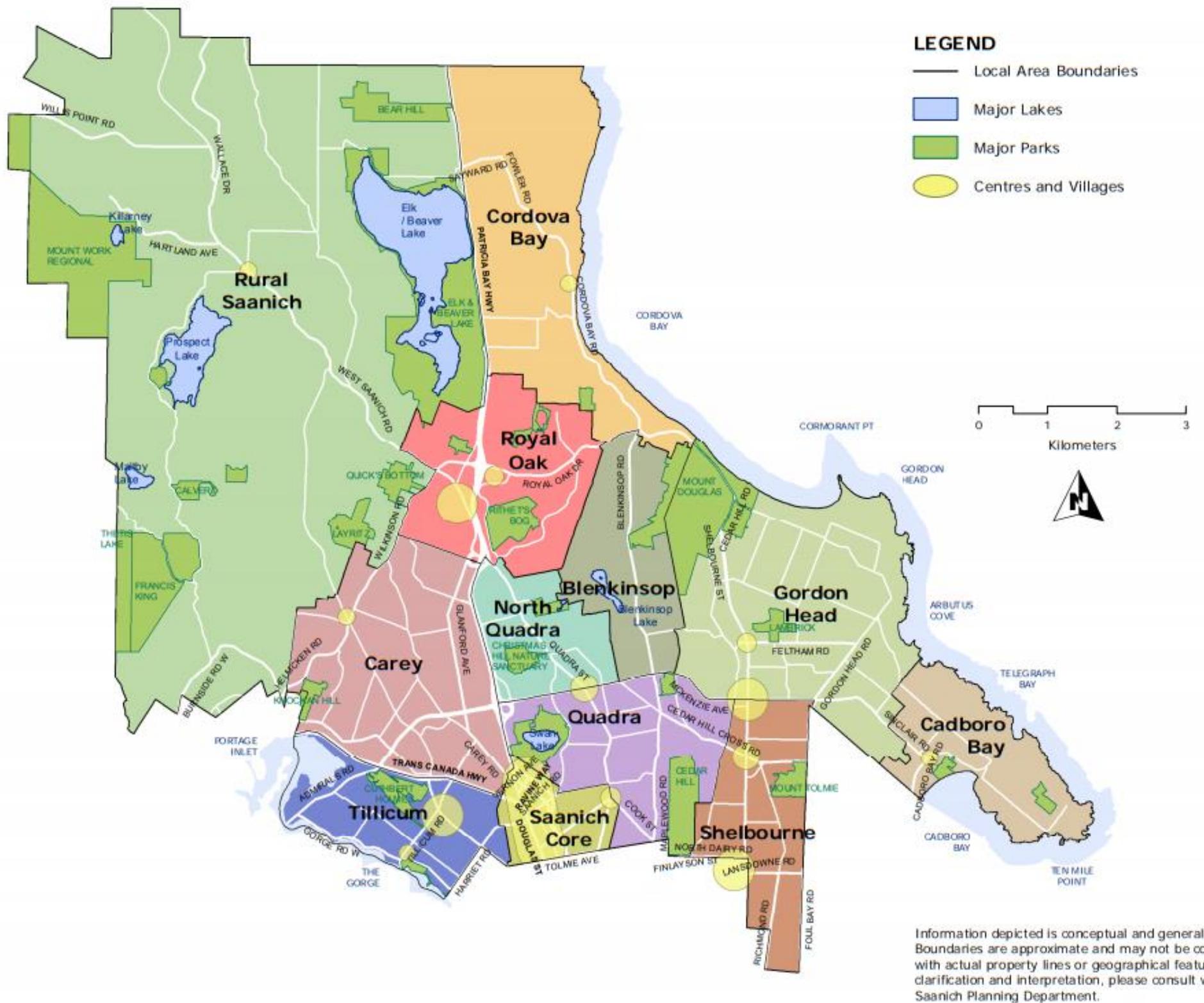


Neighbourhood Timeline: Carey



Cattle on Wilkinson Road, 1920s (2007-196-081)

The Carey Local Area lies in the southwest area of Saanich, and is named for Carey Road which winds through the community. Carey Road was named for Joseph Westrope Carey. In addition to working as a surveyor and serving on Victoria City Council, Carey farmed his 111 acre property near what is now called Panama Flats. He planted six hundred fruit trees and raised cattle and hogs, having as many as 125 hogs at a time. The area was first settled in the 1850s by Hudson's Bay Company officials and farmers from Britain. By the 1890s, landowners began to subdivide their farmland, and with more families moving to the area, a school was required. This led to the establishment of Strawberry Vale School in 1893. The arrival of the BC Electric Interurban Railway in 1913 sparked extensive land speculation and the development of the Garden City (Marigold) subdivision. Other major subdivisions occurred during the post-war boom of the 1950s, and have continued up to the present day. Carey is now a predominantly suburban area.



Saanich Official Community Plan 2008, Map 22 Local Areas

The District of Saanich lies within the traditional territories of the Ləkʷəŋən and SENĆOŦEN speaking peoples. Evidence of First Nations settlement in the area now called Saanich dates back over 4,000 years. The Ləkʷəŋən peoples are made up of two nations, the Songhees and Esquimalt Nations. The ƱSÁNEĆ peoples are made up of five nations: ƱJOŁEŁP (Tsartlip), BOKÉĆEN (Pauquachin), SƆÁUTƱ (Tsawout), ƱSIKEM (Tseycum) and MÁLEXEŁ (Malahat) Nations. Each nation had their own territory and travelled freely over their land, hunting, fishing and gathering resources. The Ləkʷəŋən and ƱSÁNEĆ peoples have historical connections with the land which continue to this day.



Colquitz River, 1913 (2007-196-001)



Colquitz River, 1963 (2015-014-002a)



Baxter Avenue looking toward Panama Flats, 1954 (1985-003-002a)

1850-1854

From 1850-1854, James Douglas, Chief Factor and later Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company colony on Vancouver Island, signed treaties with 14 Indigenous groups. These documents are often referred to as the **"Fort Victoria Treaties"** or the **"Douglas Treaties."** James Douglas did not explicitly use the word treaty in these agreements, but a Supreme Court decision ruled that these agreements were and remain valid treaties since Douglas, who was acting as an agent of the Crown at the time, arranged them with the Indigenous peoples. First Nations maintain that their ancestors understood these as peace treaties or agreements of cohabitation of the land. The British, however, interpreted these treaties as purchase agreements that surrendered lands near Hudson's Bay Company posts in exchange for the continued right to hunt and fish, reserve lands, and a one-time payment. The text in the treaties is quite short, and the agreements reached in the fourteen treaties are almost the same, except for the territories referred to, the persons signing, and the payment amounts for the land.

The treaty that covers the area today known as **Carey** was signed by 20 members of the **Kosampson** tribe whose primary settlement was centered around Craigflower Park on Admirals Road. The treaty referred to the land *"on the east side of the arm, enclosing Christmas Hill and Lake and the lands west of those objects."* The conditions of the treaty state *"that our village sites and enclosed fields are to be kept for our own use, for the use of our children, and for those who may follow after us and the land shall be properly surveyed hereafter. It is understood, however, that the land itself, with these small exceptions, becomes the entire property of the white people forever; it is also understood that we are at liberty to hunt over the unoccupied lands, and to carry on our fisheries as formerly. We have received, as payment, fifty-two pounds ten shillings sterling."* (Full text available online through Indigenous Services Canada).

1857

The **Colquitz River** runs through the Carey area, draining the southern part of the Saanich Peninsula into Portage Inlet. It was once home to numerous types of foliage and many different species of birds. Trout and salmon were once plentiful in its waters. Subsequent erosion, logging and pollution associated with the arrival of European settlers have since had a profound effect on the local ecosystem.

The name **Colquitz** has several possible origin stories. **Chief Edward Joe** (b. 1885) of the Esquimalt Nation interpreted the name Colquitz to mean the sound of a baby crying. The Songhees Nation offered the meaning of spirit or ghost, with the wind blowing through the trees sounding like a spirit wailing. Some early settlers thought Colquitz was a word stemming from the Latin *collis* meaning hill. A Provincial Archives of BC place names file gave the source as “from the Straits Salish word meaning waterfall”.

The definitive answer to the origin of the river’s name has likely been lost to time.



Colquitz River, 1913 (2007-196-003)

Early registered land owners of the area near the river were **John Frederick Kennedy** (1857) and **Jean Baptiste Jollibois** (1859). Jollibois owned a small farm and worked his land with a team of 8 horses. His farm also had several cows, fifty pigs, and some poultry.

The **Colquitz River Bridge**, on Admirals Road, was in a largely rural area until the 1950s. Correspondence from 1874 refers to the Colquitz Bridge, and an 1888 map also shows the bridge at its current location. The 1950s wooden structure was replaced with steel and concrete in 2009. The **Colquitz River Trail** was first envisioned in 1967, and the first leg opened in 1981.

SAW AND GRIST MILLS.—We are pleased to learn that H. N. Peers, Esq., of Colquitz Farm, has commenced to erect a Saw and Grist Mill on Colquitz Stream. This is the right kind of enterprise to benefit the country. At present every foot of the lumber used here is cut on foreign soil, although we have an abundance of good timber convenient. We trust that this example will inspire others to invest in similar enterprises. Until such time as we render our own resources available,—our gold will be sent away, and the colony impoverished.

British Colonist 3 December 1859

1859

In 1859, **Henry Newsham Peers** retired from his position in the Hudson's Bay Company to return to the 205 acre Colquitz Farm he had purchased seven years earlier. In his time with the HBC, he had worked as an apprentice clerk, a port agent, an elected representative in Vancouver County and finally, a chief trader. Peers remained active in retirement. During the winter of 1859-60, he had a saw and grist mill constructed from funds at least partially provided by his father-in-law, James Murray Yale, who had purchased the adjacent property. Peers spent the remaining four years of his life managing his various rural and city properties, and farming at his Colquitz Farm, where he introduced California quail with the intention of stocking the island with game birds. **Peers Creek**, which flows into the Coquihalla River east of Hope BC, is named for Henry Peers.

The Colonist, December 3, 1859: *“Saw and Grist Mill – we are pleased to learn that H. N. Peers, Esq., of Colquitz Farm, has commenced to erect a saw and grist mill on Colquitz Stream. This is the right kind of enterprise to benefit the country. At present every foot of the lumber used here is cut on foreign soil, although we have an abundance of good timber convenient. We trust that this example will inspire others to invest in similar enterprises. Until such time as we render our own resources available, – our gold will be sent away and the colony impoverished.”*

1860s

Matthias Rowland arrived in Victoria aboard the *Norman Morison* in 1850. Around 1860, having completed his contract with the Hudson's Bay Company, he bought **Strawberry Vale Farm**, also called **Burnside Farm**. Here he lived with his wife, **Elizabeth (Eliza)** and their children. The Rowlands' farm consisted of 500 acres stretching from the Gorge to Swan Lake. His property covered much of the area near the current locations of Tillicum Shopping Centre and Uptown Shopping Centre. The Interurban Railway line also passed through his property. Between 1875 and 1890, Rowland was one of the principal land owners in the area. He farmed dairy and beef cattle, and grew fruit and produce. The Rowland farmhouse and outbuildings stood on the site of the present day Colquitz Middle School.

In 1884, Matthias opened the **Burnside Hotel** at the corner of Burnside and Admirals Roads. He operated both Burnside Farm and the Burnside Hotel until his son, Joseph William Rowland, took over around 1891. Eliza died in 1899 and Matthias died at the Burnside Hotel in January 1903. Both are buried in the Ross Bay Cemetery.



Rowland barn, now site of Colquitz School, [1950s] (1982-002-015)



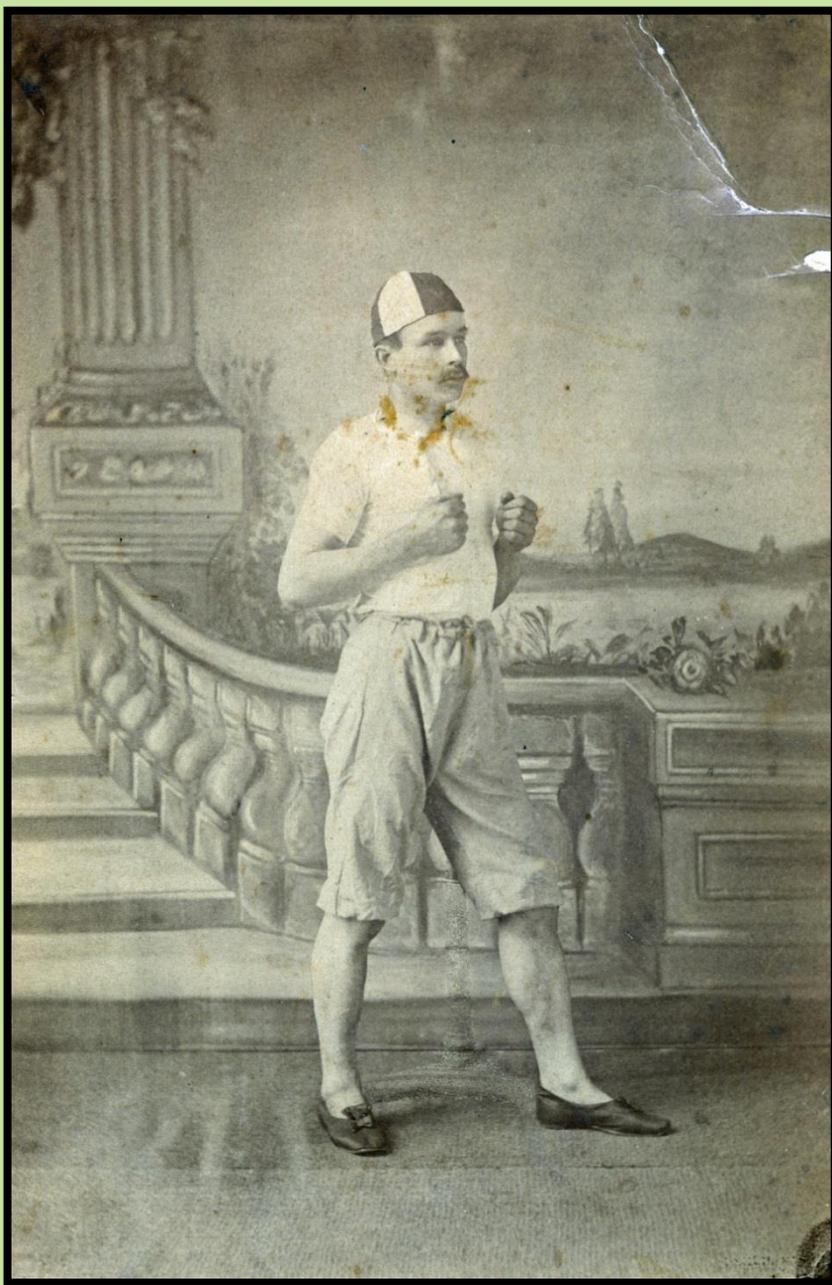
Rowland family in front of Burnside Hotel, Burnside Road, 1898 (1985-001-001)

1870s

William Abraham Pridmore was born in 1846, in Middlesex, England. In 1870, he immigrated from England to Quebec. Word of pre-emption grants on Vancouver Island prompted a move out West. He found work at Sayward Mill in Victoria, and stayed in a boarding house on Hillside Avenue before receiving a pre-emption grant for 100 acres on Burnside Road. Struggling to keep up with working at both the mill and the farm, he lost a large portion of the land when he was unable to show sufficient improvements to the property.

William started race-walking (also called heel-toe walking) to earn the money he needed to buy back his land. William was quite successful in this endeavour, becoming the British Columbia Champion Heel-Toe Walker, and winning three American championships. In September 1878, he set a record for walking 10 miles in one hour, twenty-one minutes and twenty-two seconds. His prize winnings enabled him to buy back most of his Burnside Road farm.

In 1879, William married **Hannah Atkins**, with whom he would have six children. Their only son, William Richard Pridmore, went on to become a road foreman for the District of Saanich. Hannah died in childbirth in 1892 at the age of 31. William Abraham never remarried, and died in 1935 at age 89.



William Pridmore, 1876 (2007-033-007)

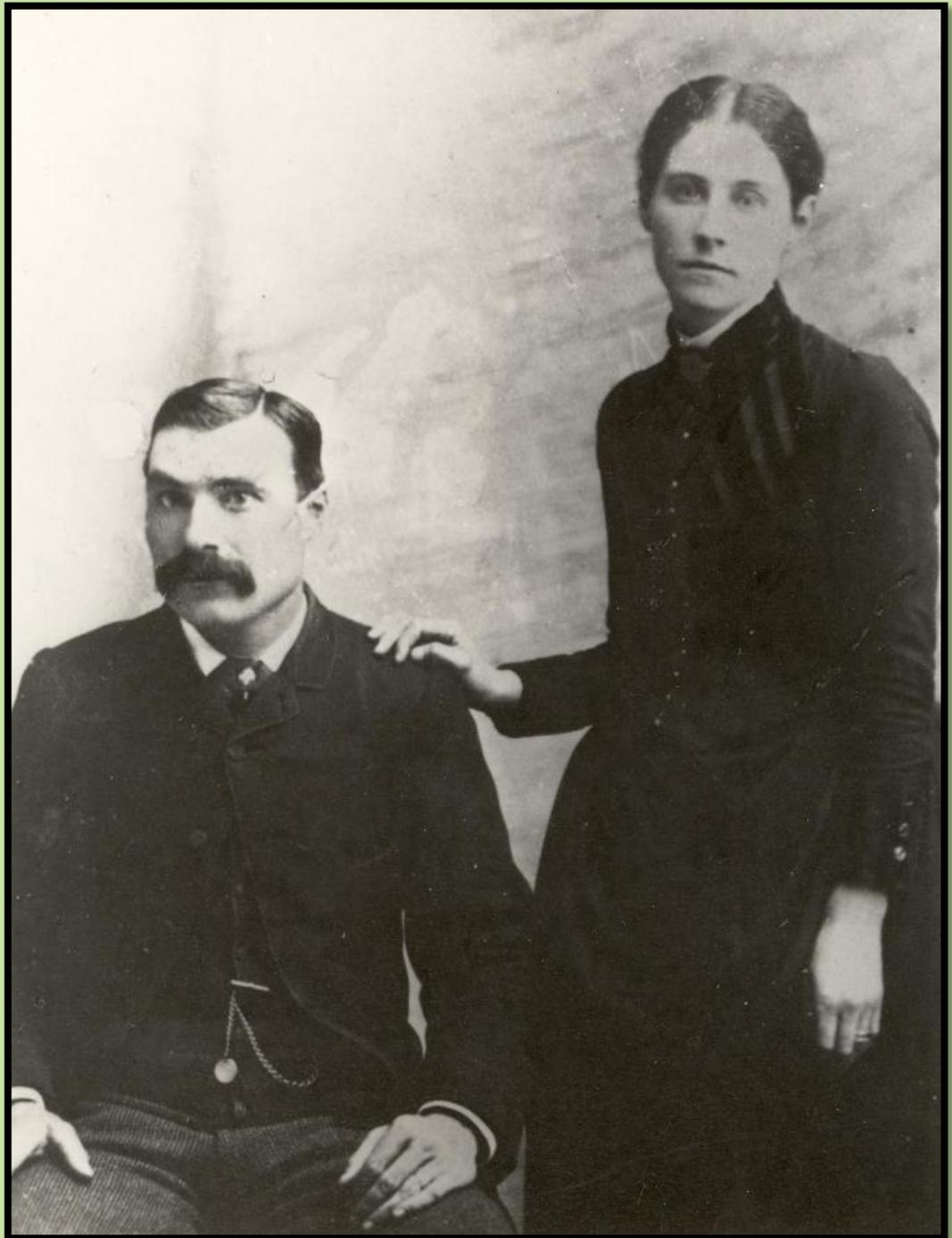


Hannah Atkins (Pridmore), 1877 (2007-033-001)

1884

Joseph William Rowland was born in Victoria in 1860. In 1884, his father Matthias Rowland opened the **Burnside Hotel** at the corner of Burnside and Admirals Roads. The hotel had a barn at the back where passing travellers could stable their horses, as well as a bar where whiskey sold for fifty cents a bottle. By 1891, Joseph was running both the hotel and the family's **Burnside Farm**. The hotel burned down around 1919.

In 1922, Joseph and his wife **Euphemia Dodd**, whom he had married in 1886, retired to a home on Carey Road called **Ambleside**. Ambleside, which was built in 1910 by Albert Vesey Lang, is listed on the Saanich Heritage Register. J.W. Rowland died in 1949. Euphemia had passed away over a decade earlier in 1938.



Joseph William Rowland and wife Euphemia, c. 1890s (1985-001-002)



Ambleside, 3912 Carey Road ca. 1987 (2006-015-084a)

1893



Hollyhedge Farm, ca. 1987(2006-015-089a)

In 1893, **James and Amelia Barker** moved their house from the site of the old Christ Church Cathedral in Victoria to their farm on Wellington Road (now on Roy Road).

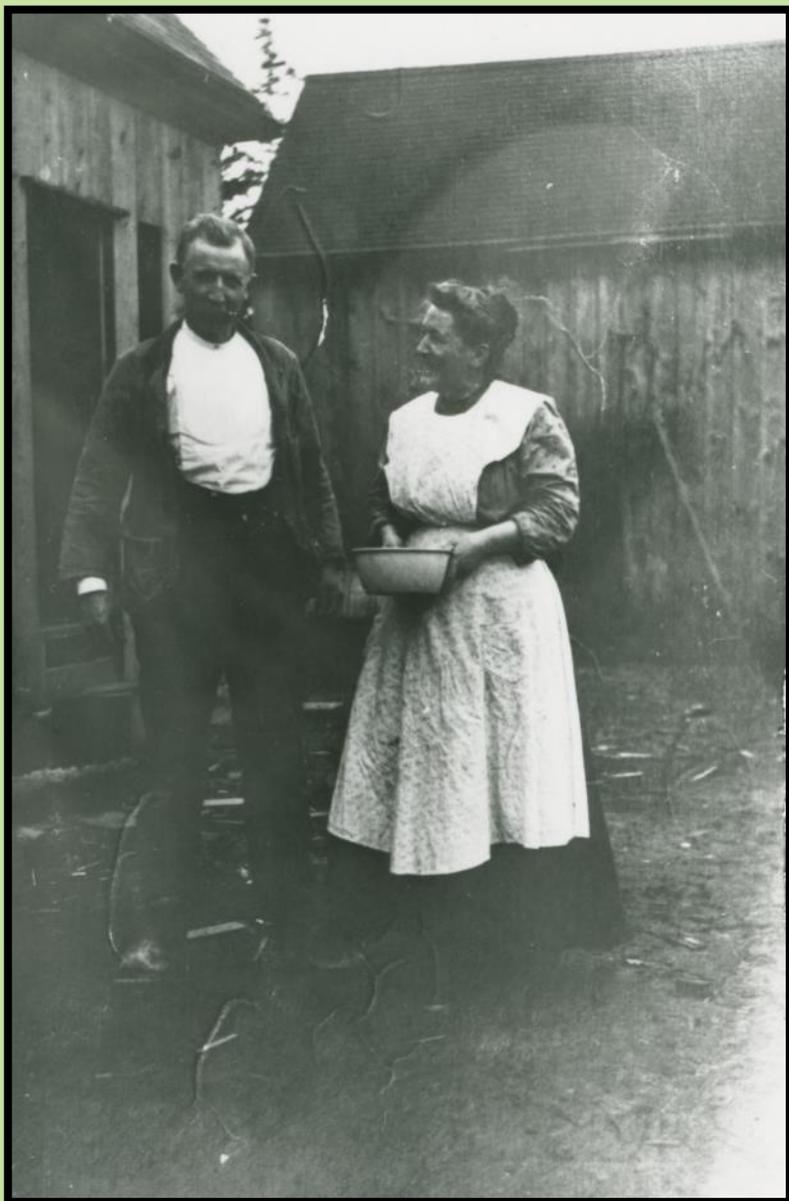
The Barkers had arrived in Victoria in 1885. James Barker started as a brick maker and later opened a laundry. In 1887, he traveled to the Cariboo region to make bricks for the building trades in Barkerville, but in 1893 he returned and established **Hollyhedge Farm** in Saanich. Amelia served as a well-respected midwife to the women of Strawberry Vale. The Barkers' produce from their dairy and garden was sold at Acton's Market and, later at Victoria Market. Their daughter Amelia (b.1881) lived in the house until her death in 1957.



Strawberry Vale School, before 1980 (1980-001-012c)

The one-room wood-frame **Strawberry Vale School House** built in 1893 is one of the oldest school houses in western Canada. It has a typical functional design provided by the provincial Department of Lands and Works. Carpenter William Mulholland was contracted to build the school for \$395. The school's first teacher, James Hector Monk, was paid \$50 a month. Over the years, local community members donated time, labour, and money to keep the school in good repair.

The school was originally located at the corner of Hastings Street and Delmar Avenue, but in 1951 it was moved so that a new school could be built. The Colquitz Co-operative Playgroup, later called the Strawberry Vale Preschool, undertook renovations to the school which is now located at the corner of Rosedale Avenue and Hastings Street.



Ernest and Euphemia Etheridge, 1900s (1985-008-005)

Euphemia Mary (nee Wood) Etheridge started the **Strawberry Vale Methodist Sunday School** in her home in approximately 1893, a year before the first Strawberry Vale Methodist Church was constructed on the corner of Wilkinson and Carey Roads. She was also an active member of the church choir. Euphemia was born in Ontario and came to Saanich in 1879. She married Ernest Louis Etheridge in 1884, and the couple moved to 4365 Wilkinson Road in 1892. Ernest was a joiner who worked occasionally for Samuel Maclure on the Legislative Buildings. In 1912, he had a stroke and retired. He died a few years later in 1916. Euphemia died in 1934.



Etheridge Family, ca. 1912 (1985-008-003)

1894

In 1889, a Methodist Mission was established in Saanich, and the first Methodist church was built in 1894 at the intersection of Wilkinson and Carey Roads. Under Reverend Robert Wilkinson, who was pastor from 1911 to 1916, the congregation grew large enough to justify building a new church. Construction of the new **Strawberry Vale Methodist Church** began on July 29, 1913. The church was built on privately donated land by people who volunteered their time and labour. The **Wilkinson Road Church Ladies' Group** especially helped shape the early life of the church.

The church name was changed to **Wilkinson Road Methodist Church** in 1914. In 1925, when the United Church of Canada was formed, it then became the **Wilkinson Road United Church**. More recently, the building at 4274 Wilkinson Road has been known as the Cornerstone Pentecostal Church.



Wilkinson Road Church Ladies' Group, ca. 1900 (1985-008-010)



4274 Wilkinson Road, Wilkinson Road United Church (built 1913), 1972 (1980-010-036)



Wilkinson Road United Church, 1974 (2019-012-308)

1896

Joseph William Webb, his wife **Frances Jane Yapp**, and their 10 children came to Victoria in 1889 and settled on Carey Road in 1896. They called their house **Broomlea** and Webb, who was an orchardist, built greenhouses and started a market garden.

One of their daughters, **Linda Isabel Violet** married **Charles George Grimm**, son of William Grimm, a well-known carriage maker in Victoria. Charles owned the Victoria Auto Rebuilding Company and was later connected with **Heaney Cartage and Storage**. The couple lived next door to her parents on Carey Road.



Webb family in front of St. Mark's Church, Boleskine Road, 1893 (1978-001-098)



Henry and Caroline (Daisy) Dunn and their dogs on their farm, 1902 (2016-008-001 and 2016-008-003)

1901

Henry Josias Dunn (1876-1915) and his wife **Caroline (Daisy) Harriet Grace Dunn (nee Patten)** (1878-1963) purchased property on the corner of Kenneth and Glanford Avenue, and established greenhouses which were among the first in Saanich. Henry had travelled to Canada from his native England during the Klondike Gold Rush, passing through Victoria to obtain permits and provisions. Though his time in Victoria was brief, he liked it so much that he vowed to return. He met Daisy on a return boat to Ireland in 1900. Shipboard romance turned into a proposal, they married in Dublin on June 18, 1901, and came back to Victoria together in the same year. Henry was a member of the first Saanich council of 1906.

Unfortunately, Henry did not have a long career in either farming or politics. He died in 1915 at the age of 39 from complications of rheumatic fever. A daughter, Kathleen, also died in 1915. Daisy remained on the family property, raising their three sons and managing the farm. She died in 1963 at the age of 85. Their property is now part of **Glanford Avenue Park**.

1903

John Thomas William Clapperton (c. 1835-1913) and his wife **Rose Kendall** built their retirement home called **Oak Lodge** in 1903. The house, which is on the Saanich heritage inventory, is located at 1208 Altamont Court (formerly 4072 Wilkinson road). Clapperton was one of the original European settlers of the Nicola Valley in the interior of BC. He prospered during the Cariboo Gold Rush and went on to become the local postmaster, government agent, and Justice of the Peace in Nicola. He and Rose moved to Victoria in the 1890s, and he became superintendent of the Cameron Lumber Mills. He also started a limestone extraction business near Wilkinson Road.



Oak Lodge. 1208 Altamont Court (formerly 4072 Wilkinson Road) in 1972 (1980-010-035a)



Portrait of James Dawson Gillie, ca. 1895 (2011-031-007)



JD and Dolly Gillie and their children, Marjorie and Ken, 1906 (2011-031-003)



Gillie family farm at Strawberry Vale just after purchase, ca. 1906 (2011-031-004)

1906

The Gillie family history in Victoria began in 1858 when the first family members arrived in the Inner Harbour. From there they travelled to Nelson in the Interior of BC, and it was not until 1906 that they returned. **James Dawson Gillie's** problems with his eyesight prompted the move from a large cattle ranch in Nelson to a smaller 45-acre farm in Strawberry Vale. The Gillie farm boasted cows, horses and chickens, with production in milk, butter, eggs, fruit and hay.

Although his eyesight was limited, James was able to keep up with much of the farm work and was an active member of the community. He helped to build St. Columba's Church, had a keen interest in municipal politics, and became a member of the Saanich School Board. His wife, **Mary Louise (née Carrington)**, was known as Dolly. Dolly ran the household, cooking, cleaning and tending to the farm workers who came and went. For many years, she refused to learn how to milk the cows, fearing that it would become just one more job that she would have to do on the farm. However, by the time they acquired twelve cows, too many for James to take care of himself, she agreed to learn. From then on, the couple often handled the task together.

1907

The first **Saanich Municipal Hall** was originally a farmhouse owned by the Pim family, located at Vanalman Avenue and Glanford. The building, used from 1907 to 1911, accommodated three employees and a horse. The first Council meeting in this municipal hall was held on March 11, 1907; earlier meetings had rotated through the homes of different members of the community. In 1981, to commemorate Saanich's 75th anniversary, a replica of the first hall was constructed on land in front of the Vernon Avenue municipal fire station.



First Saanich Municipal Hall, Glanford Avenue , ca. 1968 (1978-001-011)



Captain Walker residence, 3808 Heritage Lane, ca. 1987 (2006-015-090a)

1908

Captain Robert Neil Walker (1851-1941) was born in Cumberland, England, and became a master mariner, serving in England and Japan. In Japan he met his wife **Sato Fukuda**, with whom he had nine children. His wife died in 1894 in England, and her death prompted him to move to Canada in 1908. Walker's first house, built in 1910, was located on Burnside Road West. In 1915, the Canadian Northern Pacific Railway bought the property from him, and he moved to the north side of Burnside Road, a ten acre property situated on high ground overlooking Portage Inlet. This second house, 3808 Heritage Lane, with floorplans designed by Walker himself, is on the Saanich Heritage Register.

1910s



Garden City Women's Institute Picnic, 1921 (2007-196-059)

Just before the beginning of World War 1, Saanich experienced a building boom which resulted in the subdivision known as **Garden City**, later to be known as the **Marigold District**. The area included in this development boom is bounded by the Trans-Canada Highway, Wilkinson Road and Interurban Road, and resulted in the creation of many new roads named in a garden theme: Marigold, Hyacinth, Violet, Tulip, Snowdrop, and Lavender. The growth in this suburban area coincided with the new BC Electric Interurban Railway which improved access to this part of Saanich.

Though home construction started quickly in the first half of the 1910s, it was not long before problems began to arise, the most serious being the annual flooding in the streets surrounding Panama Flats. Despite the challenges, and even after the Interurban Railway ceased operation in 1924, the neighbourhood continued to grow. Over the years, projects in road construction and Colquitz River management improved the situation for nearby homeowners, but seasonal flood waters still regularly rise in Panama Flats.

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Level and
Sloping Lots

PANAMA PARK

On the
New
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No Lot Less Than 50 x 120
\$250 to \$450 Per Lot

A Few Lots at \$200; Also Some One-Third Acres at \$500 to \$700

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Consider These Important Facts

The B. C. Electric have already completed the work of grading through "Panama Park," poles are up and transmission wires are in place.

Ninety per cent. of the entire property has been under cultivation.

Lots sufficiently variegated to suit all tastes—level lots, grassy lots, cleared lots, sloping lots, lots with full grown fruit trees, lots with wild trees cleared of underbrush and dead growth.

Every street will be graded, sidewalks will be laid through the property during the next few weeks without any cost to the purchasers. Contract let yesterday.

School and waters of Portage Inlet only few minutes walk away.

Electric light and telephone close at hand, City water already on adjacent property.

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Don't Just Think About It; Act at Once

Assuredly you can grasp at one glance the force of this offer. Why go miles from a car line and pay \$700 and \$800 a lot when you have these prices before you with the immense momentum sure to be given to values when the new car line opens late this year?

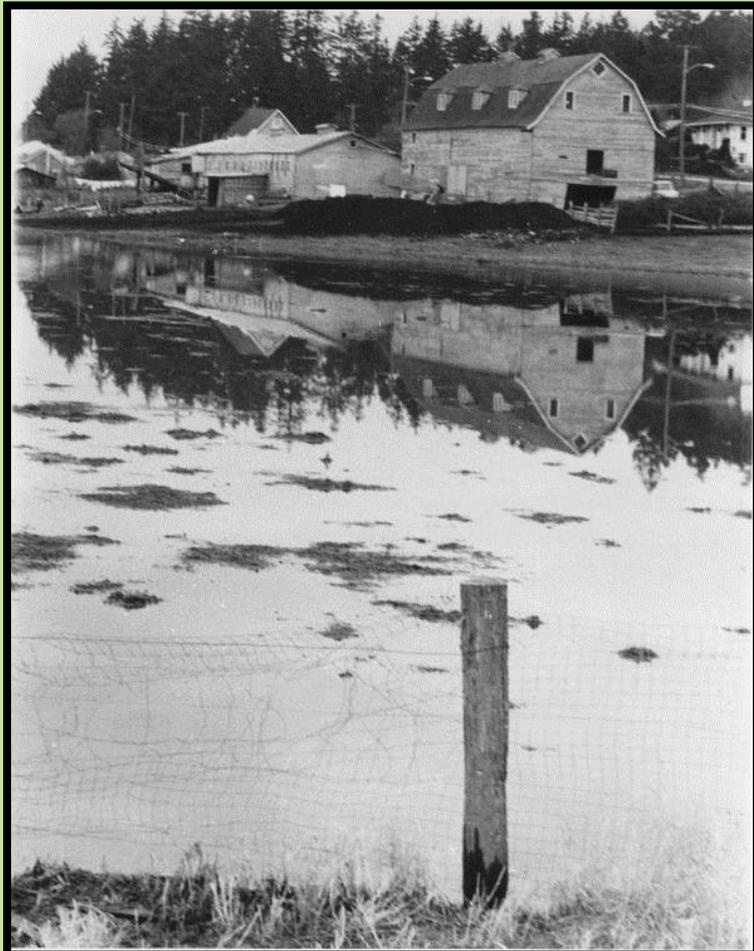
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The Daily Colonist 2 June 1912



Edge barn and flooding of Panama Flats, 1972 (1982-001-028)

Property in **Panama Park**, a real estate development in the area that became known as Panama Flats, went up for sale beginning around 1910. This development was intended to be a suburban "Garden of Eden" away from the noise and bustle of Victoria. Lots were priced between \$200 and \$700, and developers promised beautiful views and a pathway built in front of each house.

Unfortunately, insufficient research was done on the area and in winter, the owner of the first and only house built in Panama Park woke up to flood waters inside his home. Prices on the lots dropped significantly after that, and the entire project was eventually scrapped.

Panama Flats have a tendency to flood every year with water from the Colquitz River. When the winter is cold enough, this spot becomes a prime location for skating. The Flats also provide a home to herons, ducks and swans, alongside other native flora and fauna.

Parts of Panama Flats were owned by the Edge family until the 1970s, when the Vantreights purchased the property and began to grow vegetables and daffodils. In 2008, 62 acres were bought by the Island Berry Company for the purpose of growing cranberries, but by 2011 the District of Saanich had purchased the area to serve as a park.

The first **McKenzie School** was built in **1912**. It began as a one-room, wood-framed classroom with additions made in the following years. In 1934, the school burned down but was quickly rebuilt. The second school, which opened in 1935, was designed by English-born architect Eric C. Clarkson and contained five classrooms. A three-room annex comprised of army huts was built shortly after WWII, and there were subsequent additions in the late 1950s, the mid-1960s, and the early 1970s.



McKenzie Ave. School class, 1920s (2008-016-005)



*Henderson family portrait, 1900s.
Anna Henderson is seated in the
centre (2014-015-008)*



Ellen and Anton Henderson of Carey Road, 1930s (2007-193-004)

Anton Henderson was born in Denmark in 1853. At the age of 26 he came to Victoria, and by 1883 was manager of the Victoria Transfer Company, which started the Tally-Ho horse-drawn coach service. He and his wife **Ellen Orr**, born in Lytton BC in 1862, were married in 1882. In 1898, he followed the Klondike Gold Rush, operating a warehouse in Skagway, and later a store in Nome. Upon his return to Victoria, Anton served four years each on Victoria and Saanich Councils. He retired from business at age 50 to their farm on Carey Road. He died in 1950; Ellen predeceased him by eight years.

One of the Hendersons' daughters, Anna Matilda, married a member of the Todd family of Gordon Head.



Interurban Railway car and trestle in Saanich, between 1913 and 1918 (1989-017-111)

1913

The National Electric Tramway and Lighting Company was established in 1889. One year later, the first electric streetcar operated on Government Street, making Victoria the third city in Canada to have streetcar service. The company was later amalgamated with **British Columbia Electric Railway Co.** Around 1910, the directors of BCER announced that they were considering a streetcar line for the Saanich Peninsula, and the project was approved for a cost of \$500,000. Three routes were surveyed before the final choice was made, which would take the new railway up the west side of the Peninsula from a starting point on Douglas Street to end at Deep Cove in North Saanich. By the spring of 1913, six new interurban cars, one new baggage express car, and two locomotives were in place. The new line cost \$910,563 after all was constructed and equipped. It required three trestles and measured 23 miles (37 km). The inaugural journey of the new **BC Electric Railway Interurban** took place on June 18, 1913, leaving the Victoria depot at 11:25 am with about one hundred guests.

Despite the excitement for the new line in 1913, the Interurban lost money steadily from the very beginning, and the situation worsened in the 1920s with the growing popularity of cars and buses. In September 1924, the company announced its intention to close the line, and the Municipality of Saanich eventually acquired about 22 km of right-of-way for roadways.

The Halls and Stranton Lodge

Thomas William Hall and Maude Edmundson both immigrated from England in 1911 and were married in Vancouver in 1912. The following year, they settled at 1144 Loenholm Road in a home they named *Queen's Grove*. During WWI, Thomas served overseas with the 103rd Battalion C.E.F., the "Timber Wolves." He achieved the rank of captain and was wounded at Flanders. After he returned, Thomas worked first as a teacher, then as a school principal. From 1929-1943, Thomas worked as an Inspector of Schools for districts around the province. From 1943-1946, he was the Registrar for the Provincial Department of Education. Maude was an active member of the Imperial Order Daughters of the Empire and the Red Cross. She also took part in church activities, first at St. Michael's Church in Royal Oak, and later at St. Columba's on High Street.



Tom Hall in military uniform with his wife Maude, 1916 (2007-196-038)



Tom Hall, 1919 (2007-196-058)



Maude Hall with her cat and dog, Loenholm Road garden, 1919 (2007-196-061)

In 1934, Thomas and Maude Hall moved into **Stranton Lodge** (1248 Burnside Road West) designed by their friend, local architect Hubert Savage. The back garden leads up to Knockan Hill Park. On the sloping landscape, local nurseryman and designer **Arthur Lahmer** constructed a number of garden pools and a bog garden, including a series of cascading pools filled with water-lilies, aquatic plants and goldfish. Areas were set aside for lawns, flower beds and flowering trees connected by terraces, walkways, stone steps and dry stone walls. Shrubs and flowers were selected for their size and colour to complement the season and the overall harmony of the design. With climbing roses, honeysuckle and lilac it was an English garden adapted to the local environment.

Thomas retired in 1954, and died in 1961. Maude lived in the house until 1973, when she sold the 8.74 acre property to Saanich with the expectation that it would be included as part of Knockan Hill Park. She died in 1985, at the age of 103.

In 2003, members of the Friends of Knockan Hill Society won a Hallmark Society Award of Merit for their restoration of the garden. The Saanich Heritage Foundation acts as property manager on behalf of the Municipality.



Stranton Lodge, 1941 (2007-196-336)



Stranton Lodge garden ponds, 1941 (2007-196-327)



Maude Hall (right) in gardens of Stranton Lodge, 1943 (2007-196-262)

Swedish natives **Bertha Erika (nee Nelson) and Oscar Fagerberg** came to Saanich from Winnipeg in 1913. In 1920, Oscar began building their house on Wilkinson Road (now on Ridgegrove Avenue). In 1921, Oscar died from a spider bite and his son, George Axel Fagerberg, who was manager for Layritz Nurseries, completed the house in his stead. George's sisters, Clara and Elsa, owned and resided in the house from 1939 until their deaths in the late 1990s. Since the mid-2000s, the home, which is listed on the Saanich Heritage Register, has been owned by a nearby church and used as offices.



588 Ridgegrove Avenue, ca. 1987 (previously 4347 Wilkinson Road) (2006-015-028a)



Home of Hubert and Alys Savage ca. 1987 (2006-015-031a)

Architect **Hubert Savage** (1884-1955), who was widely known for his Arts and Crafts-inspired designs, built his own American Craftsman style bungalow on Grange Road in 1913. Savage, with his wife **Alys Peake**, left London in 1912, and en route to New Zealand, stopped in Victoria to visit long-time friend and colleague, Douglas James. James persuaded Savage to stay and work with him, and occasionally with his brother P.L. James.

Hubert Savage remained on Vancouver Island for the rest of his career. He designed a number of notable buildings including Mount View and Mount Douglas High Schools, the Royal Oak Inn (The Thatch), and several homes in Oak Bay. One of the area's foremost architects, he and Alys lived in their Grange Road house until his death in 1955.



Wilkinson Road Jail, ca. 1915 (2007-196-077)

1913

Construction of the **Colquitz Gaol**, designed by Colonel William Ridgeway-Wilson, began in 1913. It is an Edwardian, brick-clad reinforced concrete building surrounded by a low stone wall, and features a circular driveway and fountain at its entrance. During WWI, the jail housed prisoners of war and offenders against the Naval Discipline Act. In 1915, miner Robert Suttie became the only person to be executed at the jail; he was hanged for shooting his foreman. From 1919 until 1964, the building operated as the **Colquitz Provincial Mental Home**. Farm labour was considered useful therapy, and by the 1930s, the farm operation was producing 40,000 kg of vegetables and 3,100 kg of meat annually. In 1964, the Colquitz Mental Hospital closed, the buildings were renovated, and it reopened as the **Oakalla Prison Farm, Vancouver Island Unit**. It remained a prison farm until 1966, when it returned to its original purpose, becoming known as the **Wilkinson Road Jail**.

In 1971, the Vancouver Island Unit officially became the **Vancouver Island Regional Correctional Centre**. Escapes were a frequent occurrence, averaging 22 a year in the early 1970s. In the 1980s, the province completed a \$20.5-million renovation in an effort to modernize, preserving only the front of the old building. These renovations, which helped support a new way of thinking about how to treat and rehabilitate prisoners, also significantly reduced the number of escapes.



Edge farm, Panama Flats, 1968 (1978-001-030)

The **Edge Farm** had originally been two separate farms. The northern part was owned by **Joseph Carey**, and the southern part was owned by **Captain Warren**, who used the farm to supply milk and foodstuffs to his ship. Later, **George Jones** took over both farms until 1913. **John Edge**, a Saanich dairy farmer, eventually bought the property. He had a herd of purebred Ayrshire cows which produced 70-100 gallons of milk per day. He also grew oats, flax, and hay. He was known to delight local skaters by opening up flooded and frozen parts of his property in the winter to allow them to skate on the ice.

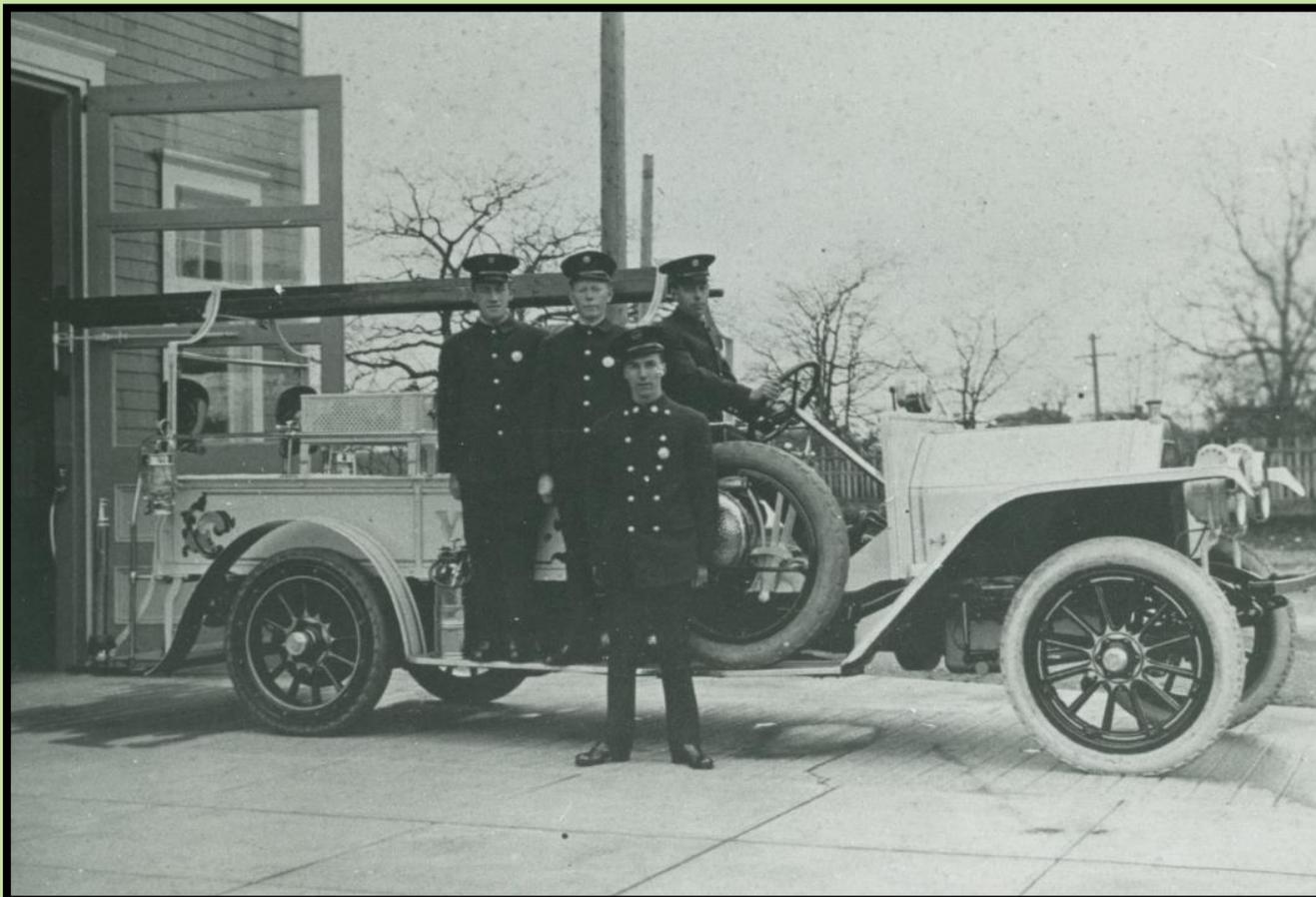
1919

The Little family came to Canada from Scotland, living first in Winnipeg for a number of years before moving to Saanich and building a home on Hyacinth Avenue. When WWI broke out, **David Little** could not serve due to deafness, and his brother **John (Jack) G. Little** was ineligible due to a bout of rheumatic fever as a child. **Robert Stark Little**, the youngest of the family, chose to enlist and was killed in action at the age of 34 in 1918, having achieved the rank of Sergeant.

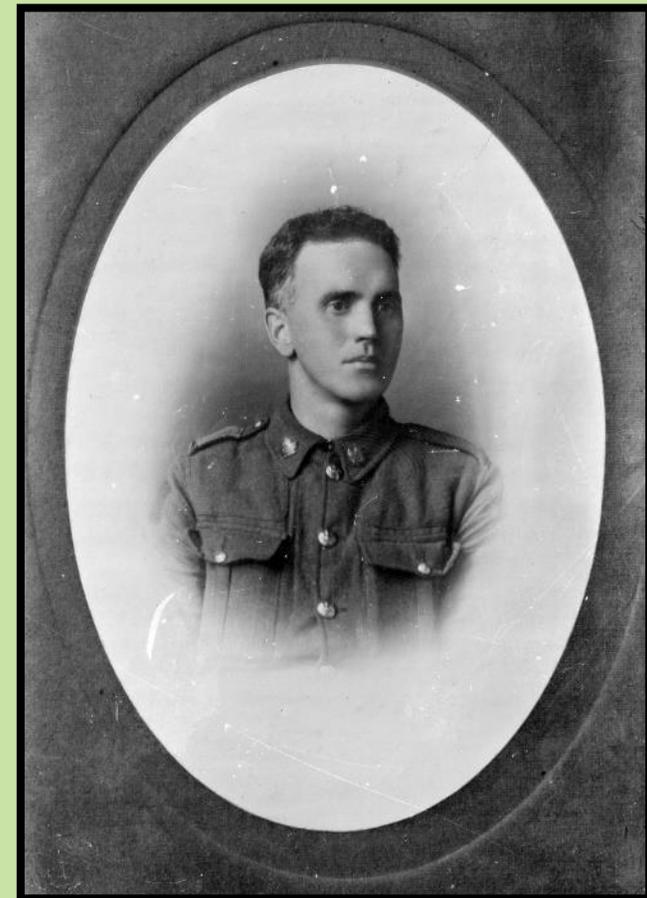
Jack Little was appointed Saanich Fireman-in-Charge in July of 1919. From March to December of that year he and the other firemen (three in total) attended 25 calls. The same number of calls were recorded in the following year. Almost thirty years later, the **Elk Lake Fire Station** built by Jack and David Little opened in 1948. Jack eventually became the first building inspector for the District of Saanich.



Portrait of John George Little sketching, 1910s (1989-017-060)



Saanich's first fire truck, 1919 (1980-004-001)



Portrait of Robert Stark Little, 1914 (1989-017-061)

1921

The opening ceremony for **Marigold Hall** (then called The Garden City Women's Institute Hall) took place on August 5, 1921, after a building venture that was described as having "little money, [but] great tenacity of purpose and unlimited enthusiasm." Community members donated their labour and funds for materials and furnishings. The main hall measured 31 x 61 ft. (9 x 19 m) with seating for 250 people. It boasted a good-sized stage with dressing rooms, swinging glass doors, a ticket office and a cloak room. Electric lights, a heater and a stove were installed. For the grand opening ceremony, a new piano was purchased. The total cost was \$1,190, and \$800 of that was donated by people in the district. The building still stands at the corner of Marigold Road and Jasmine Avenue.

THE DAILY COLONIST, V

LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OPENS NEW BUILDING

Entertainment Follows Ceremony at Hall of Garden City Women's Institute—Three Hundred People Attended

With the opening of the new hall of the Garden City Women's Institute, at the corner of Marigold Road and Jasmine Avenue, last evening by Lieutenant-Governor Nichol, there came the fruition of ambitious plans, the culmination of laudable community effort, and the filling of a long-felt district need.

Some 300 people gathered to witness the ceremony and enjoy the programme that followed, and the seating accommodation felt slightly short of coping with the demands made upon it. The funds secured through sale of tickets, programmes and ice cream go toward furnishing the building.

The new hall was built by donated labor with material purchased with subscribed funds, and will provide a hitherto lacking building for community dances, entertainments and meetings of various kinds. Beautiful flowers, grown in the neighboring gardens, were arranged in front of the stage last evening, while flags were displayed in various parts of the hall.

Among those present were Lieutenant-Governor Nichol, his private secretary, Mr. Muskett, Mr. F. A. Pauline, member for Saanich; Reeve Geo. Watson and Mrs. Watson, and Councillor McWilliam.



Marigold Hall under construction, 1921 (1984-003-001)

1932

Premier S.F. Tolmie officially opened **Mount View High School** on September 5, 1932, with 500 people in attendance. William Garner was the first principal. The school was located on Carey Road and was one of three Saanich high schools built at the same time, the others being Mount Newton and Mount Douglas High Schools. The building, designed by Hubert Savage and Eric C. Clarkson, was constructed for a total of \$45,250. The school consisted of 10 classrooms, an auditorium and some offices, and had an initial student population of 265.

In 1972, Mount View closed as a high school and the building was later acquired by Camosun College. Beginning in 1995, the building was used by the Trinity Christian Centre School. The school was demolished in 2007.



Mount View High School, 1930s (2011-024-074)

1943

Modelling their name and organizational structure after the WRCNS (Women's Royal Canadian Naval Service), the Wrenettes were a naval cadet group who were trained as administrative support. At the time, cadet organizations had the dual aims of developing military preparedness and training future model citizens.

The **Mount View Wrenettes**, organized at Mount View High School in 1943, was one of the first Wrenette companies in Canada.



The Mount View Wrenettes, 1944 (2017-023-002)



Radical diamond shape was chosen by architect John Di Castri for new St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church being built on Burnside Road, overlooking

Trans-Canada Highway. Church will be blessed by Bishop De Roo at 4 p.m. May 19.—(Ted Shackelford)

Daily Colonist 8 May 1963

1963

In 1961, Bishop James Hill of the Roman Catholic Diocese of Victoria asked Fr. Michael O'Connell to work with parishioners of St. Margaret's Church and other Catholics in the area to develop a parish of St. Joseph's. For the first few years, that growing community worshipped in the small auditorium of the drive-in theatre at Tillicum and Burnside Road.

As attendance increased, a larger space was needed, and **St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church**, designed by Victoria architect John Di Castri, was built on Burnside Road West on the former Rudd dairy farm. The building was consecrated in May 1963 by Bishop Remi DeRoo. When the church opened in 1963, it served around 300 families who had donated thousands of dollars to fund the building.

In 1965, **St. Joseph's School**, also designed by Di Castri, was opened with funds raised by the parishioners. In 1979, the church was expanded to include a rectory, a parish office and a meeting area.



John George Little crossing flood water in the Marigold district, after 1911 (1989-017-092)

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