

The Story of Port Coquitlam

Activity Booklet (Gr 4 - 5)

ANSWER KEY



The Story of Port Coquitlam

Activity 1: Post Story Discussion

Answers in order from 1 -6

1. Port Coquitlam becomes a City
2. WW1 was declared
3. Flu
4. Fire
5. Flood
6. Terry Fox

Questions

1. Dewdney Trunk Road
2. March 7th, 1913
3. 1914
4. Herbert Bradley
5. The Siberian Expeditionary Force
6. Aggie Hall
7. Kelly Hall, which was the Fire Hall
8. The buildings were tinder dry
9. Their firehoses did not fit
10. Myrtle Hotel, Baumgartner's Barbershop and Sinclair's Jewellers
11. Arthur Mars
12. Shaughnessy
13. #10 American Lafrance Fire Engine
14. The Mother of May Day
15. Centennial Pool at Aggie Park

Activity 2: Artifact Investigation

Artifact #1: Axe Head

This artifact is an axe head. An axe is a tool used to cut and shape wood. It consists of two pieces, a head, and a handle. Axe heads can be made from copper, steel, and iron.



In British Columbia, forests are one of our biggest natural resources. Parts of British Columbia are in a temperate rainforest climate zone. This means that the area receives a lot of rainfall and its temperature remains moderate throughout the year and does not experience extreme changes. This climate creates a good environment for vegetation, wildlife, and forest growth.

The forest industry is one of British Columbia's most important industries. It has shaped its history and helped the province grow. Since the 1820's, the industry has been producing wealth and jobs in the province. Many early settlers worked in sawmills where they cut timber, shaped it and turned it into lumber ready to be shipped and sold. Many different people from different communities such as Indigenous People, Sikhs, and Europeans worked in BC's lumber industry. However, not all were treated fairly.

Today, lumber is still one of British Columbia's top natural resources however, one day it could run out. Not enough trees are being planted to replace those that are cut down. If we want to keep this natural resource, it is important that we are sustainable.

Artifact # 2: Arrowheads (Projectile Points)

These artifacts are arrowheads which are also called "projectile points". These projectile points were found in 1979 during an excavation of a First Nation's seasonal village located close to the Mary Hill Bypass in Port Coquitlam, BC. Although the objects were found in 1979, the projectile points were made much earlier. We cannot place a but Indigenous People have been on this land for nearly 10,000 years.



Harpoon with bone projectile points

Projectile points are sharpened tip objects that can be made from rocks and minerals such as stone, obsidian, bone etc. Projectile points could be used as a knife or attached to a longer piece of wood and thrown or "projected" as a spear or arrow. First Nations People used projectile points for many things like fishing tools such as harpoons. These harpoons would be used to catch fish such as salmon. For the First Nations People of the Pacific Coast, salmon is a major source of food and has been a central part of their livelihoods and culture for thousands of years.

Fish and marine life are a big natural resource in British Columbia. The rich amount of marine life along the province's coastal line have had a large impact on British Columbia's history and economic

development. The fishery industry over the years has helped the province of BC grow its economy. The industry has also brought a lot of jobs that historically, were employed by people from diverse communities.

The numbers on the arrowheads are artifact numbers. Museum's assign numbers to artifacts in their collections so they can keep track of them.

Artifact # 3: Coat of Arms'

City of PoCo 'Coat of Arms'

This artifact is the City of Port Coquitlam's old "Coat of Arms" from 1913. A "Coat of Arms" is a shield or armour that represents a place or family. This "Coat of Arms" represents Port Coquitlam and the vision for its future when it became a city on March 7th, 1913. This artifact is made from metal and features the city's old motto at the bottom "By Commerce & Industry We Prosper". The motto demonstrates the importance of industry and the City of PoCo's vision to get bigger. The "Coat of Arms" also has displays symbols that represent Port Coquitlam, its history, and many different industries. The artifact displays four drawings: a crown, ship, train, and beaver.



- The crown represents the Queen and symbolizes Britain. Canada is a dominion of Britain, which means we are under British rule. However, since the making of the Canadian Constitution in 1982 we have not been ruled like a dominion, but we remain connected to the country.
- The ship represents the journey to Canada by early settlers. Many of us are immigrants to Canada, meaning either us, our parents, grandparents, or great-great parents came to this country. Many of the reasons why people came here in the past are still the same reasons why people come here today.
- The train symbolizes the Canadian Pacific Railway. Canada became a country in 1867 and in 1871, BC joined Canada with the promise that a train would be built across Canada to connect them to the rest of the country. The Canadian Pacific Railway finally reached BC in 1885. One of the C.P.R. train lines was built going through Coquitlam called "Westminster Junction Station". The community that grew around the station eventually grew to become the City of Port Coquitlam.
- The North American Beaver is Canada's national animal and a symbol of the industry that brought early settlement to Canada. The fur trade began in the early 1800s because of the huge demand for felt hats in Europe made from beaver pelt. European Fur Traders were sent to what has now become Canada where they exchanged European goods with Indigenous People in exchange for beaver pelts.

Today, the City of Port Coquitlam has a different "Coat of Arms". It was created in 1992 to better reflect the City of Port Coquitlam's vision and goals of today. The new "Coat of Arms" has the City's new motto "Working Together for the Future". It also demonstrates more of PoCo's diversity and heritage. The fish in the middle of the "Coat of Arms" represents the river which the City takes its name, **Coquitlam**. Did you know the name "Coquitlam" comes from the word "Kwkwetlem" and the kwkwəłəm First Nation's band whose land many of us live on today. *Kwkwetlem* means "red fish up the river".

Artifact # 4: Metal Picnic Basket

This artifact is a picnic basket made in the 1940s. It was made by the Ohio Art Company and features drawings inspired from the “Mother Goose” nursery rhyme. The handles are made from oak and the basket is made from tin. Tin is a type of metal made from a mineral that is used to make different products such as tin cans. Many products in the past were made with tin, as well as other metals made from minerals.

Canada mines a lot of minerals. Minerals are a significant natural resource for the country. The country is a large producer of minerals such as cobalt, diamonds, nickel, platinum, uranium, and gold! Gold is an expensive mineral that once brought a lot of people to British Columbia growing its population enormously.

In 1858, gold was found along the Fraser River. Thousands of fortune seekers hearing that gold had been found came to the area hoping to strike rich. This was known as the Gold Rush! Many different settlers came looking for gold including Europeans, Chinese, Americans, South Americans and the first Black settlers in BC. The Gold Rush did not last long and many left empty handed but the Gold Rush helped grow the area’s population and kickstarted a thriving economy in BC.



Gold Rush, 1858

Artifact # 5: Oil lamp

This artifact is an old oil lamp. Before electric lamps, people used oil lamps as an alternative to candles. This oil lamp could have been used for many reasons. It could have been hung outside the house to provide light or carried by the top handle while walking and used like a flashlight. To work, the oil lamp needed to be filled at the bottom with fuel. Fuel is crude oil that has been refined. When crude oil is extracted it is processed and all the bad elements in the oil are removed. When that is done, different products are made from the new clean oil such as fuel. If the oil lamp had just been filled with oil straight from the ground it would never have lit. The lamp needed fuel because fuel has energy.

What is crude oil? Crude oil is a fossil fuel. It is made from fossilized organic materials such as algae and zooplankton that after millions of years and lots of heat and pressure have turned into crude oil. Crude oil makes petroleum products such as fuel, gas, coal etc. These petroleum products have long been used to advance and shape Canada’s economy.



Where does oil come from? Crude oil is found in the ground. In Canada, crude oil is found in the oil sands in Alberta. Did you know that Canada is one of the largest producers of crude oil. Petroleum products made from crude oil are some of the Canada’s wealthiest natural resources.

Problems: Crude oil is non-renewable. Once it is gone it is hard and takes an exceptionally long time to replace. Many things use or are made from petroleum, crude oil (example: cars, dresses, soccer balls, perfume, tires etc.) Think about all the things in your life that require oil. What would happen if it ran out?