

*Rosedale's Beginnings  
and  
Municipal Development*

EVELYN LOWRY

*Beginnings*

For hundreds of years prior to 1876, the area of Bolivar County in which Rosedale is located had been traversed by countless numbers of explorers and Indians. A heavily forested region in the early nineteenth century, it abounded in a variety of wildlife. Indeed, as late as the mid-nineteenth century the western part of Bolivar County was very much the "forest primeval."

Due to the importance of the Mississippi River, in time numerous boat landings sprang up along its banks to accommodate those who plied the "father of waters." Among these was Abel's Point, - just below the present-day Rosedale Cemetery. Moreover, in the 1850's settlement activity intensified in this vicinity. Among those who moved into this area was Colonel Lafayette Jones, who arrived in 1855. Settling down and building a home, Jones named his residence "Rosedale," after his family estate in Virginia. Thus, a seed was planted.

Eventually, as a result of the River's capriciousness, Abel's Landing was moved downriver. In time, Prentiss Landing developed,

Evelyn Lowry received her B.S.E. and M.Ed. degrees from Delta State University in Cleveland, Mississippi. Currently she is a doctoral candidate in history at Memphis State University.

but it was burned in 1862 during the hostilities of the Civil War. This particular location was now generally referred to as Lower Rosedale. However, during the aftermath of the Civil War known as "reconstruction," the area came to be known as Floreyville, named for a reconstructionist who lived there. Then, in 1876, due in part to initial efforts by Blanche K. Bruce, a noted black of the nineteenth century in Mississippi, the name Floreyville was negated, and under the guidance of State Representative Colonel Green Clay, Dr. J. I. J. Shelby, and State Senator James R. Chalmers the name of the small river community was changed to Rosedale. Here such men as Judge Benjamin F. Trimble, Colonel Frank A. Montgomery, and John L. Gill had settled. The seed planted by Colonel Jones in 1855 had sprouted.

### *Government*

The town of Rosedale was incorporated in 1882, and the justice of the peace and two householders were allowed to call for an election of a mayor, three aldermen, and a marshal. The officials subsequently elected were O. G. McGuire, mayor; E. H. Moore, N. B. Bloodworth, R. H. Parnell, aldermen; and W. C. P. Jones, marshal. These men held their first meeting in the sheriff's office and selected John L. Gill as city treasurer. Ben C. Johnson was selected to be city clerk, engineer, and surveyor. A corporation tax of fifty dollars was levied on saloons and retail liquor houses to help raise money for operating expenses.

In February, 1890, the town was reincorporated, and Governor John M. Stone appointed a mayor and four councilmen to hold interim office until elections were held in December. After these elections, the new government consisted of J. W. Dulaney, mayor; T. R. McGuire, E. M. Scott, C. H. West, and Henry Adams, councilmen. Under the newly-adopted charter, the mayor would be elected for a two-year term, with the councilmen to serve four-year terms. Every two years a mayor and two councilmen would thus be elected by the eligible voters. The council had the power to fill a vacancy until the next scheduled election. The treasurer, tax collector, and marshal were to be appointed by the council.

The composition of the early Rosedale City Councils changed frequently. New officials elected in 1891 were O. G. McGuire and N. B. Scott, replacing, interestingly enough, T. R. McGuire and E. M. Scott. J. W. Dulaney was re-elected, as were West and Adams. These early officials served in their positions until January, 1894, when there were several resignations. O. G. McGuire replaced Dulaney as mayor by virtue of appointment from Governor Stone. R. L. D. Evans replaced West, T. S. Owens replaced Scott, and J. K. Sheffy was elected to the council. When Adams died, W. A. Shelby became the new councilman. The vicissitudes of these first years remain unexplained. Nevertheless, further changes occurred the following year.

In 1895, McGuire resigned as mayor, and R. O. Johnston was appointed to the office. N. B. Scott was appointed to the council to replace Sheffy, who was out of the state for an extended period. In 1896, the Rosedale City Council faced another time of instability, for Shelby and Scott resigned and were replaced by C. C. Farrar and W. H. Fitzgerald. In 1897 R. J. McGuire was elected mayor, and the council remained unchanged until 1900. Thereafter stability seemed to prevail, and the political situation was generally a day-to-day, month-to-month, year-to-year affair. The mayors and councilmen who served during the period between 1900 and 1945 may be found listed in Florence W. Siller's *History of Bolivar County, Mississippi*.

In the past three decades, the membership of the Rosedale City Council has changed but little. Generally, the seats have been exchanged back and forth on occasion; however, for the most part these exchanges occurred among the same several men or families. One woman has served on the council; she was Ethel E. Lobdell, who was elected in 1951 and served until her death in 1957. Since 1945, council membership has been as follows:

1946 — J. L. Wilson, mayor; F. G. Paden, L. P. Joest, H. Schear, and LeRoy Jones, councilmen;

1947 — J. L. Wilson, mayor; W. E. Jackson, L. P. Joest, M. J. Dattel, and LeRoy Jones, councilmen;

1948 — Same as 1947;

1949-1950 — L. P. Joest, mayor, died in office and was replaced by J. L. Wilson; P. T. Trimble, W. E. Jackson, M. J. Dattel,

and LeRoy Jones, councilmen;

1951-1956 — John L. Pearson, mayor; LeRoy Jones, M. J.

Dattel, J. L. Wilson, Jr., and Ethel E. Lobdell, councilmen;

1957-1962 — J. L. Wilson, Jr., mayor; LeRoy Jones, M. J.

Dattel, John Pearson, and S. R. Dewey, councilmen;

1963-1968 — J. L. Wilson, Jr., mayor; LeRoy Jones, M. J.

Dattel, W. A. Welshans, Jr., and H. H. Lawler, councilmen;

1969-1972 — H. H. Lawler, mayor; W. A. Welshans, Jr., M. J.

Dattel, Clyde Aycock, and John W. Lewis, councilmen;

1973-1975 — M. J. Dattel, mayor, W. A. Welshans, Jr., John W.

Lewis, Clyde Aycock, and Henry McCaslin, Jr., councilmen.

The council records preserve a much-felt tribute to J. L. Wilson, who served as mayor from 1917 to 1949. Under his leadership Rosedale grew from a small town to the designation of city, which was given by Governor Theodore G. Bilbo in 1931. During Wilson's administrations, Rosedale extended its limits in 1919, in 1940, and in 1948. Although noticeable strides were made by Rosedale in the additions of concrete sidewalks and streets, a lighting system, and pure artesian water, the projects were well-financed so that the citizens did not have to bear a high tax rate. Current expenses of the city were managed on a "pay as you go" basis. Fiscal responsibility was the city's policy under Wilson, and the citizens of the community appreciated this quality. Cautious progress has continued to be the political watchword of Rosedale's recent administrators.

Although most of the city's financing has come from property taxes, there have been other interesting sources of revenue. In 1893, a privilege tax was levied at \$2.50 for practicing physicians and at twenty-five per cent on all state privilege assessments. The privilege tax on all business callings and occupations was later raised to fifty per cent of the rate taxed for the state and the county in 1930. Exactly how much money was collected monthly from the old "black market taxes" was not recorded, but the council minutes of 1945 did note that the money from whiskey stores and slot machines was to be credited to "Other Revenues instead of Fines." In 1960 a city ordinance assessing each retail seller of illegal goods \$250 per month was amended to read "up to \$250.00.y'

The City Hall was moved to a new location in 1960 when bonds were sold to purchase land with a building. The property was purchased from Mrs. Inez A. Paden. Previous to this undertaking, the office for the city clerk was located in a building behind the present-day Valley Bank building. Space had been rented to the city for ten dollars per month since the late 1920's.

### *Library*

The Rosedale Public Library has continued to be located in the Courthouse in the city. From April 6, 1943, to November 2, 1954, the city council paid ten dollars monthly for operational expenses. The monthly rate was increased to thirty dollars in 1954, to fifty-five dollars in 1959, to sixty-five dollars in 1965, and to seventy-five dollars in 1967. A six-member local library board continues to guide the library's activities, although the Rosedale Public Library became a part of the Bolivar County Library system in 1967. The city council, furthermore, has consistently raised its monthly library contribution: eighty-five dollars in 1968, \$100 in 1969, \$110 in 1972, \$217 in 1973, and \$225 in 1975.

Periodic donations were made by the council to remodel the library room. In 1967, \$165 was appropriated for new shelves; three years later the library was repainted and more shelves were added. In recent years a photocopy machine and an after-hours book deposit have been added. According to the present librarian, Vivia Lorance, the residents of Rosedale enjoy the continually circulating books of the county system and check out between 700 and 1000 books each month.

The librarian for Rosedale until her retirement in 1973 was Bobette Farrar. She was the assistant to Rosa Belle Shelby from 1950 to 1959.

### *Parks*

In 1936, a \$3000 bond issue was approved by the citizens of Rosedale for the construction of a recreational center. The members of the building committee were Florence S. Ogden, Lorene R. Goza,

N. T. Baggett, M. J. Dattel, and J. L. Wilson. When constructed, the park was known as the Walter Sillers Memorial Park, and the facilities included a club house, tennis court, golf course, and swimming pool. From 1942 to 1966, the city contributed fifty dollars per month for the upkeep of the park. In 1960, \$8000 was allocated for improvements. In 1966, the Walter Sillers Memorial Country Club, Incorporated, purchased the facilities and sub-leased the land from the Sillers family.

Plans for new municipal parks were initiated in 1971. Land for a mini-park in the southwest section of the city was offered by the Mississippi Board of Levee Commissioners; however, the lease was not approved. An additional park has been completed on the east side of the city on 5,584 acres purchased from Dr. S. Gwin Robbins of Memphis. Although the Great River Road Park that is now under construction is a state project, much of the land involved is under Rosedale's jurisdiction.

### *Electricity*

In 1891, the town council granted a franchise to Major J. H. Field for an electric light plant. The town of Rosedale was to be one of the first customers through the purchase of five arc lights, which were to burn from sundown to midnight. This project, however, failed to materialize, and it was another decade before Rosedale had electricity. The *Bolivar County Democrat* noted with some excitement on December 6, 1902, that electrical power finally would be turned on that week. Final tests were being made on the dynamo in the new oil mill. Electrical power did indeed come to Rosedale as announced. The electric plant property was later purchased by the town, and the service was improved and extended in 1917 by virtue of the sale of \$6000 in bonds. By 1924 the town's power plant was working at full capacity but could not meet the citizens' increased demands. Consequently, free service to churches, parsonages, and charitable institutions was discontinued, although they were given a reduced rate. A new bond issue of \$6500 was passed that year to repair and to extend the plant.

In 1925 the council began negotiations with the Mississippi Power and Light Company to purchase the property and plant. Since 1927 Rosedale has periodically revised and renewed its franchise contract for electric power. The first agreement included fifteen lamps to burn from dusk to eleven o'clock and sixteen lamps to burn all night. During the 1930's, in an economy move the city reduced its street lighting from sixty-three to fifty lamps of sixty candlepower and from fifty-four to twenty-four lamps of two hundred watts. Of these twenty-four lamps, eighteen would burn from dusk to ten o'clock and six would burn all night.

#### *Water and Sewerage System*

The turn of the century brought not only electricity to Rosedale but also a \$15,000 bond issue for a water supply to the town. Richard Christmas was appointed engineer of the pumping station after several weeks' training at the plant in Greenville, Mississippi. The first quarterly rates included the following: two-room dwellings, \$2.50; four-room dwellings, \$3.50; each bath tub, \$5.00; and each closet using water for flushing, \$5.00.

The water works system was improved and extended in 1917 and 1924 with the money secured from bond sales which included repairs for the electric plant. A chlorinator for the water tank was acquired with aid from the Federal Works Agency in 1945. Further improvements and extensions were made in 1955 and 1963 with funds from bonds.

More recent plans for the extension of water service have included funds for a sewer system. A bond issue of \$160,000 was approved in 1950, but the bids exceeded the funds and were rejected by the city council. A new bond issue of \$185,000 was approved by Rosedale voters in 1952, and the regulations for the installation of plumbing fixtures and sewer connections were passed by the council the following year. In 1968 an intensive effort was begun to secure federal matching funds for improvements of the water and sewerage systems, as well as for construction of a new sewage treatment plant. A grant from the Environmental Protection Agency and state aid

were secured in 1972. The Farmers' Home Administration purchased the city's bonds, worth \$370,000, to aid in building the new systems. To bring the project to fruition, the city of Rosedale sold general obligation bonds of \$225,000. Currently in operation are a 500-gallon well, plus two older wells, a 150,000 gallon elevated storage tank (which is a national "award-winner" due to its appearance), and a wastewater treatment plant.

### *Police*

At the first organizational meetings of the Rosedale Town Council in 1882, several interesting ordinances were passed to maintain peace and order in the town. Ordinance VI, section 3, provided for a twenty-five dollar fine, and jail until costs were paid, for the fighting of men or animals, horseracing, and cock-fighting "within the corporate limits." Section 7 stated that it was illegal "for any person to carry, concealed in whole or in part, any bowie-knife, dirk knife, brass or metal knuckles, pistol, . . . or other deadly weapons. . . ." Section 12 declared that it was "unlawful for any `woman of the town,' or prostitute, to walk or ride on any of the streets ... after nine o'clock at night." One of the earliest police ordinances was "that the discharge of all and any kind of firearms within the corporate limits of the town of Rosedale be prohibited." Police ordinances remained generally unchanged until the appearance of the automobile forced the passage of new regulations. The council determined the passing, turning, and parking procedures of cars and limited their speed to fifteen miles per hour.

The early marshals of Rosedale were not only law enforcement officers but also "jacks of all trades." In 1914 George McGee was appointed marshal and street commissioner at a salary of \$100 per month. His responsibilities included collecting the street tax, delinquent taxes of all kinds, and delinquent light and water bills. Long-time marshal Charles E. Crawford was not only to serve in that capacity but was also responsible for reading and taking care of water meters as well as collecting water bills. Around 1928 Crawford even operated the street cleaner for a few extra dollars a month.

A special night watch was maintained periodically as a relief for the marshal. Crawford served from 1916 to 1919 under Marshal R. A. Linnell, and John H. Farrar worked in 1917 from six o'clock in the evening to six o'clock in the morning. Al Skipp was the night watchman in 1921. In 1924 the watch was ordered discontinued but apparently was reinstated around 1931 when R. H. McAlpin was employed on a month-to-month basis until 1938. In 1951 Earl Drury was a special policeman and later was a night marshal in 1961. The following year J. H. Tucker was the night marshal.

The general policy from 1938 to 1963 was to hire an assistant city marshal for the second twelve-hour shift. These men received a monthly car expense in addition to their regular salary. If a citizen needed police assistance, especially at night, he would call the telephone operator, who in turn would contact the marshal at one of several check-points or would ring a bell located outside the Court-house. Some of the policemen during this period were Alex Yerger (1937-1947), H. N. Caffey (1949-1956), Earl Alford (1955 traffic patrolman), E. H. Connor (1955-1958 traffic patrolman), Carl S. White (1958), C. E. Hanks (1959-1960), and R. R. Caffey (1960-1961).

In 1963 the police department was expanded and modernized. Marshal Crawford now supervised two assistant marshals, who performed the actual shift work. These men were L. P. Baker (1961) and Billy Joe Estes (1963). That year, the city purchased its first patrol car and leased radio units from General Electric Corporation. Because the base station was located in city hall, the night marshal was still contacted mainly through the telephone operator. During this period the police officers began to receive professional training in Jackson.

After fifty years of dedicated service to the community, in 1967 Marshal Crawford retired, and Billy Joe Estes succeeded him. The department was subsequently enlarged to keep pace with the times. A second patrol car with radio equipment was added, and Grady Jenkins (1966) and Willie Strotter (1968) were hired for the force. Estes noted that most crimes in Rosedale involved break-ins and robberies. Unfortunately, between 1967 and 1974, eighty per

cent of the problems in Rosedale involved juveniles. Upon the resignation of Estes in 1974, L. P. Baker, an experienced assistant since 1961, was appointed marshal.

Recently, William C. Logan (1974) and Frank Brown (1975) were added to the department. Under a contract with the Mississippi Employment Security Commission, three meter maids/policewomen were hired to work for a limited time. An application has been made to the Criminal Justice Planning Division for funds to hire an additional policeman and an additional car to help patrol in the 800 acres of the Great River Road State Park.

#### *Tire Protection*

The history of fire protection in Rosedale has been that of "catch as catch can." In 1891 the city clerk was ordered to investigate the cost of buckets and ladders for a volunteer fire department, but evidently not too much interest was taken in the project. By 1902 the *Bolivar County Democrat* was appealing to the council for a fire organization. The town subsequently purchased two reel carts and 700 feet of hose, and a company was formed, with the following members: W. B. Roberts, chief; O. D. Thomas, assistant chief; G. W. Wise, chief engineer; E. H. Woods, captain; W. A. Shelby, captain; and A. Lapresto, Tandy Kinard, A. P. Mathews, William Rivers, Albert Carr, J. H. Wilson, H. A. Marschalk, M. K. Wilson, Andrew Rhodes, and Grant Perry.

This organization was defunct by 1914 when C. G. Thompson was appointed by the council to be supervisor of all "fire reels, hoses, ladders, and chemical engines." Marshal Crawford took over the management of the fire equipment in 1922 when a Ford truck was purchased to carry the supplies. The men who answered the fire whistle, mainly blacks, were strictly "volunteers" and were paid only a minimal amount of money for their services. A fire engine was purchased in 1928 from International Motor Company, and a new fire department was ordered organized. Crawford was to select twelve men and was to hold a fire drill once a month. However, this attempt was no more successful than was the earlier undertaking.

The old fire house at Bruce and Bradford Streets burned during World War II, resulting in the destruction of the truck and engine. Because it was impossible to get new equipment during the war years, a 1942 Dodge truck chassis was purchased by the city, and the fire parts for it were shipped to Rosedale from Chicago. A "new" fire truck then was actually built by Crawford and Bill King. A tin building was erected on the site of the old fire house to serve as a temporary replacement.

The modern fire department of Rosedale has evolved from the efforts of the city council, which were initiated in 1944. Through the help of State Senator Oscar O. Wolfe and State Representatives Walter Sillers and J. A. Thigpen, an act was passed by the State Legislature allowing Rosedale to purchase land and equipment for a fire department. A new building was constructed on property on Main Street. In 1952 Rosedale applied for credits for a pro rata apportionment of Municipal Fire Protection Funds, since the city had a population of 2,182 and the necessary fire protection facilities. At that time Rosedale was evaluated as a Class 10 community.

The present Rosedale Volunteer Fire Department was organized 111 1952 with the aid and advice of M. C. Simpson of the Cleveland Volunteer Fire Department. By charter the department is limited in membership to thirty men, and these individuals must meet strict requirements. An applicant must be a resident of the city for 180 days, must submit a written application containing recommendations from several Department members, and must receive twenty-eight votes to become a member. The fact that there has been a waiting list for many years indicates the prestige associated with being a member of this organization.

The first goal of the new organization was to upgrade the equipment and to train the department as soon as possible. Fire schools were held by the state, and members were required to attend the monthly departmental meetings. In 1962 a second fire truck was purchased, and the city moved its miscellaneous equipment from the Main Street building so the fire department could utilize the entire facility. Gradually the department has added new equipment such as flashing red lights for cars, a weather-proof fire siren, and new fire-proof clothing including boots, red coveralls, and turnout coats.

No member of the department has lost his life or been seriously injured in a fire. Through the dedication of its fire department Rosedale was reclassified as a Class 8 city, thus saving the residents \$25,000 annually in fire insurance premiums.

Two new features of the Rosedale Volunteer Fire Department are an ambulance service and a rescue truck. Through an informal community survey it was determined that a first-class ambulance service would be used only twelve to fifteen times per year; consequently, an old ambulance was purchased through Army Surplus for \$275. The city donated \$900 to repair the ambulance, but there was no money for equipment. However, stretchers and other necessities were loaned by Martin T. King of Thweatt-King Funeral Home in Cleveland. On February 10, 1968, the ambulance made its first run. By the end of the year, 178 trips had been made! The Department then had to make a critical decision. Its equipment was too limited for the unexpected demands of the community. Should the firemen get out of the ambulance service, or should they drastically upgrade the service? With the help of United States Representative Thomas Abernathy, a new ambulance was purchased through a matching state grant. J. D. Simpson and John Brister attended a training seminar given by the University of Tennessee and a seminar at Tulane University. Bobby DeLoach and Billy Tabb later joined Simpson and Brister at another seminar sponsored by the University of Tennessee. Currently, Simpson and C. B. Medders are certified by state and national fire agencies. In 1972 a rescue truck was purchased to handle water, fire, and highway emergencies.

### *Streets and Drainage*

The original city ordinances required that "all able-bodied men between eighteen and fifty were ... to labor . . . on the streets, lanes, avenues, . . . and upon all public roads and ditches and canals used for drainage . . . , ten days in each and every year." The fine for each neglected or refused work day was one dollar and fifty cents. In the same year, 1882, C.L. Jones was paid \$184.61 for lumber for the wooden sidewalks. The *Bolivar County Review*, however, soon published the complaint of the neglect of the streets and ditches,

citing the dangers to the citizens and the belief of passing strangers that the town was dead. Problems continued to mount until 1916 when seventeen railroad cars of gravel were ordered for the streets.

The concreting of sidewalks and streets was initiated in the 1920's. City attorney Walter Sillers, Jr., was ordered to prepare papers to enforce the construction of a concrete sidewalk from the north corner of the A. R. Shattuck residence south to the corner of Miss Louie Montgomery's lot. Later petitions from citizens called for the paving of the north side of Clark Street between Main and Bradford and the north side of Chicago to connect with Front Street. Later also the city announced that if property-owners in the community did not build the sidewalks, the city would construct the walks and tax the property accordingly. Consequently, concrete streets were laid in 1926 with the cost of construction divided in thirds among the city and the owners of property on each side of the respective street. The first to be covered were Bradford, Bruce, Brown, Scott, Mathews, Shelby, Voorhees, Clark, Greely, Front, Levee, and Main.

To care for the new streets, a Kelly Springfield cleaner and flusher was purchased in 1928. Later, street cleaners were hired on a month-to-month basis. The first cleaners mentioned in the council minutes were Will Johnson and Li<sup>e</sup> Mason in 1934, who worked for forty dollars a month.

Periodic improvements and extensions have been made relative to the streets and the drains. In 1941 a bond issue was passed for \$7000 for drainage projects and for \$2500 for the streets. Levee Street, Elizabeth Avenue, Terene Road, and Pearl Avenue were improved in 1952 through property assessments. A flood control application was made to secure cost-sharing assistance to enlarge and clean out natural bayous to protect 200 acres within the city, but these funds were not approved in March, 1972.

In 1966 the city council decided to hire a City Maintenance Superintendent to supervise all matters "dealing with waterworks, sewage system, health and sanitation, garbage collection and disposal, and the maintenance of city streets, buildings, and equipment." These responsibilities became the concern of Kenneth B. Davis, who took the position upon the retirement of C. G. Thompson. Thompson had served the city as Superintendent of Waterworks since 1902.

*Health*

The Rosedale city council has long concerned itself with the good health of the community. A yellow fever epidemic in 1897 resulted in a quarantine on all transportation lines. According to council records, no people, freight, or baggage were allowed from New Orleans, Louisiana, Edwards and Pelahatchie, Mississippi, or Mobile and Selma, Alabama. During the smallpox scare of 1913, the mayor was empowered to require all persons to be vaccinated or to show proof of such inoculation within the last three years.

The control of mosquitoes has been one of Rosedale's continuing health problems. A 1921 ordinance prohibited any person from allowing water to stand untreated on his property. Preventive measures listed included screening with wire netting, complete emptying every seven days, and covering the surface with kerosene or petroleum. At various intervals a person would be hired to rid the town of mosquitoes and other insects. All theaters and other places of amusement were ordered in 1938 to install screened doors and windows. As late as September, 1975, the council reissued an ordinance for the prevention of mosquito breeding places.

Constantly related to the health of a community is the question of garbage disposal. By 1909 it was necessary for the council to pass an ordinance to prevent the sweeping or throwing of trash, paper, fruit peelings, and waste paper into the streets. Garbage was to be placed in boxes in the rear of buildings and had to be removed twice weekly by the owner. The collection of garbage by the city probably was begun in the 1920's, though there is no record of it in the council minutes. **In** 1943 it was noted that two men were hired to drive the garbage truck and to clean the streets. Three men were employed for this undertaking in 1947. They were Columbus Graham, Joe Gibson, and Neal Willis. Rosedale implemented the use of plastic garbage bags in 1973.

## Reflections

Since incorporation in 1882, Rosedale has been a well-administered community. Its officials have never lost sight of the fact that they are an integral part of a close-knit society; as a result, they have practiced the philosophy of what is good for all is good for each one. In their duties, furthermore, they have maintained the attitude that the lessons of the past should serve them in their present and future activities.

Thus, Rosedale is a stable, proud municipality. Surveying its first one-hundred years, it looks forward eagerly to a second century of progress tempered with an appreciation of its past.