

D.P. TODD SECONDARY HERITAGE INQUIRY PROGRAM



SS10 ECHO PROJECT



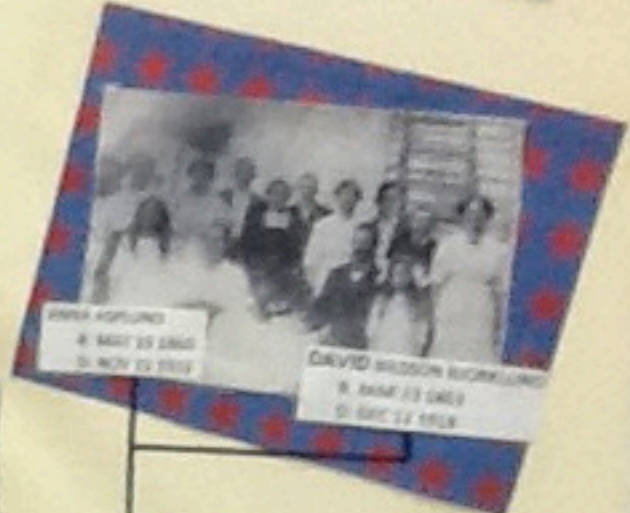
WILLIAM JAMES ANDERSON
B. 1865
D. 1940

WYNOLA WILLIAM ANDERSON
B. MARCH 4 1881
D. APRIL 23 1941

WILLIAM ANDERSON
B. APRIL 1 1880
D. 1931



MISS GARY MITCHELL



WILMA HOFFMAN
B. MAY 23 1880
D. NOV 23 1918

DAVID HILSON HOFFMAN
B. MAY 23 1881
D. DEC 22 1918



HENRY BONE ALLEN ANDERSON
B. SEPTEMBER 8 1821

FRANKIE ANTONIA ANDERSON
B. MARCH 15 1910



MARGARET EVELYN ANDERSON
B. MARCH 15 1910



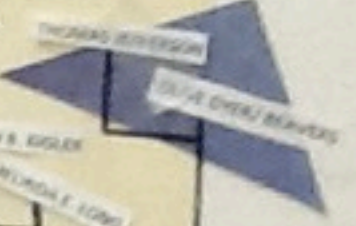
WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
D. 1918



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. APR 21 1870
EDDING

SARAH MILDRED WILSON HARROLD PEARSON
B. JUNE 16 1894
D. 1981
ENGLAND

WANTED



THOMAS ANDERSON

OLIVE EVELYN ANDERSON

WASHINGTON B. EGGLE

SARAH E. EGGLE



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918

OLIVE EVELYN ANDERSON
B. 1870
D. 1918

WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918

WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. MARCH 21 1870
D. 1918



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. APRIL 27 1870
D. 1918

MARSA FRANCIS EGGLE
B. 1867
USA

SARAH FRANCIS ANDERSON



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. NOVEMBER 24 1870



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918

WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918



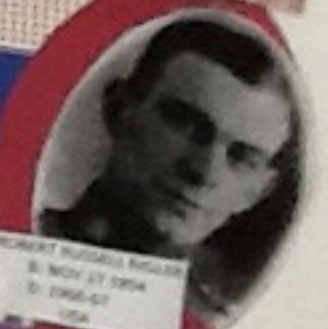
WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918



SYDNEY SIGRID PEARSON
B. SEPT 23 1907
CANADA



WILLIAM HARROLD PEARSON
B. 1870
D. 1918




ROBERT FRANCIS EGGLE
B. NOV 27 1894
D. 1960-67
USA



MARSA FRANCIS EGGLE
B. 1867
D. 1960-67
ENGLAND

My Gramma Betty telling a bit the Blackburn story:

Before my parents were married in 1917 they had both lived with their families and had learned a lot about farming. When they moved to the farm they had bought near Lavoy they had to clear more land and cultivate it. They hired help and worked long and hard cutting down brush and digging up stumps. They had to dig wells and used a windmill to pump the water into a tank for the animals to drink. They raised cattle pigs, and chickens. (mother took eggs, cream and butter she had churned into the general store in Lavoy to help pay for the groceries that Mr. Bricker (store owner) gave them on credit during the depression. Their life as farmers was very difficult--some years their crops (wheat, oats, barley) would be poor because of lack of rain, hail or early frost. Anything worth selling was taken to the grain elevator in Lavoy where it was shipped on by train. Whatever couldn't be sold Dad would use to feed the cattle he hoped to sell to the USA but when the US put a tariff on cattle that didn't work out. His debt increased to \$26,000 which was huge back in the 1930s during the depression. He started to sell life insurance to the farmers and gradually built his business. When he was discharged from the Air Force⁹⁴⁵ after WW 2 he sold the farm, did very well in his insurance business and finally paid off the debt. During the time he farmed he helped start the Wheat Pool (an organization to help farmers) and brought in telephone lines so the farmers could have phones.



Interesting Facts

-Ice well: on the farm to help keep our food cool and keep from spoiling. Betty's Dad dug a deep hole (about 8 feet deep) in the ground and in the early spring he would go to a nearby lake and chop out lots of ice to put in the hole and cover it with sawdust. He built a trap door to cover the hole. Then Mother could keep milk, butter, some meat etc. in the Ice Well. For a treat in the summer he would chip ice and make ice cream.

Funny Story:

-Gram's story:

When I was 5, after having had scarlet fever, I was kept in bed for a month, as the doctor wouldn't let me up until my temperature was normal. As the weather was getting bad, and my folks wanted to move into Lavoy for the winter, my Dad heated some large boulders and put them under a cot in the back of a wagon, which was pulled by a team of horses. I was bundled up, laid on the cot, and covered in blankets from head to toe. When a noise scared the horses they bolted, and the wagon box complete with cot and me was thrown into the snowy ditch. That night, when we got into town, my temperature was normal for the first time in a month!



HMS Empress of Britain (1966)



Boddington Brewery Co. Founded by Henry Boddington



Clark Delany In Scarlets





Grandpa getting married. Feb. 5th Moved to P.G.



1965 Grandma graduating



Papa & family relocate in Germany

1967



1959 Winter in Woodfibre



1959 Summer Woodfibre housing



1957 Grandma & her parents



1966 Papa goes to Vietnam



1953 Grandpa goes to Canadian Jamboree



1953 Grandpa's family gets first car



1952 Grandpa fishing & hunting



1959 Nana & Papa relocate to Louisiana Air Force Base for a year



1950 Grandpa becomes a Boy Scout



Grandpa's Post-War Life

Q: What was life like for you after WWII?

A: P.M. old when war was over so directly after didn't affect him as much. Remembers not having much money and having to use food stamps. Also remembers uplifting moods on relief the war was over.

Q: What was the General Mood among the people After the war?

A: People were generally happy though many were poor. His home was always happy but also very, very poor. Single widow with 4 kids.

Q: Who was your favourite Prime Minister During the Post War Era? Why?

A: Deffonbaker was his favourite P.M. because he seemed to be the most genuine P.M. and seemed to want the best for Canada. Remembers him wanting control over the wartholds in Canada, which he agreed with.

Q: Impression on:
a) Trudeau
b) Deiffonbaker
c) Pearson

A: a) absolutely hated Trudeau. Saw him as a conceited and disrespectful person. Doesn't agree with the constitution changes.
b) Deiffonbaker was expressed as his favourite P.M.
c) Saw Pearson as a safe and stable P.M. No strong feelings either way on him.

Q: Did any of those three prime ministers impact you directly?

A: No more than any other person in Canada.

Q: What was society's attitude about the nuclear threats?

A: People's general attitudes were quite laid back most of the time except during alerts. Most just went on with regular life.

Q: What was your attitude towards the hostility between Russia & U.S.A?

A: Believed that there was nothing he could do about it so he just went about his life as usual. Recalls some nervousness during the Cuban Missile Crisis.

Q: What was/is your attitude about French Separation from Canada?

A: Sees French as just regular people and thinks separation would be a huge mistake because Canada should not be split up no matter what. Though he didn't want separation, he didn't agree with all of the things the govt was giving. Wanted to try and make them stay.

Q: What did you think about the F.L.Q crisis?

A: Saw the F.L.Q as cowards that were just seeking attention and felt terrible about the assassination of Pierre Laporte.

Q: What different jobs have you had over the years?

A: Dropped out of school @ 16 and apprenticed with floor & tiling for 7.50 a week. After, he worked at a spring factory for 75¢ an hour. Then a dam project by Vancouver road construction for \$2.60 an hour. \$2.25 an hour for working in a shipyard. He then went to logging then roofing carpentry, interior hanging. Mine work for 9 1/2 years and worked for the village of Fraser Lake for 23 years. Still does odd carpentry jobs.

Q: What was grandma's life like in earlier society compared to today?

A: Grandma's life was never easy. She grew up in a poor family and worked a low wage job. She then was married to my grandpa at the age of 17. Her life did get significantly better because of having my grandpa be the main income source and with women having more rights, she was able to work also and having kids gave her a new responsibility.

Q: Compare your life in the Post War era to your life today.

A: In post war era, lived in a rural area and was very poor. Recalls having to walk 2 miles just to catch the bus. Went to school where there was one class room with grades 1 through 8. Dropped out at 16 to work. Also says that people, in general, were much nicer and much more helpful.

Q: What were some hobbies or past-times of yours when you were a teen?

A: Most of his hobbies included partying with friends and girls. Most of the things cannot be written down.

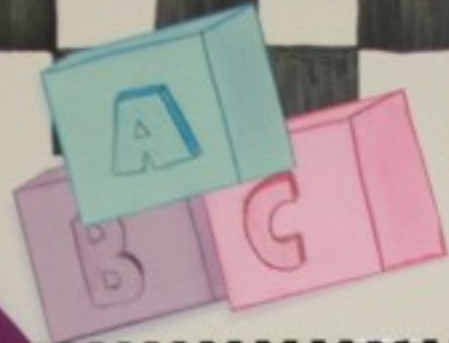
Q: What were all of your cars over the years?

A: 1941 Ford coupe, '50 medcar, '49 Ford, '50 Ford, '54 Dodge, '57 Mercury, '58 Pontiac, '69 Chevelle Malibu, '73 Ford V8, '84 Oldsmobile, '93 Chrysler Le Baron, & 2004 Dodge Caravan.

Q: Did working conditions change drastically at any point in your life? How?

A: Working conditions were never bad for him because he would just leave and find a new job if he didn't like it. He could do this because the work force was made up mostly of men whereas nowadays there are more women and immigrants.

Baby Boomers



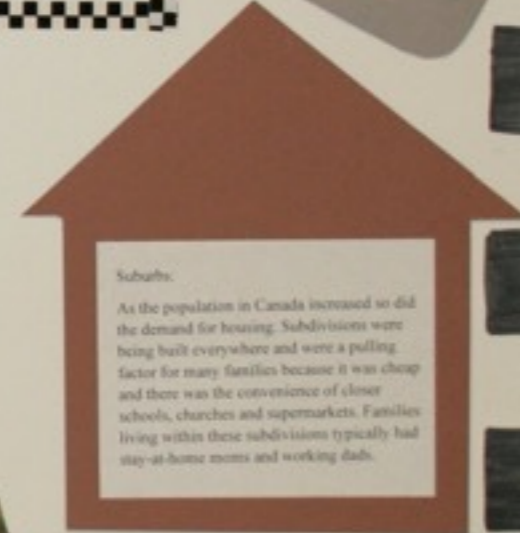
With the readily available screen to the television the baby boomers were significantly influenced by the programming on TV. Advertising helped create the typical baby boomer family with a stay at home mom and a working dad. With increased TV watching, advertising was able to sell more goods and products. This shifted society to be a more consumer based society.



The people that were born after the Second World War were known as the baby boomers. In the 1950's birth rates spiked to the highest since the early 1900s and with this surge in population society changed to meet the needs of this generation. The families of baby boomers needed housing so suburbs were created. As baby boomers became teenagers, they wanted to be different from their parents so fashion and entertainment were shaped by their desire to be somewhat free from their parents' constraints. Rock 'n' roll music, leather jackets, and greased hair are all examples of the rebellious nature of the baby boomers.

The baby boomers lifestyle was also in contrast to their parents because unlike their parents who had lived in the great depression with little or no money, they experienced more job security and more available access to education and career opportunities. With the influence of television the baby boomers were turned into a consumer society because they were able to buy pretty well anything they wanted.

Even today as this large group of people approach retirement and become senior citizens, society is still responding to their needs. We are providing more retirement homes, more age related health care, and are providing more lifestyle opportunities for this age group. The baby boomers have blazed their way through recent history and have influenced all future generations.



Suburbs

As the population in Canada increased so did the demand for housing. Subdivisions were being built everywhere and were a pulling factor for many families because it was cheap and there was the convenience of closer schools, churches and supermarkets. Families living within these subdivisions typically had stay-at-home moms and working dads.

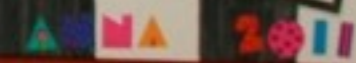


Music:
Rock 'n' roll was the defining music of the 50's and 60's. Coming out of the popularity of jazz, rock 'n' roll found its place in every teenager's heart. The strong rhythms of the drums and guitars set the stage for such musicians as Elvis Presley, The Beatles, Rolling Stones and the Beach Boys. Because with rock 'n' roll, many parents, and even Ed Sullivan, found this music to be offensive for family audiences. My grandmother remembers being shooed from any rock 'n' roll and other popular music. She recalls borrowing magazines from her friends to memorize the lyrics of her favorite songs.



My 1957 my grandmother had a '41 Ford (3300). It was 13 years old and in amazing shape. It was a four door shape with four doors. The car started out all blue but due to an accident my grandmother had to buy one green door and the car became known as "what's behind the green door" after a popular song at the time. He also had a '46 Chevy coupe and a '47 Ford station wagon and three Buicks in his day. Even though my grandmother sold his cars he spent less than \$4000 on all his cars in the first 13 years of his life.

Automobiles:
In the 1950s cars became a necessity and they started to become a huge factor in the ongoing economic growth in Canada. It didn't take long for cars to become a status symbol, fashionable their vehicles were. Automobiles represented the shift from the survival mentality of the depression into a more consumer way of life where possessions represented who you were. The consumer's lifestyle disregarded any environmental concerns such as air pollution and fossil fuel consumption.



My Postwar Canada Project



Demio Hobbs

- My Grandma grew up in and around Saskatoon, Sask., Canada
- She was a twin and had a twin brother, 2 older sisters and an older brother.
- She lived on farms in the prairies
- She went to a one room school house and moved into the city of Saskatoon for grade 11.
- She moved to BC when she was about 22
- She married, had 4 kids and moved around alot because their family was in the Military.
- They were stationed in Germany and that's where my mom was born.
- She has now lived in Prince George for 42 years.



Bathrooms

- They usually only bathed once a week and they all had to use the same bathtub.
- My Grandma's house didn't have electricity, running water or heat.
- Their feet were constantly dirty due to the fact that they hardly wore shoes in the summer.
- They would coal oil to wash their hair when they got low.
- When they came in from the fields they all washed their hands in the same tub of water before dinner.
- Hauled water in from other places or farms that had water in barrels and transported it by horses.



Clothing

- My Grandma never wore pants until she was a teenager, and it was uncomfortable to ride a horse in a skirt, she sometimes wore mens overalls for riding though.
- She wore stockings made out of wool and had to wear long johns in the winter underneath her stockings but it was hard to hide the cuff of the long johns underneath the stocking.
- Because she was a middle child she got hand me downs for clothes as her older sister got all the new clothes.
- When they got home from school they had to change into their work or play clothes right away because they had to wear the same outfit all week.
- Most didn't wear shoes in the summer time, and they usually only got one new pair of shoes at the beginning of each school year. Due to the fact that their feet had probably grown over summer.



Education

- Not as many people went to school because the schools were rural and they had to stay home and help out at the farms.
- Most schools only consisted of 20 kids or less.
- My Grandma's school had only 17 kids from grades 1-10.
- They had to wear the same outfit to school all week due to not having water to wash clothes.



Random Things

- They only had radios on the farm and that was powered by a car battery.
- They had wind up record players though because they had no electricity and they had to keep them wound up.
- Their first car was a model T ford but that was used only to go to town and the horses were used for things on the farm.
- They had leather straps in the bathrooms for mens shaving and they were scared they might get whipped with them.
- They got their first TV in 1957 - black and white.
- One of her sayings is "Waste not, want not". Means if you don't waste anything you will not be in want of anything.
- Uncle Roy (Grandma's twin brother) rode one of the first Harley's (an Indian they were called).

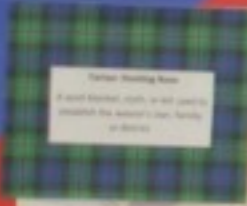


Come on Canada

War Conditions: Royal Tank Regiment in Africa
 Life for the Royal Tank Regiment was difficult in the African Campaign and particularly in North Africa. They were used to the wet climate of Canada, but they were now in a hot, dry climate. They had to adapt to a new way of life. The conditions were very different. The soldiers were used to the wet climate of Canada, but they were now in a hot, dry climate. They had to adapt to a new way of life. The conditions were very different.



Royal Tank Regiment's motto: "Fear Naught"

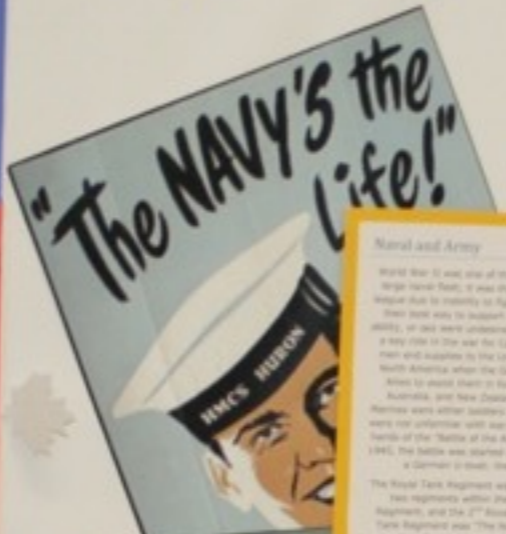


A soldier in the Grenadier Guard, Canada's elite infantry.



Eric Nightingale, Royal Tank Regiment
 My great-grandfather, Eric Nightingale, was born in the United Kingdom and moved to Canada after the war. He was a member of the Royal Tank Regiment and was part of the British tank force in the North African Campaign. Since the tanks were the only thing that could push through the desert, the soldiers would not leave their tanks and not the tanks across the desert in order to get them across the desert. During the war through Africa, Eric was shot in the leg. He found that the German soldier who wounded him. Eric handled the whole war experience with humor. He joked about his and his buddies, and the adventures they would have. But was that how he really felt?

The Second World War: Naval and Army



Naval and Army
 World War II was one of the most important events in Canada. Canada has a long naval history. It was the third largest in the world. Many joined the naval force due to inability to fight in any regular combat force. Many believed it was their best way to support the war. Some joined because their ship, aircraft carrier, or tank were under attack. They were the ones responsible for getting men and supplies to the United Kingdom. The British were moving greatly in North America when the Germans made it difficult for other members of the Axis to assist them in their and southern (Spain, Britain, France, Canada, Australia, and New Zealand, Italy, Germany, Italy, and Japan's) movements. Germany was either unable or unable with its military training, although they were not unfamiliar with war. Heinrich Himmler, however, suffered great at the hands of the "Battle of the Atlantic." Lasting from September 3, 1939 - May 7, 1945, the battle was started when Atlantic, a British passenger liner, was hit by a German U-boat. The battle ended when Germany surrendered.

The Royal Tank Regiment was a battalion part of the British Army. There were two regiments within the Royal Tank Regiment: 21st Royal Tank Regiment, and the 22nd Royal Tank Regiment. One aspect involving the Royal Tank Regiment was "The North African Campaign." This campaign consisted of operations from Libya, the Egyptian desert, Morocco, Algeria, and Tunisia, between the Axis and the Allies. When the United States first joined the war it was in the African Campaign. They went through to help the Allies in Africa in May 1942. The fight began with the Italian surrender in June 1943. Four days afterwards, the British captured Port Capriccio - an Italian port. Italy then captured 5th November in September 1943. The British and Germans moved into North Africa, preventing retreat. The battle began on the Libya and Egypt. In "The Second Battle of El Alamein", the Allies drove the Axis in Tunisia. Later, the Axis before the Axis in Tunisia. This step leads to the Italian Campaign. This driving Germany out of Europe. This was just another step further to the end of the war.



"YOU BET I'M GOING BACK TO SEA!"
 Register at your nearest U.S. Employment Service
U.S. MERCHANT MARINE
 MAN THE VICTORY FLEET

My Thoughts
 Although World War II was a horrific event, Canada has learned to find a way to accumulate army money and move forward. During the war, workers were encouraged to work. Many Canadians worked with people of all races and religions. Many had children of mixed race. They were brave. War crimes were actually greatly discouraged, but with the help of the army and other Canadian military advisors young soldiers were able to make it work. Their family and friends always what they could to help the troops get to working supplies. The war ended in August, so the Canadian government decided to honor the Canadian Merchant Marine - an organization dedicated to helping the families of merchant and marine operations. If desired, to move to Canada. These acts of kindness demonstrated Canada's pride in her country and want to help those in need. The war was brought only to Canada. Canada's war effort showed other nations that Canada can contribute. Canada supplied Britain with food and supplies through its navy. Canada was also a main provider of cultural resources, as, therefore, our own economy grew. Many factories were created to support the booming industry of war materials. Since the war ended, women had to take over all of these jobs. During the war, women were encouraged to be a part of Canada and contribute. This helped the general sense of pride that Canadians had taken to be. So, although the war was an unfortunate event, I believe that Canada has grown stronger from it.

"The NAVY's the Life!"
 The conditions were very different. The soldiers were used to the wet climate of Canada, but they were now in a hot, dry climate. They had to adapt to a new way of life. The conditions were very different.

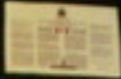


Living Downside, Merchant Marine
 My Great Grandfather, Irving Downside, born in British Columbia in 1918, is currently 87 years old. He served as a Merchant Marine in World War II. He served transport ships, medical supplies, ships, floating hospitals, and ammunition across the Atlantic. He also took up a position as a messenger. Messengers were people that carried ahead of the great merchant ships to protect them from naval mines. The messengers were very brave. They would fly below, reporting any land mines that they found. It was very dangerous. When the great grandfather was working as a messenger, a mine exploded near the front of the ship. The mine was near the tank was the grandfather. He told me that in his life, he never saw a mine. He was safe about the war, and when asked, he says he "felt something bad, but not too bad."

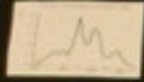
POST WAR CANADA SOCIETY



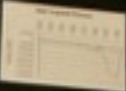
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ECONOMY



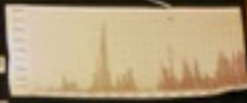
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IMMIGRATION



CANADA HAD A SOMEWHAT MORE OPEN ATTITUDE TOWARD PEOPLE OF OTHER COUNTRIES AND CULTURES. IN 1929 OFFICIAL POLICIES OF MULTICULTURALISM WAS INTRODUCED BY PRIME MINISTER...



TECHNOLOGY



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PERSONAL CONNECTION

My Grandpa

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