage capacity of the barn. The Ohman Barn remains an excellent example of an interwar barn constructed in the traditional vernacular style.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Ohman Barn are its:

- Location along Allard Crescent, near Derby Reach Regional Park and the Fraser River;
- Wood frame construction including vertical rough-cut sawn lumber cladding, peeled logs, rough cut floor boards, fir log beams, and cedar shingles;
- Agricultural form, scale, and massing as characterized by its gambrel roof with flared eaves, peaked hay loft, and central barn door;
- Lack of fenestration; and
- Associated landscape elements including mature trees and plants.



Ohman Barn, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #3534]

Elkins barn gets heritage designation

NATASHA JONES
Times Reporter

A bylaw to give heritage designation to the Elkins Barn at 10162 Allard Crescent passed unopposed at a June 16 public hearing, and was adopted by Township council on Monday, July 7.

Believed to have been built around 1920, the gambrel-roofed wooden barn was typical of those built in Langley during and immediately after the First World War.

The roof line shows two slopes on both sides and, a report noted, most barns of this type no longer exist, making the Elkins barn “a rare survivor of

an early settlement farming structure.”

Measuring 50 feet long by 24 feet wide, the barn’s defining elements include original unpainted rough-sawn lumber flooring and siding, some of it 30 feet long, peeled vertical support logs, and a small lean-to which appears to have been built for cattle or horses.

The land on which the barn is situated was part of a Dominion Land Grant which gave 134 acres to James Ralph Elkins on Sept. 4, 1913.

Elkins, an employee of the Hudson’s Bay Company during the 1860s and 1870s, was married to a Kwantlen First Nations woman, Marie Skokrwan. In

the absence of documentation, historians have speculated that Elkins and his wife were squatters with others on what was part of federal land reserve, hoping that they would eventually be able to “pre-empt.”

Only a few months before his death in 1914 at the age of 76, Elkins succeeded in acquiring part of the property. Five years after his death, the subdivision process began and over the years the land was sold to a number of people associated with fishing, boat building and farming, including Nels and Alex Ohman, Axel Norman, Joseph Segertsten, and Gertrude and Arvid Back.

Langley Times

news

Old barn has Hudson's Bay links

**James Ralph Elkins
worked at Fort Langley
in 1860s and 1870s**

AL IRWIN
Times Reporter

An old barn on Allard Crescent is a fine example of a typical early settlement farm building, and has links to an early farmer and Hudson's Bay Company employee.

The gambrel-roofed barn, at 10162 Allard Cres., was built during, or shortly after the First World War, on property originally owned by James Ralph Elkins, a report from Sue Morhun, the Township's heritage services manager, says.

The current owner of the barn has requested heritage designation, which will make it eligible for preservation support from the Township's Heritage Building Incentive Program.

Elkins, a Hudson's Bay Company employee during the late 1860s and 1870s, was married to a Kwantlen First Nations woman named Marie Skokrwan. The couple had three children, born in the 1860s and 1870s.

The barn, built of rough-sawn lumber, some boards as long as 30 feet, has peeled-log support beams and sawn ceiling joists, with floor boards one foot wide.

Langley Heritage Society president Fred Pepin believes the barn was built in the teens or early 1920s, and its styling is consistent with barns of this era, although very few have survived. This one is in very good condition and has been kept in good repair over the years.

The Elkins family apparently squatted for many decades on what was a federal reserve, or land restricted from pre-emption, before finally obtaining a land grant for 134 acres, in 1913.



Rob NEWELL/Langley Times

Langley Township has been asked to designate this barn at 10162 Allard Crescent as a heritage structure. The barn was built around the time of the First World War and has been maintained in good condition. The property it sits on was at one time squatted on, and later owned, by James Ralph Elkins and his family. Elkins was an early-day Hudson's Bay Company employee at Fort Langley.

Langley Times, June 6, 2008, page 7

MEMO TO COUNCIL 2008:

BACKGROUND/HISTORY:

Piecing together the history of the Elkins Barn and the property on which it is located at 10162 Allard Crescent has been challenging. For the most part, the written and aural record is silent about the settlement of this section of the community along Allard Crescent. Consequently, the stories associated with that activity are not well documented or, perhaps, even known.

In terms of the age of the barn, there is one historic photograph taken in the late 1930's or early 1940's showing hay being loaded into the loft. The existing front configuration and gambrel roof is evident in that photo. It is apparent that the roof height was increased at an earlier time although, again, the date is unknown. Obviously the barn pre-dates the 1940's. Gambrel roof buildings have a distinct advantage over other roofing styles in that they optimize useable "upstairs" interior space.

Regrettably other than this one photograph, no other documentation about the barn has surfaced. Mr. Fred Pepin, president of the Langley Heritage Society, has had extensive experience with barns being built in Langley at different times in its history and suspects it may have been built in the teens or early 1920's given its styling, configuration and size. Others concur. Mr. Pepin has observed that the design is consistent with barns built in the early 20thC and that, unfortunately, most of those barns have been lost.

The barn is in very good condition and has been well maintained over the years. It measures 24 feet wide and 50 feet long including a small lean-to styled section on the north end. It is constructed of rough cut sawn lumber and many of the boards are 30 feet or more long and appear to be original. It has a shingle roof, although that is not original. The roof was raised sometime in the late 1930's or 40's (likely to accommodate hay storage) according to the one aforementioned historic photograph. The increase in height is very evident when on site. The main south facing door moves on a track operated with a pulley and cable system.

The inside of the barn also appears to be in original condition. Rough cut floor boards measure more than a foot wide. The vertical support beams are peeled logs that connect into sawn lumber joists. The lean-to styled shed on the north side appears to have functioned as a horse or cattle stall at one point.

The simple lines of the barn coupled with adjacent mature plantings and a sensitively designed more contemporary home present a very pleasant rural picture. There is one apple tree plus a willow that, when viewed in early photos, could well be over 100 years old. Both trees have been well cared for.

The owners not only respect the unique heritage nature of the entire site but of the barn in particular and they wish to see the barn protected formally. They are as curious about the early history of the property as staff but have found only limited information to add to the record.

There appears to have been a federal reserve or restriction of some description placed on all property fronting onto the Fraser River starting just east of the early townsite of Derby and extending almost to the west bank at the mouth of the Salmon Rive. This situation appears to have been in place in the 1860's and lasted nearly 50 years. While other land in the Township was being pre-empted and developed beginning as early as 1869, whatever settlement occurred in the subject area was obviously not officially sanctioned and therefore not recorded. Provincial Land Registry records reveal that it wasn't until September 4, 1913, that a Dominion Land grant of 134 acres was made to James Ralph Elkins. The grant is described as Lot B Township 11. The said property was subsequently placed on the provincial land registry on June 26, 1914 thus moving from federal to provincial jurisdiction.

The Community and Heritage Services Department's grant supported Hudson's Bay Company Farm research project conducted this past winter has proven extremely useful in piecing together some of the hitherto unknown stories about the people who may have inhabited the area informally, including the Kanakas and the Elkins family.

As information materializes, local historians now speculate that James Elkins along with a number of other men loosely connected to the Hudson Bay Company (many of them Kanakas) squatted on property to the east of the old Derby Townsite in the hope that when the restriction was lifted, their tenure and land improvements would be recognized and they would be given legal title. If their speculation is correct, Mr. Elkins was successful. However, he did not live long to enjoy that circumstance. He died in 1914 at the age of 76.

Research also revealed that Mr. Elkins was a Hudson Bay Company employee although he appears not to have worked for the Company on a continual basis. Company records reveal that he was employed sporadically over a 10 year period between the late 1860's and late

1870's. He may have been an itinerant labourer. There is a record of him assisting with the 1877 survey that preceded the sale of the HBC farm land, a process that began in the 1880's.

The aural tradition is that Mr. Elkins was married to a Kwantlen woman. This now appears to have been confirmed via birth and baptismal records. Children bearing his last name were born in 1867, 1872 and 1875. An Elkins girl, born 11 May, 1872, was baptized at St. Mary's Residential School in Mission and in that one instance the mother's name is recorded: Marie Skokrwan. (During that time period, First Nations names were often not recorded on official documents). Marie's name however appears in the aural genealogical record of the Kwantlen.

From 1913 on, tracing changing land ownership is relatively straight forward. The property was subdivided with parcels sold between 1919 and 1921 to Alex and Nels Ohman, Axel Norman and William Emptage. The property on which the barn sits was acquired by Nels Ohman in 1921 who later sold to Joseph Segersten in 1927 and he, in turn, to Gertrude and Arvid Back in 1931. Well known long time residents, the Backs acquired an adjacent piece of property in 1937. This allowed them to augment their fishing and boat building business by farming a total of 22 acres. They retained ownership until 1968. Regrettably, none of the land records note any buildings



Ohman Barn, Google Maps



Ohman Barn, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: HARROWER RESIDENCE



NAME/ADDRESS: Harrower Residence, 21860 Old Yale Road, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Murrayville

ORIGINAL OWNER: Robert and Mary Harrower

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1908-1910

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

The Harrower Residence is a one and one-half storey, vernacular farmhouse located in the Langley community of Murrayville. The building is characterized by its side-gabled roof with off-centre gabled wall dormer and full-width front porch with square columns.

HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed between 1908 and 1910, the Harrower Residence is significant for its association with the Edwardian-era development of the Township of Langley. The house is valued additionally for its vernacular, Edwardian-era farmhouse architecture.

The Harrower Residence was constructed as a development boom swept across the Lower Mainland in the early 1900s, reaching Langley in 1905 with the arrival of the Great Northern Railway and then furthered by the arrival of the British Columbia Electric Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, both in 1910. This access enabled widespread community and economic development on a grand scale and shifted the centre of Langley from the Fort (and the river) to Murrayville. The house was constructed for Robert and Mary Harrower, on land previously owned by the estate of Paul Murray. Harrower, brother-in-law to David Lamb, was a

logger who was killed on the job in 1920; his widow, Mary, continued to live in the area until her death in 1940. The Harrower Residence is significant as part of this major wave of residential development in Langley.

The Harrower Residence is also valued as an example of a vernacular Edwardian-era farmhouse. Typical of the period, this house features wood-frame construction and finishings that reflect the quality wood products produced in local sawmills. Featuring a side gabled-roof with gabled wall dormer and full-width front porch with shed roof, the house illustrates the early, modest design tenets of the Edwardian-era in Langley.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Harrower Residence are its:

- location on a triangular parcel, next to the Lamb/Stirling Residence, near the Five Corners intersection of Old Yale Road, 216 Street, and 48 Avenue;
- continuous residential use;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, side-gabled roof with gabled wall dormer, and full-width front porch with shed roof and square columns;
- wood-frame construction including wooden drop siding with cornerboards, and dimensional window and door trim; and
- vernacular Edwardian-era features such as its open balustrade, square porch posts, and dual staircases at either end of the porch;
- variety of wooden frame and sash double-hung window assemblies with wooden horns; and
- wooden doors with glazed insets.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Heritage Inventory, 1992:

HARROWER RESIDENCE

21860 OLD YALE ROAD

Built circa 1908-1910

This modest wood-frame house was built for Robert and Mary Harrower on land previously owned by the estate of Paul Murray. It is a one-and-one half stories in height, with a side gable roof, an entry porch to the east side, and a later addition at the rear. Located adjacent to Belmont School, this house is slated for future restoration; the Lamb/Stirling Residence has also been moved to the lot just east of the Harrower Residence, reinforcing the historic character of 48 Avenue and Old Yale Road.

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH REFERENCES:

Directories:

- **1940** – B.C. Directory – Langley Prairie – Harrower Robert J farmer RR1

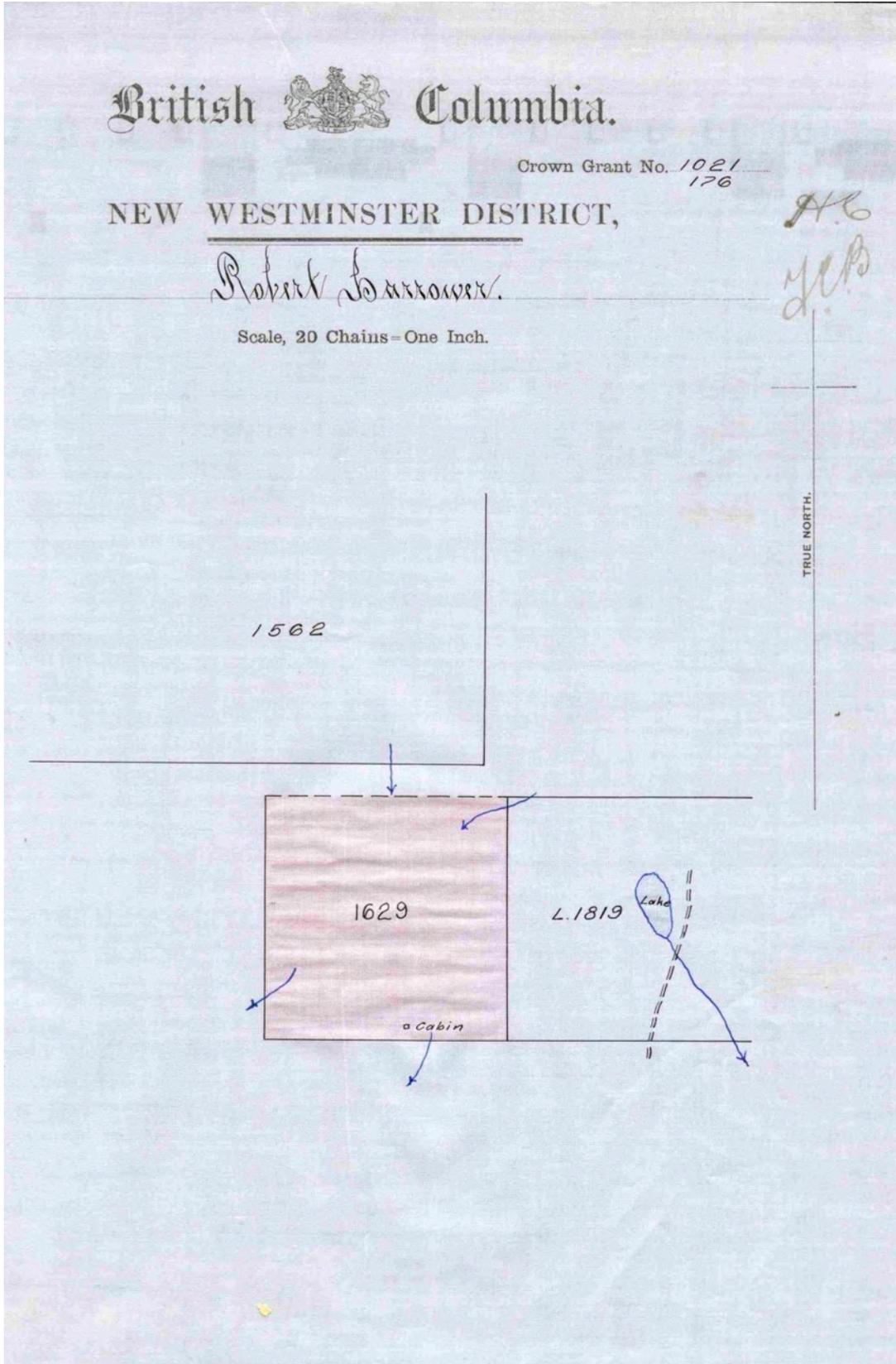
Vital Events:

- **Marriage Registration:** Robert Harrower/ Mary Aitken; November 16, 1900; Reg. #1900-09-047440; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B11372
- **Death Registration:** Robert Harrower; April 30, 1920; Reg. #1920-09-260270; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13117
- **Death Registration:** Mary Harrower; March 26, 1940; Reg. #1940-09-569370; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13167

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 5.B.2: ARCHITECTURE

The years just before the First World War were a time of exceptional prosperity in Western Canada. Timber and other natural resources were readily available, and were exported around the world. Langley was caught up in this economic boom, and throughout the municipality are many buildings that survive from this era. In 1910 the B.C. Electric Railway established commuter tram service between Langley and Chilliwack, opening up the Fraser Valley and changing the entire settlement pattern through easy access to major town centres.



Crown Grant, Robert Harrower, courtesy of the Township of Langley

Henri G. Joly de Lotbiniere

Lieutenant-Governor.



LAND ACT.

Province of BRITISH COLUMBIA.

H. J. Gore

Deputy Commissioner of Lands and Works

No. 1021 176

Entered in District Register and on Map

EDWARD VII., by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, &c., &c.

To all to whom these presents shall come.—Greeting.

Compared

Handwritten initials and numbers: 46, H. J. Gore

Know ye, that We do by these presents, for US, Our heirs and successors, in consideration of the sum of One hundred and sixty Dollars to US paid, give and grant unto Robert Harrower

his heirs and assigns, All that Parcel or Lot of Land situate in New Westminster District, said to contain One hundred and sixty acres, more or less, and more particularly described on the map or plan hereunto annexed and coloured red, and numbered Sixty-two hundred and twenty-nine (629) (except 629) on the Official Plan or Survey of the said New Westminster District, in the Province of British Columbia, to have and to hold the said Parcel or Lot of Land, and all and singular the premises hereby granted, with their appurtenances, unto the said Robert Harrower

PROVIDED, NEVERTHELESS, that it shall at all times be lawful for US, Our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting in that behalf by Our or their authority, to resume any part of the said lands which it may be deemed necessary to resume for making roads, canals, bridges, towing-paths, or other works of public utility or convenience; so nevertheless that the lands so to be resumed shall not exceed one-twentieth part of the whole of the lands aforesaid, and that no such resumption shall be made of any lands on which any buildings may have been erected, or which may be in use as gardens or otherwise for the more convenient occupation of any such buildings.

PROVIDED, also, that it shall at all times be lawful for US, Our Heirs and Successors, or for any person or persons acting under Our or their authority, to enter into and upon any part of the said lands, and to raise and get thereout any minerals, precious or base, including coal and petroleum, which may be thereupon or thereunder situate, and to use and enjoy any and every part of the same land, and of the easements and privileges thereto belonging, for the purpose of such raising and getting, and every other purpose connected therewith, paying in respect of such raising, getting and use reasonable compensation.

PROVIDED, also, that it shall be lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by US, Our Heirs and Successors, to take and occupy such water privileges, and to have and enjoy such rights of carrying water over, through, or under any parts of the hereditaments hereby granted, as may be reasonably required for mining or agricultural purposes in the vicinity of the said hereditaments, paying therefor a reasonable compensation to the aforesaid

Robert Harrower his heirs and assigns.

PROVIDED, also, that it shall be at all times lawful for any person duly authorized in that behalf by US, Our Heirs and Successors, to take from or upon any part of the hereditaments hereby granted, without compensation, any gravel, sand, stone, lime, timber, or other material which may be required in the construction, maintenance or repair of any roads, ferries, bridges, or other public works.

PROVIDED, also, that in the event of any of the lands hereby granted being divided into town lots, one-fourth of all the blocks of lots, to be selected as provided in of the "Land Act," shall be reconveyed to US and Our successors.

PROVIDED, also, that all travelled streets, roads, trails and other highways existing over or through said lands at the date hereof shall be excepted from this grant.

In testimony whereof, We have caused these Our Letters to be made Patent, and the Great

Seal of Our Province of British Columbia to be hereunto affixed: Witness, His Honour

The Honourable Sir Henri Joly de Lotbiniere, M.C., M.P., Lieutenant-Governor of

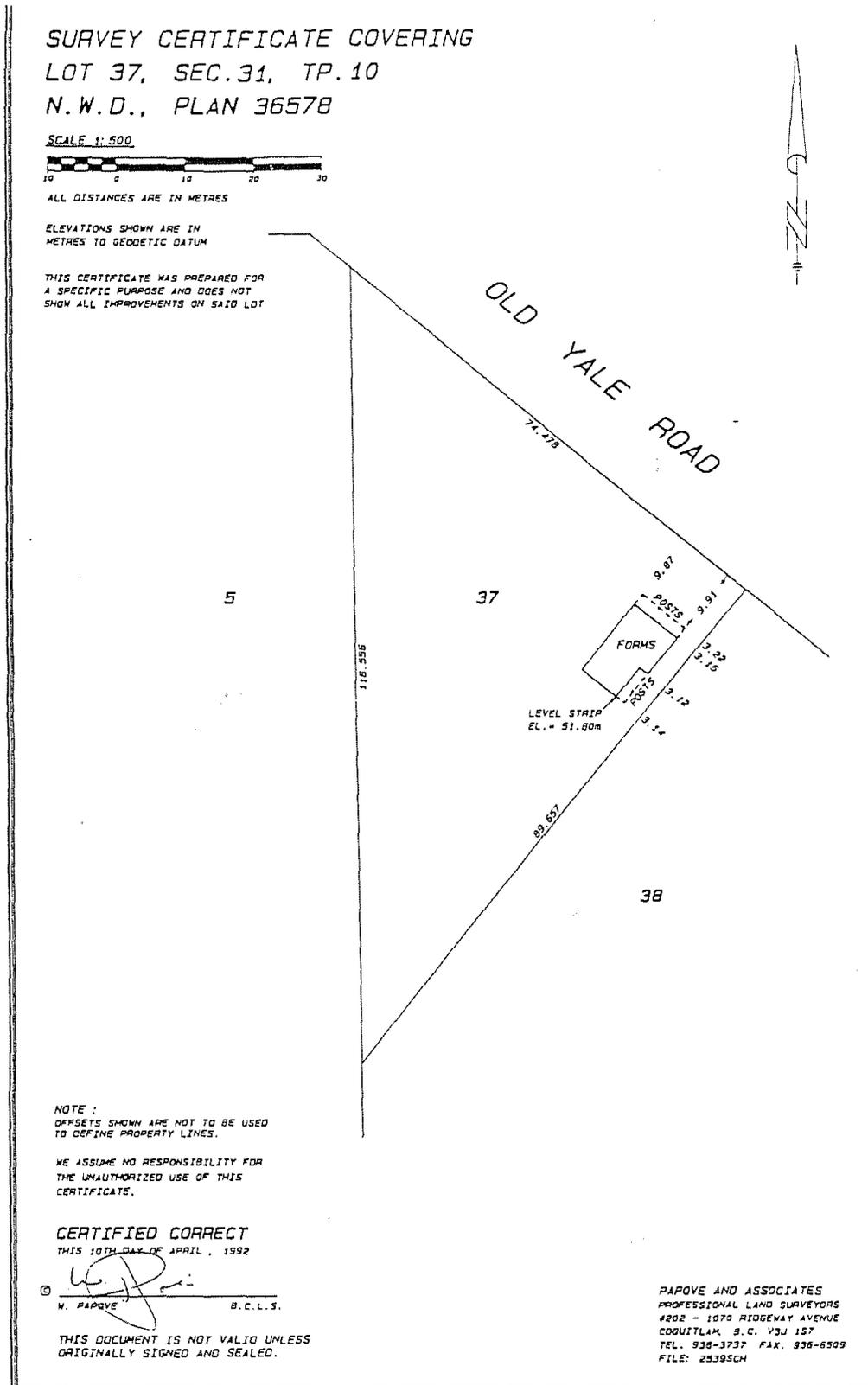
Our said Province, at Our Government House, in Our City of Victoria, this 11th

day of October in the year of Our Lord One thousand nine hundred

and 5th and in the 5th year of Our Reign.

By Command. A Campbell Reddie Deputy Provincial Secretary.

Crown Grant, Robert Harrower, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Land survey showing the location of the Harrower Residence, courtesy of the Township of Langley

TRY OUT SPHAGNUM MOSS

Langley Prairie Men Will Send Samples to McGill University.

LANGLEY—Within the course of a few days a party of Langley Prairie men will make a trip to Biggar Prairie, a few miles from Murrayville, in order to secure a quantity of sphagnum moss to make a shipment of it to McGill university. This moss is of particular value for use as dressings and there is about ten acres of it growing on Biggar Prairie, which is some two miles east on the Yale road and about three miles south from Murrayville.

It was to secure samples of this moss that Henry J. Smith, American Red Cross member, left for the district with A. McPhee of Murrayville, when their automobile collided with the Northern Pacific train which resulted in Smith being killed and McPhee injured a few days ago. Among those who will be in the party that is going after the moss are James Harrower, Robert Harrower, John L. Brown, Jos. Ingram and Frank Baker.

Vancouver Sun, March 24, 1918, page 2

LANGLEY LOGGER KILLED

Robert Harrower Meets Death at Plant of Wolverine Lumber Company

MURRAYVILLE, B. C., May 1.—While watching a log being "snaked out" of the woods at hte plant of the Wolverine Lumber Company yesterday afternoon, Robert Harrower was almost instantly killed, when the log struck an alder, swung to one side and knocked down Harrower and his partner. The unfortunate man hit a root in falling and died within an hour.

Mr. Harrower was 50 years of age and had lived in the district for about 80 years. He leaves a widow, a son, and a brother. The funeral is to take place Sunday afternoon.

Vancouver Daily World, May 1, 1920, page 11



Harrower Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Harrower Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Harrower Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: LAMB/STIRLING RESIDENCE



NAME/ADDRESS: Lamb/Stirling Residence, 21864 Old Yale Road, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Murrayville

ORIGINAL OWNER: David Lamb

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: ca. 1908

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

The Lamb/Stirling Residence is a one and one-half storey, Edwardian-era house located in the Langley community of Murrayville. The building is characterized by its modest Queen Anne architecture, featuring a gable-on-hip roof with a variety of shingle patterns in the gable-end, and a full-width front porch with spindlework frieze.

HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed ca. 1908, the Lamb/Stirling Residence is significant for its association with the Edwardian-era development of the Township of Langley and for its association with two prominent Langley families, the Lambs and the Stirlings. The house is valued additionally for its modest Queen Anne style architecture.

The Lamb/Stirling Residence was constructed as a development boom swept across the Lower Mainland in the early 1900s, reaching Langley in 1905 with the arrival of the Great Northern Railway and then furthered by the arrival of the British Columbia Electric Railway and the Canadian Northern Railway, both in 1910. The railways enabled widespread community and economic development on a grand scale and shifted the centre of Langley from the Fort (and the river) to Murrayville. Constructed ca. 1908, the Lamb/Stirling Residence is significant as part of this major wave of residential development in Langley.

This house was constructed for original owner and prominent Langley pioneer David Lamb. Originally from Ontario, David Lamb arrived in Vancouver in 1884, reportedly walking from Winnipeg; he was one of Vancouver's early pioneers and was among the first to vote in its inaugural election. Following the Great Fire of 1886, Lamb aided in the rebuilding of Vancouver before relocating to Murrayville in 1889; he had this home constructed on his large farm ca. 1908. In 1922, the house and accompanying 32 hectares were acquired by Alexander and Harriet Stirling who operated a cattle farm; their son Sam and his wife Lucy continued to farm here from 1946 until 1960. The property remained in the Stirling family until 1990 when it was rezoned for residential development. Originally located nearby, east of 48 Avenue, the house was relocated to this site in 1992. The Lamb/Stirling Residence remains a tangible representation of the contributions of the Lamb and Stirling families to the Langley community.

The Lamb/Stirling Residence is also valued as a good example of modest, Queen Anne architecture. The Queen Anne style, part of the elaborate Victorian-era styles, was popularized during the late nineteenth century; houses of this style often included ornate elements and intricate detailing. This house features a full-width front porch with spindlework and carved frieze, bay windows, and patterned cedar shingles in the gable end including plain, sawtooth, and scalloped varieties. The Queen Anne style was uncommon during Langley's early development, making the Lamb/Stirling Residence a rare example of the style in the Township.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Lamb/Stirling Residence are its:

- location on a triangular parcel, next to the Harrower Residence, near the Five Corners intersection of Old Yale Road, 216 Street, and 48 Avenue;
- continuous residential use;
- wood-frame construction including wooden drop siding across the main body of the house and cedar shingles in the gable-end;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, gable-on-hip roof structure, and full-width front porch;
- Queen Anne style features such as its porch detailing with closed balustrades, square porch posts, and spindlework and carved frieze;
- variety of wooden frame and sash double-hung and casement window assemblies with wooden frame storm windows;
- wooden doors with glazed insets; and
- interior brick chimney.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1982: MUR-12

HERITAGE INVENTORY, 1985: MUR-12

Heritage Inventory, 1992:

LAMB/STIRLING RESIDENCE

21864 OLD YALE ROAD

Built circa 1908-1910

Municipally Designated Heritage Site

David Lamb, the original owner of this structure, is reputed to have walked to Murrayville from Winnipeg. He was a resident of Vancouver before the 1886 fire and was one of the first to vote in that city's elections. In 1889, Lamb moved to this farm in Murrayville; the house was built between 1908 and 1910. In 1922, the property was sold to the Stirling family, who operated a cattle farm on site until 1960. The house remained in the possession of the Stirling family until 1990. This simple structure features an unusual open front verandah with screenwork and arched supports. Originally located on 48 Avenue, the house was recently designated as a heritage building, has been relocated to this site, and is presently being restored by the Langley Heritage Society.

Heritage Inventory Update 2006:

CIVIC ADDRESS: 21864 Old Yale Road

REFERENCES:

- **Directories:**
 - 1895** – B.C. Directory – Langley Prairie – Lamb, D, fmr
 - 1913** – Henderson's Directory – Murrayville – Lamb D farmer
 - 1925** – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Murrayville – Sterling Alex farming
- **Vital Events:**
 - Marriage Registration: David Lamb/ Bella McDonald; December 18, 1891; Reg. #1891-09-044111; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B11372
 - Death Registration: David Lamb; June 26, 1937; Reg. #1937-09-531158; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13160
 - Death Registration: Alexander F Stirling; September 9, 1937; Reg. #1937-09-533406; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13160

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 5.B.2: ARCHITECTURE

The years just before the First World War were a time of exceptional prosperity in Western Canada. Timber and other natural resources were readily available, and were exported around the world. Langley was caught up in this economic boom, and throughout the municipality are many buildings that survive from this era. In 1910 the B.C. Electric Railway established commuter tram service between Langley and Chilliwack, opening up the Fraser Valley and changing the entire settlement pattern through easy access to major town centres.



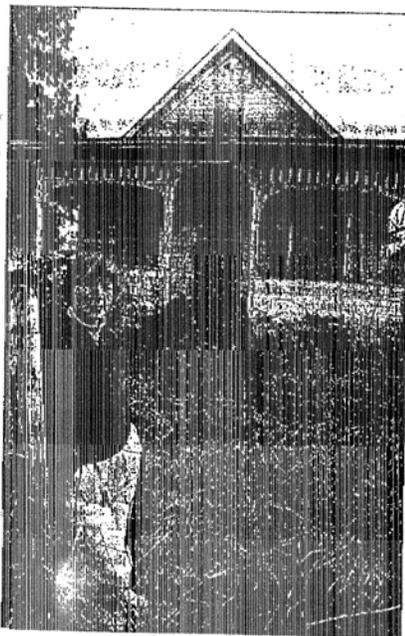
David Lamb, ca. 1929 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #0316]



Lamb/Stirling Residence, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #3636]



Lamb/Stirling Residence, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #3634]



Building delays save old house

By Al Irwin
Rezoning applications should have a limited life, says Langley Township Ald. Muriel Arnason.

"Anything that gets this old should have another public hearing," Arnason told council Monday, noting that when a Murrayville subdivision application began in 1989, several aldermen weren't even on council.

But Ald. John Campbell came to the defence of West World Developments, saying council was responsible for most of the delays, particularly a request that West World preserve the Lamb/Sterling heritage house located on the property.

Earlier in the meeting, council had passed a motion that a letter of appreciation be sent to Hilmar Belling of West World, thanking him for his co-operation in the preservation of the house.

West World is developing a 114-unit family oriented strata townhouse project on the site at 21920-48 Ave. in Murrayville.

Council Monday adopted the rezoning bylaw, giving the go ahead for the townhouse development.

Belling has agreed to do the work of relocating the old house to a new site on municipal property designated future park. The property is adjacent the Mur-

rayville Elementary School. Belling has also agreed to construct a new foundation and service the house in conjunction with servicing the townhouse development.

Bays Blackhall, secretary of the Langley Heritage Society, said Belling has been very understanding and cooperative in his effort to save the old home. It is expected to be moved within the next three weeks.

The home was constructed around 1905 to 1910, by David Lamb who is reputed to have walked to the area from Winnipeg, said Blackhall. Lamb sold to the Hockley family who in 1922 exchanged farms with Alexander and Harriet Sterling of Castor, Alberta.

The Sterling's son Sam and his wife Lucy took over in 1946 and operated a cattle farm until 1960. The house remained in the Sterling family until the development began.

Blackhall said the home is in relatively good condition and has some unique heritage characteristics.

The society will be in charge of the renovations.

Marion Tucker, president of the Langley Heritage Society, and developer Hilmar Belling have joined forces to save the Lamb/Sterling House in Murrayville.

John Gordon photo

LANGLEY TIMES, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 15, 1992

Langley Times, February 15, 1992

Immobile home



TIGHT SQUEEZE — It was only a 100-yard move but it took almost six hours Tuesday to move the Lamb/Sterling heritage house to a new site on Old Yale Road from 48 Avenue. Here the mover got stuck trying to negotiate a Z corner onto Old Yale Road. Trees had to be cut, the power line lifted and the ditch filled to get the house moving again. The tight corner also caused damage to the tractor unit when the house hit its gas tank. One of the original Murrayville farm homes, the Lamb/Sterling heritage house was built between 1905 and 1910 by David Lamb. It was owned by the Sterling family from 1922 until the present. Developer Hilmar Belling has paid the moving expense to a permanent location near Murrayville Elementary School. The Langley Heritage Society intends to restore the home.

John Gordon photo

Langley Times, March 21, 1992

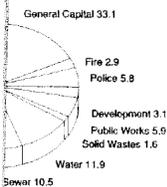
Buildings - Lamb-Stirling House

OF LANGLEY



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Tomorrow Program

It has been a busy spring for heritage enthusiasts

The Langley Heritage Society and the Aldergrove Heritage Society have worked closely with the Township, community groups, the B.C. Heritage Trust and local developers to save two irreplaceable links with Langley's past. **The Lamb-Stirling House in Murrayville and the B.C. Tel Building in Aldergrove**, both built in 1910, will be restored to their original state as community use facilities. The Township has provided sites for these buildings as well as technical expertise while the community has provided the leadership and financial support.

Preparation of a listing of significant places, buildings and things is the first step in the development of a Heritage Resource Management Master Plan for the Township. The year-long planning process began in February with a call to the general public asking residents to nominate places and things they feel are special and unique to Langley. This listing provides the basis for developing a strategy document which outlines the framework of a heritage plan within the Municipality. Though the initial survey is well underway, public nominations are still being encouraged. They can be obtained at the Langley Centennial Museum or the Community Development Department at the Municipal Hall. **Further information about these initiatives is available from Sue Morhun, Arts & Heritage Supervisor at 888-3922.**



Restoration of the Lamb-Stirling House (circa 1910) is a joint project between Langley Heritage Society, the Township and Mr. Hilar Belling of West World Developments. The house has been relocated into Murrayville Community Park on Old Yale Road.

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Mr and Mrs. Weaver and family; Mr.
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G. Thompson; The Money family;
The Maple Leaf Milling Co; Langley
B.P.O.E; Eureka Lodge, No. 193.

David Lamb Passes on

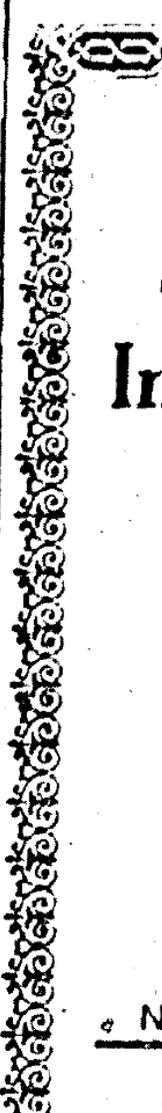
Murrayville's "Grand old Man" in
the person of Mr. David Lamb passed
peacefully away at his home in Mur-
rayville on Saturday. Deceased who
recently celebrated his 92nd birthday
was born in Owen Sound, Ontario,
coming to British Columbia 17 years
ago. He is survived by two sisters,
and a nephew Mr. J. Ingram in Mur-
rayville. The funeral took place at
the Presbyterian Church on Tuesday
afternoon with Rev. Mr. Oswald and
Rev. Mr. Herbison officiating and
was attended by a large number of
old-time friends. Interment took
place in Murrayville Cemetery pall
bearers being Messrs Red Cummings,
Arthur Anderson, Alex Thompson,
Hugh Hagarty, Robert Reynolds, P.
Y. Porter. The beautiful floral trib-
utes included those from "The board
of Directors, Presbyterian Church,"
"Ladies Aid, Presbyterian Church,
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Davidson, Mr.
and Mrs. Bert Harrower, "The
Cummings Family", "The Stirling
family, "In loving memory of Uncle
Dave from Jean and family".

PUBLIC NOTICE

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Lamb/Stirling Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Lamb/Stirling Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Lamb/Stirling Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley



Lamb/Stirling Residence, photograph courtesy of the Township of Langley

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: MARR RESIDENCE



NAME/ADDRESS: Marr Residence, 9090 Glover Road, Langley, British Columbia

COMMUNITY: Fort Langley

ORIGINAL OWNER: Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr and Isabelle Drew McIntosh Marr

DATE OF CONSTRUCTION: 1910-1913

HERITAGE STATUS: Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

DESCRIPTION

The Marr Residence is a one and one-half storey, Edwardian-era house located in the heart of the Langley community of Fort Langley. The building is characterized by its side-gabled roof with dormers and projecting front-gabled wing, and its variety of siding types.

HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1910 and expanded in 1913, the Marr Residence is significant for its association with the Edwardian-era development of Fort Langley, as one of the early surviving houses in the neighbourhood, and for its association with original owners Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr and Isabelle Drew McIntosh Marr. It is additionally significant for its Edwardian-era architecture, with late Victorian influences.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Langley was established in 1827 at what became known as Derby. Relocated in 1839 to its current position, it was at Fort Langley in 1858 that the Crown

Colony of British Columbia was proclaimed. Following the establishment of the province, the land surrounding the Fort soon became available in the form of Crown Grants, which were acquired by early Langley pioneers. Constructed in 1910, the Marr Residence is significant for its connection to the continued development of the Fort Langley area during the Edwardian era.

The Marr Residence is additionally valued for its association with Dr. Benjamin Marr and his wife, Isabelle Drew McIntosh Marr. By the early 1900s, the community adjacent to the Fort was large enough to demand investment in much needed infrastructure, including additional and expanded schools and healthcare services. In response to the need, Dr. Benjamin Marr arrived in Fort Langley in 1910 to act as the area's first resident physician, eventually serving 9,000 patients; he had this house constructed shortly after his arrival. In 1913, Marr married Isabel Drew McIntosh and proceeded to expand this Fort Langley home to accommodate his growing family. In 1914, Marr was the first Langley man to enlist in the cavalry; he was transferred to the medical corps in Britain in 1916. In 1918, upon his return home, Dr. Marr and Archie Payne initiated a commemoration project to rename many of Langley's roads after fallen soldiers and to plant memorial maple trees at major intersections. The Marrs moved to Murrayville in 1928, and Dr. Marr resumed his practice, serving Langley Prairie. Dr. Marr also acted as chair of the Fort Preservation Committee, served as president of the Great War Veterans Association, and participated on fair boards and the diking commission. The Marr Residence remains a tangible reminder of a significant family, well respected in the Langley community.

The Marr Residence is also valued for its Edwardian-era architecture, with late Victorian influences. The house is distinguished by its large scale and fine finishings, reflecting the social standing of the Marrs. The house was expanded over time to meet the needs of the family; the north portion was built in 1910, while the southern portion and the porch were added in 1912, in preparation for Dr. Marr's wedding to Isabel Drew MacIntosh. Typical of the Edwardian era, the house was built using quality local materials produced in local mills, and features traditional wooden design elements, such as its decorative shingles in the gable-ends.

CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS

Key elements that define the heritage character of the Marr Residence are its:

- location along Glover Road in the Fort Langley community;
- continuous residential use;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its L-shaped plan, one and one-half storey height, and side-gabled roof with dormers and projecting front-gabled wing;
- wood frame construction including wooden lapped siding across the main body of the house and cedar shingles on the dormers and in the gable-end;
- Edwardian-era architecture, with late Victorian influences, such as its open verandah with triangular pediment roof, decorative scalloped shingles in the gable ends, decorative carved brackets, and open balustrade with carved spindlework balusters;
- variety of wooden frame and sash windows, including double-hung assemblies with wooden horns and multi-light panes in the upper half of the upper sash;
- wooden doors with glazed insets; and
- two interior brick chimneys, one with a corbelled cap.

RESEARCH SUMMARY

Heritage Inventory, 1982: FTL-14

Heritage Inventory, 1992:

DR. MARR RESIDENCE

9090 GLOVER ROAD

Built 1910-1912

In 1910 a young physician, Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, arrived in Fort Langley to care for the construction crews working on the Canadian National Railway; he became the municipality's first resident physician. The north portion of this house was built at the time, and he stayed with the MacIntosh family until it was complete. The southern part of the house and the verandah were added in 1912 in preparation for his wedding to Isabel Drew MacIntosh. There was further remodelling in 1923, and the family lived here until 1928. The house has remained virtually unchanged since that time.

HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

ADDITIONAL RESEARCH REFERENCES:

Directories:

- **1935** – B.C. and Yukon Directory – Murrayville – Marr B B physician (Langley Prairie)

Vital Events:

- **Marriage Registration:** Benjamin Butter (sic) Marr/ Isabel Deen (sic) Macintosh; September 10, 1913; Reg. #1913-09-099017; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B11381
- **Death Registration:** Isabelle Drew Marr; September 16, 1936; Reg. #1936-09-518635; B.C. Archives Microfilm #B13157
- **Death Registration:** Benjamin Butler Marr; October 14, 1939; Reg. #1939-09-562359; B.C. archives Microfilm #B13166

Our Shared History: Township of Langley Historic Context & Thematic Framework, Donald Luxton & Associates 2017:

COMPONENT 4.C.1: HEALTH CARE

SUMMARY

The provision of medical care in Langley's early days was informal, involving home remedies, amateur treatments, midwives, and visits to doctors in adjacent municipalities when required. It was not until 1910 that the first professional doctor, Benjamin Butler Marr, established a local practice; he was located in Fort Langley but covered the entire municipality by horse and buggy. As the population increased, other doctors began to arrive, and in the 1920s, a dentist. There was no official hospital, but a number of maternity hospitals appeared in local communities. In the postwar era, the medical system struggled to keep up with the demands of the Baby Boom, causing significant changes in the delivery of health care and a diversification of medical facilities. In 1947, construction began on Langley's first official hospital, Langley Memorial, which opened the following year. Today, the provision of medical care continues to expand and evolve to meet the needs of a growing population.

Benjamin Butler Marr was born on August 10, 1882. He graduated from Tuft's Medical School in Boston in 1907 and came to Vancouver. He set up his medical practice in 1910 and became Langley's first doctor. In 1913, he married Isabel Drew McIntosh (1895-1936). In 1914, Marr enlisted in the cavalry; he was transferred to the medical corps in Britain in 1916. While he was overseas, and arranged for Dr. Albert McBurney to take his place during his absence, but resumed his practice upon his return. Marr moved to Murrayville in 1928, and set up his practice in Langley Prairie. After suffering a stroke, he sold his practice to Dr. Arthur Rose. Benjamin Marr died after a long illness on October 14, 1939. McBurney also remained in Langley, moving to Langley Prairie as its first resident physician. These first country doctors were well-respected in the community, and often did not charge clients who could not afford their services. During the Depression, McBurney consistently failed to bill for his services. The first resident dentist was Dr. Roy Llewelyn Douglas, who set up a practice in Langley Prairie in the 1920s, likely part-time as the area's population did not warrant a full-time practitioner.



Dr. Benjamin Butler Marr, 1910 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #0400]



Isabel [sic] Marr with her grandfather, Andrew Dagleish [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #0401]



Isabel Drew Marr, ca. 1912 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #0402]



Dr. Marr and Isabelle Marr, between 1912 and 1914 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #1430]



Marr Residence, ca. 1920 [Langley Centennial Museum Photograph #1437]

news



John GORDON/Langley Time

Bill Marr stands outside the former home of his family in Fort Langley. Construction began in 1910 soon after Dr. Benjamin Marr arrived in Fort Langley.

Marr House joins register

AL IRWIN

Times Reporter

The historic Marr House in Fort Langley has been added to the Township Heritage Register by council.

The home at 9090 Glover Road, was built in two stages for Dr. Benjamin Marr, the area's first resident doctor. Construction was begun shortly after Dr. Marr arrived in Fort Langley, in 1910.

Dr. Marr came to serve railway workers building the Canadian Northern Railway, but stayed on until his death in 1939 at age 57.

Dr. Marr served in the Canadian Army Medical Corps in England and France during the First World War, and later served as chair of the Fort Preservation Committee and with the Fort Langley Improvement Society, local fair boards, diking commission and the Fraser Valley Milk Producers Association. He was first president of the Great War Veterans Association, then first president of Langley's Canadian Legion. With another veteran, Township clerk Archie Payne, Marr was responsible for renaming local streets after Langley soldiers who died overseas in the 1914-1918 war.

The Community Heritage Commission recommended the house be added to the Heritage Register.

Langley Times, June 15, 2007

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Aldergrove Star NEWS

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Paying homage to heritage residences

By NATASHA JONES
 Black Press

In 1897, Henry Leaf, a blacksmith who had emigrated to Canada from his native Yorkshire, England, built a house with square hewn logs. With his wife, Louisa, he made the one and a half storey home the base for a successful dairy farm.

At 114 years old, the Leaf House is significant to Langley's heritage as a surviving house built in a time when transportation links were few and far between. Situated at 5458-272 St., the homestead was nestled in an isolated corner of the municipality, the rough and bumpy Telegraph Trail its closest transportation route.

Despite the isolation of their home, Henry and Louisa Leaf developed a successful dairy farm and became quite prosperous.

An important pioneer family, they are remembered for hosting an annual May 24 weekend picnic for their neigh-

hours in Aldergrove. Today, the Leaf House is surrounded by the industrial enterprises of Gloucester Estates.

Occupying the home today are owners Ted and Lynda Lightfoot who were recognized by Township council on Monday for their contribution to retaining the heritage aspects of the home. They were presented with plaques by Mayor Rick Green.

Green was on hand to similarly honour Gene and Cheryl Krecsy who were recognized for their heritage preservation of the Marr House, 9090 Glover Rd., Fort Langley.

This was the home of Benjamin Butler Marr, the Township's first resident physician. Marr arrived in Fort Langley in 1910 to care for the construction crews working on the Canadian Northern Railway.

The northern portion of the house was constructed on his arrival in

1910, and was completed in 1913 in preparation for his marriage to Isabel Drew MacIntosh, daughter of the local blacksmith. Since further remodeling in 1923, the exterior of the house has remained virtually unchanged.

Dr. Marr and his family remained in this house until 1928 and played an instrumental role in the preservation of the Fort. He became the principal doctor for the area and, along with another physician, eventually served more than 9,000 patients.

Following the Marrs, the house became home to other families, followed by a number of commercial ventures that have continued to serve both residents and visitors to Fort Langley for the past 100 years.

The Marr Residence was added to the Community Heritage Register in 2008 by the Krecsys and is currently known in the community as the Little White



JOHN GORDON PHOTO
 Ted and Lynda Lightfoot were awarded a Township of Langley Heritage Week award Monday night for their extraordinary commitment to preservation and restoration of a Langley heritage property at 5458-272 Street in Aldergrove.

House, comprised of the Salon Cafe and specialty retail.

A company was also honoured. On behalf of Quadra Homes and HJ Developments, Shawn Bouchard accepted the plaque which recognized efforts to conserve the 1922 Willoughby Methodist Church.

The modest structure was once regarded as substantial for such a

small community. Built on donated land with volunteer labour under the direction of Jack Bray, funds for the materials were obtained from the Board of Home Missions of the Methodist Church. The church became known as the Willoughby United Church following church union in 1925, and brought a sense of identity to this rural neighbourhood.

Many social gatherings were held here, making it the focus for both community and spiritual activity until the church was decommissioned in 1966. After that time it functioned as a temporary residential dwelling.

It has been converted into a unique and attractive residential home which is situated on the west side of 208 Street at 83 Avenue, opposite

another heritage building, Willoughby Community Hall.

The church has been a landmark in the Willoughby area since it was built in the 1920s and as a result of its revitalization will continue to have an economically viable place in the Willoughby Yorkson neighbourhood in the years to come.

— with files from the Township of Langley

Aldergrove Star, March 3, 2011



Three heritage plaques were presented to people helping to preserve old buildings.

Langley Township

ADVA 2 TAGL - MAR 15/11

Heritage keepers lauded

The people protecting local heritage buildings were honoured recently.

Home is where the heart is, and Langley has residents and companies that are helping to preserve the heart of the community's heritage in their homes and businesses.

Community Heritage Register Recognition plaques were presented to Ted and Lynda Lightfoot, Gene and Cheryl Krescy, and Shawn Bouchard of Quadra Homes and HJ Developments by Township council and the Heritage Advisory Committee on Feb. 28.

The plaques are a way to thank them for their contribution in retaining aspects of the Township's heritage.

"Those receiving plaques this year have all demonstrated extraordinary commitment to the preservation, restoration or adaptive re-use of three of the Township's unique heritage buildings," said Township heritage planner Elaine Horricks.

This year's first plaque presentation coincides with Heritage Week 2011, with plaques being presented to the Lightfoots for the Leaf Residence, a rural home in northeast Langley, the Krescys for the Marr Residence, now a retail shop and café in Fort

Langley, and to Quadra Homes for the Willoughby Methodist Church, which has been officially converted into a residence from a church.

"The goal of the program over time is to recognize everyone that has made this public commitment to their heritage resources by adding them to the Township's official Community Heritage Register."

"The goal of the program over time is to recognize everyone that has made this public commitment to their heritage resources."

Elaine Horricks



Langley Community Museum collection

Gene and Cheryl Krescy were recognized for their efforts to save Marr House, seen here many years ago.



Langley Community Museum collection

The Willoughby Methodist Church was saved and incorporated into a strata development in Yorkson. Quadra Homes received a heritage plaque for the refurbished building.

Horricks said. The Heritage Register is an official list of properties and sites that significantly contribute to telling the story of the Township's past.

A thorough evaluation and documentation of the building must be undertaken before a site is placed on the register, and architectural details, historical connotation, association with people or events, cultural significance, and architectural integrity are all taken into consideration.

As well, the Township factors in the property's landmark value, its structural condition, and potential for continued use or adaptive re-use.

"A Heritage Register is more than just a database," said Horricks. "It is enabled by the Local



Langley Community Museum collection

Henry Leaf House, photographed in 2005 before a restoration began, was saved by Ted and Linda Lightfoot.

Government Act, and while it doesn't provide legal protection for the property, it is a form of official recognition."

Council must approve the addition or removal of any building or structure to or from the register. It currently numbers more than 50 sites.

"The people who own these heritage sites treasure and value them," said Horricks, "and most have found innovative ways of making them economically viable, often by changing their use and re-adapting them for retail or commercial uses that everyone can enjoy."

To recognize those owners who make the commitment to their heritage buildings by placing them on the register, the Township's Heritage Advisory Committee launched an initiative in October 2010 to provide them with cast bronze oval plaques.

The plaques feature the name of the residence and the year it was built, which can be affixed to the exterior of the building adjacent to the front entry.

March 15, 2011



Marr Residence, ca. 2004, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Marr Residence, ca. 2004, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Marr Residence, courtesy of the Township of Langley

The header features a large number '1' inside a circular emblem on the left, with the letters 'H A C' positioned below it. To the right of this emblem, the text 'HAC Meeting Schedule' is displayed in a serif font against a light gray background.

1 H A C HAC Meeting Schedule

Meetings scheduled for 2019 will commence at 7:00 PM in the Salmon River Room, 4th Floor of the Civic Facility unless notified otherwise. They are as follows:

January 9, 2019

February 6, 2019

March 6, 2019

April 3, 2019

May 1, 2019

June 5, 2019

September 4, 2019

October 2, 2019

November 6, 2019

December 4, 2019

If you are unable to attend a scheduled meeting, please notify the Committee Clerk in advance of the dates noted.

Celebrate

As Canadians, we are lucky to have a rich and diverse heritage to celebrate and there are so many ways we can all celebrate heritage.

Heritage Week

Join us this coming winter in celebrating Heritage Week and its theme: **Heritage: The Tie that Binds.**

February 18-24, 2019

Our shared heritage in all its forms has the power to bring people together and create a sense of belonging. Gathering places like faith buildings, town squares, and pow wow grounds, and cultural objects such as artifacts, regalia and family memorabilia are tangible touchstones with the past that can root us in place and nourish the spirit. Intangible heritage – languages, traditional rituals, music, dance, storytelling and more – is at the heart of family and community.

In celebration of our past and our future, we encourage all Canadians – whether young or old, deeply rooted or new to Canada – to visit museums, historic sites and cultural centres, and connect with traditional knowledge keepers, educators, parents and grandparents to experience **Heritage: The Tie that Binds.**

Canada Historic Places Day



Canada Historic Places Day is a great opportunity for sites of all types and sizes to share their story, and for Canadians to get out and enjoy.

2018 was a block buster year for Canada Historic Places Day with over 400 historic places to visit and discover. Millions of people across Canada heard about the event and thousands experienced history on this day.

Do you own or operate a historic site?

Mark your calendar for next year's **Canada Historic Places Day, Saturday, July 6, 2019** and join the Canada Historic Places Day newsletter to stay informed www.historicplacesday.ca.

This project is made possible in part with support from Parks Canada Agency.

HERITAGE

The Tie That Binds

Heritage Week

February 18–24, 2019

Heritage reaches back in time to tell stories of our near and distant pasts, to describe our present and to foretell our future.

These stories are the threads that interweave memory, culture, place, and practice. As we listen and learn, gaining knowledge from elders and experiences, richer stories are told and cultures are described. A complex, interconnected world is revealed, as people and place are woven into a detailed tapestry of history and heritage.

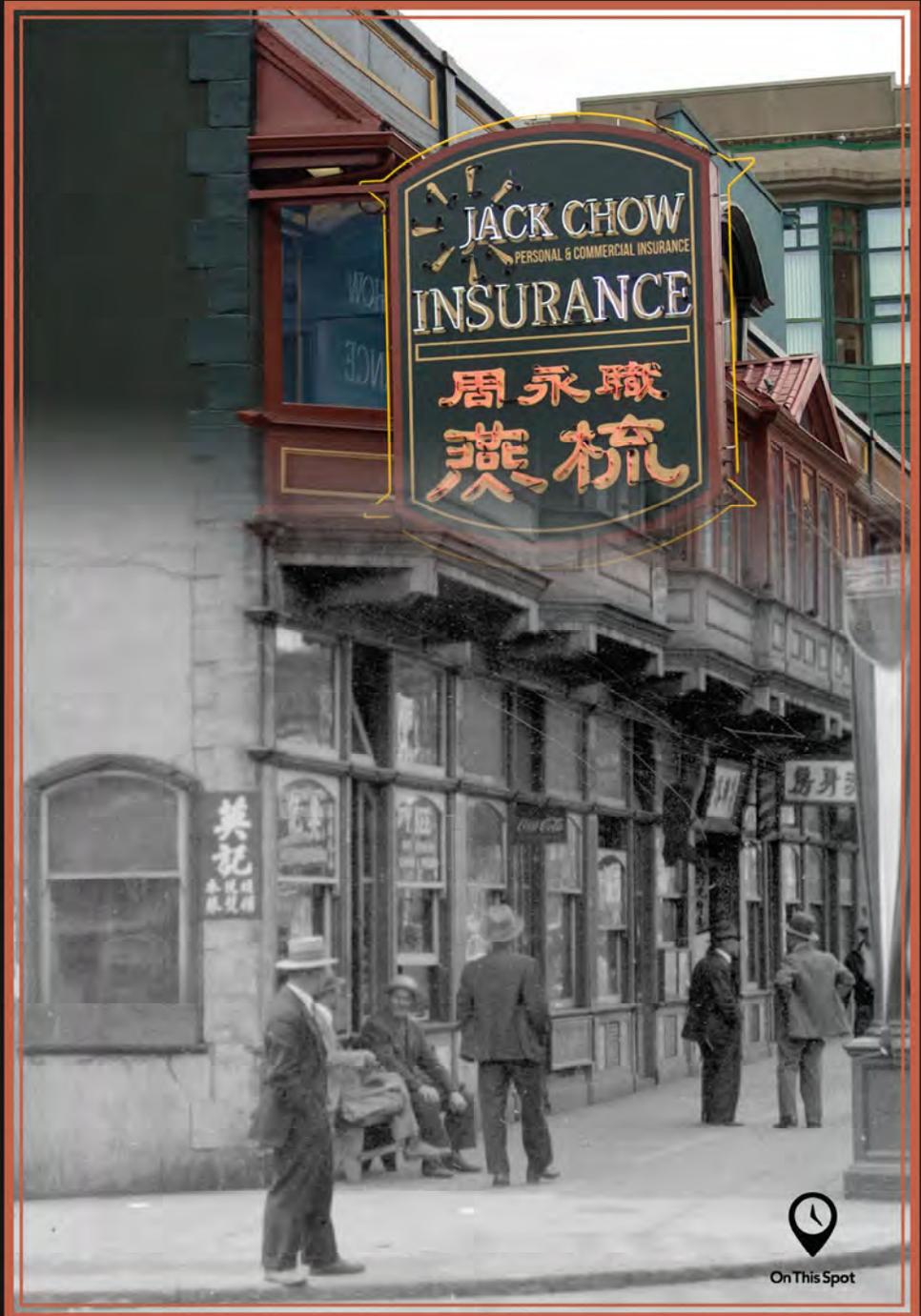
This Heritage Week, celebrate your community by visiting the many unique places and spaces in your community and share your experiences with the world.

#BCHeritageWeek
#MyBCis #MyCanadais

HeritageBC



heritagebc.ca



On This Spot

The Heritage Week image is generously provided by On This Spot onthisspot.ca

HeritageBC



SNAPSHOT OF HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN 2017

This year, the survey was sent to 63 of the 190 BC governments according to a six-year distribution system. This system divides the governments into three groups based on population:

- Governments with a population over 80,000 are asked to respond every year;
- Governments with populations between 10,000 and 80,000 are asked to respond every three years;
- Governments with populations under 10,000 are asked to respond every six years.

The 2017 survey was completed by 43 local governments. When extrapolated, the respondents can be said to represent 123 local governments. Data presented in this report is relative to the extrapolated 123 governments.

The report provides an overview of the survey. Complete results can be found at:

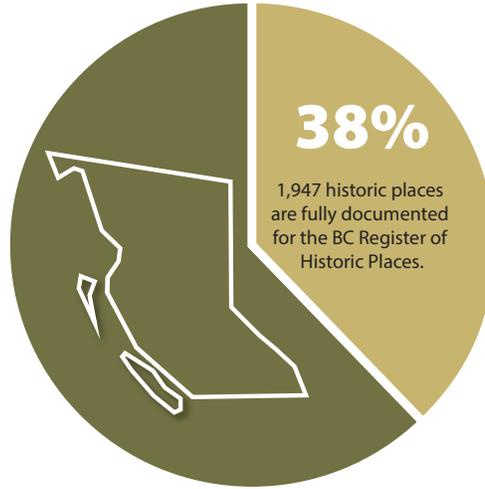
Planning Documents

It is estimated 73 planning documents were created in 2017.



Community Heritage Registers

5,152 HISTORIC PLACES
are registered by local governments.



An estimated 29 local governments have community heritage registers.

Heritage Promotion and Interpretation by Local Governments



Heritage Protection



Heritage Conservation Incentives

TAX INCENTIVES

to owners of residential or commercial heritage properties.



GRANTS TO OWNERS

of heritage properties.



OTHER HERITAGE CONSERVATION INCENTIVES



Projects Assisted by Incentives



Heritage Investment

48 local governments own 365 historic places.
The local governments report spending

\$2.2 MILLION

on preservation, rehabilitation and restoration costs.

576% RETURN ON INVESTMENT

It is estimated properties owned by local governments could generate up to
\$12M if they were used for revenue-generating activities.
(An extrapolation based on 22 properties generating \$763,076)

Heritage Property Usage

Local governments produce revenue through these sources:



13
local governments reported working with
First Nations governments
on heritage conservation matters in 2017

94
Official Community Plans
are estimated to contain wording
about heritage conservation

37
local governments are estimated to have
Heritage Commissions or similar entities

97%
of local governments use the
Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places

(based on local governments reporting heritage commissions or similar entities)