

Historical themes:

- Put a resource historically in place and time
- Unite a variety of actions, events, functions, people, place and time
- Prevent the concentration on any one particular type of resource, period or event in history
- Ensure that a broad range of heritage resources is considered, touching on many aspects of the region's history
- Flow across all peoples, places, and time periods

## Thematic Framework

### Origins of the proposed framework

This draft thematic framework proposes eight themes that unite the many values and thoughts on the heritage of Maple Ridge developed from the following sources:

Red: value statements from the October 28 workshop

Green: value statements from community questionnaires

Black: ideas emerging from consultant research

### Thematic Framework for Maple Ridge

#### A. The Land and Its Rivers

The people of Maple Ridge have clearly expressed the importance of the physical place to their sense of belonging and well-being. Landscapes specific to Maple Ridge are key elements of its heritage, as are the traditional activities in those landscapes. While a great deal of time is spent on roads, the spiritual heart of the place for many in the community lies in the natural landscape.

1. Maple Ridge is appreciated for its particular physical setting, particularly its nearby natural landscapes, including the mountains and forests
2. Rural once-cultivated landscapes are key places of attachment for the community
3. Locally known fishing spots and places prized for their natural ecologies are important for nurturing a sense of belonging (having insider information)
4. Traditional settlement patterns and structures are important for showing influence of local climate
5. Local ecologies convey the uniqueness and value of the place
6. Citizens can access the impressive Fraser River shoreline; people fish, take photographs, canoe, and boat on the river.
7. Taking enjoyment in the parks is part of the traditional culture of Maple Ridge
8. Swimming holes on the Alouette (Davison's Pool, Hotrocks) and "smooch spots" were important spots for kids growing up in Maple Ridge
9. The ready accessibility of recreational and wild lands (Maple Ridge Park, Kanaka Creek) is important to the community

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10. Lakes in and around the community form much of the area's traditional recreational space (Whonnock, Stave, Alouette, Rolley and Stave Lakes)
11. The community values the ability to camp, hike, and horseback ride in local forests
12. Use of the dykes for walking
13. Horse trails and riding
14. Natural features as valued places unto themselves
15. The community finds that views of the rivers and mountains is important to their sense of well-being
16. Places of meaning for the Stolo, Katzie, and Kwantlen
17. Geographical features influenced patterns of settlement (rivers, type of land, settlers' familiarity with a particular type of landscape)
18. Unique soils
19. The 'Great Slide' tells us about the geography of the Fraser at the Ridge
20. Landscapes transformed by settlement (deforestation, roads, farms, homes, businesses)

**B. Settlement and Dislocation**

Many compelling stories about Maple Ridge centre around the stories of its settlement, whether the creation stories of the First Nations, or the various stories of the immigrant groups that came to settle in the area and prosper. Settlement also meant the dislocation of people, an important counterpoint to the positive aspects of the pioneering spirit.

21. The First Nations are NOT immigrants, and important for having deep physical connection to the land
22. Stone Age settlement under the new Golden Ears expressway evidence of the pre-historic settlement of the place
23. Creation stories
24. Stolo, Katzie, and Quantlan stories of inhabiting and harvesting
25. Places associated with the First Nations are important for communicating settlement before settlement by immigrants - e.g. Davison's pool and decisions made for siting of Indian reserves
26. Connection with the First Nations communities a form of connection with the roots of the place
27. First Nations and non-First Nations land tenure
28. Displacement of the First Nations communities with settlement
29. Contributions of the Hudson Bay Company help understand the very beginning of immigrant settlement of Maple Ridge
30. Early important survey lines help explain the shape that immigrant settlement took
31. Remnants of Japanese Canadian settlements mark the history of forced internment/dispossession

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32. Places of Chinese and Japanese Canadian settlement mark the history of non-white immigration and its relation to white immigrant settlement
33. Unique geographical features and their use by First Nations peoples and settlers are important for making settlement patterns place-specific
34. Suburban housing development patterns allow for continuation of home gardening tradition of early settlers
35. Traditional rural or agricultural landscapes integrated into planned parks associated with housing developments are good for family life
36. General settlement pattern: first along the Fraser; then along the CPR line, then along roads and highways; exceptions: Webster's Corners and Yennadon
37. The old local stores support positive small-community life

**C. On A Regional Route**

Maple Ridge's history and character are bound up in its location midway up the north shore of the Fraser Valley: it was a place of through-traffic of goods and people, and related to the cities downriver.

38. Maple Ridge's assets that command regional presence is an important aspect of the place
39. Maple Ridge has an important historic connection with New Westminster as "the city", and the historical colonizing of Maple Ridge by New West city folk

**Rivers**

40. It is important to understand Maple Ridge as place of transportation up/down the river and north shore of Fraser Valley
41. Appreciation that the first transportation route for First Nations and non-First Nation was the Fraser River
42. Appreciation for the the unique geographic location on the river in the development of the community and its economy
43. Appreciation of early and current settlement and transportation along the Fraser River
44. Fraser River important as the initial main transportation route linking area with region, and linking communities within the boundaries of present-day Maple Ridge; it is seen as a defining element of the place

**Railroads**

45. Appreciation of the second wave of settlement established along railroad stops, and defined by CPR stops.
46. CPR important as the first significant land route linking Maple Ridge communities and linking Maple Ridge with the region and the nation
47. One route to the official establishment of communities was obtaining a CPR stop, with an associated Post Office
48. Early CPR service stopped for onloading of Maple Ridge commodities

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- (e.g. cord wood, strawberries from Japanese market gardens)
49. Local railroad logging lines tied Maple Ridge lands to the River

**Roads and Highways**

50. Appreciation of third generation settlement pattern associated with the main roads that run parallel with the river and railroad tracks (eg Dewdney Trunk Road, and later the Lougheed Highway)
51. The motels along Lougheed Highway are important markers of the post-WWII automobile-oriented economy, and the role played by outlying suburbs for tourism in the Lower Mainland
52. Car culture, such as the car show at the A&W, is important to understanding the development of Maple Ridge along Lougheed Highway
53. Dewdney Trunk Road important for its association with early immigrant settlement and surveys
54. Lougheed Highway important for its mark of the rise of the automobile as the primary mode of transportation during the 20th Century

**D. Using The Land**

The economic and social history of Maple Ridge is tied to the use of its considerable natural resources. The story of settlement and growth of Maple Ridge is in part a story of the the fishery, forestry, agriculture, and industry that dominated the economy until recently.

55. Appreciation of the agricultural lands are a reminder of past measures to safeguard them(through the introduction of the Agricultural Land Reserve, and zoning initiatives)
56. Port Hammond mill is important for continuing major presence of historic industry: the largest private employer is the cedar mill.
57. Maple Ridge rural lands are important for what is left of the family farm (from historic 33 farms to present day's 3 dairy farms)
58. Maple Ridge is proud to be part of renewed support of the family farm and local produce
59. The appreciation of the Agricultural Fair grounds and associated Fair is important for understanding that local agriculture was once much more important to the community's culture and economy
60. The early settler's works are important for conveying the idealism and hope of immigrant communities, and their sense of recreation and community.
61. Use of local materials is an important component to the local heritage
62. The once-central economic role of logging and fishing, lumber and shingle mills explains development of the place
63. Agricultural heritage is one marker of historical economy of the various Maple Ridge communities
64. Remnants of Hammond's industrial past important for telling the economic history of the area, including its considerable role in supplying the

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- Cariboo Gold Rush
- 65. The development of a regional water and power management infrastructure is important for showing the growing integration of Maple Ridge into the Lower Mainland region, and the economic impacts of hydro power generation
- 66. The dykes, a reminder of the agricultural history, are now prime recreational assets
- 67. Early and later farming and agricultural practice
- 68. Japanese fruit (strawberries most prominently) and vegetable farming
- 69. Forestry (logging, milling)
- 70. Brickworks
- 71. Greenhouses
- 72. Building and maintaining the hydroelectricity infrastructure
- 73. Mining and quarrying (brickworks, gravel for road-building and construction, and small-scale gold-mining along the Stave Valley and Kanaka Creek

### **E. Pioneering Communities**

Maple Ridge is still recognizable as a collection of communities each with particular character, derived from distinct immigrant groups, economies, or natural resources. Part of the richness of Maple Ridge's history is the continued distinctiveness of those pioneering communities.

- 74. Local old or heritage buildings in communities have physical power that helps identify Maple Ridge's historical pioneering communities
- 75. The character imparted by the older centres of Maple Ridge's historic communities is key to the enjoyment of the place
- 76. Local landmarks provide inspiration, familiarity, continuity, and command respect
- 77. Peace and quiet is seen to be a defining characteristic of the older communities in Maple Ridge
- 78. Appreciation of Maple Ridge's historic churches, which are key enduring institutions in the historical communities
- 79. Appreciation of the identity-making power of old or heritage institutions in communities
- 80. Appreciation of shared amenities and gathering places, and elements that tie communities together
- 81. Preserving older centres in the community give those centres identifiable character
- 82. Cooperative operations important for communicating the cooperative movement in Maple Ridge, and the ethnic connection to those movements
- 83. Popular hangouts are important for their association with habitues, and act as community centres.
- 84. Places of milestone achievements are critical for communicating the

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- development of the culture.
85. Haney is of central importance to Maple Ridge
  86. By knowing the place's past, one can understand the people
  87. Presence of enduring structures makes Maple Ridge more than just a highway
  88. Festivities such as Heritage Day and the Maple Ridge Jazz and Blues Festival, and the Farmer's Market are long standing traditions that tie people to the community and its past
  89. Place names often refer to immigrant origins - e.g. Kanaka Creek, Yennadon (which is the name of a Scottish lodge)
  90. Sports & sporting venues (lacrosse, baseball, hockey, soccer, curling) show sport as a traditional community-building activity
  91. The sports culture is an important cohesive component to community spirit, as exemplified by the well-known Larry Walker, Greg Moore, and Cam Neely, and places like Neaves Road for drag racing
  92. Early independence of Whonnock, Ruskin, Yennadon, Haney, Hammond
  93. Contemporary pride in continued sense of self-reliance in Whonnock, Ruskin, Yennadon, and Webster's Corners
  94. Communal farm Sampola at Webster's Corners being the temporary lodging for Sointula families before proper houses built (house by house by the community)
  95. Communalism & community-based activities (early farming, Ruskin Mills, Sampola at Webster's Corners, Yennadon, religion, education)
  96. Cooperative associations in the community
  97. Markets and fairs associated with the historic settlements fosters sense of belonging
  98. The relative remoteness of northern and eastern reaches allows for independent living, including biker gang-related activities
  99. A pioneering subculture is the local Hell's Angels biker gang, whose origins are in the Mercenary Gang established in the 1970s
  100. Local youth subcultures centred in Haney can be seen to be related to the post-War expansion and dilution of small-town life

### **F. Ordinary Folk, Many Origins**

Part of the importance of Maple Ridge lies in it being a place that takes pride in being home for common folk, the ordinary working family, and people from many immigrant cultures.

101. There is a traditional concern for being a place for ordinary folks in Maple Ridge
102. There is an appreciated sense of small family-oriented community - bumping into people you know by name
103. Maple Ridge is important for accommodating many two-income civil ser-

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- vice families, with large employers being the school district and municipality, and nearby correction centres
- I 04. Heritage is enjoyed when seeing the family names in beautiful cemeteries
  - I 05. Appreciation of different constituent cultures by making a connection between historic communities and their pioneers: including Japanese Canadian community, Finnish cooperative community (from Sointula), Hawaiian (the Kanakas)
  - I 06. Unique forms of housing embody unique local cultural traditions - for example cooperatively built Finnish houses, and Byrnes houses (rental accommodation)
  - I 07. Places of Christian worship mark the spiritual practices of most immigrant communities, and evangelism
  - I 08. Non-Christian places of worship display diversity
  - I 09. Places that are emblematic of significant local subcultures are important for the understanding of the place.
  - I 10. Name and location of Kanaka Creek embeds history of the Hawaiians as one of the earliest immigrant groups
  - I 11. Local government developed within a broad Anglo-Canadian system of law and order; but this system was flexible enough to allow for numerous ethnic groups to maintain their particular beliefs and values.
  - I 12. Diversity and integration
  - I 13. First Nations, Kanaka, intermarriage between HBC employees and area women
  - I 14. History of immigrant groups:
  - I 15. Americans in early settlement history related to Gold Rushes
  - I 16. Chinese Canadians (the CPR) used as labourers but also worked at shingle bolt contracts, lived in logging camps and operated small businesses to serve the small Chinese community (particularly in Hammond)
  - I 17. Sikh, (East) Indian British Canadians
  - I 18. Japanese Canadians (strawberry farms, fishing fleet, forced resettlement)
  - I 19. Finnish Canadians (immigration from communal settlement in Sointula, communal hall, communal building of houses)
  - I 20. Hawaiian Canadians (Fort Langley, Kanaka Creek, Cariboo Gold Rush)
  - I 21. Norwegian Canadians

### **G. The Car Culture**

A dominant aspect of Maple Ridge's current character is tied to the suburban development boom beginning in the years immediately following the Second World War. This North American-wide cultural shift was fueled by the expansion of the economy and the newfound accessibility for ordinary citizens to own an automobile. It was a period of increasing social freedom and great optimism, and changed utterly the culture of the place.

- I 22. Single family dwelling subdivision development appeals to urge for

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- personal independence Early shopping centres convey the change in the form and location of commercial development following the Second World War
- I23. Change of public visual experience of Maple Ridge as car-oriented commercial and wayfinding signage come to dominate Lougheed Highway, contrasting with earlier Dewdney Trunk Road
  - I24. Residential streets dominated by the appearance of automobiles and their infrastructure - garages, carports, and driveways
  - I25. Auto-centred communal or public residential life, including car-washing and motor care, associated recreational equipment such as recreational boats on trailers, campers, and camping trailers.
  - I26. Aspects of Maple Ridge became regional destinations as a result of the new accessibility imparted by the car and highway infrastructure (e.g. the A&W on Lougheed Hwy.; Golden Ears Park)
  - I27. Suburban development spreading over what was once agricultural land
  - I28. Disappearance of farming land and rural culture as demand for single-family homes in the Lower Mainland increases
  - I29. New infrastructure (roads, water, sewers, gas, power) required over a rapidly-spreading area
  - I30. Less local employment and the rise of the bedroom communities and regional shopping centres at some considerable distance from home
  - I31. Important cultural/political event with the creation of the Agricultural Land Reserve to stem the loss of agricultural lands to spread of residential development facilitated by automobile-centred commuting
  - I32. The biker culture is an important subculture of the car culture, both for its glorifying of the freedom of the road, and celebration of the classic car culture

### **H. Change and Cherishing**

There is a pervasive sense that Maple Ridge is experiencing or could soon be experiencing quite profound physical changes to the landscape, buildings, and culture. Change lends a certain youthfulness to the place and its culture, but also sparks a sense of needing to cherish aspects of the place and culture threatened by the sweep of change.

- I33. Retaining old buildings helps stem the feeling of losing old Haney
- I34. Growth, and the struggle to contain it, is a major preoccupation of many residents of Maple Ridge
- I35. Part of the character of the old centres is bound up in their relatively low scale and the relatively generous amount of open space
- I36. The rural areas of Maple Ridge are key to understanding its past and the attachment of the community to the place
- I37. The place is important for having architecture culturally specific to Maple

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Ridge

- I 38. Buildings that survive town fires help tell the story of those fires, which were defining moments in the communities
- I 39. Seeing the heritage helps today's citizens understand the transformative moments in the history of the local culture
- I 40. Traditional cultivated landscape planting impart an desire to be connected with the place
- I 41. The natural landscapes are invaluable because they are irreplaceable
- I 42. Being in the presence of heritage has the positive effect of transporting the viewer to another, earlier reality
- I 43. Knowing and relating the unique stories of Maple Ridge enriches physical experience of the place
- I 44. Community shares a pride in the place when taking interest in its history
- I 45. Pleasure of remembering or still seeing the historic community stores, and attendant feeling of continuity
- I 46. Connection with community through knowing the names of the pioneering families, as seen in the archives, the cemetery tombstones and street signs
- I 47. Attachment to preserved older landscapes, which are a reminder of simpler more sustainable way of life, a counterpoint to today's consumerism, and raises awareness of the importance of keeping the integrity of the agricultural landscape
- I 48. Landscape preservation can also be seen as green: the preservation of the environment
- I 49. Comfort derived from seeing the old landscape and buildings
- I 50. Loss of family farmland a marker of the breakdown of the nuclear family who ran the farms
- I 51. There is a general appreciation of the remains of the places associated with youth-oriented simple recreational pleasures, including local swimming holes and "make-out" spots
- I 52. Generally, heritage of Maple Ridge is important for transmitting knowledge of the past to future generations
- I 53. Understanding and appreciating the historic places and archival records is key to understanding the community's past; caring for the heritage of the place helps guard against making mistakes of the past
- I 54. A community's shared sense of heritage makes for a shared community memory
- I 55. Horses and horse trails connect the community with its pioneering days, and traditional landscapes and economies that support horses
- I 56. Preserving historic sites is an act that promotes local knowledge and a feeling of belonging
- I 57. The act of preserving historic places demonstrates that the community cares about itself
- I 58. Older recreation facilities are an important record of community cooperation and shared recreation.
- I 59. Any remnants of important farming practices are important for understanding the agricultural underpinning of the economy

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- I 60. Local agricultural industries help communicate the once very strong agricultural economy in Maple Ridge, and the role of specific immigrant communities in that industry, as for example the Japanese Canadian community in Berryland Cannery
- I 61. Old sites are repositories of valuable artifacts
- I 62. Maintaining Maple Ridge's cemeteries is a good way of relating the history of the place to individuals, and teaches the children about their roots
- I 63. Old and/or heritage buildings throughout the community usually can be tied to historic events, movements or can be associated with significant historical figures or founding and early settler families
- I 64. Making informed decisions about the community's future requires an understanding of past events through an appreciation of its heritage
- I 65. Places that are important in the heritage conservation movement, such as Hill House, are critical to the telling of the rise of conservation values in the community
- I 66. The significant cultural disruption of the wars is embodied in the Cenotaph
- I 67. Local artists are important for recording lost landscapes
- I 68. The continuity provided by heritage of Maple Ridge is important for long-time residents
- I 69. Heritage preservation is an effective break on historic town centre destruction
- I 70. Heritage is important, period, because towns are being swallowed, and it helps preserve a community feel and helps draw attention to old landscapes
- I 71. Places and landscapes that are markers of the past (agricultural lands)
- I 72. Potential loss of cohesive identity of individual communities (people identify with early communities)
- I 73. Symbols of remembering (Cenotaph, names of historic communities and streets) important for sense of community
- I 74. Important institutions - government, churches, schools and post offices
- I 75. Old buildings, heritage buildings important markers of history
- I 76. It is important to retain still-visible markers of historic communities
- I 77. Old schools and post offices help recall traditional settlements

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*Heritage Resources:*

- *Embody or express the major themes, factors and processes that have influenced the history of an area*

*Draft Themes:*

- A** *The Land and Its Rivers*
- B** *Settlement and Dislocation*
- C** *On A Regional Route*
- D** *Using the Land*
- E** *Pioneering Communities*
- F** *Ordinary Folk, Many Origins*
- G** *The Car Culture*
- H** *Change and Cherishing*

## Potential Resources

### Origins of the potential resource list

This draft list of potential resources includes reference to draft the proposed draft themes noted in the previous section. The list has been compiled from the following sources:

Red: value statements from the October 28 workshop

Green: value statements from community questionnaires

Black: consultant research

### Resources expressing Themes

1. Geographic location on the river (A)
2. Views of mountains and rivers (A)
3. Schools and Post Offices in the various communities (E,H)
4. Cemeteries (E,F)
5. Golden Ears Park (A)
6. Kanaka Community Park (A,F)
7. Parks in general (A)
8. Haney Wharf (A)
9. Old Yennadon School, Hammond Elementary School (E,H)
10. Greenways (A)
11. Fraser River (A,C)
12. Farmland (A,D,H)
13. Trails (A)
14. Old centres of the various communities, with Hammond, Webster's Corner, and Haney being particularly mentioned (B,C,E,H)
15. Green space in the old centres of communities (B,E,H)
16. Local landmarks (B,E,H)
17. Low noise levels in the older centres (H)
18. Park on Alouette River (A)
19. Buttercup fields along Dewdney Trunk Road (A)
20. Whonnock Lake (A)
21. Big-leaf Maple Trees (A,H)
22. Fir Street (H)
23. Rhododendron on 272 (H)
24. Hot Rocks at end of 232nd? (A,H)
25. Chestnut trees on River Road (A,H)
26. Beech tree, associated with historic house (A,B,H)
27. First Nations presence (B)
28. Immigrant ethnic groups (F)

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29. Culturally specific architecture (e.g. steam baths) (F)
30. Artistic groups working with the history of the place (F,H)
31. Enduring cultural or economic institutions (E,H)
32. Fulle-Watson store (B,E,H)
33. Billy Miner (pub) (B,E,H)
34. Red & White Store (B,E,H)
35. Cemeteries (E,F)
36. Laity Farms, Hampton Farm, Brookview farm (D,H)
37. Alouette Dykes (A)
38. Old Yennadon School, Hammond Elementary School (E,H)
39. 224th Street (Haney Boulevard) (E)
40. Pitt Polder (A)
41. Katzie Reserve (B)
42. "The Beast" (monument at city centre) (H)
43. Sampo Hall (E,H)
44. Dewdney Trunk Road (B,C)
45. Homesteads: particularly noted: Japanese settlements, Finnish settlements (B,F)
46. Agricultural Hall, used as dance hall (E,F)
47. Agricultural Fair and its grounds (E,H)
48. Hammond Park (E)
49. Regional attractions: Golden Ears Park (A)
50. ACT (H)
51. Recycling history through trade in the second-hand stores, including bookstores (H)
52. Finnish Community Centre (B,E,H)
53. Whonnock Cemetery for marking Norwegian community (E,F,H)
54. Bandstand (H)
55. The Maple Ridge "Senate" (once-a-week meeting of old-timers in the mall) (H)
56. Presence of horses (A,H)
57. Horse trails (A,H)
58. Tack shops etc. in support of horse usage, such as the feed store at Webster's Corner (H)
59. Home flower and vegetable gardens, fruit trees (F,H)
60. Hammond Mill (C,D)
61. Fraser River (A,B,C)
62. Any remnants of paddle wheel boat traffic (A,C,H)
63. Rural lands (A,H)
64. Agricultural Fair (E,H)
65. Agricultural Fair grounds (H)
66. Port Haney riverfront (H)
67. Shady Lane (H)
68. Cliff Park/Kanaka Creek (A,F,H)
69. Correctional facilities (F)

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- 70. Hill House (H)
- 71. Remnants of the Finnish community as Webster's Corner (H)
- 72. Jackson Farm (A,D,H)
- 73. Davison's pool (A,H)
- 74. Mill and mill houses (D,E,H)
- 75. Whonnock Lake Centre (A,H)
- 76. Motels along the Lougheed Highway (G)
- 77. Auto industry outlets along Lougheed Highway, such as Mussallem Motors (which is also important for its association with mayor George Mussallem) (G)
- 78. Cooperatively operated stores run by the Finnish community (E,F)
- 79. Hammond Stadium, Telosky baseball (E,H)
- 80. House by Ruskin Dam (H)
- 81. Community halls: Albion, Ruskin, Thornhill, Sampo (E,H)
- 82. The A&W (G,H)
- 83. Liquidation World (earliest shopping centre) (G,H)
- 84. Any remnants of the berry and cucumber farms (D,F)
- 85. Byrnes houses (F,H)
- 86. Brue's(?) Country Market, associated with fish boats, fresh fish and produce (D,H)
- 87. Haney Hawgs (E,F)
- 88. Post office at 272 and Lougheed (H)
- 89. All the houses around Hammond Park (E,H)
- 90. Brothels (F,H)
- 91. Hadfiss (?) Family, Labanna (?) Family (F)
- 92. Cross's Cabinet (?)
- 93. Neave's Road (?)
- 94. Paliotti's Dog N' Suds Restaurant (G,H)
- 95. 240th Street "Leap the Dips" Road (famed roller-coaster like experience when taken at speed) (H)
- 96. Dumps, including Cottonwood Dump, "Garbage Dump Road" and Ridge Meadow Recycling. (H)
- 97. Dave's World, Lougheed Highway (H)
- 98. Pacific Vocational Institute (was Haney Correctional) (D)
- 99. Linda Meyer's and Recreation Swimming/Bike (?)
- 100. Corner Store across from Garibaldi School (H)
- 101. Geographic location on the river (A)
- 102. Transportation corridors: Fraser River, CPR, Dewdney Trunk Road, Lougheed Highway, Albion Ferry (C)
- 103. Dykes in general, Alouette Dykes (A,D)
- 104. Haney Wharf (A,C)
- 105. Ruskin Dam (Stave Dam?) and Stave Falls Power House (D,H)
- 106. Locally produced bricks and tiles (A,D,H)
- 107. Heaps Logging (D,H)
- 108. Hammond Mill (D,H)

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- I09. Hammond industries, including remnants of past industry (D)
- I10. Natural ecology at the confluence of the Fraser and Kanaka Creek (A)
- I11. Remnants of commercial and domestic fruit orchards, particularly on Robertson property (cherry, plums, apples) (D)
- I12. Fraser River (A)
- I13. CPR rail line, and associated buildings and infrastructure (C)
- I14. Company railways, including Allco Railway (D)
- I15. Dewdney Trunk Road (B)
- I16. Lougheed Highway (C,G)
- I17. Survey line on 124th (B)
- I18. Kanaka log dump (D)
- I19. Logging remnants (D,H)
- I20. Berryland Cannery (at south end of 224th) (D,E,F)
- I21. Learn & Play daycare (F)
- I22. Abernathy and Lougheed Logging (D)
- I23. Whonnock Post Office (E)
- I24. Memorial Park (A)
- I25. Grant Hill Aquifer (A)
- I26. Tunnel between Stave and Alouette river systems (D)
- I27. Railway logging (D)
- I28. Community names (e.g. Whonnock) (E,F)
- I29. Historical records (e.g. records found in the Museum and the Archive) (H)
- I30. Historically significant places: Abernathy Railroad (D,H)
- I31. Mature trees, usually related to historic homestead (A)
- I32. Cenotaph (F,H)
- I33. Kanaka Creek (A,F)
- I34. Community cemeteries and the names on tombstones (F)
- I35. Early settler homesteads (B,E,H)
- I36. Physical and written evidence of the Great Slide (1881) (A)
- I37. Whonnock Post Office (B)
- I38. Anderson House (1904) at Laity & Lougheed built for Captain Reid, and was family home for many years (B,E,H)
- I39. House that was the temporary home of the Bank of Hamilton, because it survived the Port Hammond fire (E,H)
- I40. Hill House (H)
- I41. Hammond Telephone Office (E,H)
- I42. Unspoiled places: Part of landscape as it used to be for me (A,H)
- I43. A&W on Lougheed: It was a regional destination for family outings (G)
- I44. Agricultural land: It is an important part of the independence of the culture (A,D,H)
- I45. Dykes: Reminder of agricultural roots; good place for walking (A,D,H)
- I46. Recreational land: Maple Ridge people love to canoe, hike, walk etc. (A)
- I47. Heritage Day: a way for community to celebrate its heritage (E,F,H)
- I48. Maple Ridge Jazz and Blues Festival: a long-standing tradition that is

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|--|---|
| <p><b>A</b> <i>The Land and Its Rivers</i></p> <p><b>B</b> <i>Settlement and Dislocation</i></p> <p><b>C</b> <i>On A Regional Route</i></p> <p><b>D</b> <i>Using the Land</i></p> <p><b>E</b> <i>Pioneering Communities</i></p> <p><b>F</b> <i>Ordinary Folk, Many Origins</i></p> <p><b>G</b> <i>The Car Culture</i></p> <p><b>H</b> <i>Change and Cherishing</i></p> | <p>popular with the community (E,F)</p> <p>149. Peace and quiet: a homeowner can have a yard without any neighbours in your face (B,H)</p> <p>150. Power House and Stave Falls: place for community recreation (A,D,H)</p> <p>151. Independence: speaking from point of view of Whonnock (E)</p> <p>152. Remnants of logging (D,H)</p> <p>153. Access to recreational areas such as Alouette Lake (A)</p> <p>154. Recreation: hiking, boating (A)</p> <p>155. Old buildings (H)</p> <p>156. 1857 Church on River Road (H)</p> <p>157. Hammond Cedar Mill: part of history of logging industry (D,H)</p> <p>158. Rothesay Park: my grandfather's subdivision (sort of part of urban sprawl) (G,H)</p> <p>159. Agricultural Community and agricultural complex in place that is now city centre: surprising to learn of earlier use of land (D,H)</p> <p>160. 263rd Street (or 261st): shouldn't be there (record of unplanned sprawl) (G)</p> <p>161. Hampton and Laity farms: remnant of earlier society (B,D,E,H)</p> <p>162. Haney House: place to unwind (H)</p> <p>163. Wharf: place to unwind (A,H)</p> <p>164. Kanaka Creek area: place to unwind (A,H)</p> <p>165. Memorial Peace Park: place to unwind (A,H)</p> <p>166. Old Post Office (H)</p> <p>167. Historical homes - some as old as 100 years - e.g. Laity Farm (H)</p> <p>168. Streets named after families: roots of settlement (E,F,H)</p> <p>169. Artists: for their role in preserving the community through their work (e.g. landscape artists) (H)</p> <p>170. Old homes - e.g. the 1912 house on the Laity Farm (H)</p> <p>171. Agricultural landscape: agricultural roots to one part of Maple Ridge (A,D,H)</p> <p>172. Wilbur Hampton's cedar trees: early settlement pattern and practices (A,H)</p> <p>173. Tombstones: history and names of old families (E,F)</p> <p>174. Cenotaph: record of the early families, and their men lost in the wars (F,H)</p> <p>175. Early names of the roads (E,F)</p> <p>176. Grass and trees in central part of the city centre park: because it feels like a much-loved public space, yet is threatened because it is privately held land (B,E)</p> <p>177. Ruskin: the cultural centre of Maple Ridge and the Lower Mainland [said with good humoured pride] (C)</p> <p>178. Buttercup fields along the Dewdney Trunk Road that were part of the old Gillard Farm: beautiful and rural (A)</p> <p>179. Century-old farms - e.g. Hampton Farm, Brookfield Farm: connection with very early families (A,D,H)</p> |
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- 180. Webster's Corner houses and saunas: associated with the Finns from Sointula (F,H)
- 181. Ruskin Hall (H)
- 182. Thornhill Hall, Albion (H)
- 183. Fairgrounds in Albion with the Spencer's Milk Barn (H)
- 184. Blue Mountain (A)
- 185. Identifying the natural features of the place: needed in order to plan for preserving environmental values (A,H)
- 186. Country Fest (every summer): for the continued traditions of 4H clubs and their animals, pies and jams, and agricultural education (D,H)
- 187. Agricultural families (D,F)
- 188. Salmon: on their own merit as a species, and for their role in the aboriginal and early economies (A,D)
- 189. Golden Ears Provincial Park (A)
- 190. Cross's cabins (South Alouette) - swimming hole across Davison's River Post: centre of early recreational culture (A)
- 191. Hot Rocks: centre of early recreational culture (A)
- 192. Swimming holes: centre of early recreational culture (A)
- 193. Land parcels along the Alouette (river runs through private property): remnant of very early land sales (A,B)
- 194. Blaney Bay (Creek): delicate and increasingly rare ecosystem (A)
- 195. Federal Fishing Docks at Albion: evidence of fishing industry, working waterfront (A,D)
- 196. Whonnock Post Office: important historical local landmark and social centre (E,H)
- 197. Strawberry greenhouses southwest of present Mohawk Gas Station on Lougheed Highway (D,E)
- 198. Sense of small community - bumping into people you know by name, family oriented (with wide interpretation of what family is), embracing all cultures (F)
- 199. Kanaka family (B,F)
- 200. Diversity - cultural groups, way of life, coastal culture: helps define the place (F)
- 201. Any old buildings (not many around) (H)
- 202. The parks that were planned as part of the expansion of residential developments, particularly where natural landscapes are preserved: good for family life (B,G)
- 203. Connection to rural places: makes the place special (A)
- 204. Use of lands for agriculture (D)
- 205. Neighbourliness (F)
- 206. Local stores (H)

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