



## HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, October 2, 2019 at 7:00pm  
Salmon River Committee Room  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue, Langley, BC

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### A G E N D A

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#### **A. APPROVAL AND RECEIPT OF AGENDA ITEMS**

##### **1. Heritage Advisory Committee October 2, 2019**

Recommendation that the Heritage Advisory Committee approve the agenda and receive the agenda items of the October 2, 2019 meeting.

#### **B. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

1-5

##### **1. Heritage Advisory Committee September 4, 2019**

Recommendation that the Heritage Advisory Committee adopt the minutes of the September 4, 2019 meeting.

#### **C. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**

#### **D. REPORTS**

- 1. Co-Chairs' Reports**
- 2. Heritage Planner's Report**  
(E. Horricks)
- 3. Museum Manager's Report**  
(V. Spearn)
- 4. Heritage Review Panel**  
(T. Annandale)
- 5. Douglas Day 2019 Planning Committee Report**  
(T. Lightfoot)
- 6. Museum Advisory Group Report**  
(F. Pepin)

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**E. CORRESPONDENCE**

**F. 2019 WORK PROGRAM**

- 6-45      1.    **Statements of Significance Phase 2 Update (Part 1) for the following historic sites:**
- Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings;
  - Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead;
  - Coronation Block;
  - Hassall Residence; and
  - Moir Residence.
- 46-88      2.    **Statements of Significance Phase 2 Update (Part 2) for the following historic sites:**
- Fidler-Worrell Residence
  - FJ Hart Building-BC Telephone Co Exchange
  - Fort Langley Cemetery
  - Lochiel School
  - Loucks Residence
3.    **Heritage Register Recognition Program 2019**

**G. COUNCIL REFERRALS**

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

- 89-105      1.    **The State of Heritage Summary Report of the Provincial Roundtables**
- 106-108      2.    **Heritage BC: Four Provincial Organizations Advocate for Increased Support**
- 109      3.    **Heritage Conservation in BC Fact Sheet – 2017**
- 110-112      4.    **2019 National Trust Conference – “Heritage Delivers”, October 17-19, Winnipeg, Manitoba**
5.    **Committee Application Process 2020**
- Members of the Heritage Advisory Committee whose terms are expiring in December 2019 are welcome to re-apply at [www.tol.ca/committee](http://www.tol.ca/committee). Application deadline is October 25, 2019.
- 113-116      6.    **BC Heritage Awards 2020**  
(Deadline for Nominations, November 8, 2019)

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

- |             |  |
|-------------|--|
| 117-<br>123 | <b>7. The National Trust – Election 2019 and Heritage Places</b>   |
| 124-<br>125 | <b>8. Heritage Week: “2020 Vision: Bringing the Past Into the Future”<br/>February 17-23, 2020, and Canada Historic Places Day, July 4, 2020</b> |

**I. NEXT MEETING**

**Date:** Wednesday, November 6, 2019  
**Location:** Salmon River Committee Room  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue  
**Time:** 7:00pm

**J. TERMINATE**



## HERITAGE ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Wednesday, September 4, 2019 at 7:00pm  
 Langley Centennial Museum  
 9135 King Street, Fort Langley, BC

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### MINUTES

#### **Present:**

T. Annandale, Community Co-Chair  
 Councillor B. Long, Council Co-Chair  
 Councillor M. Kunst, Council Co-Chair

C. Boughen, T. Lightfoot, W. Mufford, F. Pepin, M. Pratt, and H. Whittell.

#### **Staff:**

E. Horricks, Heritage Planner  
 V. Spearn, Acting Culture Services Manager  
 C. Quin, Recording Secretary

The Heritage Advisory Committee members received a tour of the Royal BC Museum's interactive exhibition, entitled "Our Living Languages: First Peoples' Voices in BC", on display at the Langley Centennial Museum.

### **A. APPROVAL AND RECEIPT OF AGENDA ITEMS**

#### **1. Heritage Advisory Committee September 4, 2019**

Moved by M. Pratt,  
 Seconded by H. Whittell,  
 That the Heritage Advisory Committee approve the agenda and receive the agenda items of the September 4, 2019 meeting, as amended.  
**CARRIED**

Clerk's Note: Item E.2 correspondence replaced with revised submission.

### **B. ADOPTION OF MINUTES**

#### **1. Heritage Advisory Committee June 5, 2019**

Moved by M. Pratt,  
 Seconded by F. Pepin,  
 That the Heritage Advisory Committee adopt the minutes of the June 5, 2019 meeting.  
**CARRIED**



**C. DELEGATIONS AND PRESENTATIONS**

**D. REPORTS**

**1. Co-Chairs' Reports**

Councillor Long reported that on Thursday, September 5, 2019 there would be an announcement regarding the Langley Centennial Museum.

**2. Heritage Planner's Report**

E. Horricks reported the following:

- The next deadline for applications to the Heritage Building Incentive Program is October 18, 2019 at 4:30pm.
- There have been several items on the agenda this year related to rural heritage in Canada. Rural heritage is an emerging topic for an increasing number of communities across the country, as well as an element of the Township's Heritage Strategy that has yet to be addressed. Within an environment of evolving economic conditions, farm practices and changing regulations, finding innovative ways of keeping Langley's rural heritage viable is a complex matter, and one that is increasing calling for attention. Three actions identified in the Heritage Strategy related to Langley's rural heritage include exploring flexible use for historic farm structures and flexible zoning for non-conventional use; investigating ways of providing incentives for historic farms with significant heritage buildings; and supporting innovative agri-tourism initiatives for Langley's historic farms. In accordance with the timelines set out in the Heritage Strategy for these items, the Committee may wish to consider investigating these topics further as part of their annual work plan for 2020.

**3. Museum Manager's Report**

V. Spearn reported the following:

- The "Our Living Languages" exhibit will close on September 8, 2019.
- "Langley Collects" will run from September 22, 2019 to January 16, 2020. The opening reception will take place on September 26, 2019. Everyone welcome.
- The 2019 – 2020 School Program registration begins Monday, September 9, 2019.
- The Gift Shop has been merchandised for the fall and has many new products. Orders have also been placed for Christmas.
- ACCI is launching its first e-newsletter in the coming week. It will feature what is happening at the Langley Centennial Museum during September and October 2019. The e-newsletter will be distributed every two months. Sign-up to receive it on the TOL website.

#### **D. REPORTS**

##### **4. Heritage Review Panel**

No report.

##### **5. Douglas Day 2019 Planning Committee Report**

T. Lightfoot reported that a new theme has been selected for Douglas Day this year that will celebrate Langley's heritage homes. He noted that many of the details for the tables have been finalized and that the invitations will be sent out on October 4. The event will be held at lunchtime on November 19.

A query arose regarding the current definition of pioneer, and whether the criteria had changed in recent years.

**Action:** T. Lightfoot will look into what the current criteria and rationale is for defining a 'Pioneer' for Douglas Day and report back at the next meeting.

##### **6. Museum Advisory Group Report**

No report.

#### **E. CORRESPONDENCE**

##### **1. Rural Heritage Issues**

The National Trust of Canada has reached out to its membership asking for direction for their upcoming research on rural heritage in Canada.

Discussion ensued and it was observed that changing practices within the agricultural industry related to increasing consolidation, developing technologies, the introduction of new crops, and the apparent decline of those events and festivals that have promoted agricultural practices in the past are all affecting rural heritage on the local level.

It was recommended that staff relay the concerns identified by the Committee and respond directly to the National Trust's researchers request for information.

##### **2. Submission from a Fort Langley Resident regarding Fort Langley Heritage Alteration Permit**

A revised submission for this item was provided on table for information. Discussion ensued on the potential value of particular buildings included in a Fort Langley Heritage Alteration Permit application, and the heritage evaluation criteria used to assess heritage buildings in the Township.

##### **3. Fort Langley Heritage Alteration Permit Application No. 101082**

Provided in package for information.

**MOTION**

Moved by W. Mufford,

Seconded by C. Boughen,

That the Heritage Advisory Committee defer Agenda Items F.1, H.1, H.2, H.3 and H.4 to the next meeting.

**CARRIED**

**F. 2019 WORK PROGRAM**

1. **Statements of Significance Phase 2 Update for the following historic sites:**
  - Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings;
  - Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead;
  - Coronation Block;
  - Hassall Residence; and
  - Moir Residence.

**G. COUNCIL REFERRALS****H. OTHER BUSINESS AND ITEMS FOR INFORMATION**

1. **The State of Heritage Summary Report of the Provincial Roundtables**
2. **Heritage BC: Four Provincial Organizations Advocate for Increased Support**
3. **Heritage Conservation in BC Fact Sheet – 2017**
4. **2019 National Trust Conference – “Heritage Delivers”, October 17-19, Winnipeg, Manitoba**

**I. NEXT MEETING**

**Date:** Wednesday, October 2, 2019

**Location:** Salmon River Committee Room  
4<sup>th</sup> Floor, 20338 – 65 Avenue

**Time:** 7:00pm

**J. TERMINATE**

The meeting terminated at 9:15pm.

**CARRIED**

CERTIFIED CORRECT:

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Community Representative Co-Chair

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Council Representative Co-Chair



# TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE UPDATE

ALEX HOUSTON RESIDENCE & OUTBUILDINGS

ANNAND/ROWLATT FARMSTEAD

CORONATION BLOCK

HASSALL RESIDENCE

MOIR RESIDENCE

AUGUST 2019

**DONALD LUXTON**  
AND ASSOCIATES INC



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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: ALEX HOUSTON RESIDENCE & OUTBUILDINGS



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings, 10735 Allard Crescent, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Northwest Langley (Derby)

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** Alexander Houston

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** ca. 1912 (Residence)

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

The Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings site is located along Allard Crescent in Northwest Langley in the Township of Langley. The property is characterized by its one and one-half storey vernacular-style farmhouse, as well as its associated outbuildings including an early milk house and smokehouse, together situated near the Fraser River within the boundaries of Metro Vancouver's Derby Reach Regional Park.

### HERITAGE VALUE

The Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings site is significant for its location on the site of the first Hudson's Bay Company Fort Langley, established here in 1827, and as the subsequent location of the Derby Townsite, established in 1858. The place is additionally significant for its association with the Houston family and for its rural, idyllic design.

Following European contact, the Stó:lō people, who had occupied this area for thousands of years, 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. The site of HBC Fort Langley is significant as the first permanent European settlement and the first cultivation of land in the Lower Fraser Valley, which influenced 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 crown colony of British Columbia, the HBC's influence began to wane, resulting in speculators from Victoria creating a town on the site of the first 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. Ultimately, the settlement was not successful, and the focus of new development shifted to the new, and current, location of the Fort, while New Westminster became the capital of the new British colony. The Houston family purchased much of the land that comprised the former Derby Townsite and, following the death of James Houston, son Alexander (Alex) Houston established his farm here. The first Fort Langley and Derby Townsite were commemorated with the unveiling of a memorial cairn and plaque on November 19, 1946, on land donated by Alex Houston. The property and surrounding land was purchased from the Houston family in 1977. This place remains significant in relation to the original HBC Fort and the Derby Townsite, once the capital of the colony of British Columbia.

The Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings site is additionally valued for its association with the pioneer Houston family. Patriarch James Houston was an active British Columbian, who discovered gold in Tranquille Creek near Fort Kamloops, effectively starting the 1856 Gold Rush. Additionally, Houston established one of the first private farms in Langley and purchased much of the Derby Townsite land, where this farmstead would be eventually constructed, following its abandonment in 1859. The land was used for dairy farming and several outbuildings were erected to support its agricultural activities. It was not until James Houston passed in 1902 and Alex Houston inherited the land that plans for the development of a permanent farmhouse were created. In 1912, the house was completed; Alex and his wife Mary Ann remained here until their deaths in 1950 and 1973, respectively. The Houstons were active Langley citizens and were well-known for their annual May Day celebrations, hosted during the 1920s and 1930s.

The Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings site is additionally significant for its Edwardian-era, idyllic design and collection of representative agricultural buildings. The milk house and smokehouse, both constructed before the main residence, are excellent examples of the type of rural structures built by Langley's early European settlers, as the land was cleared and farms were first established. Built from readily available, local materials, the outbuildings reflect a utilitarian and practical approach to early rural architecture; the concrete floor in the milk house contained a water trough which would also keep the milk cold. Typical of the vernacular Edwardian-era architecture of Langley, the Alex Houston Residence was constructed by Alex Houston himself and features a cross-gabled roof and a full open verandah with square columns. Though simple in form, the house displays attention and care in its design, which indicate the pride of home ownership held by the community's pioneers.



**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Alex Houston Residence and Outbuildings site are its:

- location in a landscaped setting within the boundaries of Metro Vancouver's Derby Reach Regional Park;
- setting near the Fraser River;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, and verandah;
- wood-frame construction including drop siding with cornerboards, and dimensional window and door trim;
- vernacular Edwardian-era design, as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, cross-gabled roof structure, and full-width front verandah, which features a hipped roof, square columns, and open balustrade;
- double-hung wooden sash windows and multi-pane casement assemblies;
- one off-centre internal masonry chimney;
- characteristics of the milk house including: jettied gable roof with pointed bargeboards, exposed raftertails, and cupola; wood siding with cornerboards; window with dimensional trim; and panelled wood door; and
- characteristics of the smokehouse, including its wooden construction.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### ALEX HOUSTON RESIDENCE & OUTBUILDINGS

10735 ALLARD CRESCENT

circa 1912

Municipally Designated Heritage Site

This house, built for Alexander Houston, stands on the site of the first Hudson's Bay Company Fort, later part of the Townsite of Derby. Houston's father, James, is credited with starting the 1856 Gold Rush with his discoveries in Tranquille Creek near Fort Kamloops; he later established one of the first private farms in Langley, and subsequently moved onto the Derby Townsite after it was abandoned. James was a civic minded citizen, being one of 29 men to petition the government for the incorporation of the district and was one of the first councilors when Langley was incorporated as a District in 1873. His only son, Alexander, inherited the farm upon his death in 1902, and lived here until he died in 1950, at the age of eighty-one. Houston and his wife, the Mary Ann Hough, are particularly well-remembered for the May Day celebrations they hosted at their farm during the 1920s and 1930s. The Houston's are also credited for donating land for the commemorative cairn marking the site of the first Fort Langley.

The house that Houston built for himself and his wife is a rustic bungalow, with intersecting gabled roofs, and a full open front verandah with square porch columns and balusters. Also located on the property are two significant early agricultural outbuildings, a typical early milk house and a century-old smokehouse; these early outbuildings are an integral part of the historic character of this site.

#### HOUSTON MILK HOUSE

10735 ALLARD CRESCENT

date unknown

Heritage Register Site

Agricultural outbuildings were once an integral part of every functioning farm. Dairy cows were often kept by early Langley residents, both for their own needs and as a commercial enterprise and necessitated outbuildings such as this simple, wood-frame, gabled roof milk house. A concrete floor incorporates a sunken concrete trough for holding cold water. Milk cans would be placed in the trough to keep cool until it was delivered to the local market. This rare surviving example of an early milk storage building has been restored by the Greater Vancouver Regional District.

**DIRECTORIES:**

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

**VITAL EVENTS:**

- Marriage Registration: Alexander Houston and Mary Hough; December 22, 1917; Reg. #1917-09-128199
- Death Registration: Alexander Houston; February 16, 1950; Reg. #1950-09-002700
- Death Registration: Mary Ann Houston; June 18, 1973; Reg. #1973-09-010462



Alexander and Mary Ann Houston, courtesy Mrs. Margaret E Seney, Fort Langley B.C. [*The Langley Story*, Donald Waite, page 204]



Alex Houston Residence, courtesy Township of Langley



Alex Houston Residence, courtesy Township of Langley





Alex Houston Residence, courtesy Township of Langley



Alex Houston Milk House, courtesy Township of Langley





Alex Houston Smokehouse, courtesy Township of Langley

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

**SUBTHEME 1.B: MULTICULTURAL SETTLEMENT  
ANGLO-CANADIANS**

Despite the Hudson's Bay Company's Anglo origins, its workforce at Fort Langley was surprisingly diverse, and remained so until the arrival of the first waves of English and Scottish settlers. An 1860 ordinance facilitated the pre-emption of land for those who were male, British and at least eighteen years old; the first man to pre-empt land in Langley was Kenneth Morrison. As the land was acquired, the British population began to dominate, and by the 1880s and 1890s Langley culture became very tied to a British identity. As the Township developed, the Anglo settlers controlled the early growth and development of settlement, defining the structures of power and industry. This dominance remained in place until much more recent times. Typical of the pioneer Anglo settlers was James Houston, who was born in Dunfermline, Scotland on December 5, 1823, and died April 7, 1902 at Fort Langley.

### **SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT NORTHWEST LANGLEY**

The early settlement of Northwest Langley was tied to the development of the first Fort Langley, and later the Townsite of Derby. Agricultural land here was fertile and subject to flooding, which provided ideal conditions for the naturally occurring cranberries that were later harvested by local First Nation's peoples for the Hudson's Bay Company. Allard Crescent follows the original wagon trail that ran east to the fort. In April and May of 1865 the Collins Overland Telegraph Line was constructed through north Langley. From New Westminster it followed the most accessible route along the south side of the Fraser River to Hope, then crossed to follow the Cariboo Wagon Road as far as Quesnel before heading farther northwest. Roads still follow part of the path of the telegraph line, including a stretch between 216 Street and Glover Road. Metro Vancouver has established a park site on the riverfront, the Derby Reach Regional Park, which includes a number of sites of historic significance, including the Alex Houston Residence & Outbuildings, the Karr/Mercer Barn, and the Hudson's Bay Company Cranberry Bog. The area still retains much of its rural character, although there has been substantial suburban development around the early roots of Walnut Grove on what is now 88th Avenue.

### **COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE 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.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: ANNAND/ROWLATT FARMSTEAD



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead, 710 204 Street, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Southwest Langley

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** Alexander Annand

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1888 (farmhouse); 1898 (gabled-roof barn); 1939 (gambrel-roof barn)

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

The Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead site is located within Metro Vancouver's Campbell Valley Regional Park in Southwest Langley in the Township of Langley, near the international border. The property is characterized by its two and one-half storey vernacular farmhouse, gabled-roof barn, two-storey gambrel roofed barn, and its associated farming landscape.

### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed beginning in 1888, the Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead is significant as one of the earliest extant farmsteads in the area and for its history of ownership. The site is additionally valued for its Victorian era vernacular structures, as well as its 1939 dairy barn, which are representative of the time in which they were developed and the evolution of Lower Mainland farming practices.

European settlement in Southwest Langley began in the late 1880s, when the area's open meadowlands, fertile soil and heavily timbered forests drew settlers to the Campbell Valley. Despite impediments, such as difficult terrain and marshy areas, approximately fifty ranchers settled in this area, even though less than ten percent of the land was cultivated. One of the settlers included the original owner of this property, Alexander Joseph Annand. These early settlers maintained a relationship with the neighbouring communities, including Surrey to the west and Blaine, Washington, to the south, relying on such places for business transactions and mail service. This was typical of the farmsteads that were built near the border, representing an interesting period of south Langley's history. Alexander Annand had arrived from Nova Scotia, settling first in Port Moody in 1885, where he operated a hotel. The following year, Annand established a



homestead in the Campbell River Valley, hiring a master carpenter to construct this home in 1888. The Annands moved into their new home in 1889, adding a cedar barn to the site in 1898; they farmed the land until 1905, when they sold the property to William Francis Taylor and relocated to Vancouver. In 1914, Taylor leased the north 32 hectares of the Annand Farmstead to English-born Leonard (Len) Rowlatt. Rowlatt emigrated to Vancouver in 1907 and worked in various industries around the Lower Mainland before turning to farming. Rowlatt purchased the farm from Taylor in 1918, one year after he married his housekeeper, Isabel Maddison, a woman twelve years his senior. The Rowlatts were well-known Langley citizens; Len was often seen driving his surrey carriage through the area and was a recognized water diviner, able to locate underground sources of water without any external instruments. Isabel passed away in 1964 and in 1969, Len sold half his farmstead to Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD) Parks; Len continued to live on the remaining half of the property until his passing in 1972. The following year, the GVRD (now Metro Vancouver) purchased the remaining 15 hectares from his estate. The Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead remains an excellent example of an early Fraser Valley farmstead in Southwest Langley and is valued for its relationship with the pioneering Annand and well-known Rowlatt families.

This site is additionally valued as an excellent example of a surviving nineteenth-century farmstead. The overall farmstead site, which remains in its original configuration, is located in a relatively sparsely populated area surrounded by dense forests, much like it would have been upon its establishment in 1888. The farmstead, which was a working farm from the time it was first settled until Len Rowlatt's passing in 1972, was set up as a self-sufficient operation, an essential component in rural Langley through the 1800s, when transportation was both difficult and slow. The farmstead is additionally significant as an example of the evolution of such properties in Langley. The farmhouse, which was constructed first in 1888, displays vernacular Victorian era design characteristics, including its drop siding with cornerboards, tracer glass around the door, and peaked wall dormer. The cedar barn, constructed in 1898, was constructed with hand-hewn beams with hand-split cedar slabs as siding, typical of the rustic construction techniques of the time. As the farmstead evolved and farming practices shifted from pasture and hay crops to dairy farming, the Rowlatts modernized the property in 1939 by adding a large gambrel-roofed dairy barn, with room for milking operations on the ground floor and a hayloft above. The Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead remains one of the earliest and intact examples of a rural homestead in Langley.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead are its:

Site:

- location within the boundaries of Metro Vancouver's Campbell Valley Regional Park;
- setting near the international border; and
- pastoral quality of the property.

Farmhouse:

- residential form, scale, and massing, as exemplified by its two and one-half storey height, gabled-roof, gabled wall dormer, and rectangular plan;
- wood-frame construction, including balloon construction, hand-cut cedar laths, drop siding with cornerboards, and dimensional window and door trim;
- double-hung wooden windows with vertically divided upper and lower sashes with wooden horns;
- original front door with tracer glass panel and transom above;

- central internal masonry chimney; and
- relationship with other buildings on the property.

1898 Barn:

- agricultural form, scale, and massing, including its: gabled-roof; hand-hewn beams with hand-split cedar slabs as siding; and exposed raftertails; and
- relationship with other buildings on the property.

1939 Barn:

- agricultural form, scale, and massing including its: post-and-beam heavy timber frame that supports a loft floor, second floor loft framed with three-pinned rough-sawn timber arches, two wood man-doors on the main floor, a full-sized wood panel door centred on the east façade, a sliding barn door centred on the west façade, double doors on the floor level of the hayloft of the west façade, and a wide vertically-sliding hay-loading door above on the west façade; and
- relationship with other buildings on the property.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### ANNAND/ROWLATT FARMSTEAD

710 204 STREET

1888

Municipally Designated Historic Site

Alexander Joseph Annand emigrated from Nova Scotia to Port Moody in 1885, and he and his wife Sarah Ann homesteaded in the Campbell Valley the following year. Their first house was built in 1886; this larger house was built in 1888 by a master carpenter for a dollar a day plus board. It is an unadorned two-storey balloon-frame structure, built of mill-cut lumber, with a kitchen extension at the rear. In 1889 Annand and his family took up permanent residence. According to the 1888-1889 homesteading records, the Annands owned: 4 head of horned cattle and 1 pig; a 16' by 24' house worth \$300; a 18' by 22' barn; a stable, milk house, chicken house, pig pen and store house.

In addition to being well know pioneer farmers, the Annands are credited with establishing the Langley Fall Fair in the 1910s. The Annands sold their property to W. F. Taylor in 1905, who in turn leased the north 80 acres, including this house, to Leonard Rowlatt in 1914. Mr. Rowlatt and his wife Isabella later bought the farm and lived here until his death in 1972 at the age of 85. The property was sold in 1969 to Greater Vancouver Regional District Parks; in 1981 it was designated as a Municipal Heritage Site. The Langley Heritage Society has since restored the house and barn.

#### ANNAND/ROWLATT OUTBUILDINGS

710 204 STREET

1888

Municipally Designated Historic Site

There are two barns on the Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead. The first built in 1898, is a simple one-storey structure with gabled roof and cedar siding. The second, built in 1939, is a slightly larger and more elaborate two-storey structure with a gambrel roof.

### VITAL EVENTS:

- Marriage Registration: Leonard Rowlatt and Isabel Maddison; October 29, 1917; Reg. #1917-09-128076
- Death Registration: Alexander Joseph Annand; August 20, 1942; Reg. #1942-09-610417
- Death Registration: Leonard Rowlatt; April 5, 1973; Reg. #1973-09-005449
- Death Registration: Isabella Rowlatt; May 31, 1964; Reg. #1964-09-008261



Annand/Rowlatt Farmhouse, courtesy Township of Langley

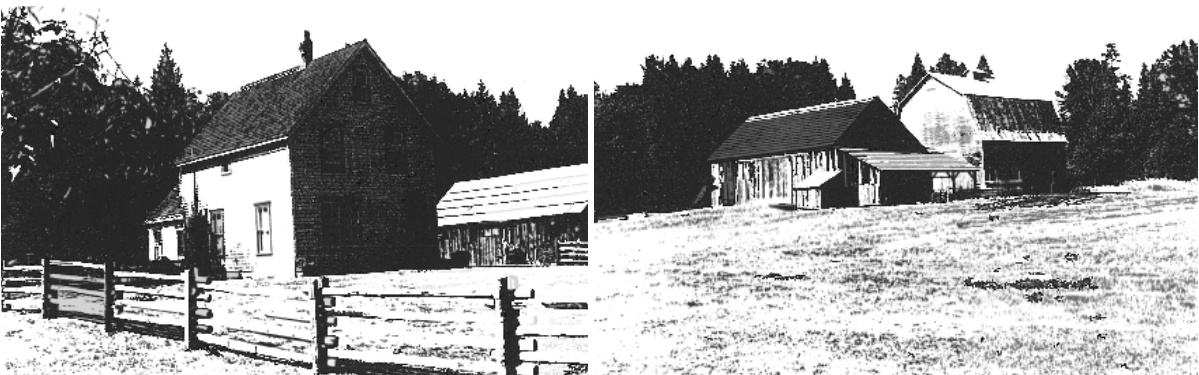


Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead, courtesy Township of Langley





Annand/Rowlatt Barns, courtesy Township of Langley



Annand/Rowlatt Farmstead, courtesy Township of Langley

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

#### **SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT SOUTHWEST LANGLEY**

European settlement in the Brookwood-Fernridge area began in the late 1880s, when the area's open meadowlands, fertile soil and heavily timbered forests drew settlers to the Campbell Valley area. These first settlers were closely tied to the logging industry, and some brought their established land-clearing skills from the farming industry to the timber industry to support their farming efforts. Early settlers were drawn to the fertile lands of the Campbell River Valley, including Alexander Joseph Annand, who homesteaded here in 1886. In addition to farming, saw mills were set up as the land was being logged of its first growth timber. The *1892 Report on Agriculture* describes the area around Hall's Prairie and the new settlement of

Glenwood as heavily-timbered, with some open meadow land, although much of the old growth timber in the eastern part of the area was destroyed by fire. Despite some impediments such as difficult terrain and marshy areas, some 50 ranchers settled in this area, even though less than ten percent of the land was cultivated. The community had strong connections west to Surrey and south to Blaine. Glenwood was one of the first of these areas to be settled by those who established farms and sawmills to take advantage of the abundant first growth timber. One of the earliest documented local institutions in the area was the first Glenwood School built in 1891 at North Bluff (16th Avenue) and Johnson-Townline (216th Street).

#### **COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE 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.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: CORONATION BLOCK



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Coronation Block, 9048 Glover Road, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Fort Langley

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1911

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** Lily and Charles Hope

**ARCHITECT:** C.E. Hope

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register

### DESCRIPTION

The Coronation Block is a one and one-half storey mixed-use building located along Glover Road in Langley's historic Fort Langley community. The building, constructed in 1911, is characterized by its boomtown façade with raised, curved front parapet, dentil blocks under the cornice, and its large scroll-cut brackets.

### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1911, the Coronation Block is significant for its association with the Edwardian-era development of Fort Langley, as one of the prominent early commercial structures in the neighbourhood, and for its association with the Hopes, an important Fort Langley family. The building is additionally significant for its Classical Revival architecture, as designed by architect C.E. Hope.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Langley was established in 1827 at what became known as Derby. Relocated in 1839 to its current location, 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 became available in the form of Crown Grants, which were acquired by early Langley pioneers. The Edwardian era construction boom, which began in 1909 and lasted until a recession in 1913, prompted the development of many commercial and residential buildings in Langley. In 1911, when the Coronation Block was constructed, Fort Langley was very much an 'English village' as many of its settlers were of British descent; the building was named by original owners Charles and Lily Hope to commemorate the crowning of King George V in 1910, reinforcing the strong cultural links to England at the time. Over the years, the building housed a variety of commercial tenants, including a pharmacy, a butcher, a bank, a clothing shop, a veterinary clinic, a grocery store, a photography studio, and an art gallery. The Coronation Block remains a significant example of commercial development in the Fort Langley area during the Edwardian era.

The Coronation Block is additionally valued for its association with Lily and Charles Edward (C.E.) Hope. Born in Bradford, England into a family of architects, C.E. 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 opened a real estate office in Fort Langley in 1910, becoming instrumental in the property development of the former Hudson's Bay Company lands. The Coronation Block was designed by Hope and completed in 1911; it functioned as a revenue property for his wife, Lily, and was the location of Langley's first pharmacy. Lily Hope was the daughter of Langley pioneer Alexander Mavis, who owned a farm at the old Hudson's Bay Company post. In addition to his architectural and farming pursuits, Charles Hope 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. The Coronation Block remains a tangible and long-lasting reminder of the Hope family's contributions to the Langley community.

The Coronation Block is also valued for its Classical Revival architecture, as designed by architect and original owner Charles Hope. The building is distinguished by its elaborate, highly decorative design, exemplified by its gabled roof with prominent curved pediment and large scroll cut brackets, which reflect the prosperity of the time in which it was built. Typical of the Edwardian era, the building was constructed using quality local materials produced in local mills, and features traditional wooden design elements, such as its cedar shingle and lapped wooden cladding, as well as two storefronts; the second floor provided living accommodations. The Coronation Block exists today as a good and early example of a Classical Revival mixed-use building, an example of the work of Charles E. Hope, and of the development of Fort Langley as a commercial centre during the Edwardian era.



**CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Coronation Block are its:

- prominent location along Glover Road at the corner of Francis Avenue in Fort Langley's commercial district;
- continuous use since 1911;
- commercial/residential form, scale and massing as exemplified by its: rectangular plan; one and one-half storey height; gabled roof with curved pediment 'boomtown' façade; and two storefronts;
- wood-frame construction including cedar shingle cladding and lapped wooden siding;
- Classical Revival architecture, including: its curved pediment with large dentil blocks beneath the prominent cornice; its paired storefronts with multi-light transoms above, recessed entryways, hipped roof with exposed raftertails, and double height brackets featuring large scroll cut brackets beneath large solid triangular brackets; and the twin coffered ceilings in the main floor interior spaces;
- variety of wood sash and frame windows, including the semi-circular quadripartite casement window above the storefronts with central keystone;
- original storefront doors with large glazed panes; and
- residential rear section of the building with a small and informal garden.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### THE CORONATION BLOCK

#### 9048 GLOVER ROAD

#### C.E. Hope, Designer (attributed); 1911

This retail store, with living quarters above, was built as a revenue property for Mrs. Lily Dawson Hope (nee Mavis); her husband Charles Edward Hope was trained as an architect, and is assumed to have designed this attractive and prominent building. The raised front parapet has an unusual curved shape, with dentil blocks under the cornice, and a hip roof over the storefronts; living accommodations were provided in the second storey. Originally, there were two separate stores at ground level, but it has now been renovated into a single space. The name 'Coronation Block' refers to the crowning of King George the Fifth of England, who ascended to the throne in 1910. C.E. Hope designed his finest architectural designs in Fort Langley, including his family estate home, *Illahie*.

### DIRECTORIES:

- 1918 – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Langley – Hope, C.E., swine cattle sheep breeder and farming;
- 1918 – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Langley – Hope & Farmer, Charles E. Hope, C.E., and Alfred Farmer. Real Estate and Insurance. Real Estate, Fire Insurance, Mortgage Brokers, Rental Agents, Civil Engineers and Notaries Public. Head office, Vancouver

### VITAL EVENTS:

- Death Registration: Charles Edward Hope; April 27, 1949; Reg. #1949-09-004544
- Death Registration: Lily Dawson Hope; October 22, 1957; Reg. #1957-09-012098

### CHARLES EDWARD HOPE (1864-1949)

(See *Building the West: The Early Architects of British Columbia*)

Charles Edward Hope played a prominent part in the early development of British Columbia. Like his older brother, Archibald Campbell Hope, he articulated with his father's architectural firm in Bradford, Yorkshire. He immigrated to Canada the year after the Dominion was spanned by the Canadian Pacific Railway, finally settling in Vancouver in 1889, and was one of the few trained architects working in the period after the Great Fire. C.E. Hope's work as an architect, civil engineer, and estate and financial agent caused him to travel extensively throughout the province on business. In 1890, Hope arrived in Langley to survey the subdivision of Alexander Mavis's farm; two years later, he married Mavis's daughter, Lily Dawson. He maintained an office in Vancouver, and until the end of 1893 was busy designing a number of large business blocks and "a goodly number of residences." However the local downturn meant there were few architectural commissions available, and Hope turned primarily to work as a land surveyor. After the floods of 1894 subsided, he walked from Agassiz to Ladner while inspecting damage for British interests. In 1897, he formed a timber agency and surveying partnership with W.E. Gravely, which became known as Hope, Gravely & Co. The partnership was dissolved in 1930. In 1909, the Hope family settled in Fort Langley, and it is here that Charles Hope's finest architectural designs were made.

He designed the Coronation Block on Glover Road, 1911, and *Illahie*, an estate home for his growing family built on five acres of property, 1912. Charles Hope died April 27, 1949 in Fort Langley. As testament to his importance to the community, his funeral was the largest held in the town up until that time. Hope was survived by three sons and two daughters.



Coronation Block, ca. 1911 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0934]



Glover Road showing the Coronation Block, ca. 1920s [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #2005.053.002]



Coronation Block, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #3332]

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**FORT LANGLEY**

Fort Langley was established as a trading post by the Hudson's Bay Company, but went into decline by the 1870s. Although the Fort's influence waned, the settlement that had grown up around it continued to prosper. Langley Post Office was established prior to 1872, and by 1873 W.W. Gibbs was the Postmaster; the name was changed to Fort Langley Post Office on July 1, 1912. The commercial area boomed again in the Edwardian era, prior to the First World War, which was made evident by the construction of many fine smaller commercial buildings that lined the main street, and by a number of new homes in the surrounding area. Improved access, and the arrival of the railway and electricity also spurred new development, which was abruptly curtailed with the general economic collapse of 1913. Many early buildings have survived, and Glover Road retains the ambience and scale of a small town 'Main Street,' with many mature plantings and historic buildings and places. The landmark Fort Langley Community Hall, built in 1931, acts as the symbolic centre of the community. Fort Langley National Historic Site is a popular site that commemorates the importance of Fort Langley as the birthplace of British Columbia. Glover Road is notable for having large tree lined streets and being home to many small independent businesses in the village centre. In the 1990s, the Village of Fort Langley underwent a revitalization of its core that enhanced its heritage character and raised its profile as a tourist and independent retail destination with hundreds of thousands of annual visitors. This concentration of heritage sites is a significant community resource, which has been recognized as a Heritage Conservation Area.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: HASSALL RESIDENCE



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Hassall Residence, 9117 272 Street, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Northeast Langley

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** Jack and Christina Hassall

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** ca. 1917

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

The Hassall Residence is located at the Two-Bit Bar on the Fraser River, within Metro Vancouver's Glen Valley Regional Park in Northeast Langley in the Township of Langley. The vernacular farmhouse is characterized by its one and one-half storey height, gabled roof, and wooden construction.

### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed during the First World War, ca. 1917, the Hassall Residence is significant for its association with the development of Northeast Langley, adjacent to the Fraser River, and in relation to the Soldiers' Settlement Board established in Canada in 1917. The site is additionally valued for its association with its long-term owners, the Hassalls, as well as for its vernacular design, representative of the time in which it was developed.

The Glen Valley area of Langley was settled early in the Township's history due to its proximity to the Fort, its fertile land, and its accessibility provided by the river and the railway. The area evolved around McKay's wharf at the foot of Jackman Road (now 272 Street). The original McKay house, which contained the first post office, as well as the first store in 1904, was moved away from the river, and this residence was constructed in its place, though further from the river's edge,

near the 1910 Jackman British Columbia Electric Railway (BCER) Interurban stop. The Greater Vancouver Regional District (GVRD; now Metro Vancouver) purchased this property and the surrounding land in 1994 in order to create the Glen Valley Regional Park. The site remains significant as a reminder of the development of the Glen Valley area in Northeast Langley.

The Hassall Residence is additionally valued for its association with Jack and Christina Hassall. Jack Hassall was born in Birmingham, England in 1886. A veteran of the Boer War and the First World War, Jack and his wife settled in the Glen Valley area of Northeast Langley following the war in 1918. The house was built ca. 1917 through assistance from the Soldier Settlement Board, which provided returning soldiers with loans to purchase land and earn a living through small-scale farming; the house was occupied the next year by the Hassalls, who would remain on the property until the late 1970s. The Hassalls operated a dairy farm on their property and were important members of the Glen Valley community. This area of the Fraser River became known as the Two-Bit Bar, which originated with Christina Hassall, who charged fishermen two bits (25 cents) to fish from its shore. The Hassall Residence remains a tangible and long-lasting reminder of the Hassall family's contribution to the Langley community.

This Hassall Residence is additionally valued as an excellent example of a surviving wartime farmhouse. The overall site, which remains in its original configuration, is located in an idyllic park setting on the Fraser River and continues to feature original landscape elements including mature walnut and maple trees. The Hassall Residence displays vernacular farmhouse design characteristics and was constructed using quality local materials produced in local mills; the building is characterized by its gabled roof, drop siding with cornerboards, and double-hung wooden windows with vertically divided upper and lower sashes. The Hassall Residence remains an excellent extant example of housing constructed for returning soldiers from the First World War.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

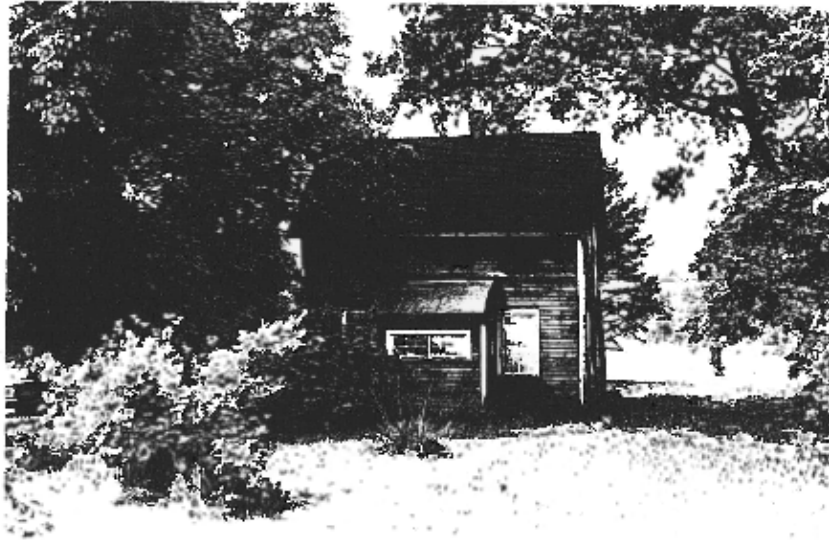
The elements that define the heritage character of the Hassall Residence are its:

- location within the boundaries of Metro Vancouver's Glen Valley Regional Park;
- setting near the Fraser River with an unobstructed view of both the river and the railway;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, gabled-roof, and rectangular plan;
- wood-frame construction including balloon construction;
- vernacular farmhouse design, as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, gabled roof, partially open front porch with shed roof, square columns, and crossed balusters, drop siding with cornerboards, and dimensional window and door trim;
- double-hung wooden windows with vertically divided upper and lower sashes with wooden horns;
- central internal masonry chimney; and
- adjacent landscaping including mature walnut and maple trees.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### 1993 INVENTORY UPDATE

Additional and Corrected Information to 1985 Inventory Form



**Area:** Northeast Langley

**Name:** Hassall Residence

**Evaluation Class:** Included

**Date of Construction:** Circa 1917

☞ This land, located between the railway tracks and the Fraser River, was acquired from the Soldier's Settlement Board. Jack Hassall, born in Birmingham in 1886, brought his wife, Christina, to Glen Valley in 1918; he was a veteran of both the Boer War and the First World War. The Hassalls were not the original owners, but bought the house before the interior was finished. The closed porch at the front was built in the early 1940s to replace a larger open porch. The riverboat 'Skeena' used to dock just to the north of the house, near the foot of 272 Street.

**Civic Address:** 9117 272nd Street

**OCP Designation:** Floodplain

**Zoning:** RU-5

**Lot Size:** 32.95 acres

#### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

**HASSALL RESIDENCE**

**9117 272 STREET**

**circa 1917**

**Heritage Register Site**

This land, located between the railway tracks and the Fraser River, was acquired from the Soldier's Settlement Board. Jack Hassall, born in Birmingham in 1886 and a veteran of both the Boer and First World Wars, brought his wife Christina to Glen Valley in 1918. The



Hassalls were not the original owners, but purchased the house before the interior was finished. The closed porch at the front was built in the early 1940s to replace a larger open porch. The Riverboat *Skeena* used to dock just north of the house, near the foot of 272 Street.

The property now forms part of Glen Valley Park, and the house is currently used as a caretaker's residence. The Hassall residence has been restored by GVRD (Metro Vancouver) Parks in cooperation with the Langley Heritage Society.

**DIRECTORIES:**

- 1925 – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Glen Valley – Hassall J., farming

**VITAL EVENTS:**

- Death Registration: Jack Hassall; August 8, 1979; Reg. #1979-09-012591
- Death Registration: Christina Hassall; August 13, 1982; Reg. #1982-09-014051



Hassall Residence before restoration, 1995 [Hassall House Restoration Project, Langley Heritage Society]





Hassall Residence before restoration, 1995 [Hassall House Restoration Project, Langley Heritage Society]





Hassall Residence, post-restoration, courtesy Township of Langley



Hassall Residence, post-restoration, courtesy Township of Langley

DONALD LUXTON & ASSOCIATES INC. AUGUST 2019

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
NORTHEAST LANGLEY**

This area was settled early in Langley's history due to its proximity to the Fort, its fertile land and ready access provided by 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, a winding country road between 72nd and 80th Avenues. The B.C. Electric Railway interurban line, which opened in 1910, included stops at Harmsworth, Coghlan and Jackman. A powerful reminder of the importance of this commuter and freight service is the imposing Langley Substation, located on 256th Street; this classically-inspired industrial structure was built to boost the power to the interurban trams at the halfway point between Cloverdale and Clayburn. Among the early settlers of the area were brothers Nathaniel and Henry Young Coghlan, who moved to Langley from Atwood, Ontario and homesteaded adjacent quarter sections along Telegraph Trail. Coghlan was established as a stop on the BCER Fraser Valley line that opened in 1910; one of the large BCER Substations was located here due to engineering requirements, and a small community began to develop. The local stop on the BCER line was named Coghlan in honour of the Coghlan brothers' efforts in cuttings some 20,000 ties for the construction of the tracks. Coghlan retains some early historic structures including its early community hall. At the northeast corner of the municipality, adjacent to the river, was the early community of Glen Valley, situated in gently rolling rural territory. The riverboat *Skeena* used to dock here, near the foot of 272 Street, originally known as Jackman Road.

**COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE  
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.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: MOIR RESIDENCE



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Moir Residence, 6840 Glover Road, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Northeast Langley

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** George Robert (Robbie) Moir

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1909

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

The Moir Residence is located along Glover Road in the community of Milner in the Township of Langley. The house is characterized by its high-peak front-gabled roof and its wraparound open front porch; it is located adjacent to Milner Park.

### HERITAGE VALUE

The Moir Residence is significant for its association with the Hudson's Bay Company and the early development of Milner, as well as for its association with original owner and well-known blacksmith George Robert Moir. The Moir Residence is additionally valued for its vernacular farmhouse design.

The plot of land on which the Moir Residence now sits was once part of the expansive Hudson's Bay Company (HBC) Farm. By 1877, the HBC Langley Farm Lands were surveyed and divided into parcels to be sold at auction. The area became an attractive settlement location for many farming families, as the soil was fertile and there were large areas of land that could be easily acquired. This house was constructed in 1909, just before the arrival of the British Columbia Electric Railway

(BCER) in 1910. The BCER created a burst of opportunity and prosperity by providing local farmers with easy access to the markets of both New Westminster and Vancouver. The BCER built a station at the intersection of Langley Trunk Road and the road to Murrayville, and it was here that the village of Milner grew. By 1925, Milner had a cluster of commercial, residential, and institutional buildings. The Moir Residence exists today as a tangible representation of the Edwardian era development boom that occurred in Milner, prior to the First World War.

The Moir Residence is additionally valued for its association with original owners George Robert (Robbie) and Christian Moir. The Moirs were part of a group of thirteen Scots who travelled aboard the *T.S.S. Hesperian* from Glasgow to Montreal in 1908. From Quebec, the party traversed the country, finally settling in British Columbia. A master blacksmith, Robbie Moir first worked in a blacksmith shop in Eburne before purchasing land in Milner in order to build a house and a 'smithy'; both were completed in 1909. Alexander Tarves, brother of Christian Moir, constructed the Glover Road residence. Robbie Moir passed away in 1933 and his brother Frank, who had been apprenticing with him, took over the shop, running it until the late 1970s. The Moir family continued to own the residence until the 1940s, when it was purchased by the Mercer family; the Township of Langley purchased the property in 2001. The Moir Residence is a significant reminder of the Moir family's contributions to the Langley community.

The 1909 Moir Residence is significant for its vernacular farmhouse design. It is characterized by its one-and-one-half storey height, its front-gabled roof with decorative shingles in the gable end, its wooden drop siding, and its shallow hipped roof wraparound veranda with notched square posts. The design of the house is typical of farm homesteads and the house is among the oldest extant houses in Milner.

#### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Moir Residence are its:

- location on Glover Road adjacent to Milner Park in the Milner neighbourhood of the Township of Langley;
- continuous use since 1909;
- residential form, scale and massing as expressed by its one and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, and front-gabled roof structure;
- wood frame construction, including wooden drop siding and wooden cornerboards;
- vernacular farmhouse design, as expressed by its gabled roof with decorative shingles in the gable end with dentil coursing below, wraparound open front porch with notched square posts and a shallow hipped-roof structure, and dimensional window and door trim;
- original wood frame and sash double hung windows, some paired, original window locations and wooden window frames; and
- original wood front door with upper glazed panel.



## RESEARCH SUMMARY

**1991 Tax Assessments:** Land: \$58,000  
Improvements: \$18,700

**Present Owner:** Christopher J. & Terri-Lynn Gregorowich

**Mailing Address:** 6840 Glover Road, V0X 1T0

**Original Owner of Building:** George Moir

**Condition:** repair and maintenance required, some deterioration visible

**Additions/Alterations:**

- front steps removed
- balustrade replaced
- verandah partially filled in
- new window on south facade
- addition at rear

**Environment:** poplars to the north, perimeter orchard remnant (and apple tree)

**Photos:** Colour Prints: 1992: Roll IX - 23

**Data Sources:**

Langley Heritage Society File MIL-09A (includes photos and passenger list on SS Hesperian)

Langley Centennial Museum: LCM MOIR 1-3 (photos, c1909, shows G. R. Moir)

Information from Ron Tarves

**Municipal Assessment Records:** Ward I

**Old Legal:** Part 6 HBF TWP 11 1/2 acre

1911: Land: \$250 Imp: \$500 (remarks E. Maxwell estate)

1912: Land: \$300 Imp: \$600

1913: Land: \$300 Imp: \$600

1914: Land: \$250 Imp: \$600

## 1993 INVENTORY UPDATE

Additional and Corrected Information to 1985 Inventory Form



**Area:** Milner

**Name:** George Robert Moir Residence

**Evaluation Class:** Included

**Date of Construction:** 1909

☞ In 1908, Mr. and Mrs. John Tarves led a party of thirteen Scots aboard the steam ship 'T.S.S. Hesperian' from Glasgow to Quebec, with the intention of emigrating to British Columbia. Their daughter, Christian, and their son-in-law, George Robert Moir, established themselves at Milner. Moir was a master blacksmith, and opened his own shop here beside his house; the shop has since been demolished, but the house remains, with its front gable roof and open front verandah. Fishscale shingles and dentils add a decorative note to the front gable. Moir died in 1933, and in the 1940s the house was sold to the Mercer family.

**Civic Address:** 6840 Glover Road

**OCP Designation:** Rural Residential/Agricultural; Agricultural/Countryside

**Zoning:** SR-2

**Lot Size:** 0.26 acres

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### **MOIR RESIDENCE**

**6840 GLOVER ROAD**

**1909**

**Heritage Register Site**

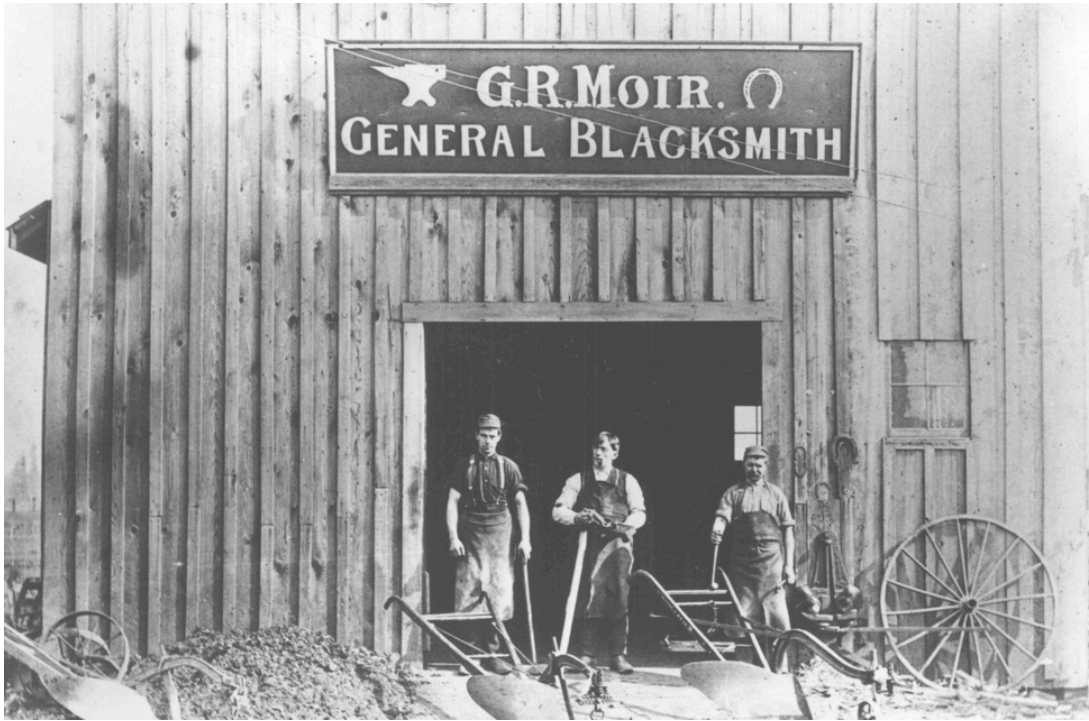
In 1908, Mr. and Mrs. John Tarves led a party of thirteen Scots aboard the steam ship *T.S.S. Hesperian* from Glasgow to Quebec, with the intention of emigrating to British Columbia. Their daughter, Christian, and their son-in-law, George Robert Moir, established themselves at Milner. Moir was a master blacksmith, and opened his own shop here beside his house. The shop has since been demolished, but the house remains, with its front gabled roof and open front verandah. Fishscale shingles and dentils add a decorative note to the front gable. Moir died in 1933, and in the 1940s the house was sold to the Mercer family.

**DIRECTORIES:**

- 1913 – Henderson's Directory – Milner – Moir, G.R., blacksmith

**VITAL EVENTS:**

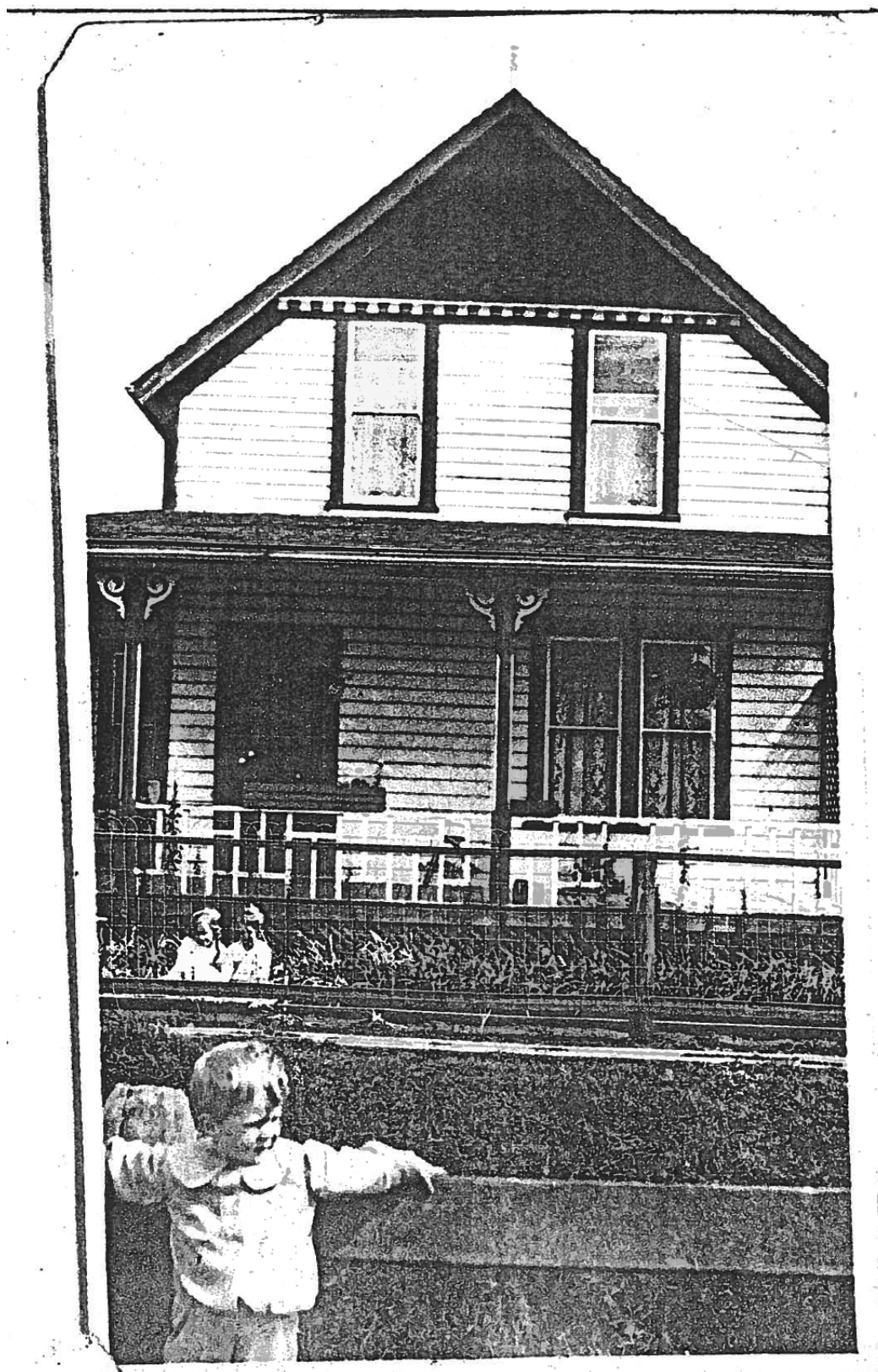
- Death Registration: George Robert Moir; April 11, 1933; Reg. #1933-09-477212
- Death Registration: Christian Moir; February 16, 1955; Reg. #1955-09-002479



Moir's Blacksmith shop, located on 216 Street, Milner. Built around 1906, it was a meeting place for the men of Milner for many years [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0460]



G. Robbie Moir's blacksmith shop (far right) in Milner on Telephone Road, circa 1910 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0452]



Moir Residence, ca. 1918, courtesy Township of Langley





Moir Residence, courtesy Township of Langley



Hassall Residence, post-restoration, courtesy Township of Langley

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**MILNER**

The Hudson's Bay Company Farm, also known as "The Farm," was started on Langley Prairie in 1833 on one of the most fertile sites in the Fraser Valley. In 1858, the miners flocking to the gold fields created further need for food production, and the Farm continued to be active throughout the 1860s, supplying Fort Hope and Fort Yale as well as the Company's steamships. The Farm did not remain profitable as it could not compete against goods imported from California and Oregon; the lands were subdivided and sold, ushering in an era of agricultural settlement. Milner Post Office was established April 1, 1908. The original Farm site is now bisected by Glover Road and the B.C. Hydro right-of-way, and is recognizable by the diagonal layout of its streets, which are offset from the standardized grid and subdivision pattern that surround it.

The village of Milner grew up where the BCER met the Langley Trunk Road (later called Glover Road) and the road to Murrayville (today's 216th Street). With its Methodist (later United) Church, Anglican Church (later moved to Otter), blacksmith, general store, post office and bank, Milner served the many farms that had emerged on the fertile lands formerly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company's farm.

**COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE**

**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.





# TOWNSHIP OF LANGLEY

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE UPDATE

FIDLER/WORRELL RESIDENCE  
F.J. HART BUILDING/B.C. TELEPHONE CO. EXCHANGE  
FORT LANGLEY CEMETERY  
LOCHIEL SCHOOL  
LOUCKS RESIDENCE

SEPTEMBER 2019

**DONALD LUXTON**  
AND ASSOCIATES INC



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## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: FIDLER/WORRELL RESIDENCE



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Fidler/Worrell Residence, 21196 Crush Crescent, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Milner

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** Joseph Milner

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1912 (Residence); ca. 1938-1939 (Dairy Barn)

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register

### DESCRIPTION

The Fidler/Worrell Residence is a one and one-half storey, wood frame house set atop a ridge along Crush Crescent in Milner in the Township of Langley. The house is characterized by its one and one-half storey height, wraparound verandah with hipped roof, and square columns. The property, which also features a large dairy barn with a gambrel roof, is situated at the end of a long, unpaved driveway on a large agricultural parcel of land.

### HERITAGE VALUE

The Fidler/Worrell site is significant for its association with the Edwardian era development of Milner and with its history of ownership by both the Fidler and Worrell families. The house is additionally significant for its vernacular farmhouse architecture.

The Filder/Worrell Residence is significant for its association with the Hudson's Bay Company and the early development of Milner. The plot of land on which house now sits was once part of the expansive Hudson's Bay Farm. By 1877, the HBC Langley Farm lands were surveyed and divided into parcels to be sold at auction. The area became an attractive settlement location for many farming families, as the soil was fertile and there were large areas of land that could be easily acquired. The village of Milner grew up around the developing agrarian community, with the Milner Post Office established in 1908 and the arrival of the British Columbia Electric Railway Interurban in 1910. With a Methodist Church, Anglican Church, blacksmith, general store, post office, and bank, Milner served the many farms that had emerged on the fertile lands formerly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company's farm. The Fidler/Worrell Residence represents the first era of development that was a direct result of the arrival of the B.C. Electric Railway through the area.

Constructed in 1912, the house is valued for its association with the Fidler and Worrell families. The Worrells were one of the pioneering farming families in Milner and established one of the first registered Holstein herds in British Columbia. Francis Worrell had worked as a stage coach driver in the Fraser Canyon in the 1880s before moving to one of the Hudson's Bay farm lots in 1900. In 1912, the Worrell's parcel was subdivided into multiple smaller lots and carpenter and beekeeper Joseph Fidler purchased this portion, constructing this house that same year. Shortly after the house was completed, the property reverted back to the Worrell family; by 1924, Francis's son, George, had settled here with his new wife. The Worrells added a large gambrel roof dairy barn to the property in the late 1930s. The house remains a tangible link to the early families of Milner.

The Fidler/Worrell Residence is significant for its vernacular farmhouse design. It is characterized by its one-and-one-half storey height, its side-gabled roof, and its hipped roof wraparound verandah. The design of the house is typical of farm homesteads and it remains one of the oldest extant examples in the Milner area. Though simple in form, the house displays attention to detail its design, which indicates the pride of home ownership held by the community's pioneers.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Fidler/Worrell Residence are its:

- location on a ridge along Crush Crescent in Milner in the Township of Langley;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its one and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, and side-gabled roof;
- wood-frame construction including cedar shingle cladding and dimensional window and door trim;
- vernacular Edwardian-era design, as exemplified by its large shed roof dormer and wraparound verandah, which features a hipped roof, square columns with decorative wooden brackets, and closed balustrade;
- double-hung wooden frame and sash window assemblies;
- one off-centre internal masonry chimney; and
- landscape elements including the gambrel roof dairy barn, the open fields surrounding the house, and foliage including mature fruit trees and deciduous Chestnut trees.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### Directories:

- 1918 – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Milner – Fiddler (sic) Mr. bee-keeping
- 1925 – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Milner - Worrell Geo. farming

### Vital Events:

- Death Registration: Joseph Fidler; June 7, 1917; Reg. #1917-09-148056
- Marriage Registration: George Worrell and Margaret Mildred Smith; September 26, 1923; Reg. #1923-09-262089
- Death Registration: George Worrell; September 30, 1960; Reg. #1960-09-012425
- Death Registration: Margaret Mildred Worrell; August 9, 1970; Reg. #1970-09-011597

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### **FIDLER/WORRELL RESIDENCE**

#### **21196 CRUSH CRESCENT**

#### **circa 1913**

The Worrell family was one of the pioneering farming families in Milner and established one of the first registered Holstein herds in the province. Francis Vanstone Worrell, after working as a stage coach driver in the Fraser Canyon in the 1880s, moved to land north west of Langley Prairie. In 1900, he moved his family to Lot 15 of the Hudson's Bay Company survey, so that his children could be closer to school. The land was subdivided in June 1912, and portions sold.

This lot was acquired by carpenter and beekeeper, Joseph Fidler, who built this house shortly afterwards. The land reverted to the Worrell family and, about 1924, Francis' son George, and George's wife Margaret moved in. The porch was filled in at that time to enlarge the kitchen, and about twenty years later, rooms were added upstairs. Today, the house is occupied by its third generation of Worrell descendants.

#### **WORRELL DAIRY BARN**

#### **21196 CRUSH CRESCENT**

#### **circa 1938-1939**

This adjacent gambrel roofed dairy barn was built around 1938-1939 and is typical of the agricultural outbuildings associated with a working farm.





Fidler/Worrell Residence, no date, courtesy Township of Langley



Fidler/Worrell Residence, no date, courtesy Township of Langley



Fidler/Worrell Residence, 1981, courtesy Ellen Worrell



Fidler/Worrell Residence, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #4400]





Worrell Barn, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #3956]



Worrell Barn, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #4401]





Fidler/Worrell Residence, 1982 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #4402]



Fidler/Worrell Residence, courtesy Township of Langley





Fidler/Worrell Residence, 2008, courtesy Township of Langley



Fidler/Worrell Residence and Barn, courtesy Ellen Worrell





Fidler/Worrell Residence, courtesy Ellen Worrell



Fidler/Worrell Residence, courtesy Township of Langley

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**MILNER**

The Hudson's Bay Company Farm, also known as "The Farm," was started on Langley Prairie in 1833 on one of the most fertile sites in the Fraser Valley. In 1858, the miners flocking to the gold fields created further need for food production, and the Farm continued to be active throughout the 1860s, supplying Fort Hope and Fort Yale as well as the Company's steamships. The Farm did not remain profitable as it could not compete against goods imported from California and Oregon; the lands were subdivided and sold, ushering in an era of agricultural settlement. Milner Post Office was established April 1, 1908. The original Farm site is now bisected by Glover Road and the B.C. Hydro right-of-way, and is recognizable by the diagonal layout of its streets, which are offset from the standardized grid and subdivision pattern that surround it.

The village of Milner grew up where the BCER met the Langley Trunk Road (later called Glover Road) and the road to Murrayville (today's 216th Street). With its Methodist (later United) Church, Anglican Church (later moved to Otter), blacksmith, general store, post office and bank, Milner served the many farms that had emerged on the fertile lands formerly occupied by the Hudson's Bay Company's farm.

**COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE**

**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.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: F.J. HART BUILDING/B.C. TELEPHONE CO. EXCHANGE



**NAME/ADDRESS:** F.J. Hart Building/B.C. Telephone Company Exchange, 3190 271 Street  
Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Aldergrove

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** Frederick John Hart

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1910

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

The F.J. Hart Building, also known as the B.C. Telephone Company Exchange, is located along 271 Street in Aldergrove in the Township of Langley. The one-storey prefabricated structure is characterized by its rectangular plan, hipped roof, panelled siding, and full-width front verandah with turned columns.

### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1910, the F.J. Hart Building is significant for its association with the Edwardian era development of Aldergrove, for its association with original owner Frederick John Hart, and for its use as a B.C. Telephone Company Exchange. The F.J. Hart Building is also significant for its Edwardian era prefabricated architecture, as designed by the B.C. Mills Timber Company.

Aldergrove began as a hamlet in the late 1800s, where Yale Road met the trail to the United States. The new settlement featured a general store and post office, established in 1885, and the Township's first Custom's office, and was first known as 'Alder Grove' – a name suggested due to

the plethora of Alder trees in the area. Residential development was accelerated through the efforts of the F.J. Hart & Company Ltd., a real estate and insurance venture based in New Westminster, and the Western Home & Improvement Company Ltd., who speculated in subdivided lots, and widely advertised the merits of the Aldergrove area. One of only two stops of the Great Northern Railway in Langley was at Aldergrove, and it was the presence of this railway that hastened the growth of the district. Logging companies began to lease huge timber holdings, knowing that spurs (known as 'shoeflies') could be run to their camps from the Great Northern line, which encouraged the development of a commercial centre at Aldergrove. This building was assembled for original owner Frederick John Hart, owner of the F.J. Hart and Company. Originally from Newfoundland, Hart founded his company in 1891, eventually opening branch offices in Vancouver, Victoria, Chilliwack, and in 1910, in this building in Aldergrove. Through his business prowess, Hart helped stimulate the residential, commercial, and small-scale agricultural growth in the area by facilitating building construction and a planned town site. He also donated land to build a church. Hart was well known and respected in the community; the F.J. Hart Building remains a tangible link to Hart's contributions to Aldergrove.

From 1910 to 1914, this building housed the F.J. Hart & Company as well as the Bank of Toronto. The B.C. Telephone Company Exchange purchased the structure in 1914; this early change in use reflects the growth of the community from a pioneer village to a town. Upon opening of the exchange in Aldergrove, there were only thirty-nine telephone subscribers in the area; the exchange remained here until 1952. Relocated to its current location and restored in 1992, the site has since operated as a telephone museum and community archives for the Aldergrove area. The F.J. Hart Building/B.C. Telephone Company Exchange represents Aldergrove's evolution over the past century and is valued as a local landmark of adaptive reuse.

The F.J. Hart Building is valued as an excellent example of a B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company prefabricated building. The Company's patented modular system was developed in 1904 in response to unprecedented population growth in the western provinces. Ordered through a catalogue, this system could be adapted to provide everything from modest one-room cottages to schools, churches, and banks. Short mill ends of lumber and siding, which had previously been discarded, were assembled into wall panels that could be bolted together. The vertical joints between the panels were covered by narrow battens, which gave these buildings their distinctive appearance. The wall panels were assembled at the mill and packaged with various other components and the necessary instructions to assemble the building, then shipped via railway to the waiting customer. The system was widely used throughout western Canada until 1910 and proved ideal for smaller, developing communities, as skilled labourers were not required for their construction.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the F.J. Hart Building/B.C. Telephone Company Exchange are its:

- location along 271 Street in Aldergrove in the Township of Langley;
- commercial form, scale, and massing as expressed by its rectangular plan, hipped roof, and paired storefront entryways;
- prefabricated wood-frame construction including prefabricated wooden panels with lapped wooden siding and vertical battens;



- Neo-classical Edwardian era features including its recessed full-width verandah, accessed by a flight of three steps, with lathe turned columns, on tall rectangular bases, and balusters, and decorative spine elements along the roof ridge board;
- tall, narrow, two-over-two window assemblies across all elevations with single light transoms above;
- wood doors with glazed upper halves and transoms above on both the front and rear elevations; the front elevation features paired entryways; and
- Replicated building sign advertising 'B.C. Telephone Co. Ltd.'.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### **F. J. HART BUILDING/B.C. TELEPHONE COMPANY EXCHANGE**

**3190 271 STREET**

**circa 1910**

**Heritage Register Site**

**Municipally Designated Heritage Site**

This historic structure was moved to its present location in 1992. The building, with its simple rectangular plan and open front verandah, was built circa 1910, by F.J. Hart & Co. for use as a Bank of Toronto, and offices for the Western Home and Improvement Company and F.J. Hart Ltd. In 1914, the building was sold to the B.C. Telephone Co., which operated the local exchange here from 1914 until 1952. During the early years, operators lived on the premises, with office hours from 7 am to 10 pm, and an emergency night service. The building was prefabricated using a system patented in 1904 by the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Co., in which wood panels were factory assembled, then bolted together on-site. The building was restored by the Alder Grove Heritage Society and is designated as a heritage structure. The building currently houses Heritage Society offices and the Telephone Museum & Archives.



F.J. Hart Building, 1910, courtesy Alder Grove Heritage Society



F.J. Hart/B.C. Telephone Company Exchange, March 1992, courtesy Alder Grove Heritage Society



F.J. Hart/B.C. Telephone Company Exchange, April 1992, courtesy Alder Grove Heritage Society





F.J. Hart/B.C. Telephone Company Exchange, courtesy Township of Langley

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
ALDERGROVE**

The advent of the Yale Road led to the development of a hamlet where the Yale Road met the trail to the United States. The crossroads became known as Shortreed's Corners, and was named after Robert Jr. and Duncan Shortreed, brothers from Ontario who operated a general store. The Shortreed family was instrumental in the homesteading of this area, and settled on several adjacent quarter sections. The new settlement featured a general store and post office, and the Township's first Custom's office (in the home of settler William Vanetta), and was later known as 'Alder Grove' – a name suggested by George Bruskey due to the plentitude of Alder trees in the area. Alder Grove Post Office was established October 1, 1885. Pioneer families like Ross, Vanetta, Poppy, and Jackman brought livestock and seed and farmed this fertile area.

Residential development was accelerated through the efforts of F.J. Hart & Company Ltd., of New Westminster, and the Western Home & Improvement Company Ltd., who speculated in subdivided lots, and widely advertised the merits of the Aldergrove area. In the book, *Apple Lands of Aldergrove*, published by the London-based F.J. Hart and Co. Ltd., circa 1910, the viability of farming in this area was described in glowing detail: "The soil in Aldergrove is the



same almost-magical clay loam which met the requirements of those tested old pioneers (at the HBC),”

One of only two stops of the Great Northern Railway in Langley was at Aldergrove, and it was the presence of this railway that hastened the growth of the district. Logging companies began to lease huge timber holdings, knowing that spurs (known as ‘shoeflies’) could be run to their camps from the Great Northern line, which encouraged the development of a commercial centre at Aldergrove. Metro Vancouver has established Aldergrove Regional Park, which straddles the border with Abbotsford and contains several significant heritage buildings. The Aldergrove community today remains a distinct commercial and residential area, and also retains an international border crossing.

### **COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE 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.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: FORT LANGLEY CEMETERY



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Fort Langley Cemetery, 23105 St. Andrew's Street, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Fort Langley

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1882

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register

### DESCRIPTION

The Fort Langley Cemetery is situated on a large parcel along Glover Road and St. Andrew's Street in Langley's historic Fort Langley community. Established in 1882, the historic burial ground is characterized by its wrought-iron fence, variety of grave markers, and mature trees.

### HERITAGE VALUE

The Fort Langley Cemetery is significant for its association with the development of Fort Langley, as the dedicated place to memorialize those who have passed. The Cemetery is also valued for its formal design and the evolution of grave markers, as well as for its status as an important landmark in Langley.

The Hudson's Bay Company's Fort Langley was established in 1827 at what became known as Derby. Relocated in 1839 to its current location, 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 became available in the form of Crown Grants, which were acquired by early Langley pioneers, allowing for the development of a bustling community. The need for a

municipal cemetery was first acknowledged in 1877, but it was not until 1881 that Langley Council was able to take action to establish a physical site. This large, nearly one-hectare lot was purchased from hotelier and landowner John James Taylor in 1881 and the first person, Robert Mackie, was interred here the following year. The Cemetery represents a wealth of community history by the burial sites of many well-known and respected Langley pioneers. The Fort Langley Cemetery was the first municipal Cemetery in Langley and exists today as a continuously evolving link to the history of Fort Langley and its residents.

The Fort Langley Cemetery is valued as a fine example of the type of rural cemeteries, influenced by traditional churchyards of rural Britain, which emerged throughout Canada in the nineteenth century. The design, with a sole semi-circular drive, a few straight paths, and a modest number of ornamental plantings, was intended to convey a peaceful oasis, well suited to quiet reflection and contemplation. By Provincial requirement of the time, it was located away from a populated area. Separate sections of the cemetery were reserved for First Nations peoples and for Canadian War Veterans. Later, ornamental shrubs and trees and curving drives were added to allow funeral processions to circumnavigate the cemetery easily and with dignity. The Fort Langley Cemetery displays this element with its entrance and exit gates located on St. Andrew's Street. The 1920s saw a stark change in public attitudes towards cemeteries and burials as people became far less sentimental about death after the horrors of the First World War. The eastern section of the Fort Langley Cemetery reflects this more efficient and less romantic movement with its open lawn design and flat stone markers. Sections in-between show the transitional phase with a combination of flat and vertical monuments. From icon-laden sections to open lawn sections, the Fort Langley Cemetery reflects changes in cemetery design and burial rituals that have occurred over time.

The Fort Langley Cemetery is additionally valued as a significant community landmark. Featuring mature trees and an ornate wrought iron fence surrounding two sides, the cemetery is now located within the heart of Fort Langley and provides a pastoral backdrop to the dynamic neighbourhood. Additionally, the burial markers and the written records of those interred here, provide Fort Langley and the Province with a valuable historical record.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Fort Langley Cemetery are its:

- location along St. Andrew's Street and Glover Road in Fort Langley;
- continued use as a cemetery since 1882;
- traditional rural cemetery design as expressed by its: single semi-circular drive with an entry and exit point on St. Andrew's Street; delineation by curving fences and a straight pathway along the northern edge; and wrought iron fencing defining the edge of the Cemetery along Glover Road and St. Andrew's Street;
- variety of grave markers including: stone monuments, the First World War Cenotaph, and the Veteran's Cenotaph; and
- mature landscape elements including four Yew trees that were imported from England and which define the Wilkie family plot; the large coniferous tree against which James James' (1894) monument nestles; five mature cedar trees that form a backdrop to the cenotaph; and the Ilex (Holly) trees that line the southern edge of the cemetery along St. Andrew's Street.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### PUBLISHED REFERENCES:

- Sommer, W. 2005. *Frail Memorials: The Cemeteries of Langley*. "Fort Langley Cemetery" pages 37-60.

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### **FORT LANGLEY CEMETERY**

**23105 ST. ANDREW'S STREET**

**established 1884**

#### **Fort Langley**

This was the first municipal cemetery established in Langley and is the resting place of many of the area's pioneering families. The first burial was Robert Mackie, father of the municipality's first warden. A separate section of the cemetery was reserved for Canadian War Veterans after the First World War. Many of the marble and granite monuments are elaborately carved and decorated, and several gravesites are surrounded by wrought iron fences. In conjunction with an early landscape plan now in full maturity, the cemetery remains a site of peace and beauty. To the north side of the cemetery is a granite memorial to the young men from Langley who lost their lives during the First World War. The monument was rededicated to also include those who perished in the Second World War.



Fort Langley Cemetery, ca. 1890s [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0130]





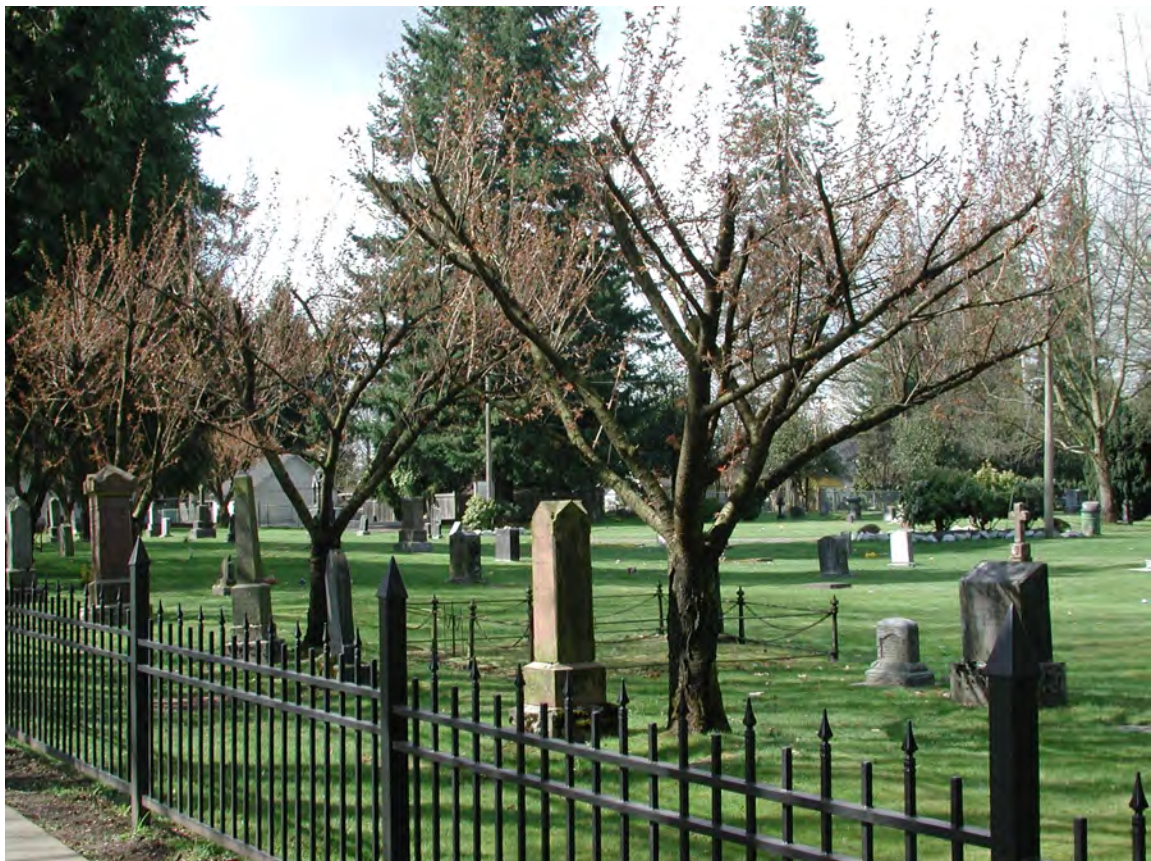
Catherine McIntosh with brother Neil S. Dalgleish at their mother's grave in the Fort Langley Cemetery, circa 1900 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #4440]



Fort Langley Cemetery, ca. 1980 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #0194]



Memorial Day Fort Langley Cemetery, 1932 [Langley Centennial Museum Photo #3023]



Fort Langley Cemetery, Spring 2004, courtesy Township of Langley





Fort Langley Cemetery, Summer 2006, courtesy Township of Langley



Cenotaph Fort Langley Cemetery, 2019, courtesy Township of Langley



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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**FORT LANGLEY**

Fort Langley was established as a trading post by the Hudson's Bay Company, but went into decline by the 1870s. Although the Fort's influence waned, the settlement that had grown up around it continued to prosper. Langley Post Office was established prior to 1872, and by 1873 W.W. Gibbs was the Postmaster; the name was changed to Fort Langley Post Office on July 1, 1912. The commercial area boomed again in the Edwardian era, prior to the First World War, which was made evident by the construction of many fine smaller commercial buildings that lined the main street, and by a number of new homes in the surrounding area. Improved access, and the arrival of the railway and electricity also spurred new development, which was abruptly curtailed with the general economic collapse of 1913. Many early buildings have survived, and Glover Road retains the ambience and scale of a small town 'Main Street,' with many mature plantings and historic buildings and places. The landmark Fort Langley Community Hall, built in 1931, acts as the symbolic centre of the community. Fort Langley National Historic Site is a popular site that commemorates the importance of Fort Langley as the birthplace of British Columbia. Glover Road is notable for having large tree lined streets and being home to many small independent businesses in the village centre. In the 1990s, the Village of Fort Langley underwent a revitalization of its core that enhanced its heritage character and raised its profile as a tourist and independent retail destination with hundreds of thousands of annual visitors. This concentration of heritage sites is a significant community resource, which has been recognized as a Heritage Conservation Area.

**SUBTHEME 4.A.3: BURIAL GROUNDS & CEMETERIES**

**FORT LANGLEY CEMETERY**

Established in 1884, this was the first municipal cemetery established in Fort Langley, and is the resting place of many of the area's pioneer families. The first burial was Robert Mackie, father of the municipality's first Warden. Separate sections of the cemetery were reserved for First Nations peoples and for Canadian War Veterans. Many of the marble and granite monuments are elaborately carved and decorated, and several gravesites are surrounded by wrought iron fences. In conjunction with an early landscape plan now in full maturity, it remains a site of peace and beauty. Sometime before 1924, a Veteran's section was established. To the north side of the cemetery is a granite First World War memorial for the fallen men of the Langley District, which was later rededicated to the memory of those who served in the Second World War.

## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOCHIEL SCHOOL



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Lochiel School, 710 204 Street, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Southwest Langley

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1924

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register, Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

Lochiel School is a modest, one-storey, wood-frame building located along 204 Street, within the Campbell Valley Regional Park in Southwest Langley in the Township of Langley. The schoolhouse is characterized by its gable-on-hipped roof, projecting cloakroom on the front façade, central chimney, and wooden windows and doors.

### HERITAGE VALUE

Constructed in 1924, Lochiel School is valued for its connection to the early and evolving community development of Southwest Langley and for its vernacular schoolhouse architecture.

European settlement in Southwest Langley began in the late 1880s, when the area's open meadowlands, fertile soil and heavily timbered forests drew settlers to the Campbell Valley. The first Lochiel School was built in 1896 by Alexander Cameron, early in this settlement period, on land donated by fellow local pioneer Thomas Biggar. Located on North Bluff Road (now 16 Avenue), within the area known as Biggar's Prairie, the original school was also used as a place of worship, illustrating the multi-faceted utility of early community buildings. The name 'Lochiel' derived from Cameron's native Scotland. The first Lochiel School served the rural students of the

area until 1924, when this current structure was constructed. The new one-room building would operate as a school for just one academic year, before its students were consolidated into the Murrayville catchment. Lochiel School reopened in 1937 and in 1950, it was moved along 16 Avenue to the corner of 224 Street and expanded with portable extensions. The school again served the community until 1975 when two students set fire to the structure, rendering it unusable and forcing its removal from the property. It would be another decade before the building was moved to its current location within the Campbell Valley Regional Park and restored to its original appearance. The building has been used to interpret an early school setting and remains valuable as a rare example of an early schoolhouse in Langley.

Lochiel School is also valued for its vernacular schoolhouse architecture. Early community buildings in Langley tended to follow this style, as materials were selected for their value and durability. Wooden elements were most often sourced, as they were reasonably priced and readily available. The architectural composition of the building illustrates the simple requirements of the one-room schoolhouse, including a central front entrance into the cloakroom, an internal red brick chimney, and a gable-on-hipped shingled roof. The multi-pane wooden window banks allowed maximum light to penetrate the classroom. Quality craftsmanship ensured the long-term adaptability and resilience of the important community building and its design reflects a traditional response to early architecture in Langley.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of Lochiel School are its:

- location along 204 Street within the boundaries of Metro Vancouver's Campbell Valley Regional Park;
- schoolhouse form, scale and massing as exemplified by its: rectangular plan; one-storey height; and gable-on-hipped roof with hipped roof cloakroom on the front façade;
- wood-frame construction including wooden drop siding;
- vernacular architecture, including wooden bargeboards and cornerboards;
- variety of wood sash and frame windows, including a bank of double-hung, multi-pane assemblies on the north elevation, a bank of casement clerestory assemblies on the south elevation, and two double-hung, multi-pane assemblies on either side of the front entrance;
- central, paired, wood-panelled front doors with multiple lights;
- central, internal red brick chimney; and
- wooden floor within the interior.



## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### 1993 ADDITION TO INVENTORY



Area: Southwest Langley

Name: Lochiel School

Evaluation Class: Included

Date of Construction: 1924

☞ The first Lochiel School, originally known as Biggar's Prairie School, was built in 1896 on North Bluff Road (now 16 Avenue), in the area originally known as Biggar's Prairie. The school operated irregularly due to lack of pupils. In 1924, it was replaced by this one room structure, which was used for one year before it was decided to bus students to Murrayville. In 1937, Lochiel was re-opened due to overcrowding at Murrayville. In 1950, the school was moved to a three acre plot on 224 Street just south of 16 Avenue, and a number of additions and portables were later added to the site. Arsonists set fire to the school in 1975, but despite smoke and water damage, this original structure survived. It was moved off the property by the Lochiel Community Club, and sat idle for a decade, but was relocated in Campbell Valley Regional Park by the Langley Heritage Society, and restored to its original appearance. It is now used for historic programs that interpret early education in Langley.

Roll Number: 60 AA

Legal Description: Plan 30660, rem of N 1/2 of NE 1/4, sec 2, TWP 7

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### LOCHIEL SCHOOL

710 204 STREET

1924

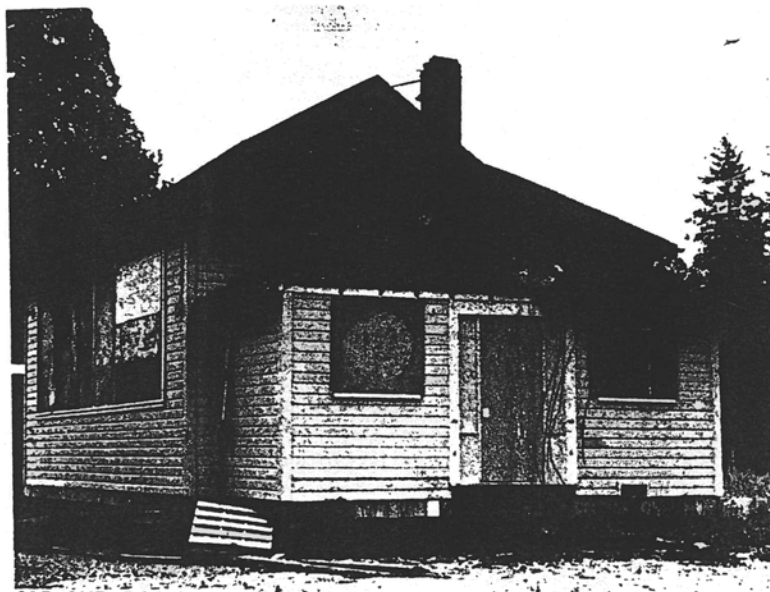
#### Heritage Register Site

#### Municipally Designated Heritage Site

The first Lochiel School, originally known as Biggar's Prairie School, was built in 1896 on North Bluff Road (now 16 Avenue), in the area originally known as Biggar's Prairie. The school operated irregularly due to lack of pupils. In 1924, it was replaced by this one room structure, which was used for one year before it was decided to bus students to Murrayville. In 1937, Lochiel was re-opened due to overcrowding at Murrayville. In 1950, the school was moved to a three acre plot on 224 Street just south of 16 Avenue, and a number of additions and portables were later added to the site. Arsonists set fire to the school in 1975, but despite smoke and water damage, this original structure survived. It was moved off the property by the Lochiel Community Club, and sat idle for a decade, but was relocated in Campbell Valley Regional Park by the Langley Heritage Society, and restored to its original appearance. It is now used for historic programs that interpret early education in Langley.



Lochiel School class, 1900 [BC Archives C-09102]



**OLD ONE—ROOM** school-room at Lochiel will be kept on the site until the fall in case it is needed. The school district has received permission to spend an extra \$65,000 over and above the fire insurance settlement in order to bring the yet to be rebuilt portion up to present day standards. Then the old school will replace the community hall down the street which was also destroyed by fire. The new classrooms are not expected to be in use by September.

Staff Photo

## Court in Surrey not in the cards

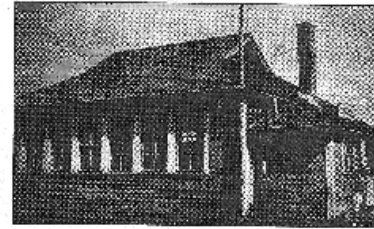
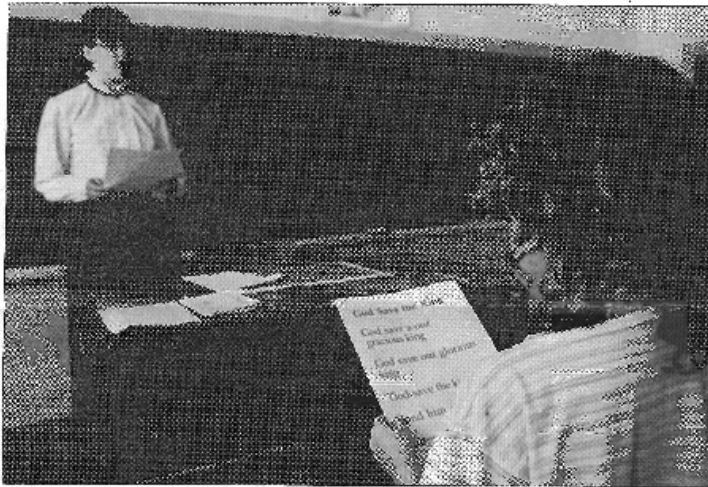
A long-range agreement that better provincial court facilities are needed in Langley rather than moving the Langley court to Cloverdale was reached Monday afternoon when members of the B.C. Judicial Development Commission visited Langley,

according to Mayor George Preston.

The mayor reported that commission members came to Langley on an exploratory basis to look into the pros and cons of the suggestion that more economical court service might be possible by combining the Langley and

Lochiel School after arson, *The Langley Advance*, July 24, 1975

# Langley in Focus



## Learning Langley history



School 'Ma'am' Amy Wood welcomes children and checks for clean hands in the GVRD "The Way Back in Time Program" where children find out what school was like 100 years ago. Jamie Innbjor from Aldergrove sings God Save the King before class begins.

**Photography  
by  
John Gordon**



The first Lochiel school was built in 1896 on North Bluff Road, now 16 Avenue. The original school house measured 20 x 34 feet and cost \$730. The building was also used as a place of worship.

In 1924, the original building was replaced with a new structure which is now located in Campbell Valley Park.

The new school was only used for a year. The first teacher was a Miss Edith Lee Fuller. For her first teaching job she received \$900. That year it was decided to bus all local students to Murrayville school in Langley's first school bus.

During the 1937-38 school year the school was reopened to 40 pupils. The new teacher was Pamela van der Hoop (later "Mrs. Graham"). In 1950, the school became overcrowded and was moved to the corner of 224 Street and 16 Avenue, and portables were added.

In 1975, two students set fire to the building, causing severe water and fire damage. It was moved off the school property by the Lochiel Community Club and sat idle for a decade before being moved to Campbell Valley Park.

The following year Pamela Graham was driving through Langley and spotted the lonely, ramshackle building in which she had taught 45 years before. She was later able to interest the Langley Heritage Society in restoring the building.

Today, the school house is a cherished heritage site and is being used by Langley Centennial Museum and the GVRD as a location for school programming.

Lochiel School images and history, *The Langley Times*, July 26, 1998





Lochiel School interior, 2003, courtesy Township of Langley



Lochiel School within Campbell Valley Regional Park, 2015, courtesy Township of Langley

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
SOUTHWEST LANGLEY**

European settlement in the Brookwood-Fernridge area began in the late 1880s, when the area's open meadowlands, fertile soil and heavily timbered forests drew settlers to the Campbell Valley area. These first settlers were closely tied to the logging industry, and some brought their established land-clearing skills from the farming industry to the timber industry to support their farming efforts. Early settlers were drawn to the fertile lands of the Campbell River Valley, including Alexander Joseph Annand, who homesteaded here in 1886. In addition to farming, saw mills were set up as the land was being logged of its first growth timber. The *1892 Report on Agriculture* describes the area around Hall's Prairie and the new settlement of Glenwood as heavily-timbered, with some open meadow land, although much of the old growth timber in the eastern part of the area was destroyed by fire. Despite some impediments such as difficult terrain and marshy areas, some 50 ranchers settled in this area, even though less than ten percent of the land was cultivated. The community had strong connections west to Surrey and south to Blaine. Glenwood was one of the first of these areas to be settled by those who established farms and sawmills to take advantage of the abundant first growth timber. One of the earliest documented local institutions in the area was the first Glenwood School built in 1891 at North Bluff (16th Avenue) and Johnson-Townline (216th Street).

**COMPONENT 4.B.2: PUBLIC EDUCATION**

Increasing immigration in the 1860s and the desire to establish permanent communities led to discussions about the most appropriate type and structure of public education, and the role of religious organizations in its provision. Under Confederation, education was deemed a provincial responsibility. In response, British Columbia passed the Public Schools Act in 1872, which stated that all public schools would be non-sectarian and that education would be free. As the population expanded during the early 20th century, an extensive network of community schools was established. During and between the two world wars, school construction languished, or proceeded fitfully, but after the end of the Second World War the postwar Baby Boom had a profound impact on the school system. The Langley School Board responded to rising demand by expanding and modernizing many existing schools. With new waves of immigration, a much greater diversity developed of both teaching staff and the student population, a trend that continues. Today, Langley School District #35 serves about 18,000 students; employs over 2,500 teachers, support staff and administrators; and operates over forty schools that provide International Baccalaureate, French Immersion, Fundamental, and Alternative programs that reach a wide range of interests connecting to the Arts, Environment, Equine, the Kwantlen, Katzie and Matsqui First Nations, Sports, Culinary Arts and Leadership.



## STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE: LOUCKS RESIDENCE



**NAME/ADDRESS:** Loucks Residence, 27347 0 Avenue, Langley, British Columbia

**COMMUNITY:** Southeast Langley

**ORIGINAL OWNER:** William and Minnie Loucks

**DATE OF CONSTRUCTION:** 1912

**HERITAGE STATUS:** Community Heritage Register; Heritage Designation

### DESCRIPTION

The two and one-half storey Loucks Residence is located on 0 Avenue, within the boundaries of Aldergrove Regional Park in Southeast Langley in the Township of Langley. The elaborate house is characterized by its prominent, wrap-around front verandah and its large wooden windows. The farmstead also includes extant barns and outbuildings.

### HERITAGE VALUE

The Loucks Residence is valued for its connection to the early development of Southeast Langley, for its association with the pioneering Loucks family, and for its classical Edwardian era architectural style.

The Loucks Residence was constructed early in the development of Southeast Langley. The community was opened in earnest to settlement with the completion of the Great Northern Railway through South Langley in 1909, as well as the British Columbia Electric Railway's freight and passenger service, which began in 1910. Early settlers in the sparsely populated area maintained a relationship with the neighbouring communities, including Surrey to the west and Blaine, Washington, to the south, relying on such places for business transactions and mail service.



This was typical of the farmsteads that were built near the border during the formative years of South Langley. The booming economy of the Edwardian era also helped spur development across the Lower Mainland and the Loucks Residence, built in 1912, represents the farmsteads established during this dynamic time, when demand for products exponentially grew, in order to serve the quickly expanding regional population.

The Loucks Residence is valued for its original and longstanding ownership by the Loucks family. Patriarch William Loucks was born in Bowmanville, Ontario in 1865 and eventually made his way to British Columbia, following stints in Saskatchewan and the Yukon, arriving in Langley circa 1908. He married Wilhelmina ('Minnie') Pillath in 1907; Minnie was born in Prussia in 1885 and moved with her family to Kentucky when she was two years old. She moved to Port Mann in 1903 before finding her way to Langley with her new husband. The couple lived in a log cabin on the 0 Avenue property while their new home was constructed. William and Minnie had four children, including David, who continued the farming operation of the property, which encompassed livestock, thoroughbreds, grains, hay, and vegetables, for decades after William passed away in 1933. Members of the Loucks family are recalled as active community participants: William was part of the Aldergrove Agricultural Society and Minnie was particularly known for her generosity relating to the flowers, fruits, and vegetables she distributed to neighbours and local organizations. The Loucks are also known as the first family to possess an automobile in the area. The Loucks Residence remains a tangible link to the well-known Loucks family.

The Loucks Residence is additionally significant for its classical Edwardian era architectural style. The high style of the house is rare for early farmsteads in the region, especially in South Langley. The house was constructed from quality local materials and the design references the traditional detailing of the era, including large windows, wooden trim, and thoughtful ornamentation like diamond-pattern window sashes. The curved, wrap-around verandah is one of the most prominent features of the house and it also displays a level of detail not usually seen on farmhouses, such as lathe-turned columns and decorative newel posts. The bellcast roof features a variety of dormers and the generous proportions of the house make it an outstanding example of an early Langley farmstead, which also includes barns and outbuildings that represent the enduring use of the property. The house was rehabilitated through a collaboration between the Langley Heritage Society and Metro Vancouver.

### **CHARACTER-DEFINING ELEMENTS**

The elements that define the heritage character of the Loucks Residence are its:

- Location along 0 Avenue, within the boundaries of Metro Vancouver's Aldergrove Regional Park;
- Farmstead setting along the international border;
- residential form, scale, and massing as exemplified by its two and one-half storey height, rectangular plan, bellcast hipped roof with hipped roof dormers, gabled roof dormers with full returns, and gabled wall dormers with full returns;
- wood-frame construction including balloon framing and wooden lapped cladding;
- classical Edwardian era design, as exemplified by its wooden trim, closed soffits, wooden bargeboards and cornerboards, and its projecting wraparound, curved front verandah, accessed by two wooden staircases with decorative newel posts, and featuring lathe-turned round wooden columns with square capitals, an open wooden balustrade, tongue-and-groove flooring and a closed soffit ceiling;

- variety of wooden window assemblies, including double-hung and casement sashes; piano windows and some upper sashes featuring diamond patterning;
- wooden front door assembly; and
- associated farmstead buildings, including two gambrel-roof, wood-frame barns and a side-gabled, wood-frame agricultural building that features two working bays.

## RESEARCH SUMMARY

### 1993 INVENTORY UPDATE

Additional and Corrected Information to 1985 Inventory Form



Area: Southeast Langley

Name: William Loucks Residence

Evaluation Class: Included

Date of Construction: 1912

☞ Born in Bowmanville, Ontario, in 1865, William Markley Loucks and his family came west to homestead in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan, in 1876. Loucks later went to Atlin to work on the telegraph line when gold was discovered there, and later to Dawson City to look for gold. He settled in Langley in about 1908, and during the construction of this substantial residence, Loucks and his family lived in a log cabin already on the site. After Loucks died in 1933, it was passed on to his son David, who maintained it as a working farm. This imposing residence is typical of those that were built in the boom years of the Edwardian Era, before the general economic collapse of 1913. Set well back from the road on the rise of a hill, the house features a curving wraparound verandah facing to the south, with turned columns and decorative newel posts. It has been maintained in very good condition, and has been acquired by the Greater Vancouver Regional District as part of its parks system.

Civic Address: 27347 0 Avenue

OCF Designation: Regional Park

### HERITAGE INVENTORY UPDATE 2006:

#### LOUCKS RESIDENCE

27347 0 AVENUE

1912

Born in Bowmanville, Ontario, in 1865, William Markley Loucks came west with his family to homestead in Prince Albert, Saskatchewan in 1876. Loucks later went to Atlin to work on the telegraph line when gold was discovered there. He later travelled to Dawson City to look for gold. He settled in Langley circa 1908, a year after his marriage to Prussian native Wilhelmina (Minnie) Pillath. During the construction of this substantial residence, Loucks and his family lived in a log cabin already on the site. William and Minnie were well known in the local community; William was active in the Aldergrove Agricultural Society, and Minnie known for her kindness and generosity especially with flowers and vegetables from her garden. After William died in 1933, the property was passed on to his son David, who maintained it as a working farm, raising Jersey cattle and Thoroughbreds. The imposing residence is typical of those that were built in the boom years of the Edwardian-era, before the general economic collapse of 1913. Set well back from the road on the rise of a hill, the house features a curving wraparound verandah facing south, with



turned columns and decorative newel posts. The house has been maintained in very good condition, and has been acquired by the Greater Vancouver Regional District as part of its parks system.

#### DIRECTORIES:

- 1925 – Wrigley's B.C. Directory – Aldergrove – Loucks, W., farming

#### VITAL EVENTS:

- Marriage Registration: William Markley Loucks and Wilhelminne Pillath; October 2, 1907; Reg. #1907-09-119300
- Death Registration: William Loucks; November 4, 1933; Reg. #1933-09-478992
- Death Registration: David Russell Loucks; February 16, 1984; Reg. #1984-09-004065
- Death Registration: Wilhelmina Loucks; October 29, 1975; Reg. #1975-09-01810

#### Aug. 10, 1967 Over 80 birthday Langley Advance



Many happy returns to:  
MRS. MINNIE LOUCKS, 82  
on Wednesday, Aug. 16th.  
A good neighbour resident  
of south Aldergrove for the  
past 57 years, Mrs. Loucks  
has an enviable reputation  
in the community for her  
generosity and hospitality  
for neighbours and visitors.  
She still is a great gardener  
and year after year has con-  
ferred the flowers, fruits  
and vegetables from her  
large garden on neighbours  
and organizations. Born in  
Germany, Mrs. Loucks  
moved to Kentucky when  
two years old and arrived  
at Port Mann in 1903. She  
and her late husband were  
married in 1910 at which  
time they settled on Boun-  
dary Rd. and developed  
Borderview Farm out of  
the bush. She and her hus-  
band owned the first car  
in this area. A widow for  
the past 34 years, Mrs.  
Loucks now lives on Alder-  
grove-Bellingham Highway.  
Her children are Fred, Da-  
vid and Mrs. Fred (Emily)  
Elmore, all of this area. An-  
other son, George, is de-  
ceased. There are now nine  
grandchildren and nine  
great-grandchildren. Open  
house to honour Mrs.  
Loucks will be held next  
Wednesday afternoon at  
Mr. and Mrs. F. Elmore's  
home, Fraser Highway at  
Otter. Then there will be  
a family smorgasbord in the  
evening. Attending will be  
Mrs. Loucks' sisters, Mrs.  
Lydia Leonard of Los Ange-  
les and Mrs. Emily Paull of  
Whalley.

Minnie Loucks birthday announcement, *Langley Advance*, August 10, 1967



Announcement of 1985 Heritage Inventory project, featuring the Loucks Residence, *Langley Times*, March 27, 1985



South (front) elevation, courtesy of the Township of Langley





West elevation, courtesy of the Township of Langley



East elevation, courtesy of the Township of Langley





Gambrel-roof barns on the property, courtesy of the Township of Langley



Agricultural building on the property, courtesy of the Township of Langley

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

**SUBTHEME 1.C: COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT**

**SOUTHEAST LANGLEY**

Yale Road also provided access to the Southeast Langley area. This area remains essentially rural in character. Its location along the American border gave rise to many interesting stories of smuggled goods, from a time when the border was perhaps less carefully patrolled. A number of Canada Customs houses were later built here, two of which remain. Patricia was a distinct community established two miles north of the border and centered on what was then Townline Road (264th Street); many of the first settlers arrived from the United States, and the area's farmers took their produce to Lynden and Bellingham to sell. The "South Aldergrove School" opened in 1891, near the corner of 264th Street and 8th Avenue, and was renamed Patricia in 1912 after the youngest daughter of the Duke of Connaught. The community also had a post office from 1912 to 1917, as well as the Patricia Lutheran Church, which was active for a short time in the early 1900s and then sold and reverted to a house in 1921. The Patricia Community Club built a hall in the 1920s that was demolished when a new hall was completed in 1959. As the area was remote, it did not receive electricity until after the end of the Second World War.

**COMPONENT 5.B.2 ARCHITECTURE**

**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.

HeritageBC



# THE STATE OF HERITAGE

**SUMMARY REPORT OF THE  
PROVINCIAL ROUNDTABLES**



# ABOUT THE PROJECT

## Vision

To bring people together in their communities to share ideas, situations, challenges, successes, relationships, and aspirations related to heritage and other disciplines such as museums, archives, archaeology, and arts and culture.

## Purpose

To assess the state of the heritage sector in the province, and to identify new trends, challenges and opportunities.

## Goals

To inform Heritage BC's and the Heritage Branch's strategic planning and influence program and policy development. To facilitate the best possible alignment between Heritage BC's and Government's mandates and collective efforts to support heritage conservation in BC.



## Expected Outcomes

To increase knowledge, appreciation, understanding, retention, and management of BC's cultural history and heritage;

To increase organizational and individual capacities;

To increase community engagement and awareness;

To increase awareness of differing perspectives, approaches, and worldviews;

To increase recognition of and participation from Indigenous and distinct communities;

To increase awareness and implementation of better practices;

To develop an expanded vision and new characterizations of heritage, as it relates to associated disciplines, leading to a revitalization of conservation, protection, and interpretation of BC's heritage and history;

To develop a vision and calls-to-action for the sector.

# ABOUT THE MEETINGS

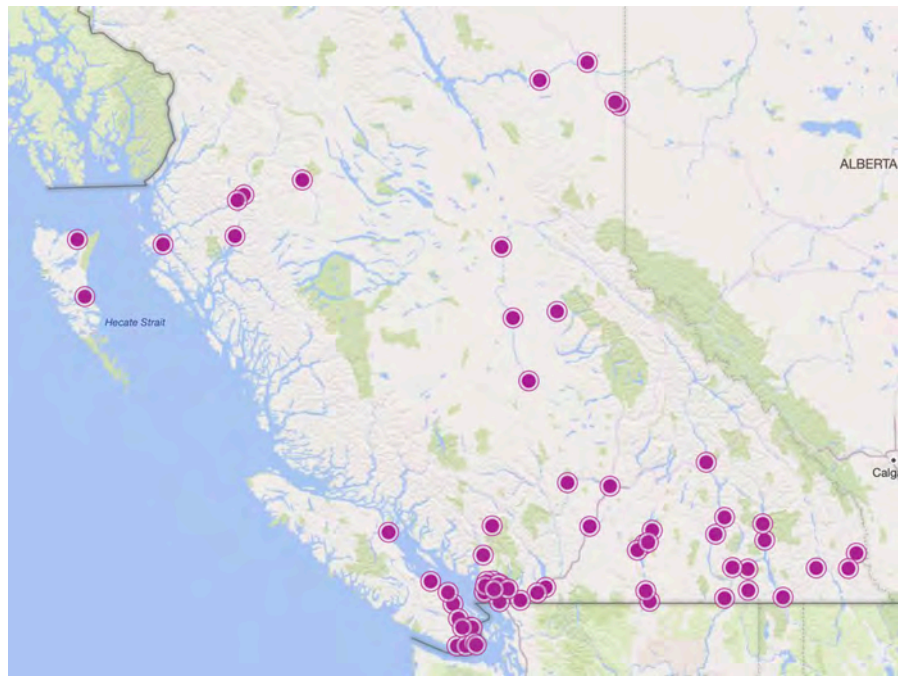
*Meetings were held in:*

New Westminster  
Kelowna  
Kamloops  
Squamish  
Quesnel  
Prince George  
Fort St. John  
Terrace  
Prince Rupert  
Skidegate  
Masset  
Creston  
Ferne  
Trail  
Nakusp  
Maple Ridge  
Vancouver  
Burnaby  
North Vancouver  
Surrey  
Metchosin  
Victoria  
Nanaimo  
Campbell River

The first meeting was held at the Heritage BC conference in New Westminster, May 2018. The final meeting was held in Campbell River in February 2019 and an overview of the project was presented at the Heritage BC conference in May 2019.

500 people participated in the 26 meetings and online survey.

The meetings attracted people from beyond the specific meeting locations, which expanded the geographic reach of the project.





# ABOUT THE CONVERSATIONS

**Each meeting explored eight topics, which allowed participants to broadly explore their challenges and aspirations. Some of the topics were drawn from the Province's strategic priorities for heritage, which gave participants the opportunity to explore their connections to and understanding of these priorities.**

The discussion topics were:

- **Defining Heritage in BC**
- **Collaboration in Conservation**
- **The Vision and Values of Heritage**
- **Evolving the Practice of Heritage**
- **Future Opportunities for Heritage**
- **British Columbia's identity is strengthened and renewed through heritage conservation.**
- **Environmental stewardship through heritage conservation**
- **Economic diversity and durability through heritage conservation**

# WHAT WE HEARD

## DEFINING HERITAGE

The first topic of each meeting —defining heritage — turned out to be a very necessary conversation. Participants dwelled on the understanding and practice of heritage, and it was not unusual for them to return to this topic when addressing other topics.

**“Heritage is the tangible and intangible record of human imprint on the world.”**

Participants consistently described heritage in inclusive and expansive terms that focused on social or humanistic qualities. There is strong agreement that heritage is about human interaction with each other and the surrounding environment.

Participants felt it was time we changed our outlooks and they emphasized the need to include all people and cultures in heritage.

Participants also said heritage needs to be understood in order to develop programs and services that are truly beneficial to the sector.

*“The focus on definitions reflects the development of the sector.”*

*“Defining is complex and necessary. It informs everything that follows.”*

*“Not understanding heritage risks further fragmentation of the sector and increased irrelevancy in communities.”*

*“Heritage is the tangible and intangible record of human imprint on the world.”*

*“Heritage is the active recognition of the human story. The definition is evolving, it needs dynamism that moves through time. Heritage is a verb, not a noun.”*

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES EXPRESSED

*“Our heritage is our environment. Culture is part of our environment; we need our culture to take care of our environment. If we don’t take care of the land, we lose our culture.”*

## YOUNG PEOPLE EXPRESSED

*“Stories of the past are our stories... to tell, sing, draw, write and record... Everyone’s stories are important, and their contributions should be equally valued. For this to happen, everyone needs to be given a voice.”*

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLE

Indigenous participants asked that their words be heard as they were spoken:

*"We need to reframe as we talk about heritage."*

*"We need to understand heritage so that we can be a part of it."*

*"We are still here, and we are still practicing our culture and our connection with the land."*

*"We have been practicing our heritage forever. It is not something that you start."*

*"Heritage is our culture."*

*"The sector has a responsibility to do that work."*

*"The heritage sector has real potential to advance reconciliation, but decisive steps are required."*

*"The heritage sector has the ability to support reconciliation by developing more understanding of truth and beliefs."*

*"To change the way we operate is a really big challenge and we often feel powerless. How do we affect change when we do not have the power to make that change?"*

*"It is a difficult conversation, but we need to encourage organizations to open up and examine the legacy of policies. We need to deal with relationships in BC."*

*"We need to reframe as we talk about heritage... We need to understand heritage so that we [Indigenous peoples] can be a part of it."*



## CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

Placing a strong emphasis on the recognition of all communities and people, participants acknowledged heritage has long been told from the point-of-view of the 'victor'. It is important that heritage includes all stories, both good and bad, and from all perspectives.

It is important that heritage includes all stories, both good and bad, and from all perspectives.

Interestingly, there was not a lot of diversity among the roundtable participants. The heritage sector may want to consider... "is there a conflict when the sector has a vision of diversity and inclusion, yet the sector itself does not appear to be diverse?"

*"The reconciliation conversation is super important, but not at the expense of other communities such as the Chinese community. Reconciliation is highly politicized and by providing information without judgement and baggage, we can help move it forward. We need to become better aware of our biases and stop them."*

## ENVIRONMENT AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The topic of "environment and heritage conservation" was not defined so that participants could explore their own ideas and priorities.

As it turns out, the word "environment" is used in a variety of ways and one overriding definition did not come out of the meetings. Concepts of "green buildings", "resilience", and "environmental sustainability" in the context of heritage conservation are not commonly known or practiced.

With the rising threat of climate change, which is imperiling every type of cultural heritage, we might want to ask the question: "Is this not the time for the sector to examine its role in finding solutions?"

*"I think an entire lifetime of a conversation around environmental stewardship is necessary just to understand what that means to the average citizen of BC. I do not feel I have a grasp of this concept."*

## LANGUAGE

This topic raises the question: if we do not understand each other, how can we expect the outside world to understand what we are talking about?

“Environment” is a common word, but not one that is not commonly understood.

“Conservation” is a word that cannot be avoided in this sector, yet it is not a word with a single definition.

## CAPACITIES

Capacities can be described as knowledge, expertise, funding, people, and spaces.

For a lot of the province, these are in short supply, which means many organizations struggle to reach their goals and to move forward.

*“Experience, knowledge and capacity are missing.”*

*“There are so many things people want to improve, but groups struggle due to lack of capacities and personnel. Smaller groups have to compete against organizations with much more capacity. Educating groups in capacity building is an important part of the process.”*

*“They are the real limitations faced by organizations wanting to embrace reconciliation.”*

*“Stewardship may be beyond our capacity if we cannot even survive.”*

## FUNDING

Of the lack of capacities, funding was the one that was most frequently discussed.

Funding programs are not always well aligned with the sector’s needs: application requirements are too onerous and sometimes the terminology is not understood; matching funds are too challenging to secure; grant requirements are often too great in comparison to potential funding; and many grant programs are not actually well-aligned with the work of the heritage sector.

*“The province has a very narrow focus which means they aren’t really helping a lot of heritage in the province.”*

*“We need funding.”*

## LEADERSHIP AND CATALYSTS

Leadership can be included among the missing capacities.

This is not to say leadership is lacking within organizations. What is missing are the catalysts to take organizations to higher levels, to bring people together to collaborate, and to break down silos.

The State of Heritage project turned out to be a good example of a catalyst that brought people together to have deep conversations about their work and passions.

*“There needs to be an external catalyst — either from local governments, organizations or individuals. The catalyst of positive change requires resources, such as planning, money, and expertise.”*

## COLLABORATION

Collaboration is considered to be important, but there isn’t a lot of evidence that suggests collaboration is happening on a large, impactful scale that is equally beneficial to two or more organizations.

*“Collaboration is a means of survival in small communities. Sometimes, heritage places can survive only when organizations work together for a win-win solution.”*

*“I would like to see more collaboration and sharing of information.”*

*“We need to help each other. People are doing the same things but in different capacities. There is a lot of good work going on, but we aren’t talking to each other.”*

The third quote says, “there is a lot of good work going on, but we aren’t talking to each other.” This is a theme that repeated throughout the conversations: a lot of work is happening throughout the province but the successes, impacts, and lessons-learned are not understood or shared. It is as if every organization is essentially reinventing the wheel.





## STORIES AND STORYTELLING

Stories are synonymous with heritage. Participants said we must listen to stories as they are told. Richness is found from the details and depth of layered stories.

*“Stories need to be what they have always been. They should not be sanitized, translated or changed for convenience. Just because a story is told does not mean it is understood, this is why we are told our stories time and again, with new details each time, until we are ready to understand.”*

*“These stories that we recognize as our [Indigenous] heritage need to be told by our own people. Each community has the ownership of its own stories. There are property rights to stories.”*

*“We need to look at the ephemeral aspects of stories and move away from the old focus of built history. We can talk about the church down the street and describe the stained-glass windows, but what were the people thinking and feeling at the time the building was built? This new knowledge needs to include how people lived their day-to-day lives, their culture, entertainment, and self-sufficiency.”*

*“Our nation and people will tell our own story and that is the heart of what we are talking about, that is what heritage is, telling our own stories. My words and my voice.”*

## ECONOMY AND HERITAGE CONSERVATION

The topic of the economy and heritage conservation did not resonate with the participants. Organizations described their struggle to survive and they may not be concerned with or aware of their impact on the local economy.

Participants are good at describing their intangible values, such as social well-being and local storytelling, but few spoke about the specifics of the economy, such as hiring and buying locally and their contribution to the tourism industry.

While there is considerable statistical evidence that the cultural sector makes significant contributions to society, a question worth considering is “if we cannot describe our outputs and impacts, are we not undervaluing our work and the sector itself?”

*What does heritage not include? “The economy.”*

## BUILT ENVIRONMENT

The built environment did not receive the same emphasis that was given to storytelling.

**“There is a crisis with the protection of heritage buildings in Canada. “**

Of course, no one said built heritage is no longer needed or it is any less important, but participants pointed to other ways to talk about built heritage and to describe its value.

Already, we are seeing Statements of Significance increasingly emphasizing the tangible and intangible values of human interaction on the structure itself and the land it occupies, with longer timespans and richer stories.

With the strong emphasis on storytelling, we are seeing a shift away from the traditional practices of heritage to the rising priorities in their communities. Participants said heritage must be relatable, useful, and socially relevant.

*“There is a crisis with the protection of heritage buildings in Canada. How will the building be maintained and kept up? If it is just about the story, it is easy to say we do not need the building anymore. The reality is buildings are coming down, even those with the protection.”*

# TAKING ACTION

## UNDERSTANDING AND DEFINING HERITAGE

A strong message is that all disciplines are working in the same field and a common understanding of heritage can break down silos.

Understanding this approach to heritage brings together archaeology, museology, indigenous culture, cultural landscapes, a diversity of cultural voices — and the built environment. Participants expressed a hope that, with a better understanding of heritage, programs and services can be better aligned with the sector's work.



## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

The heritage sector is keenly interested in acknowledging past wrongs and in developing bridges leading to positive, mutually-beneficial relationships.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Advocating for a broader definition of heritage and inclusivity and updating legislation and policies
- Creating inventories of activities that have already taken place throughout the province to develop case studies and best practices.
- Developing accessibility and flexibility to funding programs.
- Providing funding that brings together non-Indigenous and Indigenous organizations.



## CULTURAL DIVERSITY AND INCLUSION

This is a period of change, new understandings, and new relationships; leadership and capacity building are required to guide and direct the sector so that advancement can be realized more quickly.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Supporting inclusivity and diversity through the definition of heritage, education toolkits, etc.;
- Providing funding specific to inclusivity and diversity and support collaboration;
- Diversifying organizations and including Indigenous people and people of diverse communities in program development and implementation.

## OUR CHANGING ENVIRONMENT

Around the world, there is increasing alarm for climate change and for the threat it poses to cultural heritage. Leadership and capacity building are needed to move the heritage sector beyond crisis management.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Building awareness of the anticipated effects of climate change on landscapes and tangible and intangible heritage.
- Providing mentorship, encouraging collaboration, and providing regular learning opportunities
- And Developing best practices and activities that can be easily and effectively implemented.

## HERITAGE CONSERVATION ACT: DECOLONIZATION

Systems and legislation that are not consistent with the current values and perspectives will perpetuate fragmentation of the sector and divisions of people and communities. If legislation reflects the communities it aims to serve, it will become increasingly relevant.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Reviewing the Heritage Conservation Act and related policies so that it recognizes an Indigenous perspective of heritage.
- Revising and developing new heritage tools to support the broad understanding and practice of heritage;

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT: TOOLKIT

If heritage conservation tools are more widely implemented, heritage conservation and retention will increase, and we will see a reduction of risk.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Developing a comprehensive, easy-to-use, and affordable resource, including case studies and best practices, to encourage the adoption and successful implementation of heritage conservation tools.

## LOCAL GOVERNMENT ACT: MODERNIZATION

If the Local Government Act is to gain greater relevance, it must reflect priorities and values that are important to local governments and to the heritage sector.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Reviewing and expanding legislation and policies so that the broader understanding of cultural heritage is recognized.
- Incentivizing the adoption of the heritage conservation tools, and improving relevance, so that the legislation reflects broader interests, priorities, and values.

## CAPACITIES

The heritage sector is faced with many stressors, which are noticeably affecting stability and growth. Long-term resourcing will lead to a stronger sector that is more impactful on BC's heritage.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Developing programs that imbed a catalyst or leader to spark projects or collaborative efforts and that are supported with funds.
- Redeveloping existing funding programs and developing new programs that recognize organizational needs and improve capacities, especially for rural communities.

## FUNDING

Funding is needed.

### **Calls to action include:**

- Investing in the Heritage Legacy Fund.
- Assessing existing fund programs for alignment with heritage sector.
- Providing museum grant programs to support their core missions (e.g. collecting, interpreting, exhibiting, educating through artefacts).
- Providing funding for archiving projects and programs.

## ECONOMY

For sustainability, survival, and growth, the heritage sector must be able to describe its relevance to the larger context

### **Calls to action include:**

- Continuing provincial economic and capacity surveys, which provide the only economic picture;
- Developing resources to support revenue generation and diversification for organizations and economic impact for local governments;
- Developing stronger support from tourism agencies.

## KNOWLEDGE

BC's education system does not include local and provincial heritage. Yet, with a relatively new curriculum, there are opportunities for communications and collaborations.

**Calls to action include:**

- Documenting currently available education programming to learn best practices and successes;
- Developing communications toolkit to bring together the heritage and education sectors;
- Supporting the transmission of traditional knowledge;

## TAKING ACTION

We need to take action.

We need leadership at all levels.

We need to learn from one another, we need to share information and we need to work together.

We need to break down the silos and work to solve the problems. We need to measure results, and to learn from the successes.

We need to build bridges to connect with other sectors, including education, tourism, arts and culture, and health, and to include all people and cultures.

We heard a lot and learned a lot. We need to get started. And in a few years, we need to do this work again.





*"This meeting is one of the most exciting things to come along and there is a great opportunity..."*

*"Will people be heard? Will something happen?  
Will something come back?  
We hope this meeting really goes somewhere."*

*"Words need to be turned to action.  
Without hope, there will be no legacy or heritage."*

HeritageBC



heritagebc.ca

May 2019

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## The HeritageBC UPDATE



Last week a joint letter was delivered to the Select Standing Committee for Finance and Government Services. This letter, advocating for increased support for the heritage sector, was signed by BC Heritage, BC Historical Federation, BC Museums Association and Heritage BC.

We are happy to share the letter with you.



June 27, 2019

Select Standing Committee on Finance and Government Services  
c/o Parliamentary Committees Office  
Room 224, Parliament Buildings  
Victoria, BC V8V 1X4  
Canada

Dear Members of the Select Standing Committee on Finance and Government Services,

We thank you for this opportunity to participate in the Budget 2020 consultation.

Our memberships represent museums, archives, historic sites and organizations, visual arts institutions, Indigenous cultural centres, and related organizations. With our members, we help all communities preserve their legacies and tell their stories.

Museums, historic sites, archives, and storytellers have a unique role in preserving BC's cultural heritage and history. Our organizations and members play a lead educational role in reconciliation,

recognition, and community building, and they contribute to the economic vitality, social well-being and civic pride of all communities in the Province of British Columbia.

Over the past year, we conducted an extensive survey to describe the state of the heritage sector. 500 individuals participated in 26 meetings in locations such as Maple Ridge, Kelowna, Kamloops, Surrey, Metchosis, Nanaimo, Fort St. John, Prince George, and Masset.

Participants consistently described heritage in inclusive and expansive terms that focused on social and humanistic qualities. Our members know that our collective heritage is about community -- about human interaction with each other and the surrounding environment, about appreciating distinctions between cultures and the diversity of human stories that are the fabric of modern British Columbia. As they advocate for reconciliation with Indigenous peoples and recognition of all cultures, participants demonstrated that heritage affects all aspects of community life, from education and health to social cohesion and informed decision-making.

Despite the daily impact of their work in communities throughout the province, participants told us that the heritage sector is facing a great number of challenges and threats and that many not-for-profit organizations -- especially in rural areas -- are struggling to survive. The current level of funding is obstructing the stewardship of BC's history and heritage. Purposeful funding -- to stimulate collaborations, improve staffing and compensation levels, address shrinking budgets and increasing costs -- is urgently needed.

Museum managers frequently expressed frustration with the current funding structure as their projects or programs were often considered ineligible by the BC Arts Council. As such, museum managers feel they have no place in the current funding systems. Participants also told us available funding programs are inappropriately designed for the disciplines they aim to serve.

The maintenance and stability of archives was another common concern throughout the province, but the situation is particularly acute in rural communities. Resources and funding are scarce and, in many cases, the historic record of small communities is managed by volunteers without any supporting infrastructure.

The message is clear: **British Columbia's history and heritage are under threat.**

The Standing Committee has previously noted (*Report on the Budget 2018*) "museums and cultural centres play a unique role in preserving BC's cultural heritage and history. These institutions also have the opportunity to play an educational role in reconciliation initiatives and the Committee would like to see this continue through the provision of ongoing funding."

We ask the current Standing Committee to put these recommendations into action and increase funding to museums and heritage sector in the next provincial budget for the benefit of all British Columbians. In so doing, we urge the government to:

- Increase infrastructure funding to help meet the capital improvement needs of cultural organizations across BC. This will allow museums, heritage and historic places to leverage other sources of funding, while safeguarding collections, archives, and heritage buildings, and expanding public access to our province's rich history;

- Invest in capacity building, human resources, and operational stability of not-for-profit organizations, so that they may reach their full potential in serving their communities;
- Close the funding gaps that limit the abilities of organizations to provide programs and services that safeguard and share the heritage and history of our province;
- Ensure accessibility for all organizations and applicants by designing (or re-designing) funding programs, so that all organizations, regardless of size and capacity, have equal opportunity in applying for funding;
- Invest in the provincially-mandated service organizations (Heritage BC and BC Museums Association) to ensure we can meet the needs of our member organizations and the broader arts, culture and heritage sector.

Related to reconciliation and recognition, we ask the government to:

- Invest in funding programs that support Indigenous communities in preserving and interpreting their tangible and intangible heritage;
- Invest in funding programs that encourage mentorship by Indigenous people in managing intangible heritage and understanding our relationship to the land and environment.

The heritage sector has the potential to advance reconciliation with Indigenous peoples, develop recognition with all cultures, and contribute to the economic vitality, social well-being and civic pride of BC's communities. But these goals cannot be achieved with the current funding levels.

We are asking the provincial government to expand its funding mandate to meet these recommendations and to work with us to strengthen the social, economic and cultural fabric of our communities. We implore the provincial government to be a visible, active contributor to the heritage sector -- to support British Columbians as they conserve and preserve our history and heritage.

We thank you for your consideration.

Most sincerely,

BC Heritage Fairs Society  
British Columbia Historical Federation  
British Columbia Museums Association  
Heritage BC

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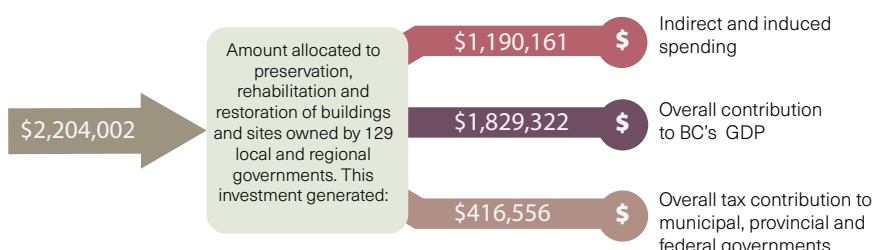


## The Impact of Heritage Conservation

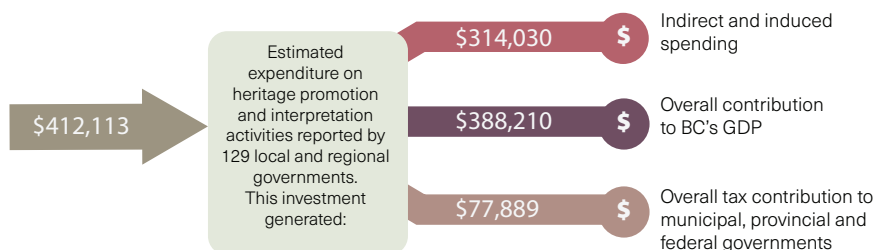
The Heritage Branch enables public and private investment, conservation and rehabilitation, heritage promotion and interpretation, and increased tourism spending. Public and private expenditures on historic place promotion and rehabilitation create economic activity within B.C., which in turn generates GDP, employment, and tax revenues for all levels of government. In addition, tourists from outside the province are drawn to B.C. for the purpose of visiting heritage sites, thereby further stimulating the economy.

This report illustrates the economic impacts of the initial investments for heritage conservation made by local and regional governments and highlights four case studies that reflect these impacts.

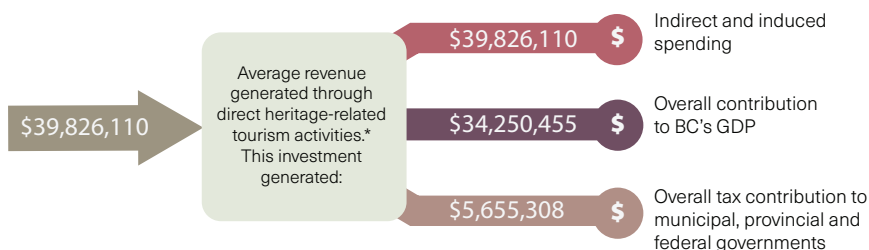
### Conservation Activities<sup>1</sup>



### Promotional Activities<sup>1</sup>



### Heritage-related Tourism Activities<sup>1</sup>

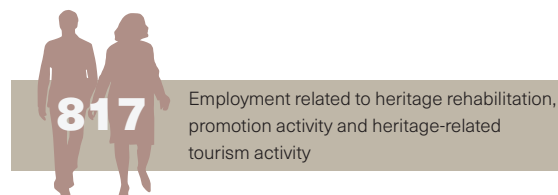


\* Based on 2,597,000 domestic and international visitors with an average spend of \$15/person.

<sup>1</sup> Multipliers provided by BC Stats. Overall totals include direct, indirect and induced figures. Tourism statistics provided by Destination BC. For more information on the survey method, go to the ["Report on Results of the Heritage Branch Annual Survey"](#)

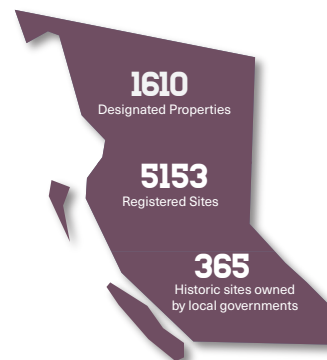
### Investments in 2017

- \$2.20M** Amount governments invested in preservation, rehabilitation and restoration of the historic buildings they own.
- \$3.42M** Amount governments forgave in property taxes in 2017.
- \$0.44M** Amount governments granted to heritage-related projects.
- \$21.8M** Amount of private investment generated in response to government support of heritage activities.
- \$36.5M** Amount contributed to GDP through heritage activities.
- \$6.1M** Amount transferred to municipal, provincial and federal governments as taxes



### Historic Places in 2017

(Numbers as reported in BC Economic Impact Survey 2016)



Heritage BC is a not-for-profit, charitable organization supporting heritage conservation across British Columbia through education, training and skills development, capacity building in heritage planning and funding through the Heritage Legacy Fund. Heritage BC is engaged by the Heritage Branch to collect and analyse data on economic contributions of historic place conservation, and to produce and distribute the Heritage Conservation Fact Sheet.

HeritageBC



**From:** National Trust for Canada | Fiducie nationale du Canada <info@nationaltrustcanada.ca>  
**Sent:** Wednesday, July 03, 2019 11:06 AM  
**Subject:** 6 Great Reasons to Attend the National Trust Conference



## 6 Great Reasons to Attend the 2019 National Trust Conference

**Join in Canada's largest heritage learning and networking event** – Be inspired by heritage movers and shakers from across the country... and around the world.

**Learn from world class speakers** – Global heritage voices like Anders Lendager (Denmark), James Lindberg (USA) and Yu Ka-Sing (Hong Kong, China) explore the cutting-edge of heritage practice.



**ANDERS LENDAGER**

CEO + Founder  
Lendager Group  
(Denmark)



**YU KA-SING**

Architect  
University of Hong Kong  
(Hong Kong, China)

**Get out into the field** – Explore a broad range of themes from Manitoba's mid-century modern legacy to the creation of Winnipeg's first heritage district, and Indigenous Winnipeg, to the North End - ground zero for the 1919 General Strike.

**Take part in a new Residential School National Summit** – Special event, Maamiikwendan (Ojibwe for remember), on conserving residential schools and gravesites, organized with the National Centre for Truth and Reconciliation.

**Get your hands dirty with these workshops** – Window restoration and linseed oil paint finishes with Swedish experts Sonja and Hans Allback at beautiful Lower Fort Garry. Downtowns Rising 6 will explore best practices for downtown revitalization using Winnipeg as a living lab.



Oodena Celebration Circle - Forks Winnipeg

**Enjoy four different conference streams** – Sessions include design debates on appropriate infill/additions in heritage contexts, social impact and wellbeing, Manitoba Indigenous Heritage Forum, and the business of heritage in urban/rural development and museums/historic sites.

Check out the [conference website](#) and get the very latest on the conference schedule, workshops and field sessions, conference hotel, and airline discounts.

**NATIONAL TRUST CONFERENCE 2019**  
**in association with the**  
**CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF HERITAGE PROFESSIONALS**

**Winnipeg, Manitoba, October 17<sup>th</sup> - 19<sup>th</sup>**





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## BC Heritage Awards

### BC Heritage Awards 2020

The BC Heritage Awards celebrates outstanding achievements and best practices that have impacted and strengthened all forms of heritage as a valued cultural resource in communities throughout British Columbia.

The BC Heritage Awards recognizes the achievements of individuals, organizations, groups, businesses, and local and regional governments in communities across BC.

**COMPLETE THE 2020 BC HERITAGE AWARDS NOMINATION FORM**

Nominations close on Friday, November 8, 2019.

### Award Categories

Awards are presented in four categories (see below for additional information):

- Conservation: recognizing the best practices of built heritage rehabilitation, rejuvenation, re-use, and environmental resilience
- Education, Communications, and Awareness: recognizing excellence in programming that advances the appreciation, understanding, and practice of tangible and intangible cultural heritage.
- Heritage Professional: this award is presented in two categories
  - Planning and Management: recognizing individuals or organizations that have produced reports, studies and other efforts that demonstrate best practices of innovations and traditions, community consultation, long-term sustainability, building

resilience, and accessibility, and who advance the diversity and inclusivity of heritage.

**H.6**

- Lifetime Achievement: recognizing those individuals who have made a career-long, cumulative impact and contribution to the practice and understanding of heritage.
- Distinguished Service: recognizing long-time volunteers for their significant contributions and leadership in their communities.

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## Conservation

- For the preservation, restoration, rehabilitation, or adaptive reuse of historic places, sites, and cultural landscapes.
- For high standards of heritage conservation based on the *Standards and Guidelines for the Conservation of Historic Places in Canada and Building Resilience: Practical Guidelines for the Retrofit and Rehabilitation of Buildings in Canada*.
- For innovation and commitment to heritage conservation that also contributes to environmental, economic, social and/or cultural sustainability. Examples of connecting heritage and sustainability include: climate change adaptation and mitigation; environmental resource management; downtown/main street revitalization; design and adaptation for affordability and accessibility; community or arts and culture spaces.

## Education, Communication and Awareness

- For increasing awareness and support for historic places, cultural heritage, and tangible and intangible heritage.
- For an achievement in heritage education or interpretation through social media, publications, displays, exhibits, or other products or activities to promote all forms of heritage.
- For community engagement, collaboration, partnerships, or public involvement

## Heritage Professional: Planning and Management

- For individuals or organizations that have produced reports, studies and other efforts that demonstrate best practices of innovations and traditions, community consultation, long-term sustainability, building resilience and accessibility and, through their work, advance the diversity and inclusivity of heritage.

- For community heritage planning and cultural and heritage resource management
- For planning initiatives which support the long-term conservation of heritage resources through conservation plans, community plans, zoning, or financial incentive

#### Heritage Professional: Lifetime Achievement

- For individuals who have made a career-long, cumulative impact and contribution to the practice and understanding of heritage.

#### Distinguished Service Award

- For exemplary volunteer commitment by an individual to heritage conservation, through leadership in public awareness, heritage education or interpretation, or heritage advocacy.

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### Levels of Recognition

There are three levels of recognition for the award categories.

- Outstanding: for excellence
- Honour: for high achievements
- Recognition: for noteworthy achievements

#### Eligibility

Projects nominated for an award must have been completed within the past three calendar years (preceding the nominations deadlines).

Individuals, groups, organizations, businesses, local governments and other entities will be considered for a BC Heritage award, based on the information as submitted and the evaluation and selection criteria for each of the categories.

Please [contact Heritage BC](#) for more information on these criteria, and how to prepare the award nomination.

#### The Awards & Presentation Ceremony

The presentation of awards will take place at the annual conference to be held in Mission on Friday, May 8, 2020.

Information You Need to Know

- No more than two nominations may be made by the same nominator in each year. Incomplete nominations will not be considered by the Awards Committee.
- All decisions of the Awards Committee are final. Submissions may not be re-nominated in subsequent years; repeat nominations will be disqualified.
- Separate phases of large projects may be nominated, as long as they are clearly different from previously nominated work.
- Following review by the Awards Committee, nominators and successful nominees will be notified by email.



CONFERENCE 2020 - CALL FOR SUBMISSIONS



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*Viceregal Patron: Her Excellency the Right Honourable Julie Payette  
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.Q., C.D., Governor General of Canada*

*Patronne vice-royale: Son Excellence la très honorable Julie Payette  
C.C., C.M.M., C.O.M., C.Q., C.D., Gouverneure générale du Canada*

August 26, 2019

**To: Federal Political Party Presidents:**

**Suzanne Cowan** – Liberal Party of Canada

**Scott Lamb** – Conservative Party of Canada

**Mathieu Vick** – New Democratic Party of Canada

**Jean-Luc Cooke** – Green Party of Canada

**From: Natalie Bull, Executive Director, National Trust for Canada**

**Subject: Election 2019 - The Economy, the Environment, and Historic Places:  
How Policy for Heritage Places is Essential to Your Election Platform**

There is enormous potential to achieve important gains for the environment, the economy and society, through new federal measures and policies for heritage places. This submission provides priority recommendations that should be part of any robust Election Platform.

**Background: How Historic Places Affect the Environment and the Economy**

Heritage places are an untapped resource. Found in urban centres, small towns, and remote regions, they offer great opportunities as building blocks for regional development, cultural/tourism activity, social infrastructure and the creation of green jobs.

There is clear evidence to link heritage investment to economic growth and job creation:

- Heritage rehabilitation generates upwards of 21% more jobs, including skilled jobs, than the same investment in new construction.<sup>i</sup>
- Rehabilitating heritage places also incurs less “leakage” out of the Canadian economy for foreign goods.<sup>ii</sup>

Investing in heritage buildings also contributes to the fight against climate change:<sup>iii</sup>

- Building renewal and re-use capitalizes on materials and energy already invested, reduces construction and demolition waste,<sup>iv</sup> and avoids environmental impact associated with new development: and

Finally, heritage places draw tourists to Canada, with growth in US travellers seeking heritage experiences in Canada expected to reach 12.3 million by 2025.

**The Federal Role**

The Federal Government has been largely absent from the heritage places sector since 2007. In December 2017, however, the House of Commons Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development released Report 10, Preserving Canada’s Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow, which identified the need for renewed federal leadership and outlined 17 recommendations for action.

### Summary List of Recommendations

With this submission we highlight those measures recommended in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow from that would have the highest degree of support from our members, and the greatest potential impact:

- A. Substantially Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Landfill with Policies and Tax Measures that Encourage Re-use and Retrofit of Existing Buildings** (Recommendation 11 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow)
- B. Contribute to Indigenous Culture and the Reconciliation Process by Supporting the Efforts of Indigenous Peoples to Save and Renew Places of Significance.** (Recommendations 15 and 17 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow)
- C. Unlock Capital and Create New Green Jobs by Encouraging Commercial Investment in Heritage Properties** (Recommendation 11 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow)
- D. Ensure Rural Resilience: Renew the Main Street Canada Program** (Recommendation 14 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow)
- E. Spur Corporate and Citizen Philanthropy to Transform the Future of Historic Places, and Create Green Jobs** (Recommendation 10 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow)
- F. Demonstrate Federal Leadership by Requiring Federal Departments/Agencies to Give Preference to Existing Heritage Buildings When Considering Leasing or Purchasing Space** (Recommendation 8 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow)

We would be pleased to discuss these measures and your party's Election Platform in more detail. For your convenience we attach Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow, as well as the chart "New Federal Measures for Historic Places – Potential Impact."

Sincerely,



Natalie Bull  
Executive Director, National Trust for Canada  
613-237-1066 Ext. 222



## About the National Trust for Canada and our Supporters

Founded in 1973, the National Trust (formerly known as the Heritage Canada Foundation) is a national membership-based charity that works to save and renew Canada's historic places. Our sites, projects and programs engage Canadians, enhance local identity, and bring heritage to life.

We are connected across the country through our **National Council**, a network of partner organizations with national, provincial, or territory-wide mandates for the protection and celebration of historic places:





## **The Economy, the Environment, and Historic Places:**

### **How Policy for Heritage Places is Essential to Your Election Platforms**

**A. Substantially Reduce Greenhouse Gas Emissions and Landfill with Policies and Tax Measures that Encourage Re-use and Retrofit of Existing Buildings** (Recommendation 11 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow):

Canada needs programs that simultaneously create a strong economy and reduce climate impacts. An ideal approach is a tax measure or grant program to stimulate investment in energy retrofitting, and in the repurposing of existing properties for productive new uses. A program could target projects to adapt derelict residential properties, commercial properties and former industrial sites, or surplus faith properties – attracting private investment and keeping them out of the landfills. A program could also be designed to stimulate investment in improving the energy performance of older residential properties. As an example, the former Home Renovation Tax Credit launched in 2009 was claimed by almost 3 million Canadians and generated an estimated \$4.3 billion in economic activity.

The greenest building is an existing building. Renovating and preserving existing buildings cuts Greenhouse Gas Emissions and decreases landfill by preserving the sunk carbon and natural resources used in their original construction. Ontario alone yearly produces 14.2 million tonnes of construction, renovation and demolition waste which represents about 2 million tonnes of CO<sup>2</sup>.

**B. Contribute to Indigenous Culture and the Reconciliation Process by Supporting the Efforts of Indigenous Peoples to Save and Renew Places of Significance.** (Recommendations 15 and 17 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow):

Funding for the Federal Government's response to the Truth and Reconciliation Commission's Calls to Action must include funding to support the efforts of Indigenous Peoples to save and renew their heritage places, and commemorate their contributions to Canada's history. The dollar value, terms and conditions should be established in accordance with the collaborative approach called for in Call to Action 79.



**C. Unlock Capital and Create New Green Jobs by Encouraging Commercial Investment in Heritage Properties** (Recommendation 11 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow):

Historic buildings languish in our communities because developers experience major impediments, but they have the potential to attract investment and create jobs. This untapped source of economic prosperity can be realized through federal income-tax-based incentives to attract corporate investment to revenue-generating heritage properties – a measure that has widespread support from provincial /territorial governments, 33 municipalities, and the Federation of Canadian Municipalities. The potential can be seen in the US, where longstanding heritage tax credits have leveraged more than five times their value in private investment, created 2.5 million jobs, preserved more than 40,000 historic properties, created over 150,000 low- and moderate-income housing units, and stimulated a booming heritage rehabilitation and renovation industry.<sup>v</sup>

Furthermore, the Income Tax Act's Capital Cost Allowance rules should be amended to clarify which types of rehabilitation work can be expensed in the current tax year, versus those that must be capitalized and depreciated over many decades. This confusion can have a major impact on the after-tax cost of a project and discourage substantial, transformative investments.

**D. Ensure Rural Resilience: Renew the Main Street Canada Program** (Recommendation 14 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow):

Past federal investments helped create Canada's Main Street Canada program, where each federal dollar invested in the renewal of small towns and rural regions generated and impressive \$30 return in private investment.

The Main Street America program generates similar private investment, and in 2018 a net gain of 25,301 jobs, net gain of 5,310 businesses, and 8,146 historic buildings rehabilitated.<sup>vi</sup> In particular, cost recovery provisions can make such programs more affordable for governments.

**E. Spur Corporate and Citizen Philanthropy to Transform the Future of Historic Places, and Create Green Jobs** (Recommendation 10 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow):

There are thousands of historic places that could benefit from private donations, corporate philanthropy and crowdfunding. Seed funding for renovation and restoration could unlock economic potential and social capital and create jobs in urban, rural and remote communities.

This could include investment in capacity-building for charities in the heritage sector; and creating predictable sources of federal matching funds or seed money that grass-roots groups and charities could use to stimulate investments by private donors and attract corporate support. Expanding existing funds like Parks Canada's National Cost-Sharing Program for Heritage Places could help fund essential work at National Historic Sites, Heritage Lighthouses, and Heritage Railway Stations – with a leveraging effect of 5 times the Federal contribution.<sup>vii</sup>

Federal governments in other countries have benefited from investing in capacity building and seed funding to build a culture of philanthropy for heritage. Save America's Treasures was an effective partnership between the US National Trust, the National Park Service and other US federal agencies, with the US National Trust leading efforts to secure \$55 million in matching corporate donations and offer technical support to funding recipients.

**F. Demonstrate Federal Leadership by Requiring Federal Departments/Agencies to Give Preference to Existing Heritage Buildings When Considering Leasing or Purchasing Space (Recommendation 8 in Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow):**

This recommendation would help create a market for historic places and therefore attract private investment. Property owners face many disincentives for investing in historic places – indeed the federal government's own leasing policies typically disadvantage historic buildings – so this relatively modest policy measure on the part of the Government could have a large impact and greatly help level the playing field.

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**For more detail on what the heritage sector believes should be discussed by all Political Parties in this pre-election period, please see the attachments:**

- Report 10 of the House Standing Committee on Environment and Sustainable Development, entitled Preserving Canada's Heritage: The Foundation for Tomorrow.
- A concise chart outlining "New Federal Measures for Historic Places – Potential Impact"

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## ENDNOTES

<sup>i</sup> For example, the 2010 US study, *Delaware Historic Preservation Tax Credit Program: Good for the Economy, Good for the Environment, Good for Delaware's Future*, found that \$1 million spent on rehabilitation of historic properties created 14.6 jobs while \$1 million spent on new construction created 11.2 jobs - a difference of 30%. The 2011 US study, *Good News in Tough Times: Historic Preservation and the Georgia Economy*, found that \$1 million of economic activity created 18.1 historic rehabilitation jobs compared with 14.9 jobs for new construction - a difference of 21%.

<sup>ii</sup> Empirical studies in Germany and the US show that rehab is much more labour intensive than new construction. Their building industries typically reckon project costs of 50% labour and 50% material for new construction, while heritage rehab sees between 60% and 80% for labour (Dr. Jörg Haspel, *Built Heritage as a Positive Location Factor – Economic Potentials of Listed Properties*, ICOMOS, 2011; Donovan Rypkema, *Heritage Conservation and the Local Economy*, Global Urban Development Magazine, 2008.) Indeed, the Ontario Heritage Trust's review of its rehab projects over the last 20 years saw up to 90% of project costs allocated to labour (OHT, *Cultural Heritage - Proposals for Ontario Cultural Strategy*, Dec.2015).

<sup>iii</sup> According to *Canada's Sixth National Report on Climate Change* (2014) Canada's buildings are the third largest GHG emissions sector after petroleum and transportation.

<sup>iv</sup> A 2005 Statistics Canada study found that 12% of all residential and non-residential waste (amounting to 3,371,880 tonnes) comes from construction, renovation and demolition. Only 16%, or 555,352 tonnes, is diverted.

<sup>v</sup> See National Parks Service "Federal Historic Preservation Tax Incentives Program Celebrates its 40<sup>th</sup> Year"

<https://www.nps.gov/orgs/1207/htc2017.htm>

<sup>vi</sup> See [Main Street Economic Impact](https://www.mainstreet.org/mainstreetimpact) <https://www.mainstreet.org/mainstreetimpact>

<sup>vii</sup> See Evidence by Joëlle Montminy (Vice-President, Indigenous Affairs and Cultural Heritage Directorate, Parks Canada) on September 19, 2017 at ENVI Committee. <https://www.ourcommons.ca/DocumentViewer/en/42-1/ENVI/meeting-71/evidence>



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## 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.**

## 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. In 2019, millions of people across Canada heard about the event and thousands experienced history on this day across 550 historic places, including sites at or near all 9 cultural UNESCO World Heritage Sites in Canada, there's even more to discover!



**Do you own or operate a historic site?**

Mark your calendar for **Canada Historic Places Day, Saturday, July 4, 2020** and register at [www.historicplacesday.ca](http://www.historicplacesday.ca).

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

## Heritage Week

In 2020, Heritage Day is February 17, 2020, and Heritage Week runs from February 17 to 23, 2020 with the theme **2020**

***Vision: Bringing the Past Into the Future.***

Why celebrate Heritage Day? Because Canada's collective story is told through our special places, whether they are historic lighthouses or schools, places of faith, industrial complexes, or cultural landscapes. Our shared heritage in all its forms has the power to bring people together and create a sense of belonging. Gathering places like 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 – young and old, deeply rooted or new to Canada – to visit museums, historic sites and heritage destinations, cultural landscapes and cultural centers, and connect with traditional knowledge keepers, educators, parents and grandparents to experience heritage on Heritage Day and beyond.