



HERITAGE REGISTER 2013

city
of north
vancouver

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INTRODUCTION



The City of North Vancouver has a proud legacy of settlement, and was officially incorporated as a new municipality in 1907 after it broke away from the District of North Vancouver. As a result of its ongoing growth and development, the City retains many significant examples of historic places that tell the stories of the past and continue to be valued by the community. The City of North Vancouver Heritage Register 2010 is a catalogue of existing heritage resources located within City boundaries. This project has provided a comprehensive update of previous inventory information that identifies a broad range of historic resources such as buildings, structures, sites and notable landscape features. The Heritage Register represents an ongoing civic commitment to monitor and conserve the City's historic resources.

This report includes and updates information gathered in previous inventories, including:

- The North Shore Inventory, 1983
This initial survey was undertaken by the North Shore Heritage Advisory Committee, and identified key historic sites across the three North Shore municipalities.
- The Ambitious City: The City of North Vancouver Heritage Inventory, 1988-89
Involved a comprehensive street-by-street survey of the entire City, and identification and evaluation of a number of significant sites, undertaken by Foundation Group Designs.
- The Versatile-Pacific Shipyards Heritage Report, 1991
A comprehensive survey of the industrial buildings of the old Burrard Drydock site, undertaken by F.G. Architectural & Planning Consultants.
- The City of North Vancouver Heritage Inventory, 1994
A comprehensive update that included additional sites and further information on different categories of resources, undertaken by F.G. Architectural & Planning Consultants.

In 1994, the Heritage Inventory was adopted as the City's Community Heritage Registry as part of the Heritage Conservation Procedures Bylaw. The inventory and the development of supportive heritage policies has resulted in a very successful heritage program that has conserved and protected many significant heritage resources for the benefit of the community. The City of North Vancouver has consistently been one of the most progressive jurisdictions in the province in the management of local heritage resources, and has a very high success rate at maintaining, protecting and celebrating community heritage resources.

The methodology for the 2013 Heritage Register Update involved a number of sequential steps, the first of which was the determination of background historic context, followed by a site-by-site survey of every building and structure within the boundaries of the City. This was the third time that the City has been fully surveyed, and attention was paid to ensure that representative as well as exceptional buildings were recognized. A number of resources were chosen for further investigation; these were surveyed and photographed, and inventory forms were prepared as part of the research process. The chosen resources were then thoroughly researched, including a search of all relevant municipal and archival sources.

As part of this current update, it was considered critical to include representative buildings from all of the major development periods of the City, including the post-World War Two era. Extensive background research was used to guide the evaluation and inclusion of buildings. A wide range of resources has thus been listed and described, including a number of new sites added since the 1994 Heritage Inventory.

Dates of construction were often derived by comparing a number of different sources; dates given in this inventory are considered known if they are accurate to within one year; other dates are listed as circa. Names given to buildings are generally the earliest one that can be determined, or in the case of most residences, the name of the first owner.

What is the Heritage Register?

The Heritage Register is an official listing of properties, established by Resolution of City Council, that are identified as having heritage character or heritage value to the community. A Heritage Register facilitates the integration of heritage considerations with community planning, enables monitoring of properties through licensing and permit application processes, and informs property owners and prospective buyers of a property's

heritage value. Properties on a community heritage register are eligible for inclusion on the Canadian Register of Historic Places. A number of North Vancouver sites have already been documented through Statements of Significance and can be found online at www.historicplaces.ca.

As the Federal heritage programs have developed, there has also been a strong movement within the heritage conservation field towards values-based heritage management, recognizing that contemporary society must answer the demands of many stakeholders, all of who envision the value of heritage places in their own way. In recent decades the heritage field has expanded and extended to include a much wider range of value perspectives. Achieving balance among this complex range of cultural, social and economic values has become central to the sustainable conservation of heritage resources. The Federal Government, through the Historic Places Initiative, has embraced this values-based approach. Consistent with current best practices, and in keeping with the framework of the provincial and federal heritage registers, the former inventory evaluation categories (Primary, Secondary, Supplemental and Modern) have been eliminated in favour of a streamlined Register listing (Register A and Register B) that places the emphasis on a values-based assessment of each site.

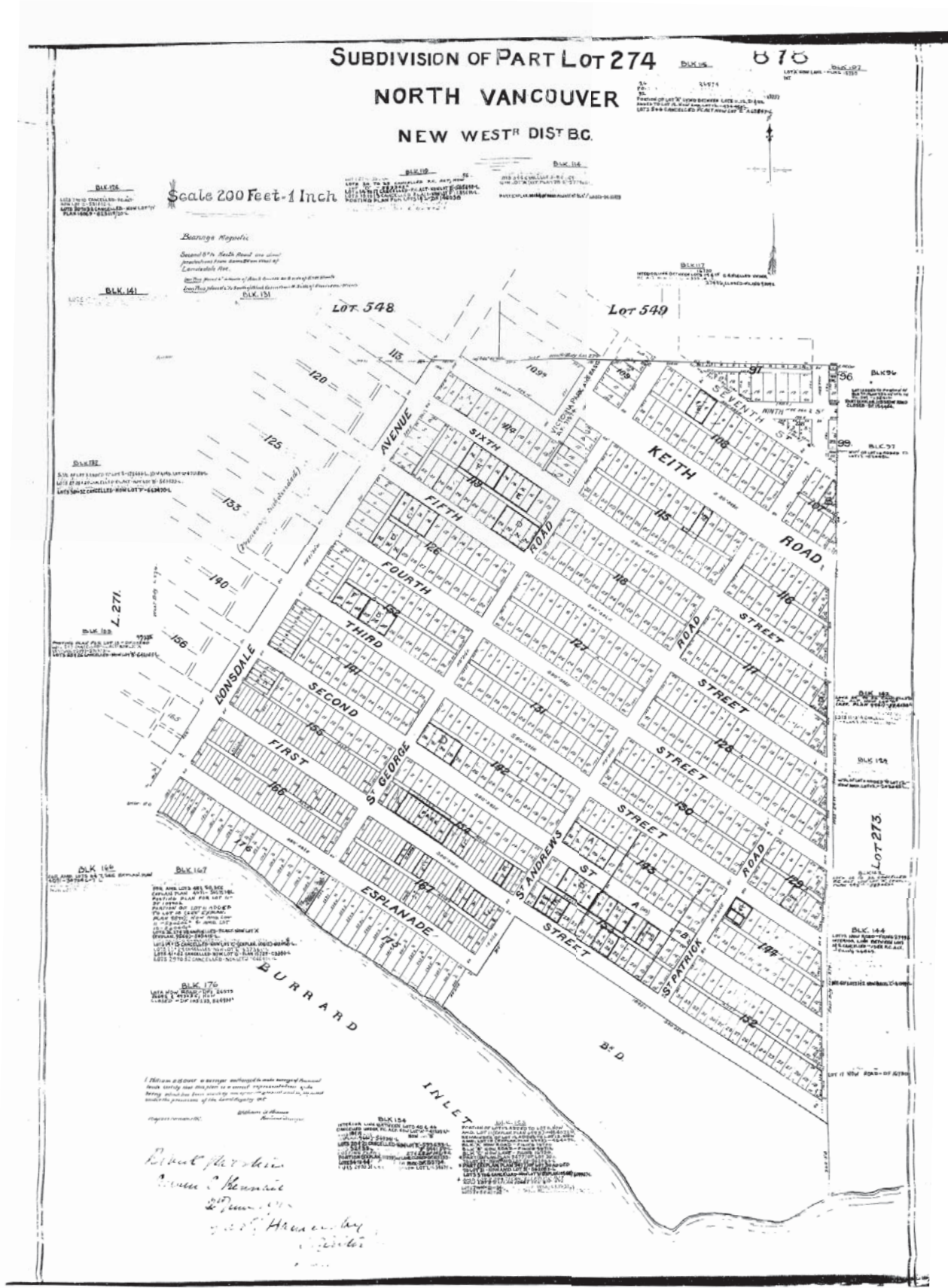
Inclusion on the Heritage Register does not constitute heritage designation or any other form of permanent heritage protection, but a number of these sites have received legal protection through the following mechanisms:

- Designated Municipal Heritage Site: protected by a City Bylaw
- Protected Municipal Heritage Site: protected by a legal covenant registered on Land Title, a Heritage Revitalization Agreement or a Heritage Conservation Area Bylaw.

The exteriors of these municipally-protected sites may not be altered without the approval of City Council.

Throughout this project, respect was shown for the rights of the individual property owners. Anyone wishing to see these buildings should be conscious of each owner's privacy, and should not cross the bounds of private property. It is hoped that the owners and tenants of these buildings will find this historic information to be a source of pride, and assist in the process of the conservation and restoration of these important historic sites.





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 Queen's University
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'THE AMBITIOUS CITY'



The City of North Vancouver occupies an ideal location on the north shore of the Burrard Inlet, directly opposite the City of Vancouver from which it is distant about two and one half miles, and with which it is connected by means of a modern ferry service operated on a half hourly schedule."

"The entire north shore of the Inlet originally comprised the district municipality of North Vancouver, but a centre of the population having sprung up at the most convenient point, the City was incorporated on May 13th, 1907, the boundaries enclosing about 4,000 acres."

"The townsite is of the highest excellence in every respect... The land rises from the seaboard on about a three per cent grade creating the best natural conditions for sewage and drainage and likewise providing an elevation which affords an excellent view from all parts of the townsite, which constitutes one of the greatest attractions from a residential standpoint. The slope is towards the south, while towards the north the location is protected by retreating hills giving at once a delightful combination of a sunny southern slope effectively protected from cold winds. The thoroughfares of the city are wide, many being eighty feet and some one hundred and one hundred and fifty feet in width. There are in all about thirty eight acres within the city which have been set aside for public park purposes, the total of which is swelled to

eighty five acres by including the Grand Boulevard, three hundred and forty six feet wide and twelve block in length, a feature which is destined to become distinctive and of the highest value as the city increases in population."

"Though incorporated less than two years, the city already has a population of about 3,500, and is rapidly growing... The city enjoys all the advantages of modern city conditions. The lines of the BC Electric Railway Company give ready access to all parts of the city while their electric lighting system provides up-to-date facilities in this regard for streets and residences etc. The telephone system of the BC Telephone Company gives modern local and long distance facilities. The waterworks system is owned by the corporation and was installed at a cost of \$110,000... The assessed value of property in the city is over four millions of dollars... Improvements are exempt from taxation, the land alone providing civic revenue."

"There is a full complement of churches, schools, hotels, etc."

Henderson's BC Directory, 1910, pp 940-943



CHRONOLOGY OF HISTORIC EVENTS

During the first several years of its incorporated existence, the City of North Vancouver was often referred to as 'The Ambitious City'. This was understandable considering the tremendous growth and prosperity of those years, but the City's fortunes followed the general booms and busts of the local economy. The prosperity ended, however with the disastrous recession of 1913 and the subsequent outbreak of World War One. It was many years before the City fully recovered, and the growth that was reestablished during the late 1920s was also curtailed; this time, due to the onset of the Great Depression. During World

War Two, the City became a hub of wartime industrial production, and after the cessation of hostilities settled into a period of gradual development that has resulted in its current situation. The following chronology presents an overview of events relating to the history and development of 'The Ambitious City':

1860

The first Catholic mass is celebrated on the Burrard Inlet at the Indian settlement of Ustlawn, on the North Shore.

1862

T.W. Graham and George Scrimgeour secure a pre-emption of 150 acres, the first on the North Shore of the Burrard Inlet. This later became the site of the Moodyville settlement. Construction begins immediately on the Pioneer Mills.

1863

The Pioneer Mills, the first industrial lumber plant on the Burrard Inlet, opens in June; this event initiates an influx of residents to the North Shore. John Oscar Smith buys the mill in a public auction, and renames it the Burrard Inlet Mills.

1865

Sewell Prescott Moody purchases the Burrard Inlet Mills. Moodyville becomes established as the most progressive settlement on the Burrard Inlet. Religious services are conducted by the Reverend Ebenezer Robson at Moodyville.

1866

'Navy Jack' Thomas begins an unscheduled ferry service across Burrard Inlet. A log Catholic chapel is raised at Ustlawn.

1868

The 'Sea Foam' begins regular ferry service between Brighton and Moodyville. A second mill is constructed at Moodyville.

1874

The Moodyville Post Office is established.

1882

Electricity is installed at Moodyville.

1884

St. Paul's Church is built at Ustlawn.

1890

The Burrard Inlet Bridge & Tunnel Company is formed, with the intention of providing direct access to the south shore of the inlet.



1888-1890

1891

The District of North Vancouver is incorporated as a municipality. The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company is established, with the principal shareholder being John Mahon, of England; Mahon sends his brother Edward to North Vancouver to be the first president of the company.

1894

A Municipal ferry dock is built at Moodyville.

1900

St. John the Evangelist Anglican Church, on West 13th Street, is dedicated.

1901

The Moodyville Sawmill closes.

1902

Peter Larson builds the Hotel North Vancouver on West Esplanade. The Post Office is transferred from Moodyville to North Vancouver.

1903

The North Vancouver Ferry & Power Company, under the control of Alfred St. George Hamersley, is formed to provide ferry service. A Municipal Hall, designed by architect C.O. Wickenden, is built at the corner of 1st Street and Lonsdale Avenue. Land speculation begins to assume boom proportions.

1905

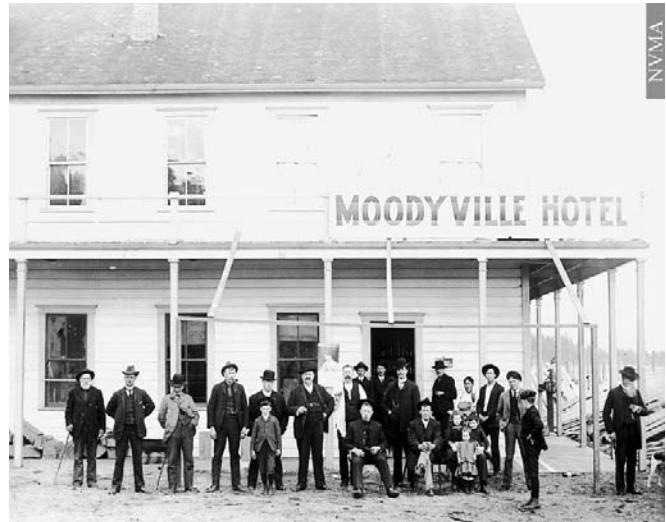
The Express, the first local newspaper, commences printing. Arrangements are made with the B.C. Electric Railway Company to construct a street railway system. Alfred Wallace begins planning a shipyard and marine railway on his property on West Esplanade.

1906

The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company begins clearing land for the construction of the Ottawa Gardens and Grand Boulevard subdivisions; when the work is complete, the central boulevards are conveyed to the Municipality as park land. Building restrictions on the lots surrounding the Boulevards were intended to guarantee a high-class residential development. The Boulevards were laid out as fire breaks, following the lessons of the disastrous fires caused by the San Francisco earthquake. Telephone service begins, provided by the B.C. Telephone Company. The B.C. Electric Railway Company opens a tram service on Queensbury Avenue.

1907

The City of North Vancouver is incorporated on May 13th.



1900



1936





1912



1913

1908

The first North Vancouver hospital opens. The B.C. Electric Railway Company begins work on the extensions to the Lonsdale Avenue streetcar line up to 23rd Street.

1909

St. Paul's Church is enlarged, and a second spire is added. The Twin City Transportation Company takes over the existing Motor Boat Transportation Company to provide ferry service between Vancouver and North Vancouver.

1910

St. George's Hospital, behind the Catholic church on West 6th Street, opens.

1911

The Wallace Shipyards are destroyed by fire on July 11th.

1912

A postal substation is opened at 15th Street and Lonsdale Avenue.

1913

A general financial depression leads to a halt in the building boom.

1914

The Pacific Great Eastern Train Company operates its first service between North and West Vancouver. The North Vancouver City Market opens at 120 Esplanade Avenue East. World War One begins; this initiates a great deal of shipbuilding activity on the waterfront.

1915

Moodyville is incorporated into the City of North Vancouver.

1916

The abandoned Moodyville sawmill is destroyed by fire.

1918

World War One ends. The outbreak of an influenza epidemic causes the closing of all schools and public places.

1922

Motorists in British Columbia officially switch to driving on the right hand side of the road.

1925

The Second Narrows Bridge opens to traffic after two years of construction. The Hastings Mills Company, formerly of Vancouver, locates on the City's Moodyville waterfront.

1926

Chick Chamberlain opens the first Tomahawk Barbecue on the north side of Marine Drive, at MacKay Road.

1927

Work commences on foreshore development and the railway subway.

1929

A general financial depression is caused, in part, by the American stock market crash. The Vancouver Harbour Commissioners Railway Subway is officially opened. The old Hotel North Vancouver is destroyed by fire.

1930

A shipping accident puts the Second Narrows Bridge out of operation for four years.

1933

The City of North Vancouver goes into receivership.

1938

The Lions Gate Bridge is opened to traffic.

1939

World War Two begins; this initiates much shipyard activity and the construction of hundreds of wartime houses.

1944

The City of North Vancouver comes out of receivership; elections are held in December for the newly re-established council.

1945

World War Two ends.

1947

Local streetcar service is discontinued.

1958

Local ferry service is discontinued.

1960

The new Second Narrows Bridge is opened.

1977

SeaBus service begins.

1992

The Versatile-Pacific Shipyards close.



1936



1971



HERITAGE REGISTER BUILDINGS



POST OFFICE AND FEDERAL BUILDING
 100-104 East 1st Street/104 Lonsdale Avenue
 C. Gustave Brault, Chief Architect, Federal
 Department of Public Works
 1948-1949
REGISTER RANKING: A

This was originally the site of the North Vancouver's first Municipal Hall, built in 1903. The International Style design for this new Federal Building was provided by C. Gustave Brault, the Chief Architect of the Federal Department of Public Works in Ottawa. It is typical of a number of such structures built throughout Canada at this time. The massing of the building dominates its corner location. A plain limestone facing is relieved by banks of ribbon windows, which are separated by round columns; there is an absence of any applied ornament, which conveys the power, authority and progressive mandate of the Government of Canada. The building has since been rehabilitated for retail and commercial use.



MOUNT CROWN BLOCK
 109-115 East 1st Street
 Dalton & Eveleigh, Architects
 1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

This substantial brick-clad apartment building, with retail stores at ground level, was built in 1911 for C.A. Lett & Sons. Architects Dalton & Eveleigh were responsible for the design of the building. One of Vancouver's pre-eminent architectural firms, they were known for their high quality commercial and institutional buildings. The contractor was the well-known firm of Baynes & Horie. Originally, the building contained two commercial spaces on the first floor, with apartments on the two floors above.

On November 17, 1911, The Express noted the completion of the building: 'the last finishing touches are now being added to the new brick block built by Messrs. C.A. Lett and Son on First street east. This building is one of the largest yet constructed in the city and reflects great credit upon the enterprise of its owners. The main floor is occupied by two large and thoroughly up-to-date stores, each of which is provided with a spacious basement. In addition to these store basements, the lower floor of the building contains two large warehouses with entrance from the lane and the janitor's quarters. The remaining floor space on the ground floor, the first and second storeys are occupied by eighteen modern and attractive light housekeeping suites.'

The Mount Crown Block with its mix of commercial and residential space was originally one of the larger commercial buildings in the city. The two retail shops provided commercial space for the many businesses seeking to do business in active Lower Lonsdale. In addition to the commercial space, the apartments on two floors – with their "disappearing" built-in furniture – provided necessary housing for the large number of workers needed to support the economic boom and ship building industry. The character of this building has been altered by the removal of the original cornice and the rebuilding of the storefronts.





FALCIONI RESIDENCE

168 East 1st Street
1908

REGISTER RANKING: A

This home represents an unusual variation on an Edwardian home with applied carpenter ornamentation typical of the late Victorian era; it is not uncommon for stylistic elements to sometimes show up at a later date than would be expected, sometimes due to the owner's preference. Highly decorative gable screens, lathe-turned balusters and scroll-cut porch knees adorn this residence. The home initially belonged to Eugenio Falcioni (1874-1953), a labourer at the nearby Wallace Shipyards and later a contractor, and his wife Maria Falcioni (1883-1969). It is significant as one of the earliest surviving houses in the area and as one of a cluster of surviving heritage homes in the Lower Lonsdale area.



MATRAIA RESIDENCE

174 East 1st Street
1906

REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was built in 1906 for Assunta Matraia (c.1852-1920) and her husband Guilio (1855-1919) after the couple immigrated to Canada from Italy circa 1890. They occupied the house until they passed away; Guilio in 1919 and Assunta the following year. The house is characterized by its flared eaves and full-width front verandah, which was subsequently enclosed. Narrow lapped wooden siding covers the main body of the house, while shingle siding is present at the foundation level.



ALLEN RESIDENCE

204 East 1st Street
Circa 1905

REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest residence is one of the oldest that survives in the City of North Vancouver. It was built for Irish-born Patrick Andrew Allen (1839-1928), a blacksmith who only lived in the house until 1909, but continued to own it beyond then. Directories lists Allen as a 'capitalist' and later as the proprietor of the Gem Theatre, located on 2nd Street East. In 1921 and 1923, directories list Howard John Langdon (1883-1953), an electrical contractor, as the occupant. This one and one-half storey dwelling has a front-gable roof and is set on a raised basement.





HARBOUR MANOR
250-254 East 1st Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Built as North Vancouver's first apartment block, this elegant, symmetrical Edwardian structure boasts four projecting, second storey bays with leaded glass windows. The apartment block was built to accommodate the large number of workers required to support the local development boom and shipbuilding industry. It follows the typical model of retail stores at ground level, with residential apartments above. Today, a restaurant occupies the ground floor, and the second floor has been successfully converted into office space.

The heritage value of the Harbour Manor is associated with its location in Lower Lonsdale, the commercial core of North Vancouver, and the earliest, most historic area of commercial buildings on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. Lower Lonsdale grew explosively from the turn of the twentieth century until the general financial depression in 1913 halted the ambitious construction of the previous years. The streetcar, ferry to Vancouver and the PGE railway converged at the south foot of Lonsdale Avenue, the major transportation hub on the North Shore. The development of the area represents a formative period in B.C.'s economy, driven at the time by major industries including logging and shipbuilding.



EMERY HOUSE
256 East 1st Street
1908
REGISTER RANKING: A

Nestled at the back of its lot, this is one of the last remaining homes in an area that has become almost completely commercial. Similar to the Falcioni Residence, the Emery Residence displays fine detailing such as fishscale shingle work, a gable screen, and lathe-turned verandah columns that associate it with the Queen Anne Revival style. The first owner of the home was William Frewin Emery (1864-1959), who was a City Councillor in 1907, and his wife Lillian Elizabeth Emery (1875-1915). Emery was a contractor at the time of his marriage to Lillian in 1908; she was related to the Cross family, well-known contractors in the Lynn Valley area. It does not seem, however, that the Emerys ever lived here. The house is located in a Light Industrial zone. In 2008, the property was rezoned to allow light industrial use at grade beneath the home and a two-storey office structure behind it adjacent to the lane. The Emery House has been moved forward on the lot from its original location and rehabilitated, and is now used as live/work space.



HAMERSLEY GARDENER'S COTTAGE
364 East 1st Street
1904

REGISTER RANKING: A

Originally a two-room cottage that faced west towards a small creek, this charming structure was built in 1904 for the gardener of the Hamersley Estate, which originally extended as far north as 3rd Street. Colonel Alfred St. George Hamersley owned this property. While working in Vancouver as the first City Solicitor, Hamersley chose District Lot 274 in North Vancouver as the location for his family estate. An early commuter to Vancouver from the North Shore, Hamersley had a controlling interest in the North Vancouver Ferry & Power Company, which established regular ferry service across Burrard Inlet. His grand estate included a large home, then named Langton Lodge, park-like grounds, including fifty maple trees, and this building, a simple cottage for the gardener.

The cottage features a wraparound verandah, supported by square columns with carved brackets and a side-gabled roof. In 1906, Colonel Hamersley returned to England and the estate was broken up. Some of the remaining grounds adjacent to the cottage, now known as Hamersley Park, display a few early and notable landscape specimens.





ADMINISTRATION BUILDING
(Wartime Housing Ltd.)
131 East 2nd Street
McCarter & Nairne, Architects
1942

REGISTER RANKING: A

The Administration Building was constructed as the registration office for Wartime Housing Ltd., which provided housing on the North Shore for local shipyard workers. The building is strategically situated in Lower Lonsdale, the commercial core of North Vancouver, and the earliest, most historic area of commercial buildings on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. Lower Lonsdale grew explosively from the turn of the twentieth century until the general financial depression in 1913 halted the ambitious construction of the previous years. The streetcar, ferry to Vancouver and the PGE railway converged at the south foot of Lonsdale Avenue, the major transportation hub on the North Shore.

The utilitarian design and simple ornamentation of the Administration Building reflects the values and use of the building by Wartime Housing Limited. It has one main storey at street level, a full lower level set into the slope below and a hipped roof. Two windows flank the central entrance, with turned wood columns and a flagstaff that evoke a sense of stability, control, and order in

keeping with the use of the building. Its domestic scale and Period Revival-style references are reflective of its association with the construction of wartime housing.

Wartime Housing Limited was established in 1941 to assist communities in providing housing to wartime workers. The Wallace Shipyards, later known as Versatile-Pacific Shipyards, boomed during World War Two, and created a demand for housing in North Vancouver due to the influx of shipyard workers. The architectural firm of McCarter & Nairne was responsible for the design of this building and was also the supervising architects for Wartime Housing. They were one of the most prominent architectural firms in the province, and were best known for their design of the Marine Building and the Medical-Dental Building during the late 1920s. An unusually small commission for the firm, the building represents their modest work typical of the austere economic conditions during World War Two.

LANGTON LODGE
HAMERSLEY RESIDENCE
350 East 2nd Street
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1902-04

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Built as the home of Colonel Alfred St. George Hamersley, this solid imposing structure, which features granite foundations and brick and concrete walls, took two years to build, and was likely the first local commission for the architectural firm of Honeyman & Curtis. Originally named 'Langton Lodge', the house was the centrepiece of a grand estate that comprised park-like grounds, including fifty maple trees, and a cottage that housed a gardener. On August 26, 1905, the Vancouver Daily Province featured an article on the development of North Vancouver. The Hamersley Residence is described as follows: 'The most palatial home yet constructed in North Vancouver is that of Mr. Alfred St. G. Hamersley, which has been most artistically designed. It is surrounded by many acres, which when completed will comprise a private park and garden difficult to excel anywhere. To the rear of Mr. Hamersley's residence is another fine edifice which is now nearing completion. This is the house of Dr. R. McKay Jordan. It is planned on the latest American style, and both it and Mr. Hamersley's house have been built under the supervision of Architect Curtis of the firm of Honeyman & Curtis.'

George Hamersley became the first City Solicitor upon settling in Vancouver in 1888, and became prominent in North Vancouver for his ownership in the North Vancouver Ferry & Power Company, which established regular ferry service across Burrard Inlet. After he



left North Vancouver for England in 1906, the house was purchased for use as a private hospital; it later became a boarding house, then a rest home. The foundations of cut granite blocks support poured concrete walls nineteen inches thick – the earliest identified use of concrete being used above grade for a building in the entire Vancouver region. The Hamersley estate's gardener's cottage, built at the same time as the main house, still exists at 364 East 1st Street, demonstrating the large size of the original property.

Ownership of the Hamersley Residence passed to the City in the 1970s, and it was converted for use as a restaurant. It was sold to private owners in 2001, and was converted back into a single-family residence. Derek and Shelly Porter earned a 2003 City Heritage Award for their extensive interior and exterior rehabilitation.





W.D. JONES RESIDENCE
408 East 2nd Street
B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, Designer
1906
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

This is the last known remaining home in the City of North Vancouver that was built using the prefabrication system patented by the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company in 1904. This type of building is readily identifiable by the vertical battens applied every 3½ feet to cover the bolted joints of the modular wall panels. B.C. Mills' prefabricated buildings, including banks, churches and houses, were erected throughout western Canada from 1904 to 1910. William Dallas Jones, the original owner of this house, was a conductor for the B.C. Electric Railway. The exterior of the Jones Residence was designated and restored by Mr. S.E. Gillani as part of a rezoning which allowed the construction of an infill dwelling on the site. The project received a City Heritage Award in 1995.

FAWCETT RESIDENCE
442 East 2nd Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

This two and one-half storey residence sits at the crest of a ridge that rises steeply to the north from East 2nd Street. The shingled gable is notable for its bellcast flare and leaded-glass casement windows. Richard Fawcett, a conductor with the B.C. Electric Railway, and his wife Leonora Alexandra (née Lewis, c.1865-1954) were the initial owners of the property. Richard had the distinction of guiding the first streetcar on the westbound line on September 10, 1907. This line, which later became the Capilano Line, ran from the bottom of Lonsdale Avenue to 1st



GRANT RESIDENCE
433 East 2nd Street
1908
REGISTER RANKING: B

This two-and-one-half storey example of the Foursquare style was built for Alexander Grant (1851-1926), who worked at the Marble Bay Mines. By 1910, Grant worked as a carpenter and by the following year as a gardener. He was employed by the City by 1913 as the Superintendent of Parks and the Cemetery. The symmetry of the house, lathe-turned porch column and dentil friezes demonstrate the emerging influence of the Classical Revival style during the Edwardian era.



Street, west to Mahon Avenue, north to Keith Road and then west almost to Fell Avenue; the total distance was 1.45 miles. With the advent of bus transportation in the 1950s, the streetcar system ceased to operate. In 1997, the owners received a residential conservation award for this home. One of the owners was Marilyn Baker, a former Mayor of the District of North Vancouver.

LAW BLOCK
123 East 3rd Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1913
REGISTER RANKING: A

Designed and built by Alexander Law Ltd. for Vancouver Properties Limited, this unusual three-storey apartment building features a highly articulated front façade with twin projecting double-height bays, and heavy timber eave brackets supporting a sloped front roof. Alexander Law was born in Edinburgh in 1874 and arrived in North Vancouver in 1907, where he became engaged in designing and constructing residential buildings, often on a speculative basis. By 1908, Law was so busy that he persuaded his older brother, Robert, to move to North Vancouver to be in charge of the construction end of the business. Alex Law and his wife, Gwendolyn, lived on Ridgeway Avenue; they moved to California in 1920. When work dried up during the Depression, the Laws bought an apple orchard in Oak Glen. They lived there until Alex died in 1956, and Gwendolyn in 1961.



WRIGHT RESIDENCE
146 East 3rd Street
The Western Corporation, Designers
Circa 1904
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

This house was built as the residence of Henry Clarke Wright, Manager of the North Vancouver office of the Western Corporation. Unusual in its design, this Queen Anne Revival style house features asymmetrical massing and a small turret at the rear. The house was renovated in the early 1990s, which included the replacement of the original lapped wooden siding. The Western Corporation, which presumably designed and constructed the house, was an early development company



responsible for the construction of many of North Vancouver's prominent, historic homes, and was instrumental in attracting investment to the North Shore. Formed under the chairmanship of Mr. A.B. Diplock, the company's main objective was to provide homes on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet for families of moderate incomes. The Western Corporation employed architects and construction crews to help customers plan and build their new homes and businesses. They brought lumber and building materials from Vancouver by tugboat and scow to a shoreline site just east of Lonsdale Avenue. Teams of horses then took these to building sites throughout North Vancouver. This building was designated in 1996 as part of a development application that included a new infill building at the rear.



HUGHES RESIDENCE

152 East 3rd Street
1905

REGISTER RANKING: A

The first owners of this residence were Welsh-born rancher Gwynne Robert Hughes (1864-1938), and his wife Margaret (1868-1949), who also owned the house next door at 154 East 3rd Street. Hughes purchased the land from the Western Corporation in 1905. In 1916, at the age of 44, Gwynne Hughes enlisted for overseas service with the 6th Field Company of Canadian Engineers. His profession was noted as a chauffeur; anchor tattoos on his left wrist and a "Jack" on his right arm indicated his previous experience as a sailor. This house was later rented to the Burns family; Mr. Burns operated a grocery store on lower Lonsdale Avenue.

This was one of the earliest surviving houses in the City, and is situated in the context of other single-family heritage homes. Typical of houses of this era, there was a late persistence of the influence of the Queen Anne Revival style, the most common housing style during the pioneer era of settlement. As an embellishment to an otherwise plain design, the front façade has been articulated with decorative elements that indicate pride of ownership and display the skill of local builders.

FRASER BLOCK

358 East 3rd Street
Townsend & Townsend, Architects
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This Edwardian-era apartment block has features typical of its era, and was designed for George D. Hoyland by the architectural firm of Townsend & Townsend, a partnership of brothers Alfred and Joseph Townsend that flourished locally between 1909 and 1913. The firm undertook a number of residential commissions during Vancouver's boom period, and they were known for their exaggerated and dramatic detailing. Although now covered in stucco, it still features tiers of bay windows, its central entry and its projecting sheet metal cornice.

COOK RESIDENCE

424 East 3rd Street
1927

REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest bungalow features a jerkin-headed front-gable roof, twin-coursed shingle cladding, decorative triangular eave brackets and triple assembly windows with decorative muntins in the upper sash. It demonstrates the late persistence of the Craftsman style, which was the most popular house style prior to World War One. It was constructed for Thomas W. Cook, a labourer at the Burrard Dry Dock.





SCHIPLO RESIDENCE
428 East 3rd Street
1908
REGISTER RANKING: B

Narrow and vertical in its proportions, the Schiplo Residence exhibits Carpenter ornamentation such as lathe-turned verandah columns with intricate scroll-cut brackets. The house was built on a speculative basis by local carpenter William James Elder (1884-1965), who later worked at the Burrard Shipyards. Herman Louis Schiplo (1861-1910), a retired stonemason, and his wife Isabel (née Hartz, 1844-1931) were the initial residents. Their son, Herman William Schiplo (1887-1951), a customer accounts clerk at B.C. Electric Railway Company, subsequently made it his lifelong home, along with his wife Alice May (née Jackson, c.1884-1978).



EATHERINGTON RESIDENCE
(Wartime Housing Ltd.)
529 East 3rd Street
McCarter & Nairne, Architects
1941
REGISTER RANKING: A

During World War Two, the City of North Vancouver was an important centre for shipbuilding activities. The sudden influx of workmen for defense projects necessitated the construction of many new homes, managed by Wartime Housing Ltd. In 1941, two new residences were built at 2nd Street and St. George's Avenue, and four hundred were constructed between Fell and Heywood Avenues. In addition, two large buildings, each housing approximately one hundred and eighty bachelors, were built at the corner of 3rd Street and St. George's Avenue. McCarter & Nairne acted as the supervising architects for all wartime housing in British Columbia. A number of these smaller wartime residences remain in the City of North Vancouver; however, due to their modest, modular nature, most have been altered or added to over the years. This example is typical of standardized housing style H-1, a single family dwelling with two bedrooms, a living room, dinette, kitchen and bathroom. The first residents were Frank Eatherington, an electrician, and his wife Louise.



RUSHEDE RESIDENCE
(Wartime Housing Ltd.)
733 East 3rd Street
McCarter & Nairne, Architects
1941
REGISTER RANKING: A

This is also an example of an H-1 single-family dwelling, with the living room to the left of the entry. Peter Rushede, a fitter at the Burrard Dry Dock Company, and his wife, Yvonne, were the first residents.





CLAPHAM RESIDENCE
736 East 3rd Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

William Ferrand Clapham and his wife Mary Grace (née Scott, 1873-1936) were the first known residents of this house, which was built by J.B. Nicholson for H.H. Blanchett. Born in Yorkshire in 1876, William Clapham was an accountant with the North West Securities Company. The Claphams were married in 1912, and in 1915 William enlisted for overseas service with the Canadian Expeditionary Forces. The structure is an unusual variation on the Craftsman style, with its overhanging second-storey and projecting second-storey bay above the central entry. The side-gabled structure is symmetrical, and has exaggerated bellcast flares on the second floor, and a clinker brick chimney.



WARTIME HOUSING
749 East 3rd Street
McCarter & Nairne, Architects
1941
REGISTER RANKING: A

This is an example of the standardized H-12 style of Wartime Housing, a square-plan single family dwelling with four bedrooms. Notably, this example retains its original windows, with casement windows on the front elevation and multi-paned double-hung sash on the side elevations. These houses were intended as temporary living quarters and were originally built on concrete blocks without a basement, to facilitate dismantling, but have survived as permanent family housing.



WHEELER HOUSE
155 East 4th Street
1914
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built on a speculative basis by Franklin Wheeler (1859-1922), a contractor and builder who served two terms as a City of North Vancouver alderman in 1908 and 1913. Wheeler also built the house at 261 East 4th Street. The dominant front gable, with a shed-roofed return, is a characteristic Edwardian-era feature. Other notable elements include its inset corner verandah with angled openings and exposed rafters. Originally, the upper portion of the front windows displayed leaded diamond-pattern panes.



SNOW HOUSE

233 East 4th Street

1914

REGISTER RANKING: B

Alfred Snow, a carpenter, built this house and the one beside it on a speculative basis. The dual-pitch of the roof and wall dormer are unique design elements; the upper floor window hood is a characteristic Arts and Crafts motif. The stained glass sidelights beside the front door are original features.



ALBERT S. EMMERSON RESIDENCE

238 East 4th Street

1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This elaborate cottage residence features a number of sophisticated design elements, including a bellcast hipped roof, a projecting front porch with grouped columns and a half-timbered gable and a projecting square front bay. The house was built for Albert S. Emmerson, of McPhail & Emmerson, a firm involved with real estate, insurance and construction.



WHEELER HOUSE

261 East 4th Street

1909

REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built on a speculative basis by Franklin Wheeler (1859-1922), a contractor and builder who served two terms as a City of North Vancouver alderman in 1908 and 1913. Wheeler also built the house at 155 East 4th Street. It appears that Wheeler never occupied the residence and the first known residents were Ritchie Roy Spicer, a sea captain (1878-1941) and his wife Bessie Ellen Spicer (1884-1949). The residence features typical Edwardian-era detailing such as a front-gable roof, a front porch with arched openings and saddlebag dormers. Some of its original windows, which have diamond-paned leaded glass in the upper sash, have been retained.





HENDERSON RESIDENCE

405 East 4th Street

1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Arthur James Henderson, a civil engineer, built this fine and imposing house, which is distinguished by a high gambrel roof, exceptional stained glass, and a porch and bay at the southwest corner that is set on an angle to take advantage of the spectacular view of Burrard Inlet. Henderson was an important figure in the City of North Vancouver's engineering history. Born in Essex, England in 1859, he specialized in municipal drainage systems, construction and maintenance of streets and highways, and the use of reinforced concrete for bridges, wharfs and buildings. He also served as alderman for the City of North Vancouver in 1911. Henderson died in North Vancouver in 1937, and was buried in Capilano Cemetery. The Henderson family retained this residence until 1988, after which it was purchased by Howard Rubin, who restored the interior, exposing the original wood on the floors and walls.



RESIDENCE

232 East 5th Street

M.J. Beaton, Architect

1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

MJ. Beaton and his relative Angus Beaton McNeill (1859-1939) developed this and the adjacent house at 234 East 5th Street for speculative purposes, with M.J. Beaton also listed as the architect. This house is a mirror image design of its neighbour and retains its original shingle and bevelled wooden siding. Typical features of the Edwardian era include the front gable roof with symmetrical side shed dormers, inset front verandah, square columns and balusters, and half-timbering in the front gable end.



KING RESIDENCE
244 East 5th Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Continuing the streetscape of surviving Edwardian era houses along East 5th Street, this large residence was first owned and occupied by Frederic J. King (1880-1967), a prolific contractor who was responsible for a large number of residences in North Vancouver. King enlisted to serve overseas in World War One in 1916. Original decorative features include twinned verandah columns with arched outlines between, and distinctively-patterned window mullions. A second floor balcony sits on top of the open, full-width front verandah.

HOLT RESIDENCE
302 East 5th Street
John S. Pearce, Architect
1909
REGISTER RANKING: A

Theodore Clayton Holt (born 1852) and his wife, Martha (1859-1910), were the first owners of this impressive house. Martha died the year after the house was built; two years later, Theodore remarried Frances Cornell (born 1872). At the time of its construction, Holt was a conductor with the B.C. Electric Railway, but soon became the president of T.C. Holt Ltd. a real estate and insurance business. Contractors Campbell & Miller were responsible for the construction, with architect John S. Pearce providing plans based on what Holt had already prepared. Pearce had worked as an assistant to renowned architect, F.M. Rattenbury, and was later active in North Vancouver, designing the Canyon View Hotel and the Lynn Valley Tourist Hotel. The Holt Residence is prominently sited on a corner lot with sweeping views to Burrard Inlet. Its architecture is defined by its hipped roof with lower cross gables, a wraparound verandah with plain, paired and grouped columns, and multiple leaded windows. The original stucco and half-timbered cladding has survived, though the original stone foundation has been covered over. Select local and foreign woods were used throughout for interior panelling. The highest quality materials were used in all the rooms, such as the bedrooms which were equipped with "made-to-order" furnishings. The North Vancouver Express February 25, 1910 described the Holt Residence in an article entitled "A Handsome Residence", and noted: "This residence is one of the most handsome in the city and is the result of very careful workmanship with no reservation of expense by the owner in the construction of his future domicile."





HARRISON RESIDENCE
346 East 5th Street
A.H. Seymour, Designer
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Built at the height of the Edwardian-era boom for Jane Ann Harrison (1859-1944), this substantial residence is a typical example of a Foursquare house, a style popular at the time. It features second floor windows placed directly below broad, bracketed eaves. Notable for its generous size, dominant symmetry and a prominent verandah, this residence retains a high degree of original material and integrity. The elevated siting, tall proportions and symmetrical appearance combined with its fine condition make this an excellent example of its type. Mr. E. Dean served as the contractor and A.H. Seymour as the designer. In 2005, this house was designated as part of a rezoning on the property to allow the construction of an infill house at the rear.



HOARE RESIDENCE
387 East 5th Street
1908
REGISTER RANKING: A

A stately example of the British Arts and Crafts style, this prominent residence was built for John H. and Mary Elizabeth Hoare (1853-1922); at the time, John Hoare was a purchasing agent for the Canadian Northern Railway. The very British elements featured as part of this style indicate the patriotic feeling of many immigrants from the Mother Country, and demonstrate the profound influence of the Arts and Crafts movement that had been founded in the mid-1800s by proponents such as William Morris. The detailing on the house includes jettied gables finished in stucco and half-timbering, leaded windows, and a granite foundation. Due to a later subdivision of the large original property, the house, with its large open verandah, now faces the alley between 4th and 5th Streets.



BENNETT RESIDENCE
412 East 5th Street
1928
REGISTER RANKING: B

Edwin Ruthven Bennett, a local carpenter, was the first owner of this house, and was resident here until his death in 1940. Bennett was born in Seaforth, Ontario in 1870. In 1915, he enlisted to serve overseas in World War One. Notable features of this well-maintained residence include its symmetrical massing, front shed dormer and projecting front porch. The period between the two World Wars was one of entrenched traditionalism in domestic architecture in North America, and a house was expected to display an identifiable style in order to display good taste; here the British Arts and Crafts influence is demonstrated through the use of a jerkin-headed roof. A granite wall and gateposts mark the front of the property.



DICK RESIDENCE
533 East 5th Street
William H. Dick, Designer
1923
REGISTER RANKING: B

William H. Dick (born 1900) acted as both the designer and contractor of this cottage-style residence that he built for himself and his wife, Mary (née Clare, born 1901). At the time of their marriage in 1919, William Dick was working as a shipwright; by the time he built this house he was employed as an officer with the North Vancouver Police Department. The symmetrically-balanced residence features twin-coursed shingle cladding and an inset corner porch with tapered column bases.



SIMPKINS RESIDENCE
805 East 5th Street
1914
REGISTER RANKING: B

J. Henry Simpkins was the first owner of this residence, which was constructed in 1914. It was later the long-term residence of Blanche Vacher (1881-1964). Blanche and her husband, Justin Frank Vacher (1879-1931), a local restaurateur, moved into this home in 1931. Mr. Vacher passed away later that year. Blanche never remarried, and lived here until her death in 1964. This vernacular, one and one-half storey house is distinctly tall and narrow, and clad in shingles. Its modest nature demonstrates the austere economic conditions of the time, after the economic collapse of 1913 and the outbreak of World War One.



McNAIR RESIDENCE
256 East 6th Street
1907
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

James A. McNair, who was born at Jacquet River, New Brunswick, in 1865, came to British Columbia with his two brothers to seek their fortunes. In 1892, McNair was employed as the Ferry Commissioner for North Vancouver, and later became involved in many aspects of investment and brokering. He was also a partner in the McNair Fraser Lumber Company, which had extensive holdings on the North Shore. The News-Advertiser featured an article on March 11, 1908, describing the house:

“The new \$15,000 residence in North Vancouver of Mr. James A. McNair, of the McNair Lumber Company, is finished and now occupied by the builder. Mr. McNair has spared nothing to make this one of the finest houses on the Coast. From cellar to garret the inside has been finished in elaborate style, some of the wood used being imported from Australia... The wide staircase in the front hallway is in itself a work of art, and is composed of oak and walnut... The house is situated in the centre of nine lots on 6th Street East, fronting Victoria Park, commanding a fine view of the Inlet and Gulf.” A fine example of the grand mansions of the Edwardian era, the McNair Residence features a large wraparound verandah to take advantage of the magnificent view to the south. Many of the wood mouldings, casings, banisters, newels, verandah posts, and spindles, both inside and outside the home, were standardized elements that were supplied by McNair’s Vancouver mill. The house was extensively altered over the years but was restored in 1994 by the Brody Development Corporation as the centrepiece of a 58-unit townhouse development, and has been designated as a municipal heritage site. In 1996, the restoration of this grand house received both a City Heritage Award and a Heritage B.C. award.





LAWRENCE RESIDENCE
423 East 6th Street
1908
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built for Ella May Lawrence (née Davison, 1873-1961) and George Lawrence, who was a local carpenter. This one and one-half-storey bungalow features elements that were typical of the Arts and Crafts style, such as a broad, overhanging front-gabled roof, stucco and half-timbering in the peak of the front gable, and a front roof verandah with shingled columns.



WHEADON RESIDENCE
429 East 6th Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

This Edwardian-era residence was originally owned by Robert Franklin Wheadon (1875-1955), a local carpenter and contractor, and his wife, Elizabeth May Wheadon (née Davidson). The house features typical detailing from the period with a front-gabled roof with a shed-roofed return, and a full-width open front verandah with square columns and closed balustrades.



REID RESIDENCE
448 East 6th Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

A hipped, bellcast roof with hipped dormers and an open, full-width front verandah distinguish this tall, Foursquare Edwardian-era residence. Though now covered in vinyl siding, it has retained its original double-hung windows. It was built for James Sutherland Reid (1883-1973), a contractor, who initially resided here with his wife Margaret Gordon (née Paterson, 1876-1952); they were married in 1909 just before the construction of this house. W. Foster is listed as the builder.



DOIDGE RESIDENCE
503 East 6th Street
G.D. Curtis, Architect
1921
REGISTER RANKING: B

James Harold Doidge (1898-1969) was working as a bank clerk when he enlisted for overseas service in 1917. After the end of the War, he returned to North Vancouver and subsequently married Bertha Heard in 1921. The Doidges commissioned local architect, George D. Curtis of Honeyman & Curtis, to design this one and one-half-storey Craftsman bungalow, with James acting as the contractor. The sophisticated Arts and Crafts house is clad with twin-coursed shingles with stucco and half-timbering embellishing the gables. James Doidge later worked as a shipwright at the Wallace Shipyards.



GILL RESIDENCE
736 East 6th Street
Archibald McAllister, Designer
1915
REGISTER RANKING: A

Built as a speculative investment by Archibald McAllister (1849-1944), proprietor of the North Vancouver Lumber Company, this residence is a representation of early residential development in North Vancouver. Built in 1915, it is unusual for its date of construction, at a time of wartime austerity. The first residents were Joseph Gill (1879-1939) and his wife, Ethel Gill (1880-1949). This house reflects the transition that was occurring in architectural styles at the time, and displays an unusual variation on an upright, late Edwardian era home with a blend of Craftsman style elements including diamond pointed eave brackets, tapered porch columns, and a decorative gable screen. In 2006, it received a City Heritage Award for improvements to the exterior.



EDINGTON RESIDENCE
848 East 6th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

Significant due to its tall proportions, elevated setting and prominent corner verandah, the Edington residence retains a high degree of original material and integrity. Elements typical of the Arts and Crafts influence embellish a functional floor plan that takes advantage of the sloping site and natural light. Charles Frederick Edington (1888-1965) and his wife, Ada May (née Thomas, 1886-1983) built this commodious residence. Charles Edington was a motorman for the B.C. Electric Railway, Vancouver's primary intercity transportation area from 1897 to 1958, and greatly influenced the expansion of suburban neighbourhoods throughout the region.



MAYOR MORDEN RESIDENCE
443 East 7th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

Alexander Law (1874-1956), a speculative developer and director of the real estate firm, Elder Murray Company, built this residence for Scotland-based investor David Brown Dott (1853-1941). Law knew the family from Scotland and helped Dott and his brother Peter McOmish Dott invest in North Vancouver. The house displays modest Craftsman detailing including triangular eave brackets, although the original wooden cladding has been obscured with later vinyl siding. The initial residents are unknown; however, by 1915, the house was owned and occupied by George Herbert Morden (1867-1945) – who served as mayor of the City in 1922, 1926-30, and 1933 – and his wife Letitia (née Hodgins, 1867-1962).





R. B. LAW RESIDENCE
452 East 7th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

Contractor Robert Brown Law (1870-1939) and Ruby Margaret Stenhouse (1883-1963) were married in 1911, at which time they moved into this charming shingled residence. Robert acted as the contractor for the residence, with his brother Alexander Law (1874-1956) serving as the architect. This front-gabled house has a full-width, inset verandah with twinned columns. Like its neighbour at 458 East 7th Street, it has a random-coursed stone foundation.



McDOUGALL RESIDENCE
458 East 7th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This shingled residence was built at the same time as the adjoining house at 452 East 7th Street, of which it is a mirror image plan. The full-width inset verandah has subsequently been partially enclosed, with new windows added in the gable. The first known resident was Scottish-born Richard Irving McDougall (1878-1942), a barrister.



CANTELON RESIDENCE
506 East 7th Street
N.Y. Cross, Designer
1926

REGISTER RANKING: B

This house, distinguished by its oversized front dormer and front porch with arched openings, was designed by local contractor Norman Young Cross (1878-1960). It was built for David Cantelon (1876-1933), owner of Cantelon Lumber & Shingle, and his wife Elizabeth (née Abercrombie, 1874-1965). Though bottle-glass stucco and the enclosure of the dormer's balcony have altered the home's appearance, it retains its picturesque jerkin-headed roofline, leaded transom lights, leaded door and sidelights at the front entrance.



HOWARD & RENÉE ARCHIBALD RESIDENCE
519 East 7th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1914
REGISTER RANKING: A

This sophisticated residence was scaled to fit onto a standard suburban lot. It was designed by the esteemed architectural firm of Blackadder & MacKay. Harry Blackadder (1882-1968) and Alexander Sinclair Wemyss MacKay (born 1878) were in partnership from 1912-1930, and the firm was well known for its residential work in the Arts and Crafts idiom, as well as many commercial and institutional commissions. The firm was also responsible for the Cenotaph in Victoria Park, 1923. The design and detail of this sophisticated house demonstrates the popularity and pervasive influence of the Arts and Crafts style. It was built for local contractor and designer, Howard Moir Archibald, who was born in Newfoundland in 1883, and his wife Renée Josephine (née Brault, 1886-1962). The Archibalds were married in Westmount, Quebec in 1912. When Howard enlisted for overseas service in 1917, he listed his profession as “architect.” The owners were presented with a City Heritage Award in 2007 for the sympathetic quality of the two-storey addition to the south elevation.



HILL RESIDENCE
269 East 8th Street
Alexander Hill, Architect
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was designed by John Alexander Hill (1866-1939) for himself and his wife Rachel Melinda (née McDougal 1876-1962). A modest Foursquare Edwardian-era design that sits on a raised basement, it features a hipped roof, full-width front verandah with square porch columns, and lapped wooden siding with corner boards.



COMMERCIAL BLOCK
277-279 East 8th Street
John Dierssen, Jr. Designer
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

John Dierssen Jr. designed and built this retail block with apartments above at a time when intense speculation and development in the area could barely keep pace with the demands of the burgeoning local population. The apartments on the second floor provided necessary housing for the large number of workers needed to support the economic boom. It displays an eclectic mix of Edwardian era features. Its distinctive corner towers and peaked parapets make this a landmark at the intersection of East 8th Street and St. Andrew’s Avenue. The second floor is clad in shingles, with projecting bays and a variety of multi-paned windows. The ground floor has lapped wooden siding and large storefront openings for ground floor commercial space. Dierssen also built the Colonial Apartments at 160 East 10th Street.





VICTOR & PEGGY LARSON RESIDENCE
337 East 8th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Victor Larson (1867-1939), a cannery manager at the North Pacific Cannery at Port Edwards, and his wife Peggy Amalie (née Mikalson, 1891-1987) were the initial owners of this house. It appears to have been rented out for many years before the Larsons finally chose to reside here themselves. Victor was born in Norway in 1867; he arrived in Canada about 1897 and changed his name from Paul Vigdal Lauritzen. He started work at the cannery in 1907 and worked there until his retirement in 1937; he died two years later. This front-gabled house has saddlebag dormers and a front-gabled porch with lathe-turned columns. In 2005, the house was designated as part of a rezoning application that permitted construction of an infill house to the rear. This infill unit replaced an early, steeply-pitched gabled house at the rear that likely predated the main house.



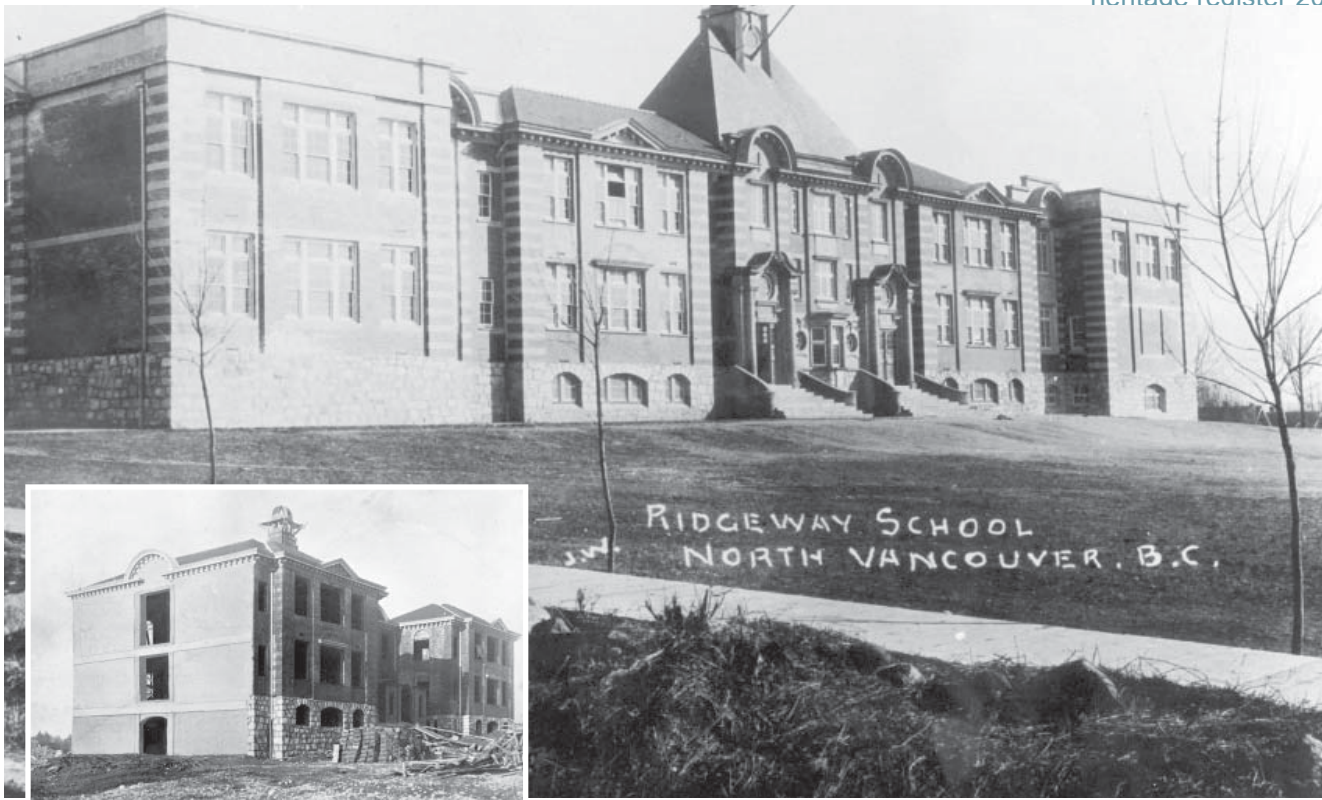
McEWEN RESIDENCE
346 East 8th Street
1909
REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

This unusual residence displays a free and eclectic adaptation of the Late Queen Anne Revival style, with the use of a decorative sunburst pattern on the boxed gable ends. A tuck-pointed rubble stone entry wall fronts this and the adjacent lot, and there is an old cherry tree in the back yard. Thomas McEwen was the first occupant of this home and resided here for many years. The owners received a City of North Vancouver Residential Heritage Conservation award in 2011.



STEVENSON RESIDENCE
358 East 8th Street
W. J. Northcote, Architect
1922
REGISTER RANKING: B

William John Northcote (1878-1955), a local building contractor, developed this property on a speculative basis. The first resident was Mrs. Chrissie Jessie Stevenson (née MacDonald, 1880-1954) a widowed schoolteacher, who moved to North Vancouver after the death of her husband, Frank Maxwell Stevenson (1878-1918). The charming residence has an open front entrance porch that is centred by two square-sided bay windows. Shingle cladding, triangular eave brackets, and exposed rafters characterize the Craftsman styling of the house, with the stucco and half-timbered porch gable contributing to the fine detailing.



RIDGEWAY SCHOOL
420 East 8th Street
Jones & Gillam, Architects, 1911-1912;
North & South Wings, Benzie & Bow, Architects,
926

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Ridgeway School was conceived as a means to alleviate the pressure on the older Central School (now Presentation House), brought about by the booming economy of the time and the resulting population explosion. The Honourable Henry Esson Young, Minister of Education, officially opened the original portion of this building on April 8, 1912. The school was designed by architects Claude P. Jones and William Charles Frederick Gillam, who were briefly in partnership at the time they won the commission for this school; Gillam was known as an expert in the field of school planning. It is a richly detailed example in a Renaissance Revival style, and uses brick, sandstone and roughcast stucco to achieve a strongly articulated façade. The Smith Brothers were the contractors for the original building, which cost \$48,000 to build. Temporary ends were

built on the central block, until the construction commenced on the north and south wings in 1926, designed by architects Benzie & Bow. Due to the influx of wartime workers and their families, additions were again made in 1940 and 1956, including administration offices and a gymnasium. Many of the mature trees planted around the perimeter of the school were planted by students and teachers starting in 1918, a tradition that continues today whenever a tree is removed. In 2008, Ridgeway School, along with Queen Mary School, was designated as part of a rezoning of three school properties to allow mixed uses on the Lonsdale School and Queen Mary School sites. Ridgeway School has been substantially rehabilitated for seismic upgrading, with its three main facades being retained. In 2011, the school received a City of North Vancouver Heritage Project Achievement Award.





HERBERT & WILMA BISHOP RESIDENCE

515 East 8th Street
Prudential Builders, Designers
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

Prudential Builders were the designers and contractors for this Craftsman bungalow, built for Herbert Hartwall Bishop (born 1878), and his wife Wilma Eliza Sanford (née Murgatroyd, born 1884). At the time this residence was built, Herbert was employed with the David Spencer Department Store of Vancouver as a superintendent. Typical of the Craftsman style, this front-gabled bungalow features triangular eave brackets and an elaborate beamed front verandah with decorative exposed structural bracing.



MEREDITH HOUSE

518 East 8th Street
E.Y. Grasett, Designer
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This one and one-half storey Craftsman bungalow is the only residence in North Vancouver known to have been designed by Edmund Yule Grasett (1866-1944), a financial agent who dabbled in construction, architecture and real estate during the boom years. A large gabled dormer dominates the front façade; a low-pitched shed roof supported on twinned square columns shelters a full-width verandah. Meredith was the speculative developer of the site and does not appear to have occupied the house. The first known resident was Joseph W. McFarland.



KING RESIDENCE

252 East 9th Street
F. J. King, Designer
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

This well-preserved bungalow is a typical example of the Arts and Crafts influence that was pervasive during the Edwardian era. It sits at a prominent location that denotes a change in the street grid pattern. The house was built by Frederic John King (1880-1967) at a cost of \$1,500. King and his wife Mary Ellen "Minnie" (née Forrest 1883-1960) moved into the house when it was completed; they had previously lived at 244 East 5th Street. Frederic King was a contractor and designer who constructed a number of other houses around this same time, and the Kings successively occupied several of them.

MOSHER RESIDENCE

321 East 9th Street

1914

REGISTER RANKING: B

This Edwardian-era residence was originally home to logger Henry Armenas Mosher (1861-1937), his wife Margaret Ianna (née White, 1861-1937) and their family, consisting of thirteen children. Henry and Margaret were both born in Nova Scotia. They moved to British Columbia in 1907 and finally to North Vancouver in 1911, where they lived in this house until they both passed away. This unusual Arts and Crafts-style residence is distinguished by its use of shingle cladding, arched verandah openings, a steeply pitched roof with saddlebag dormers and an inset second floor balcony with a projecting rounded balustrade. The garage at the front property line was built in 1922.



STEWART RESIDENCE

334 East 9th Street

F. J. King, Designer

1924

REGISTER RANKING: B

Local contractor Frederic John King (1880-1967) designed and built this handsome bungalow for Angus Stewart to replace a house previously on the property. The low-pitched front-gabled roofs, triangular eave brackets and tapered porch piers demonstrated the persistent popularity of the Craftsman style after the end of World War One. Mr. and Mrs. Darwin later owned this residence; he was the principal of Ridgeway School for many years.



ROBINSON RESIDENCE

335 East 9th Street

1926

REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest house reflects the austere economic conditions experienced by many in the years following the end of World War One. It displays a faint influence of the Craftsman style, with exposed purlins and ridge beams, open soffits and tapered porch columns. The double-hung windows display the vertically-proportioned glazing in the upper sashes that is typical of the 1920s. This house was built for H.D. Robinson, who lived here for many years.





JAMES RESIDENCE

336 East 9th Street

1908

REGISTER RANKING: B

A full-width verandah with square columns and open balustrades distinguish this simple yet charming cottage. The verandah originally wrapped around the west side of the house but has since been enclosed. It was built for Grace James (née Bauer, 1878-1970), of the B.C. Meat Market in West Vancouver, and her husband, William Percival James (1878-1960), a butcher.



CHUBB RESIDENCE

345 East 9th Street

E.W. Garnett, Designer & Contractor

1913

REGISTER RANKING: A

The decorative elements of the Arts and Crafts style have been utilized to their full advantage in this richly detailed residence, which displays eave brackets, notched bargeboards, window boxes and exposed rafter ends. Also of note is the stucco and half-timbering found in the gables ends. Edmund Walton Garnett (1872-1960) was commissioned to design and build this home for Benjamin Chubb (1856-1921), a Collector of Customs, and his wife Martha (née Shore, 1857-1938). This residence was likely derived from a pattern book design. Such plans were commonly employed, and were readily available through sources such as bungalow magazines and plan books, which promoted the Craftsman movement not just as an architectural style but also as an expression of a modern lifestyle.



FREDERICK TARN HOUSE

348 East 9th Street

Frederick Tarn, Designer

1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

In 1911, Frederick Tarn (1883-1957) designed and built this handsome one and one-half-storey bungalow. Tarn likely built it on a speculative basis, since he is not listed as residing here. English-born, he arrived in Vancouver in 1905 and worked as a self-employed carpenter. He was married to Florence Mae Phillips in 1908, and enlisted for overseas service in 1917. Tarn worked as a carpenter until his retirement in 1947. This house is detailed with typical Craftsman elements such as stone verandah piers, shingle siding, distinctive wooden-sash casement windows with margin lights, and notable bellcast and curved roof slopes.

HAY RESIDENCE
414 East 9th Street
1911, Additions 1923
REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was built by John McKenzie Hay (1865-1951) a local contractor. Hay and his wife, May Georgia Hay (née Atherton, 1873-1963), moved into the house following their marriage in 1912. Scottish-born John Hay worked as a general contractor while his wife tended to the home. The Hay Residence is a modest, one-storey hipped roof structure that sits on a raised basement.



MAHY RESIDENCE
418 East 9th Street
F.J. King, designer
1925
REGISTER RANKING: B

This cottage-style residence was built for Maggie J. Learverence by contractor Frederic John King (1880-1967). Learverence never lived here, and built the house on a speculative basis. Although it was completed in 1925, it demonstrates the late persistence of the Craftsman style that was popular prior to World War One. The first residents were Alfred Mahy (1882-1942), an employee of the B.C. Telephone Company, and his wife, Ada Louise (née Trenholme, 1891-1961). This well-maintained house has a side-gabled roof, with a central gabled entrance porch and a shed-roofed dormer at the front roofline.



PERCY & GERTRUDE COLE RESIDENCE
618 East 9th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: B

Percy John Shanks Cole (1883-1978) and his wife, Gertrude Ann (née Wilson, 1882-1932), originally owned and occupied this charming bungalow. Cole worked in the real estate industry in North Vancouver for a brief time, during the intense building boom that occurred prior to World War One. It was later occupied by advertising agent Charles Octavius Digby (1872-1950) and his wife, Llewellyn Sadie (née Davison, 1883-1979). The Digbys lived here for many years. Located just off Grand Boulevard, this house is notable for its leaded multi-paned casement windows. Much of the basement is raised above ground, lending it an elevated appearance. It is clad with twin-coursed shingle siding, and has half-timbered gables.





COLONIAL APARTMENTS
160 East 10th Street
John Dierssen Jr., Designer
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

Originally containing six suites, this unique apartment block was built and designed by John Dierssen Junior; Anna (née Schilling, 1854-1929), his mother, was listed as the owner. According to a newspaper reference of the time, Dierssen obtained the plans from Sacramento, California. The Colonial

Apartments has a graceful and symmetrical plan that illustrates a blend of Craftsman features that were popular in California at the time. Clinker brick chimney and piers, open balustrades, decorative windows and a bellcast roof reflect the influence of the popular Craftsman style.



ROBERTSON HOUSE
166 East 10th Street
1907

REGISTER RANKING: B

This is part of the East 10th Street cluster of historic buildings. It was built as one of a pair of speculative houses by Frank Wycliffe Robertson, who worked as a marine architect; the adjacent house has since been demolished. The vernacular house features a bellcast front-gabled roof and classical detailing including lathe-turned Doric verandah columns and a band of dentil mouldings.

GLADWIN RESIDENCE
225 East 10th Street
Benson Gladwin, Builder
1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

This is one of a group of three identical and well-preserved houses constructed by local contractor, Benson E. Gladwin (1845-1913). This house served as the family residence for Gladwin and his wife, Annie (1849-1920). Following Gladwin's death in 1913, his daughter Ida Elizabeth Archibald (1872-1972) and her husband Rupert Foster Archibald (1870-1928) moved into this residence with their family. They both lived here until their respective deaths, with Ida living until she was 100 years old. Like the other houses in the group, this residence consists of simple, rectangular massing, a full-width, open front verandah and hipped roof. The Gladwin residence retains its well-preserved, original



character, exemplifying the style favoured by the builders of the Edwardian era. The Foursquare style reflects the affordable and rapid building that occurred during the boom years of building and migration on



the North Shore. This well-preserved group of houses retains its original character and has been recognized as a valuable heritage grouping in the community of North Vancouver.



RUPERT FOSTER ARCHIBALD RESIDENCE
227 East 10th Street
Benson Gladwin, Builder
1909
REGISTER RANKING: A

Local contractor Benson E. Gladwin (1845-1913) built this house on a speculative basis in 1909, as one of a group of three identical houses. By 1912, it was the home of Rupert Foster Archibald (1870-1928), and his wife Ida Elizabeth (née Gladwin, 1872-1972), the daughter of Benson Gladwin. At this time, Rupert was employed in real estate, and later became the City Clerk of North Vancouver. The Archibalds relocated next door when Benson Gladwin passed away in 1913.



FIRST GILL RESIDENCE
231 East 10th Street
Benson Gladwin, Builder
1909
REGISTER RANKING: A

Local contractor Benson E. Gladwin (1845-1913) built this house on a speculative basis in 1909, as one of a group of three identical houses. The first occupant was James C. Gill, Councillor for the District of North Vancouver from 1901 to 1904, and Reeve from 1904 to 1905. Gill later moved to a larger residence at 1617 Grand Boulevard.





RESIDENCE
240 East 10th Street
F.J. King, Builder
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence, like a number of others that have survived on this block, was built on a speculative basis, providing evidence of the intense development that occurred in North Vancouver until the time of the 1913 recession. Frederic John King (1880-1967) was the contractor for this plain but well proportioned home, which was constructed as an investment property for local shipwright, Frederick McAlpine (1870-1947).



TESKEY RESIDENCE
244 East 10th Street
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

Wellington P. Teskey and his wife Clara Apathena (née Askew, 1869-1921) were the original residents of this house, and their family occupied it for many years. This house, and the one next door at 246 East 10th Street, were built a year apart on a speculative basis for Julius M. Fromme (1857-1941), a well-known pioneer settler, lumberman and local politician in the Lynn Valley area. Like many Edwardian-era suburban houses, the Teskey residence displays a front-gabled roof, with the influence of the popular Craftsman style evident in some of the detailing. This residence is part of a cluster of historic houses on East 10th Street that date from the pre-World War One era.



GOWAN RESIDENCE
245 East 10th Street
Circa 1908

REGISTER RANKING: A

This early North Vancouver residence was built for Eugene Gowan, who briefly occupied the house before selling it to Wellington Howard Wismer (1853-1935) in 1909. This rapid turnover reflects the volatile condition of the real estate market at the time, when builders were constructing homes and selling them one after another, as quickly as possible. The refined character of this handsome residence represents the rational layout of the Foursquare Style, which is embellished with patterned shingles, a full-width open front verandah and a projecting second-storey bay.



CREASE RESIDENCE
246 East 10th Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Built a year earlier than 244 East 10th Street, this house was also commissioned by Julius M. Fromme (1857-1941), on a speculative basis. Mrs. Charles B. Crease (Theresa Marion, née Compigne, 1845-1934) was the first known resident of the house. Her daughter, Marion Isabella Barwick (1882-1968), and her husband Morgan Brett Barwick (1877-1968) were residing with her at the time of her death in 1934, and remained in the house until their own deaths in 1968. The house features an inset porch with arched openings, saddlebag dormers and a front-gabled roof. This home was designated a municipal heritage site in 1992 as part of a rear yard development by Mr. D. Sage.



RESIDENCE
252 East 10th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

This house was also built as an investment property for shipwright Frederick McAlpine (1870-1947), and forms part of a grouping of historic Edwardian-era buildings in the 200 block of East 10th Street. Though the original cladding has now been covered over, the front-gabled house retains its original integrity including key features such as its double-hung windows and full-width open front verandah.



RESIDENCE
256 East 10th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Shipwright Frederick McAlpine (1870-1947) built this house on a speculative basis, and it serves as testament to the intense development that occurred on East 10th Street and in North Vancouver during the 'Boom Years' of the early twentieth century. Typical of many Edwardian-era residences this dwelling features a prominent pedimented front entry porch with river rock piers and arched openings, symmetrical side shed dormers and projecting bays on the ground floor. This residence is part of a cluster of historic houses on East 10th Street that date from the same time period.



HALL RESIDENCE
315 East 10th Street
1910-1912
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

The Hall Residence is a one and one-half storey Craftsman-style house, distinguished by the extensive use of masonry and sophisticated design details, including a bellcast side-gabled roof with exposed scroll-cut purlins, and leaded casement windows. The main floor and foundation level are clad entirely in rough-dressed random-coursed granite blocks, with massive sills and lintels, a segmented arch over one side window and a stone chimney. The residential use of masonry construction on the North Shore was rare, especially in a house of this modest scale. Given the abundant timber resources in the region, residential structures were primarily built of wood. The house was constructed between 1910 and 1912 for Herbert Cecil Victor Hall (1887-1917), a local real estate broker, but



it is unknown if he ever lived in the house. Rampant speculation in real estate during the Edwardian boom era often produced spectacular, but short-lived, returns. In 1909, Hall married Margaret Hedley, but by 1912 was living in reduced circumstances

at the Colonial Apartments. The Halls were living in Parksville and Herbert was working as a rancher when he enlisted for overseas service in 1915; he was killed on July 17, 1917. Thomas McEwen was the first known occupant after 1912.

HUNTER RESIDENCE
318 East 10th Street
1909
REGISTER RANKING: A

This unusual house was the long-time residence of Wilber Franklin Hunter (1880-1965), a patternmaker at Empire Manufacturing in Vancouver. His wife, Sarah (née Bradbury, 1887-1982), lived in the house until her death at the age of 95. The house features distinctive cantilevered second-storey corner bays, which indicate the possible origins of this house as a pattern book design. Triangular eave brackets and twin-coursed shingle cladding demonstrate the pervasive influence of the Craftsman style on the domestic architecture of the time.



PERRY RESIDENCE
324 East 10th Street
1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

This handsome residence was originally the home of Albert George Perry (1865-1960) and his wife, Ellen (née Allanson, 1867-1951). Albert was a local manager for the B.C. Electric Railway, Vancouver's primary intercity transportation company from 1897 to 1958, which ran electric tramway systems throughout Vancouver, New Westminster, North Vancouver, Victoria and the Fraser Valley. The construction of the North Vancouver line greatly influenced the expansion of the city's suburban neighbourhoods. The Perry Residence displays distinctive Edwardian-era features such as an asymmetrical gabled roofline, and a shed roof that extends over the front verandah. Also located on the property is a garage constructed by the Perrys in 1924. This house is part of a cluster of historic houses on East 10th Street that date from the same time period.



GARNETT RESIDENCE
333 East 10th Street
Edmund.W. Garnett, Designer
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

Local designer and contractor Edmund Walton Garnett (1872-1960) built this house during the intense building boom that occurred in North Vancouver prior to World War One. Two and one-half storeys in height, it is notable for its steeply-pitched front-gabled roof and shed roof dormers. The entry is sheltered by an open porch with a different-pitched gable.





MEREDITH RESIDENCE
337 East 10th Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

Donald C. McKinnon built this house on a speculative basis. By 1913, it had been sold to Sarah and Arthur Meredith; he was an accountant at Tupper, Kitto & Whiteman. Typical of domestic architecture of the Edwardian era, this one and one-half storey house is characterized by a prominent front-facing gable and a full-width verandah, graced by a projecting front bay with beautiful stained glass transoms. The front gable is articulated with narrow lapped siding separated from the upper shingle work by a dentil moulding, providing rich textural interest.



WRIGHT RESIDENCE
342 East 10th Street
J.H. Bowman, Architect
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

Typical of the Craftsman style, this handsome bungalow features a low-pitched roof with broad overhanging gables, half-timbering in the front gable end, tapered granite piers and paired columns, exposed purlins and rafters and decorative brackets. The inset verandah is balanced by a projecting front window bay. It was built as a residence for Frederick H. Wright, a valuator with Yorkshire Guarantee Security Corporation. Architect Joseph Henry Bowman (1864-1943) emigrated from England in 1888, and during his prolific career embraced many stylistic changes and technological advances. Bowman was well-known for his many designs for schools throughout the Lower Mainland.



HAY RESIDENCE
345 East 10th Street
J. Markle, Designer
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

Contractor and stonemason, William E. Hay (1881-1978), and his wife, Annie Marie (née Finch, 1878-1964), were the first owners of this house, and were long-term residents. Typical features of the Edwardian era include a front-gabled roof, with an open front porch with lathe-turned columns and closed balustrades. The house retains its original wooden-sash casement windows.

HANSBROUGH RESIDENCE

426 East 10th Street

1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

The first owners of this stately Edwardian-era dwelling were contractor William Wirt Hansbrough (1875-1917) and his wife, Elizabeth. It is notable for its well-proportioned square columns and balusters, full-width open front verandah, and decorative leaded windows that are all typical of the period. A large holly hedge, located at the side of the property, and fruit trees at the rear, are complementary landscaping features.



DENNIS RESIDENCE

518 East 10th Street

W. Foster, Designer

1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

Old gable screens distinguish this Arts and Crafts style house, which was built for George Robert Dennis (1882-1966), a motor man with the B.C. Electric Railway. The open front verandah features square columns and closed balustrades and decorative triangular eave brackets tuck up under the eave lines.



BOOTH RESIDENCE

535 East 10th Street

1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

This house was built for Frederick Booth (1846-1935), a plumber, and his wife Elizabeth (1846-1925), and they lived here until their respective deaths. The house displays features typical of the Craftsman style, such as the triangular eave brackets, scroll-cut bargeboards, multi-paned upper sash and a cantilevered corner bay window. The second floor sleeping porch was filled in at an early date.





GEORGE BROWN RESIDENCE
238 East 11th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

This is the last survivor of two adjacent houses built by George A. Brown, a manager with the B.C. Market Company. George and his wife, Alma, lived next door at number 234, which has since been demolished. T. Bartleson was the contractor for both houses, which were built at a cost of \$4,000 each. A fine example of the domestic architecture of the Edwardian era, the Brown Residence displays characteristic symmetry and detailing, including regular fenestration, eave brackets and oversize dentil courses. The relatively large size of the house on its standard City lot reflects the rapid and efficient building that occurred during the North Shore building boom. The property also features a large rock retaining wall, a large mature yellow cedar, and a very large mature Copper Beech tree in the front yard.



PLUMBE RESIDENCE
346 East 11th Street
1914
REGISTER RANKING: B

The first owner and resident of this house was Henrietta Plumbe (née MacLaren, 1873-1943), the widow of Samuel Henry Plumbe. Henrietta lived in the house with her sons, Albert MacLaren Plumbe and Henry Martyn Baird Plumbe (1903-1920), until her death. Clad in shingles, this house exhibits an inset full-width verandah with arched openings as well as other attractive detailing such as a stained glass transom and panelled front door with sidelights. Like other Edwardian era homes in the neighbourhood, this dwelling features a front-gabled roof with side shed dormers.



DAVIE RESIDENCE
428 East 11th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built as an investment property for Harold Urquhart (1857-1940), who was a sawmill operator for the North Vancouver Lumber Company. Matthew Turnbull Davie (1882-1946), an accountant for Burrard Shipyards, and his wife Kathleen Ferguson Davie (née Ferguson, 1880-1943), were long-term residents of this house, moving in circa 1918, and remaining in the home until their respective deaths. Despite the later application of asphalt siding over the original wooden cladding, this house maintains a high level of integrity, retaining its original double-hung windows. A full-width front verandah with lathe-turned Doric columns spans the front of the house.

GAVEY RESIDENCE
506 East 11th Street
John Morley Gavey, Architect
1924
REGISTER RANKING: B

This charming bungalow was built in 1924 by carpenter John Morley Gavey (1887-1975) for himself and his wife, Mary Mabel (née Jeffrey, 1888-1982). In 1917, John enlisted to serve overseas in World War One, returning to North Vancouver after his service. The front of this bungalow is characterized by projecting front gables and a partial-width front porch. Typical Craftsman elements include the open eaves with exposed rafters and cedar shingle cladding. The double-hung windows have multi-paned upper sashes.



KELLER RESIDENCE
524 East 11th Street
Edmund J. Boughen, Architect
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

This beautifully preserved residence was originally the home of James Henry Keller (1861-1915), a respected public figure on the North Shore, and his wife Charlotte Louise (née Cole, 1860-1918). J.H. Keller arrived in North Vancouver in 1910 and assumed the position of the first principal of North Vancouver High School, marking his career as a prominent educator and community figure. The Kellers had a family of three children. Built in 1912, this is a superb example of the Arts and Crafts style, with typical features including a projecting bay to the west side, triangular eave brackets, exposed rafter tails and tapered verandah piers. Other unique characteristics include its pointed rafter tails and full-width front verandah that features exposed structural beams supported by distinctive Doric columns and a screen-like balustrade of closely spaced balusters. It was designed by English-born and trained architect Edmund John Boughen



(1874-1967). Boughen settled in New Westminster in 1911, where his practice consisted mainly of residential work, examples of which include 'Hillcroft,' 1911, and a grand Craftsman-style residence for Dr. P. MacSween, 1912. During World War One, Boughen relocated to Vancouver, and continued in practice until the early 1950s. Long time North Vancouver resident

Elvin Hunter Markle (1863-1937) was the contractor of this house. The structure is highlighted by mature shrubbery and a rock retaining wall, which provide a complimentary setting.





SCHLICHTER RESIDENCE
529 East 11th Street
Markle & Jaquest, Designers
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

This spacious residence was designed for William C. Schlichter (1870-1915), pastor of the North Vancouver Methodist Church, and his wife Jennie (née Connor, 1872-1931). Designed by Markle & Jaquest, this residence was built by local contractor and long time North Vancouver resident, Elvin Hunter Markle (1863-1937). The house references the renewed interest in classical architecture as shown by the Doric porch columns, but other features such as the exposed purlins and rafter tails reference the deeply-rooted Craftsman influence of the time.

DOHERTY RESIDENCE
309 East 12th Street
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1920
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

This cottage-style residence was designed in 1920 by architects Honeyman & Curtis under the Soldiers' Settlement Programme and demonstrates the influence of the British Arts and Crafts movement. The house was commissioned by Constance Doherty (1874-1964), the widow of Lance Corporal Robert R.T. Doherty, a native of Liverpool and an accountant, who was killed in 1916 during active service overseas during World War One. Constance Doherty worked for the B.C. Electric Railway, which began streetcar service in



North Vancouver in 1906. It became the primary mode of public transportation and was integral to the early development of the North Shore. Distinctive features of the house include a side entrance porch, twin-coursed single cladding, roughcast half-timbering in the front gable and triangular eave brackets. Established in Vancouver in 1902, architects Honeyman & Curtis specialized in hotels, banking institutions, and high-class residences. They designed many buildings on the North Shore including the Hamersley House and the First Church of Christ Scientist. As part of a 1998 rezoning, a new infill unit was built at the rear of this site. Sensitive renovations were undertaken to the Doherty Residence, and the project received a City Heritage Award in 1998.

PURSER RESIDENCE

512 East 12th Street

A.T. Purser, Architect

1930-31

REGISTER RANKING: B

This charming Craftsman bungalow was built by Albert Thomas Purser (1883-1977) for himself and his wife, Dorothy Lyndon (née Phillips, 1893-1983). Albert worked as a clerk at the Post Office, while Dorothy tended to the home. This dwelling is typical of the Craftsman aesthetic, with shingle cladding and triangular eave brackets. The jerkin-headed dormer is a typical feature of the time period.



HELMORE RESIDENCE

515 East 12th Street

1912

REGISTER RANKING: B

George A. Helmore and Robina M. Helmore (1869-1955) were the first residents of this Edwardian-era residence. By 1921, World War One veteran Frederick Walter Kendrick (1888-1965), an insurance inspector, was resident of the house. The front façade is distinguished by a pair of square-sided bay windows with decorative sashes, which contribute to the home's picturesque quality.



MORTON RESIDENCE

522 East 12th Street

J.Y. McCarter, Architect

1914

REGISTER RANKING: B

This bungalow was designed in 1914 for Mrs. Ruth Morton (1848-1939) and built by the Dominion Construction Company. The house was covered with shingle cladding and features an inset verandah. John Young McCarter went on to fame as a partner in the prominent architectural firm McCarter & Nairne, and as the designer of Vancouver's renowned Marine Building. A rezoning application approved the development of a coach house rental unit at the rear, which was constructed in 2005. Recent renovations have seen the square-sided verandah support columns covered with shingle cladding and the external, red brick chimney removed.





GIBBARD HOUSE
527 East 12th Street
1915
REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest Craftsman residence was built in 1915 for Ontario-based furniture manufacturer George Wilborn Gibbard (1884-1929), and later became the home of North Vancouver fireman and restaurateur Robert Walter Lee (1895-1980). It is unusual for its date of construction, during the austere economic wartime years when domestic building was curtailed. The influence of the Craftsman style is evident through the use of triangular eave brackets that support the eaves, the pent roof over the upper storey windows and side elevation bay windows. Other attractive elements of the house include its full-width open verandah and front bay window.



SAINT AGNES CHURCH & HALL
530 East 12th Street
H. W. Young, Designer (Hall)
Church 1911 and extended 1919; Hall 1927
REGISTER RANKING: B

This church complex is located just to the west of the Grand Boulevard subdivision. Though altered, the church and hall display historically appropriate shingle cladding and a Gothic pointed-arch window in the church apse. Originally, the church featured multi-paned casement windows, a belfry and a rear porch under the extended slope of the roof. Until recent renovations, the hall displayed a jerkin-headed roof with overhanging eaves.



**NORTH VANCOUVER
GENERAL HOSPITAL**
230 East 13th Street (street address);
231 East 15th Street (civic address)
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1929; Additions 1948
REGISTER RANKING: A

The firm of Benzie & Bow was chosen as the designer of this hospital building, with Bow taking the lead due to his experience in hospital design. This facility was established to serve the needs of both the City and the District of North Vancouver. In their original meetings with Bow, the Hospital Board stated that they wanted 'little in the manner of frills'. Bow responded with this simple but elegant design, with a pitched roof that he felt 'relieved the institutional look'. The overall design is symmetrical, with the stucco side wings anchored by strong central brick bays, and the building's original character is substantially intact, except for third storey additions to the east and west flanking wings that were built in 1948.

MYERS RESIDENCE
348 East 13th Street
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

A steeply-pitched roof and saddlebag dormers distinguish the form of this house. Also notable is the bellcast overhang in the gable peak and the patterned upper sash of the windows. The initial owner and occupant of this house was Frederick Chester E. Myers (1884-1973), who was employed as a chauffeur when he first resided here, and later worked for the DeLaval Separator Company. Myers lived here with his wife, Georgie Isabel Myers (died 1971), and their daughters, Dorothy and Georgia.



CUNLIFFE RESIDENCE
419 East 13th Street
Peter Cunliffe, Designer
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

Peter Cunliffe (1867-1944), a local painter and later furniture dealer, built this house for himself and his wife, Margaret Ellen Cunliffe (née Pye, 1870-1958), at the peak of the local development boom. In 1916, Peter enlisted in active overseas service. After his return, he and Margaret continued to reside here until their respective deaths. A significant example of Edwardian-era design, the Cunliffe Residence represents a transitional design that incorporates features of the newly -popular Craftsman style such as the tapered verandah columns. Unusual saddlebag wall dormers and intricately patterned balustrades add to the striking character of the house, the design of which was likely taken from a contemporary pattern book. At the time, a profusion of homes were built from standardized designs as a way to expedite the construction process and offer competitive building costs for working-class owners.



ACKERMAN RESIDENCE
448 East 13th Street
Alex Mains, Builder & Designer
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

The first occupant of this handsome Craftsman bungalow was Richard Ackerman (1847-1926), a retired dry goods merchant, and his wife Phoebe (née Hewton, 1850-1927). The house displays bracketed column capitals, stone verandah piers and a side-gabled roof. Alex Mains was the designer and builder of this house.



BURNISTON RESIDENCE
453 East 13th Street
1926

REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest bungalow features a side-gabled roof with a front projecting entrance porch. Demonstrating the late influence of the Craftsman style, it features triangular eave brackets, shingle siding with wooden lapped siding at the basement level, and double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sash. It was first owned by John Charles Burniston (1864-1940) and his wife, Annabelle (née MacDonald, 1870-1948).





RHYS RESIDENCE
457 East 13th Street
1909

REGISTER RANKING: B

The first owner of this speculative-built house was J. Ker Balfour, who immediately sold it to Mrs. Katherin Francis Vaughan-Rhys (1856-1938). The unusual dual-pitched hipped roof features hipped-roof wall dormers. The full-width front verandah is inset under the second floor, and is supported by square columns. The overall form of the house demonstrates the symmetry favoured during the Edwardian era.



TROAKE RESIDENCE
513 East 13th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1912

REGISTER RANKING: B

This Craftsman bungalow was built on a speculative basis for Sidney Humphreys (1882-1954), the City of North Vancouver Treasurer. The first known residents were John George Saunder Troake (1866-1931), a parks and cemetery inspector, and his wife Mary (née Troake, 1877-1946), who lived here for many years. The one-storey house is dominated by a front gable with strapwork detailing, and also features a full-width, inset verandah, and unusually broad open eaves with exposed purlins and rafter tails.



MacLEOD RESIDENCE
364 East 14th Street
1921

REGISTER RANKING: A

Built on a speculative basis by D.P. Clark, the first residents of this home were World War One veteran William Ray MacLeod (1892-1934), a schoolteacher and later school inspector, and his wife, Beulah Rosslund (née Champion, 1896-1978); the MacLeods were married in 1921. This attractive bungalow illustrates the persistence of the popular Craftsman style after the end of the war. One-and-one-half storeys in height, the house features a side-gabled roof, inset front verandah and a central shed-roofed dormer. The verandah columns display the tapering effect that is one of the characteristics of the Craftsman style, and the unique openwork balustrade is an original feature.

JACKSON RESIDENCE
408 East 14th Street
N.Y. Cross, Builder
1926

REGISTER RANKING: B

This Arts and Crafts style residence was built for Woodford Prescott Jackson (1897-1980), a local boom foreman, by local contractor Norman Young Cross (1878-1960). Jackson, who hailed from New Brunswick, enlisted to serve overseas in World War One in 1915. The jerkin-headed roofline and the vertically-proportioned upper sash are characteristic features of the Period Revival bungalows built between the two World Wars. Typical Arts and Crafts features include the triangular eave brackets and the mix of siding, including cedar shingles and wooden lapped siding.



DOTT HOUSE
512 East 15th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1913-14

REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was designed and built in 1913-14 by architect Alexander Law (1874-1956) for Peter McOmish Dott, an arts dealer in Scotland who created the "Scottish Gallery" in 1896, which remains as the country's oldest commercial gallery. The men knew each other from Scotland, and Law built this house as an investment property for Dott. Symmetrical in plan, the house is most notable for its diamond patterned, leaded-glass casement windows. The shingle cladding, shed roof dormers and grouped porch columns reflect the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement.



KING RESIDENCE
753 East 15th Street
1951, Additions 1960
Arnold E. King, Architect
REGISTER RANKING: B

Arnold E. King (1923-1982) designed and built this 880 square foot house while studying at the Architecture School at the University of British Columbia. It consists of a simple post-and-beam structure with a 'butterfly' roof. Horizontal cladding is used on the front façade between vertical posts, with vertical cladding on the end façades. This simple modernist structure typifies the new housing models of the post-World War Two era, and it was published in *Western Homes & Living* in May 1957. It has been very well-maintained in original condition.



UPTON RESIDENCE
412 East 16th Street
Mackay & Mackay, Architects
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

Sidney A. Coes is listed on the building permit as the first owner of this charming cottage style residence. Coes built the house as an investment property during the building boom prior to World War One, and sold the property to Cyril R.H. Upton and his wife Dorothy (1882-1913), who resided here. After Dorothy died in 1913, Cyril sold the house and returned to England, where he died in 1918. This hipped roof cottage rests upon a raised basement and retains its original bevelled siding and full-width verandah. Despite its modest nature, it has been embellished with Carpenter ornamentation and features a front bay window.





HARTLEY RESIDENCE
430 East 16th Street
1913
Mitton & Gillingham, Architects
REGISTER RANKING: B

George Fountain Hartley (1878-1934), a Vancouver stockbroker, and his wife Florence Ada (née Gillingham, 1873-1953) were the original owners of this highly sophisticated Craftsman bungalow. Florence was the elder sister of architect Henry Herbert Gillingham (1874-1930). Notably this is the only known residence in North Vancouver designed by the architectural firm of Mitton & Gillingham, the partnership of Gillingham and Edward Stanley Mitton (born 1880). Around 1914, Mitton published a large catalogue entitled *Modern Homes for Modern People*, which included an extensive set of plans that could be ordered via mail. At the same time he had also formed the partnership with Gillingham, whose name also appeared on the publication. This design reflects their facility with the Craftsman style. Symmetrical in massing, the front-gabled roof is balanced by cross-gabled dormers. Multi-paned casement windows and a glazed front door assembly admit abundant natural light. A broad, shallow arch creates the primary opening for the inset verandah. With the exception of the half-timbered gables, the house is clad entirely with shingles.



DALTON RESIDENCE
445 East 16th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

This front-gabled house was built as an investment property by William Hewton (1847-1933), an undertaker in Vancouver. The first known resident was Frederick Dalton, an engineer. It is notable for its modest Arts and Crafts aesthetic, with half-timbering in the front gable and open side verandahs with square grouped columns. The later siding appears to have been applied over top of the original.



DICKINSON RESIDENCE
208 East 17th Street
1911-1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

This handsome Arts and Crafts-inspired house was built for Arthur Dickinson (1862-1931), the secretary of Dickinson & Son, a family woodworking firm, and his wife, Ada Emily (née Oddy, 1863-1932). They resided here with their family, including sons Edwin (1889-1952) and John Oddy (born 1896), partners in Dickinson & Son, and Richard (1894-1918), who died overseas during World War One. The projecting front gables and diamond windows match the slope of the cross-gabled roof, providing a well-balanced and pleasing composition.



PHILIP RESIDENCE
412 East 17th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

Typical of homes of the Edwardian era, this house displays a variety of cladding including shingle in gables and on the sides of the dormers, while the first storey is clad with bevelled wooden siding. A full-width verandah with an open balustrade provides a gracious frontage. The first residents of this home were real estate agent Alexander Philip (1849-1929), and his wife Annie. On July 19, 1913, the Philips hosted the wedding of their son William, to Annie Edythe Teale, at their newly-built residence.

CARSON GRAHAM RESIDENCE

426 East 18th Street
Richard T. Perry, Architect
1926-27

REGISTER RANKING: A

Architect Richard Thomas Perry designed this handsome house for the Thompson family; John Thompson was working as a salesman with J.S. Tait at the time. Perry (1884-1967), born in Wales, relocated to Canada in 1907 and is remembered for his legacy of military leadership and several landmark buildings, including the Arts and Crafts-inspired Tatlow Court (1927-28) and the Bessborough Armoury (1932-34) in Vancouver. The design of the house reflects the Period Revival styles that were popular during the period between the two World Wars. The overall cottage form, jerkin-headed roof, exposed purlins and porch brackets are part of the vocabulary of the Art and Crafts movement. In 1934, the house was purchased by Dr. Howard Carson Graham (1899-1959) and his wife Gladys Alexandra (née Mills). An influential member of the community, Graham was the head of the North Vancouver Hospital. The Carson Grahams occupied the house after his death in 1959. A high school on Jones Avenue was later named after Dr. Carson Graham.



ROGERS/CRAIG RESIDENCE

442 East 18th Street
1931

REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was built in 1931 for Catherine V. Rogers (1880-1968) and Margaret H. Craig, who lived in this residence together before eventually moving to Summerland, where Catherine became a fruit orchardist. This house, with its steeply-pitched, gabled roofline and multi-paned casement windows, reflects the Period Revival aesthetic that was popular in the two decades that followed the end of World War One. This was a time of entrenched traditionalism, when houses were expected to reflect known historical revival styles in order to display the good taste of their owners. This was also the time that more modern, progressive ideas were becoming acceptable, sometimes resulting in a blended approach that simplified and abstracted Period Revival elements without completely abandoning a historicist approach, as seen in this handsome and well-maintained house.



SHEPPARD RESIDENCE

518 East 18th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1922

REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built for accountant George Sheppard, and designed by Blackadder & MacKay, an architectural firm responsible for numerous Tudor Revival and Arts and Crafts style houses in North Vancouver. This residence was built by local contractors George Waddell (1862-1942) and Samuel George Waddell (1882-1964). A broad, sloped roof extends over the substantial front verandah. Half-timbering, exposed purlins, pegged square verandah columns and multi-paned casement windows reflect the Arts and Crafts aesthetic that persisted into the 1920s.





RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
201 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This and the following ten residences are part of a consistent grouping of houses on East 19th Street. Each house is similar in plan, dominated by a front gable with a shed-roofed return, but varies slightly in detail. They are known as Finlay's Row after William Finlay, a land speculator who built the houses in 1910. In 2002, this historic residential cluster was identified as a Historic Character Area in the City's Official Community Plan. This row of houses is a testament to the 'Boom Years' that occurred in North Vancouver from 1905 to the beginning of World War One. The first owner of this residence was William W. Warren, who only occupied the home for a brief period. The house's gable peak is clad in shingle, with bevelled siding below. The original open verandah has been partially enclosed.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
205 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence was built in 1910 on a speculative basis, anticipating further population growth on the North Shore during the Boom Years. Like the other houses in this row, this house would have originally had an open verandah, which has since been partially enclosed. In 1912, the occupant of the residence is listed as Chase White. By 1914, Caesar Stauffer (1867-1931) and his wife Mary Catherine Miller (née McLaren, 1887-1976) had purchased the home. Born in Switzerland, Caesar was employed as a jeweller, while Mary Catherine tended to the home. They occupied the residence until Caesar's death in 1931.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
207 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Similar to the other houses in this row, the open verandah of this house has been partially enclosed to provide more interior space for the residents. Chase White was briefly the owner and occupant; however it was sold to James Fergus O'Connor Wood (1843-1931) in 1914, indicating the volatile nature of the speculative real estate market at the time. English-born, Wood was employed as a shoe manufacturer.

RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
209 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

With its front bay window and open verandah, this house retains a high degree of its original integrity. The house was bought and sold rapidly between 1910 and 1915, indicating the highly volatile nature of the real estate market. High demand for housing and rapidly rising prices had many leveraging their investments, but the collapse of the economy in 1913 and the subsequent outbreak of World War One quashed this flurry of speculation.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
215 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This house has been restored through the removal of later stucco and the restoration of lapped wooden siding and shingle cladding. Many houses were covered with stucco – or later with aluminum or vinyl siding – to avoid maintenance and ‘modernize’ their appearance; fortunately this often protects what is underneath. The assessment history of this particular residence reveals several different owners between 1910 and 1915, indicating the volatile, speculative nature of the real estate market at this time.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
217 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence retains a high degree of its original integrity. William Finlay retained ownership until 1913, when it was purchased by real estate broker John James Miller (1860-1950) and his wife, Susana (née Gordon). The Millers did not live here, and it appears to have been an investment property. During the early 1920s it sat vacant for several years, indicating the moribund nature of the postwar economy, after the ‘Boom’ went ‘Bust.’



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
219 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This beautifully-preserved home retains a very high degree of original integrity. Like the other houses in Finlay's Row, it reflects the aesthetic of the Edwardian era in its front-gabled roof with side shed dormers, full-width open verandah, square porch columns and semi-octagonal front bay. William Finlay retained ownership of this house for a number of years and rented the house to a variety of tenants.





RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
225 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This house displays the same front-gable roof, side shed roof dormers and full-width, open front verandah of the other Finlay's Row houses, but lacks the characteristic front bay window, indicating that there are several variations between the houses. Built on a speculative basis by William Finlay, it flipped back and forth between a number of owners very quickly, and was rented to a variety of tenants, indicating the fluidity of the housing market at the time.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
229 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Although considered part of the consistent streetscape of Finlay's Row, this and the two adjacent houses to the east were built by another speculative builder, Hopper Phillips Ltd. Notable features include a verandah with rounded verandah openings and generally symmetrical massing. It was bought and sold a few times in rapid succession, but also sat vacant for a time in the early 1920s.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
235 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence was also built by Hopper Phillips Ltd., and displays the consistent round-arched verandah openings and symmetrical massing of its neighbours. Here, a bay window is extant on the ground floor. The history of the building for the first few years echoes that of the rest of the block, with a revolving door of owners and tenants that reflect the changing and uncertain economic conditions of the time.



RESIDENCE / FINLAY'S ROW
239 East 19th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

The easternmost house in this historic grouping of eleven houses, this house is similar to its two neighbours to the west, also built by Hopper Phillips Ltd. as investment properties. It displays similar round-arched verandah openings and symmetrical massing, but, as has occurred with several of the houses in this row, there has been a partial enclosure of the front verandah to allow more living space for the occupants. Similar to the others in the row, this house had a series of different owners and occupants for the first few years of its existence.

McDOUGALL RESIDENCE
302 East 19th Street
William Duane Haskin, Architect
1913
REGISTER RANKING: A

Designed and built by carpenter William Duane Haskin (1866-1928) for John W. McDougall, this modest, two-storey, hipped-roof house displays the regular and generally symmetrical massing that is typical of the Edwardian era. Tall and narrow, it takes advantage of views over Burrard Inlet. It was the later home of John Archibald Constable (1902-1959), a civil servant with the City of North Vancouver. By 1947, the residence had been sold to Cornelius Droog (1880-1973), a local carpenter, and his wife Janna (née Vermeulen, 1882-1959), who lived there until their respective deaths. The verandah, once open, was enclosed with a sensitive glazing system early in the history of the house.



ROWLAND RESIDENCE
434 East 19th Street
H.H. Gillingham, Architect
1916
REGISTER RANKING: B

The Rowland Residence was designed by architect Henry Herbert Gillingham (1874-1930) for Alton Rowland (1874-1940), a clerk with the Royal Trust Co., and his wife Emma Elisabeth (née Holland, c.1872-1937). The Rowlands lived in the house until at least 1937, the year of Emma's death. Gillingham was a prolific designer of predominantly domestic architecture in British Columbia, and is best known for his design of the Commodore Ballroom in downtown Vancouver. This house is a fine example of a cottage style residence, set in a picturesque garden setting, and has retained much of its original detailing including the horizontal wooden siding and double-hung windows. It is unusual for its date of wartime construction, a time of economic austerity when domestic construction was curtailed.



AMES RESIDENCE
526 East 19th Street
Tinney & Humphries, Designers
1914
REGISTER RANKING: A

Tinney & Humphries were the designers and contractors for this residence commissioned by Cyril Ames (1885-1966), a manufacturer's agent, and his first wife, Helen Mary (née Stephens, 1881-1947), who were married in 1914. This Craftsman bungalow has a gabled roofline and a verandah set into the corner of its L-shaped plan. The mature landscaping, including a granite retaining wall, provide a handsome setting for the house. Typical Craftsman features include the shingle cladding, triangular eave brackets and a half-timbered front gable.



MacNAUGHTON RESIDENCE
455 East 20th Street
1938
REGISTER RANKING: B

This one and one-half storey residence displays Craftsman features such as the shingle siding, exposed purlins and triangular eave brackets. It has retained its original windows including diamond paned leaded windows and double-hung 6-over-1 wooden sash windows. Built in 1938, it marks the end of the influence of the Craftsman style, which had been highly popular for the previous three decades. It was built for M. MacNaughton and later became the residence of jeweller John Haliburton Stewart (1906-1965) and his wife Doris Gertrude (née Garling, 1902-1994).





LEAR RESIDENCE
628 East 22nd Street
circa 1907
REGISTER RANKING: B

This unusual residence features a steeply-pitched, side-gabled roof, with a shed dormer, exposed rafters and purlins, and a partial-width open verandah. It stands on the site of the former St. John's School. This private boys' school was promoted by Richard Marsden, modelled on top English schools. As the local Diocese had no funds to spare, Marsden sought the support of J.C. Keith, who donated ten acres of land. A massive school building was designed by the Western Corporation, and opened in 1906. Plagued with problems from the onset, it failed to attract enough students and closed in 1908. The school sat empty until 1909, when it was re-opened briefly before its final closure. Keith, who still owned the land, joined with the North Vancouver Trust and with investor Alvo von Alvesleben. They demolished the school in 1912, cleared and subdivided the ten acres and sold the lots. There is strong evidence that this house was adapted from the original Chapel of St. Hugh, built in 1907, which stood on the site. In 1913, Peter Lear (1883-1969), an employee with the Greater Vancouver Water District and his brother Christopher Lear, took out a permit for \$300 in alterations for a "building to be used for a living house"; the former church has been used as a residence ever since.

"A ten-acre block is now being cleared for an Episcopalian college above 21st street. The college building is to be built on a comprehensive scale, it being the purpose to provide accommodation for a large number of pupils, The college is to be conducted on a plan similar to that in vogue in the large English schools. The course will embrace elementary and advanced instruction, the curriculum being devised to meet the needs of scholars, who in the past have felt obliged to go away from home to experience those advantages which attach to school days spent in a residence."

Vancouver Daily Province, August 26, 1905, page 19.



YOUNG RESIDENCE
633 East 22nd Street
1919
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house features a front-gabled roof and is also embellished with Craftsman features such as shingle siding, open eaves with exposed rafters and triangular eave brackets. An off-centre open gabled porch complements the main roofline. The first owner, as well as the builder and designer of the home, was R. Young.



GEE RESIDENCE
214 East 24th Street
Henry Gee, Architect
1914, Additions 1923
REGISTER RANKING: B

Henry Gee (1870-1941) was the original owner and builder of this side-gabled, one-storey Craftsman bungalow, and lived here with his wife, Elizabeth Gee (née Bach, 1870-1948). He was working as a carpenter at the time but, by the time they moved into the house, he was listed as an insurance agent. Notable is the open front porch with half-timbering in its gable. The second owner was Hugh Archibald Stevenson (1888-1958) and his wife, Alice Maude (née Dawson, 1888-1967). They later built an impressive mansion "Stanmore" in the District of North Vancouver in 1927. Stevenson had been brought to Canada in 1918 by the Federal Government to organize the shipment of grain throughout the country, including the placement of grain elevators and facilities.

RADCLIFFE RESIDENCE

250 East 24th Street

1922

REGISTER RANKING: B

Constructed in 1922, this modest Arts and Crafts bungalow was built by carpenter James Kinninmont (1880-1967). It features a side-gabled roof with a projecting front porch, shingle siding, triangular eave brackets and double-hung windows with vertically-proportioned multi-paned upper sashes, a typical feature of the 1920s. By 1923, Miss Florence Radcliff (1884-1973) lived in the home, where she resided until her death.



CUNNINGHAM RESIDENCE

172 East 25th Street

H.L.S. McCulloch, Designer

1945

REGISTER RANKING: A

This striking Streamline Moderne residence, by Victoria designer Henry L.S. McCulloch (1899-1978), displays the curved planar walls and machine aesthetic that is typical of this new 'modernistic' style. The volume of the house is expressed as a taut skin, with aerodynamic styling that reflected the emerging role of industrial design in everyday living, and influenced the look of all new products from radios to ocean liners. World War Two was still underway when the building permit was applied for; permission to build was granted by the War Measures Review Board. The house was built for Cyril R. Cunningham, and his wife, Carrie. Cyril Cunningham had just returned from active service and was soon to start work as an inspector for the Canadian Government.



G. CHRISTOPHER RESIDENCE

125 East 26th Street

1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

George Christopher (1849-1926), a retiree, and his wife Mary Goodwin (née Toole, 1851-1937) were the original residents of this Craftsman bungalow. The Christophers lived in this residence until their respective deaths, with their son Percy Leroy (1888-1952) also residing at the home at the time of Mary's death in 1937. Percy continued to live here with his wife, Mary Elizabeth (née Bresnahan, 1887-1955) until his own death in 1952. This one and one-half storey bungalow is notable for its inset verandah with arched openings and grouped square columns, overall shingle cladding and triangular eave brackets – all hallmarks of the Craftsman style.



CAIRNS RESIDENCE

225 East 26th Street

1959

REGISTER RANKING: B

Built in 1959 for Doug G. Cairns, a fireman, and his wife, Barbara, this home displays the pure and clean modernism that typified the new West Coast home of the postwar era. Traditional forms and details have been stripped away, and the functional and rational nature of this new lifestyle is expressed in the low-pitched roof with its broad central chimney, extensively glazed walls that maximize natural light and exposure to the outdoors, vertical tongue-and-groove siding and exposed post-and-beam construction. Storey & Peshinski were the contractors for this house, which is in substantially original condition.





CREERY RESIDENCE
253 East 26th Street
C. Sanders, Designer
1927
REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest bungalow was built for A. Creery in 1927. It features elements reflective of the post-World War One Arts and Crafts aesthetic. Typical features of the 1920s include the jerkin-headed roofline, wide wooden lapped siding and double-hung windows with vertically-proportioned glazing in the upper sashes.



JOHN & MARY BROWN RESIDENCE
121 East 27th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

To take advantage of its elevated situation and the views over Burrard Inlet, this house features open front and rear verandahs. John H. Brown, a labourer with the City of North Vancouver, and his wife, Mary, were the first known residents. An upper storey oriel window, gently tapered verandah columns and Craftsman detailing contribute to this handsome composition. The interior of this residence was meticulously restored and the exterior was repaired and upgraded in the late 1990s, efforts for which the owners received a City of North Vancouver Heritage Award.



BAKER RESIDENCE
145 East 27th Street
John Friend, Designer/Builder
1925
REGISTER RANKING: B

This one and one-half storey, cross-gabled Craftsman bungalow was built on a speculative basis by F. Radcliffe, and was designed and constructed by local contractor John Friend (1886-1969). It has many of its original Craftsman features including its triangular eave brackets and textural mix of siding materials such as shingles and horizontal lapped siding. The house also retains its original double-hung wooden sash windows and red-brick chimney. The first known resident of the house was schoolteacher Lincoln Thompson Baker (1896-1951).



MALCOLM RESIDENCE
208 East 27th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

This Craftsman bungalow was built at the height of the construction boom in North Vancouver for Horace C. Malcolm, possibly as an investment rental property. It is one and one-half storeys in height, set on a raised basement, with elements typical of Craftsman architecture such as an inset front verandah, a blend of shingle and wooden lapped siding and triangular eave brackets. By 1923, the residents of this home were Andrew Sherritt Dundas (1881-1966), a billiard parlour proprietor, and his wife Astrid Jennie (née Johnsen, 1894-1974), who resided here until their respective deaths.

ELLSWORTH HOUSE
246 East 28th Street
1914

REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was built for Emily Hortense Ellsworth (1864-1944) as an investment property, but the original resident is unknown. Ellsworth moved from Ontario to Vancouver in 1894, and worked as a jewelry and crockery clerk until 1919. She never married and lived in Vancouver until her death in 1944. In 1923, the resident was Reverend Thomas George Barlow (1863-1947) and his wife, Nellie (née Stevenson, 1868-1950). The inset, full-width front verandah and parlour bay window of this house offer views to Burrard Inlet. Straightforward in plan, this upright, rectangular-plan house is embellished with patterned shingles in the apex of the gable.



RESIDENCE
225 East 29th Street
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This and the following three houses are part of a consistent grouping (which also includes 227, 229, and 231 East 29th Street), built on a speculative basis by developer J. Frank Willette. Each house is similar in plan, dominated by a front-gabled roof and open verandah. While this house has been clad in vinyl, it retains its original, simple form. A diamond-shaped window on the side elevation illuminates the foyer. The first known resident was John McNeil in 1921.



RESIDENCE
227 East 29th Street
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was also built on a speculative basis by developer J. Frank Willette, and sold to Dr. Thomas P. Hall in 1912. The bevelled wooden siding and double-hung windows have been retained on this house. Like the others in this group, its basement is largely above ground due to the sloping topography.



RESIDENCE
229 East 29th Street
1912

REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was also built on a speculative basis by developer J. Frank Willette, and sold to D.R. Hopper in 1912. The rapid turnover of owners and tenants indicates the volatile nature of the real estate and housing markets of the time, buoyed by the booming economy, which went bust in 1913.





RESIDENCE
231 East 29th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

Like the adjacent residences, this house was built by J. Frank Willette and sold at the time of completion to the Consolidated Trust Company. The long transom window, with decorative diamond-shaped panes, makes this a slightly more elaborate house than its immediate neighbours. Like other rental houses in North Vancouver it was a victim of the desperate economic times that followed the end of World War One; it took a number of years for the local economy to recover.



PETER STEWART RESIDENCE
429 Alder Street
F. J. King, Designer
1913
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Frederic John King (1880-1967) built this residence for Peter Stewart (1875-1942), a police sergeant, and his wife Edith Gertrude. Located at the top of an escarpment, the house takes advantage of excellent views to Burrard Inlet with an open porch on the rear elevation. Typical of many examples of Edwardian era housing, it displays the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement, including strapwork in the front gable that mimics half-timbering.



FIRTH RESIDENCE
475 Alder Street
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

The Firth Residence is a two and one-half storey, front-gabled house with a two-storey front verandah. The wood-frame construction, including the lapped siding, is a reflection of the use of wooden building materials in this region, which had some of the tallest trees and largest sawmills in the world. Carpenter John Duncan built this house for James Firth (1850-1932) and his sister, Mary (1848-1933). James was a retired ship's carpenter, working as a janitor at the Central School while living at this house.



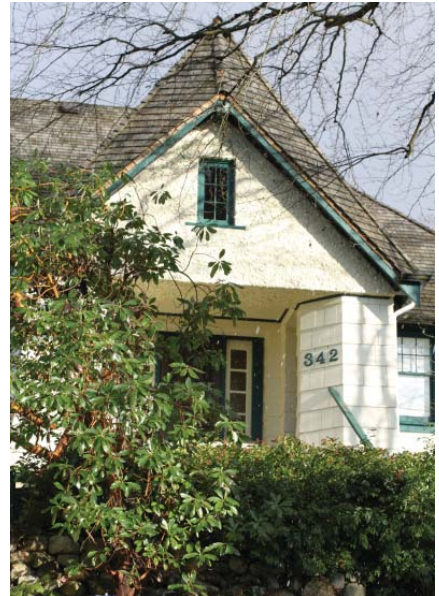
PAGE RESIDENCE
1732 Bewicke Avenue
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house demonstrates an unusual blend of two stylistic influences of the Edwardian era. Overall, the two-storey, boxy form and the bellcast hipped roof reflect the Foursquare style, which is generally symmetrical in its massing. Overlaying this form is a distinctive double-height projecting bay at the front. The triangular eave brackets are hallmarks of the Craftsman style. It was built in 1911 for local carpenter, Harry Page, and his wife, Catherine, who resided here until shortly after the outbreak of World War One.

MacPHERSON RESIDENCE
342 Brand Street
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1924

REGISTER RANKING: A

Architects Benzie & Bow designed this British Arts and Crafts-style residence for schoolteacher Edna Ellottson MacPherson (née O'Brien, 1878-1951) and her husband, World War One veteran Alexander Vincent C. MacPherson (born 1879). William Edward Dodson (1877-1865) was the contractor. Like many houses designed by Benzie & Bow, the house has a distinctive, steeply-pitched roof. The house was part of the Tempe Heights subdivision, advertised as the "Shaughnessy Heights of North Vancouver." Over the last few years, the home has undergone substantial renovations, including moving the house to one legal lot, installation of a new cedar shingle roof, the addition of a dormer to allow use of the attic space, and rehabilitation of the interior. The owners received a City Heritage Award for the project in 2004.



HODGSON RESIDENCE
402 Brand Street
J. Spence, 1927 Designer;
Hodgson, King & Marble,
1930 Addition Designers
1927, Addition 1930
REGISTER RANKING: A

The first resident of this distinctive Arts and Crafts residence was Joseph Pollard Hodgson (1880-1935), of the well-known contracting firm Hodgson, King & Marble. J. Spence was the designer and Spence & Mills were the builders. Additions were made to the house in 1930. Hodgson lived at this residence at the time his firm was commissioned to construct the Burrard Bridge for the City of Vancouver, and continued to reside here until his death in 1935. Located in the prestigious Tempe Heights subdivision, the house takes advantage of a steep, rocky site with expansive views. As the economy began to improve in the mid-1920s, the housing market revived. Unlike the developing new modernism in Europe – which had seen great devastation during World War One – new houses in North America generally reflected a cozy traditionalism, and were



expected to have a readily identifiable style in order to display the owner's good taste, while at the same time embracing modern domestic ideals. The influence of the Period Revival styles was further enhanced through the celebrations of the American Sesquicentennial in 1926, which focused on celebrations of that nation's past. The Storybook cottage style of this

house is inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, including the picturesque roofline, with its unusual angled dormer and jerkin-headed front gable derived from traditional thatched roof forms. Multi-paned windows, a complex asymmetrical form and an octagonal corner bay reinforce the consciously romantic appearance.





PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN
RAILWAY STATION
107 Carrie Cates Court
Harold Cullerne, Architect
1913
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

This modest structure was designed and built by the Engineering Department of the PGE as a station on their new rail line, which commenced operation in 1914. The PGE was incorporated in 1912 to provide railway services from Vancouver to Prince George. It played an important role in the economic growth of North Vancouver, providing a link to the resources of the interior of the province, as well as passenger services. The building was designed by Yorkshire-born architect Harold Cullerne (1890-1976), while he was

working in the Office of the Chief Engineer of the PGE. The broad, overhanging eaves, supported by large timber brackets, acted as a canopy to shelter waiting passengers. The windows of the Waiting Room face south, towards where the ferry to Vancouver landed at the foot of Lonsdale. To the north was a Freight Room, where the doors were situated above ground level to accommodate the movement of freight and bags on wheeled carts. Service was provided daily to the station until 1928, when a cut-and-cover tunnel was completed under the Lower Lonsdale area. Following its closure, the station was used for various purposes, including a bus depot and offices for Houlden's Transfer. It was eventually moved a short distance westwards, adjacent to C.H. Cates & Sons,

who leased it as an office and storage building.

In recognition of its historic importance, it was sold to the City for a nominal sum and moved to Mahon Park where it served as the 'Station Museum', the first home of the North Vancouver Museum. In the early hours of June 11, 1997 the station was again moved back to the foot of Lonsdale, within a few feet of its original location, and fully restored, including its original colour scheme. In 1998, this restoration project received a Heritage B.C. Award of Honour. Both the North Vancouver Museum and the Chamber of Commerce run programs in the building. Today, the PGE station continues to serve as a reminder of the transportation nexus that once existed at this location.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE
EVANGELIST
333 Chesterfield Avenue
1900
REGISTER RANKING: A

This hall is the oldest surviving Anglican church on the North Shore. Construction began in 1899 with the use of Grade 'A' lumber from the Moodyville Sawmill, and it was officially opened on October 28, 1900. Expansion occurred in 1907, and in 1909 it became the church hall after the completion of a new Church of St. John the Evangelist. The former was originally located on Chesterfield Avenue south of West 13th Street. This historic structure was moved to its present location to ensure its preservation. It was named "Anne MacDonald House: after Anne MacDonald, who founded the North Vancouver Arts Council and the B.C. Arts and Crafts Fair, and took a leading role in the establishment of the Assembly of B.C. Arts Councils. She served on the Senate of the UBC, North Vancouver School District, and the Board of Governors of the Canadian Conference of the Arts. In 1990, McDonald was awarded the Order of B.C., the province's highest award for outstanding achievement, for her dedicated services to the community which included the establishment of Presentation House Arts Centre in North Vancouver and the preservation of St. John's Church, giving it new life as a recital hall.





CENTRAL SCHOOL
333 Chesterfield Avenue/
209 West 4th Street
circa 1902; Major Additions 1907
REGISTER RANKING: A



The first structure built on this site, in 1902, was known as the North Vancouver School. Much of the present structure, however, dates to the 1907 alterations and addition of two rooms, when the name was also changed to Central School. Simple in its plan and ornamentation, the building is formally massed with a symmetrical front façade that has an imposing presence. The tall ceilings and banks of large double-hung windows reflect its educational origins. The North Vancouver City Hall was located here from 1915 to 1975, and the interior retains three of the original eleven vaults that were installed to safeguard the city's revenues. Central School is presently known as Presentation House, and houses a number of community functions, including the North Vancouver Museum, a photographic gallery and a theatre.



RESIDENCE

832 Cumberland Crescent
H.M. Barker, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This is one of six equally spaced homes that were built by McAlpine Robertson Construction Company in 1911. The residence to the east, located at 822 Cumberland Crescent, was part of this original grouping, but has been significantly altered; the remaining five homes are substantially intact. This grouping of speculative-built houses was designed in 1911 by architect Herbert Mayer Barker for the McAlpine Robertson Construction Company, a Vancouver-based company that worked across the province on various projects that included the Dominion Astrophysical Observatory in Saanich (1915-1918). Scottish-born and trained, Barker (1877-1942) commenced his practice in Vancouver in 1910, and was briefly in partnership with Archibald Campbell Hope; Hope & Barker designed the now-demolished Lonsdale School in 1910. During his time here, Barker was a resident of the North Shore and lived briefly in one of these houses after they were completed. He returned to Scotland during World War One.

This residence is a testament to the popularity of the Craftsman style, typified by rational space planning, the use of natural materials and a mix of traditional design elements inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, such as picturesque rooflines and decorative brackets. The design of this house reflects a balanced asymmetry, with a projecting front gable and an inset verandah at the front. The consistent use of multi-paned casement windows and shingle cladding reinforce the romantic character.



RESIDENCE

842 Cumberland Crescent
H.M. Barker, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

There are variations between the Cumberland Crescent homes. This residence is a testament to the popularity of the Craftsman style, typified by rational space planning, the use of natural materials and a mix of traditional design elements inspired by the Arts and Crafts movement, such as picturesque rooflines and decorative brackets. The projecting front gable faces the expansive views to the south. Large banks of multi-paned casement windows provide abundant natural light and ventilation.



RESIDENCE

852 Cumberland Crescent
H.M. Barker, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence, which is a slightly larger variation on the other homes grouped together on Cumberland Crescent, features eight rooms instead of seven, a full second floor and a full-width open verandah. Similar to the other houses, it features multi-paned casement windows and shingle cladding.





RESIDENCE
862 Cumberland Crescent
H.M. Barker, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

All of the Cumberland Crescent homes enjoy a spectacular view across Burrard Inlet. This home features mature landscaping, including several very large evergreens and hollies at the entry. The design of this house features a projecting front gable, an inset front verandah, multi-paned casement windows and shingle cladding. It was initially occupied by Frederick George Tennant (1882-1957), who owned an electrical business, and his wife Rose Emma (née Mortimore, 1886-1973). Their relative, architect Thomas Hooper (1857-1935), lived with them here after his return from New York in 1927. Hooper, one of the most prominent of B.C.'s early architects, left in 1915 after the local economy had collapsed. He tried to revive his career, but economic conditions were poor and he retired.



RESIDENCE
872 Cumberland Crescent
H.M. Barker, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This large, double gabled variation on the grouping of Cumberland Crescent homes displays a neatly balanced asymmetrical composition with a central inset porch. In keeping with the other residences, 872 Cumberland Crescent adopts the popular Craftsman style. Large banks of multi-paned casement windows provide abundant natural light and ventilation. The projecting front gables face the expansive views to the south.



CORONATION BLOCK
105-111 Esplanade Avenue West
William Frederick Gardiner, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This brick commercial structure, which was built for the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company, indicates the increasing prosperity of the era, which necessitated the construction of permanent buildings to serve the burgeoning needs of the North Shore. The company was founded in 1891 by John Mahon, who recognized the potential for development on the North Shore, and began to pre-empt large blocks of land for residential subdivision. His brother, Edward, was the company president for forty-five years and a member of the committee instrumental in incorporating the City of North Vancouver in 1907. The Coronation Block was designed by William Frederick Gardiner, a prominent Vancouver architect known for his commercial and institutional work. The adjacent Club Block, a very similar structure, was also designed by Gardiner but has since been demolished.



WALLACE SHIPYARDS

(formerly 109-251 East Esplanade and 116-180 East Esplanade)

8 Lonsdale, 115 Victory Ship Way, 125 Victory Ship Way

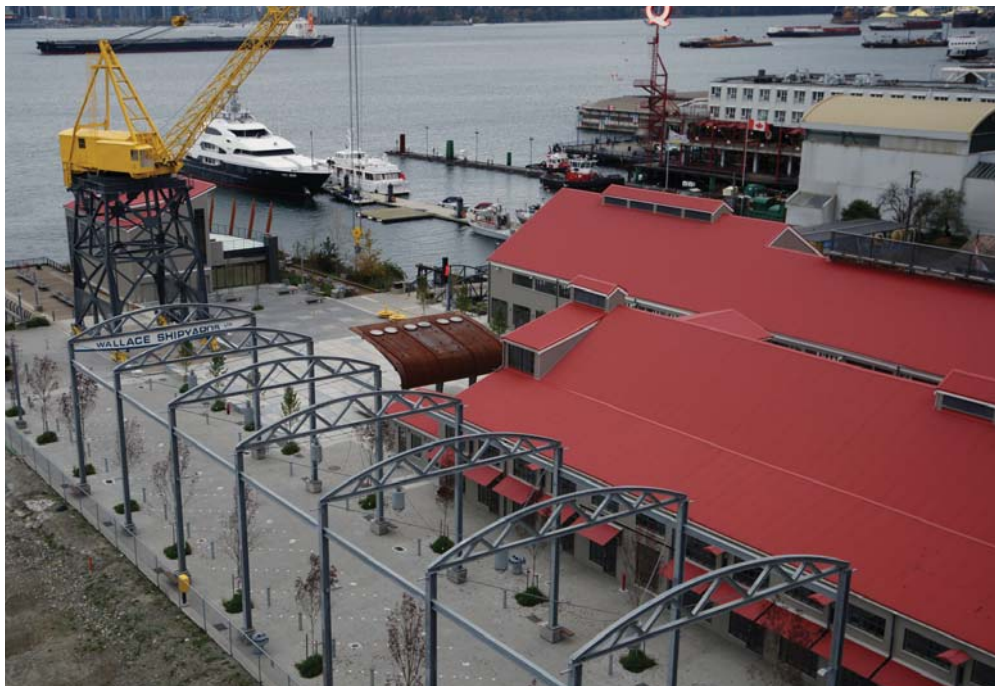
Present Buildings date from 1911 on

REGISTER RANKING: A

Portions Designated as a Municipal Heritage Site

By 1906, the Wallace Shipyards had been established at this location by Alfred Wallace, who began building ships in his backyard in False Creek in 1894. A major fire in 1911 destroyed the original buildings, but Wallace began rebuilding almost immediately; further development was spurred by the outbreak of World War One, when the facilities were rapidly expanded. During that period, the shipyard built vessels for both the Imperial Munitions Board and the Canadian Government. Through the interwar period, the shipyard undertook a number of prestigious commissions, most notably the 'Princess Louise' for the C.P.R. and the schooner 'St. Roch' (now a National Historic Site) for the RCMP. World War Two brought another shipbuilding boom and the yard became the largest employer of shipyard labour in British Columbia, building 109 'Victory' ships - more than any other yard in Canada. The stern of one of its 'Victory' ships, the 'Flamborough Head,' is housed on the site. Over time the site passed through a variety of ownership and management, and was later known as the Burrard Dry Dock Company, Burrard-Yarrows Group, and Versatile-Pacific Shipyards. The yard continued to receive a number of important commissions, such as the Canadian Coast Guard icebreaker 'George R. Pearkes,' launched in 1986. Work also began on the icebreaker 'Polar 8,' but the contract was cancelled in 1990, delivering a final blow to the company, which closed in 1992.

This former industrial site is now being developed for a variety of residential, commercial and public uses. Two of the piers have been reconstructed and are now linked by a waterfront pathway; the 700 foot-long Pier B (Burrard Dry Dock Pier) was originally built in 1925, while the shorter Pier A (St. Roch Dock) was built in 1909. The Coppersmith Shop (8 Lonsdale Avenue), Pipe Shop/Washroom Building (115 Victory Ship Way) and Machine Shop are being retained and adaptively reused. In 2003, the National Sites and Historic Monuments Board of Canada declared shipbuilding at Burrard Dry Dock as an "Event of National Historic Significance" and a commemorative national plaque was located on the site in 2006.





DRILL HALL

1555 Forbes Avenue (civic address); 1513 Forbes Avenue (street address)

Thomas W. Fuller, Federal Department of Public Works, Architect

Henry Blackadder, Local Supervising Architect

1914-1915

REGISTER RANKING: A

Rumours of impending hostilities were causing national anxiety when approval was given by the Ministry of National Defence to establish the Sixth Field Engineers Squadron on February 11, 1911. Major James Pemberton Fell, who had been instrumental in persuading the Ministry to establish the company, was given command. In 1912, this site was chosen as the location for a new drill hall, but construction did not begin until prompted by the outbreak of World War One in 1914. The Department of Public Works (DPW) in Ottawa provided a 'Standard Drill Hall Type C Plan,' designed under the auspices of Thomas W. Fuller (1865-1951), DPW architect in charge of federal military buildings from 1902 to 1918. Construction of the Drill Hall was supervised by Henry Blackadder, a local architect who was a significant contributor to the residential, commercial and institutional fabric of North Vancouver. It was built at a cost of \$30,000 by Campbell & Wilkie, Contractors, and was opened in September of 1915. Now known as the Lt. Col. J.P. Fell Armoury, it continues in active use by the military to this day.

James Pemberton Fell was born in Staffordshire England in 1872. Educated at Harrow School, he joined the Territorial Army, rising to the rank of Captain with the Yorkshire Artillery Regiment. After moving to North Vancouver in 1897 he helped lay out what is today the City of North Vancouver, and Pemberton and Fell Avenues are both named after this early pioneer. In August 1914, he led the first contingent overseas from North Vancouver. He subsequently commanded both the First and Seventh Field Companies of the Canadian Engineers on the Western Front, and had his horse shot out from under him at the Second Battle of Ypres. Upon completion of his battlefield duties he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel and commanded the Canadian Engineer Training Depot in England. In 1919, he returned to North Vancouver, and continued his involvement with the military and the community. Fell was one of the founders of the B.C. Corps of Commissionaires and served as its chairman from 1931 to 1954. In 1920 he was awarded the Order of the British Empire and in 1960 he received the Canadian Forces Decoration, with two clasps, in recognition of more than 50 years service with the Canadian Army.

ROYAL ENGINEERS' LOG CABIN

1515 Forbes Avenue

Circa 1860-1861

REGISTER RANKING: A

The Royal Engineers' Log Cabin is the only remaining example of many such structures that were built by the Royal Engineer "Sappers" to provide accommodation while they were clearing land along the 49th parallel, which marked the border between the mainland Colony of British Columbia and American territory. This modest cabin is constructed of squared logs, notched at the corners. It was originally built close to the Langley border but was later relocated to the Canadian Forces Base at Chilliwack to ensure its preservation. When the Chilliwack base closed, the cabin was moved in 2000 to its present site adjacent to the Lt. Col. J.P. Fell Armoury. The current location is appropriately symbolic, as Fell was persuaded of the need to establish the Sixth Field Engineers Squadron by the work of the Royal Engineers who had opened up large areas of the province by surveying land, building roads and laying out early settlements. In recognition of their efforts to preserve this historic cabin, the Sixth Field Engineers Squadron received a City Heritage Award in 2000.



DONEY RESIDENCE

745 Grand Boulevard

1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

This imposing residence, which is one of the most prominent homes on Grand Boulevard, was originally built for police magistrate Luther Watts Doney (1869-1924) and his wife, Doris. Its corner location at the southern entry to Grand Boulevard makes it a local area landmark. The house exhibits an unusual blend of Tudor Revival, Craftsman and Chalet stylistic elements. In 1931, the Crosby School for Girls moved into the Doney Residence. The school consisted of both day students and a few boarders, and was founded and run by teacher Emily Plant Gulland (1884-1974), who was originally from Liverpool, England. It was a relatively small facility, reflecting the austere economic time of the Depression years. In the early 1940s, the school closed due to difficulties from wartime rationing. The house returned to residential use, and has been well-maintained in substantially original condition. In 2006, the owners received a City Heritage Award in recognition of the superior quality of the exterior painting work.





RESIDENCE
750 Grand Boulevard
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Along with the residence located at 745 Grand Boulevard, this home marks the southern entry to Grand Boulevard. It was built by James Cooper Keith, a well-known land speculator and real estate developer after whom Keith Road is named, but there is no evidence to indicate whether or not Keith actually resided in this home. Tilston Jones (1857-1941), a retired stockbroker from England, was resident between 1923 and 1941. The house is an imposing blend of the Tudor Revival and Arts and Crafts styles. An unusual two-storey semi-octagonal bay projects from the front façade and a one-storey sunroom extends to the south. The garden retains a number of early plantings, including a variety of mature shrubs, a wooden fence and manicured hedge.



PARKIN RESIDENCE
766 Grand Boulevard
F.J. King, Designer
1930
REGISTER RANKING: A

The successive waves of development along Grand Boulevard are marked by different styles and sizes of houses. The original houses built during the Edwardian era are large and imposing, while others built during more austere times are much more modest. Frederick J. King (1880-1967) was the designer and contractor for this residence, which dates from the time right after the start of the Great Depression. It is notable for its asymmetrical design and long shed dormer that reinforces its horizontal composition. The original occupant was William Howard Parkin (1870-1946), a foreman for the B.C. Electric Railway.



ELLIS RESIDENCE
800 Grand Boulevard
Maclure & Fox, Architects
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Built in 1910, this striking example of Arts and Crafts design was built for Henry Middleton Ellis (1872-1950), a manufacturer's agent and later a stockbroker, and his wife, Joan Georgina (née Mathews, 1866-1945). It is the only known example on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet of the work of architects Maclure & Fox, a partnership recognized for their medieval half-timbered Arts and Crafts homes with modern English features. Maclure & Fox were at the height of their success and influence during the boom years between 1909-13, designing both institutional buildings and residences in the affluent neighbourhoods of the Uplands in Victoria and Shaughnessy Heights in Vancouver. The Ellis Residence is a fine example of their work, with massive proportions and imposing scale. Clad entirely in shingles with some half-timbering, the house is illustrative of the type of home first built on Grand Boulevard that contribute to its affluent nature and 'Grand' setting. It also illustrates the trend toward building on corner lots during the initial phase of the area's development, while its scale and proportions indicates the economic prosperity and rapid growth of North Vancouver during the Edwardian era. These larger lots provided a prominent location for grand residences and gave these houses a sense of importance. It retains a number of early plantings, including a variety of mature shrubs and manicured hedge.

HASWELL RESIDENCE
910 Grand Boulevard
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Eliot Arthur Alexander Haswell (1879-1966), a timber broker, and his wife, Alice Pearce (née Attewell, 1869-1938), built this residence on land acquired from the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company, which had recently undertaken the subdivision of the land adjacent to Grand Boulevard. The decorative features of this home include pegged purlins and buttressed walls in an evocative expression of the British Arts and Crafts style. A steep jerkin-headed roof is offset by a prominent two-storey front gable over the central entry, and a large stained glass panel on the east façade illuminates the stairwell. Symmetrically massed with a generous setback, it conveys a sense of prominence and grandeur. Set amongst an array of mature plantings, the house and its yard are reminiscent of a grand estate.



HARVIE RESIDENCE
952 Grand Boulevard
George L. Southwell, Designer
1928
REGISTER RANKING: A

This charming Period Revival bungalow reinforces the historic streetscape of Grand Boulevard. George Longridge Southwell (1891-1957), a structural engineer, designed this house for William Davidson Harvie (1869-1932) and his wife Frances (née Baird, 1881-1968). Harvie was the Secretary of the Vancouver Harbour Commission and a street in North Vancouver was named in honour of Harvie's service to the city. Local contractor William Earland (1885-1966) was the builder of this residence. The Harvie Residence represents the houses built during the second phase of Grand Boulevard's development, in the period between the two World Wars, when smaller-scale one and one-half storey houses in traditional styles were built on remaining vacant lots. Typical of the 1920s, it exhibits Period Revival elements, such as steeply-pitched gables, a Gothic-arched window, Tudor half-timbering and leaded lights that give the house a Storybook cottage character. In North America, the 1920s were a time of entrenched traditionalism in residential architecture, harkening back to the domestic values and ideals of an earlier age. It was considered the height of good taste at the time for houses to conform to a recognizable historical appearance, while at the same time embracing modern domestic ideals.



WILLIAM STEWART RESIDENCE
1105 Grand Boulevard
1926
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

William Stewart (1893-1992) is remembered as a popular teacher at North Vancouver High School; he taught French, Social Studies and Music for 34 years. This house was the residence of Stewart, his wife Annie Pirie (née Watson, 1898-1998), and their son Gordon William Stewart (1929-1967); it was built in 1926, just prior to their 1927 marriage. The Stewart Residence represents the houses built during the second phase of Grand Boulevard's development in the period between the two World Wars, when smaller-scale, one and one-half storey houses in traditional styles were built on remaining vacant lots. It demonstrates the persistence of the Craftsman style after the end of World War One, with elements typical of the style such as tapered stone piers and columns supporting the projecting jerkin-headed porch. The use of jerkin-headed roofs was common in the 1920s, based on the traditional appearance of thatched roofs and providing a cottage-like feel to the house that suited the conservative tastes of the era. The garage at the rear of the property was added in 1939, demonstrating the growing importance of the automobile. The Stewart Residence was designated as a municipal heritage site at the request of previous owners, Glenna C. Forrest and Carolyn M. Hudnall.





McDOWELL RESIDENCE
1160 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1927

REGISTER RANKING: A

This Tudor Revival-style house was built for Marcus Servius McDowell (1874-1959) and his wife Eva Grace (née Sale, 1887-1982). Marcus was the owner of McDowell's Drugstore, a community landmark that operated from 1904-1973 at 101 Lonsdale Avenue. Marcus was born in Algoma, Ontario in 1874 and came to B.C. at the age of twenty, and was one of the earliest residents in North Vancouver. He married English-born Eva in 1911. Marcus died in 1959, and Eva in 1982, at the age of ninety-five. This house displays simple detailing, with one large distinguishing drop finial in the side gable. It is an example of the work of architects Benzie & Bow, in partnership from 1923-1930 and well known for their residential designs. William Bow (1882-1956) was a local resident and the firm received many commissions through his connections. Bow and his partner, James A. Benzie (1881-1930), designed several houses on Grand Boulevard, including the Young Residence and the Taylor Residence, as well as institutional commissions including the North Vancouver General Hospital (1929). The house was repositioned on its site to allow for the construction of another home; the original entry of the McDowell Residence now faces East 12th Street.



BUCHANAN RESIDENCE
1204 Grand Boulevard
1926

REGISTER RANKING: A

This house was constructed for John Murdoch Buchanan (born 1897) and his wife, Mildred (née Abercrombie, born 1899); John was an accountant with B.C. Packers. A jerkin-headed roof, overhanging gables embellished with stucco and half-timbering and paired, square porch columns reflect the Arts and Crafts inspiration in this bungalow's design. Typical of the 1920s, the jerkin-headed roofline and multi-paned windows provide a romantic evocation of a thatched cottage.



YOUNG RESIDENCE
1312 Grand Boulevard
1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

The prominent corner turret of this residence marks the intersection of Grand Boulevard and 13th Street. It was built for Herbert Walton Young (1875-1950), a contractor, who was likely responsible for its construction, and his wife Sarah Catherine (née Fee, 1885-1976). It demonstrates the late persistence of the influence of the Queen Anne Revival style, well into the Edwardian era. Alterations to the Young Residence include a partial coat of stucco, new balustrades, railings and porch columns. A number of the original interior spaces in the Young Residence have survived, and have been restored.

HUMPHREYS RESIDENCE

1500 Grand Boulevard
S.F. Smith, Designer
1927

REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

Unusual in the local context, this Dutch Colonial Revival-style residence features a side gambrel roof with shed dormers at both the front and rear. It was built for local merchant Sydney Humphreys (1882-1954), the proprietor of the London Fish Cannery, and his wife, Elizabeth Johnstone (née Cameron, 1889-1976). Contractor S.F. Smith is listed as the architect; however, this unusual residence was likely a plan book design. The Dutch Colonial revival style was commonly seen in the United States between the two World Wars, when period revival styles reached the height of their popularity. Further impetus was given to the use of the Colonial Revival styles during the American Sesquicentennial in 1926, when patriotism was at a fever pitch and architectural fashion favoured the use of traditional, Colonial models. This was also the time when Colonial Williamsburg in Virginia was being rescued and restored through the efforts of John D. Rockefeller, in recognition of America's colonial past. The Humphreys Residence was formerly positioned on two legal lots. In 2006, it was moved to the lot at the corner of Grand Boulevard and 15th Street in order to allow for the construction of a new home on the other lot. The project received a 2007 City Heritage Award.



YOUNG RESIDENCE

1523 Grand Boulevard
Blackadder & MacKay, Architects
1925

REGISTER RANKING: A

This charming Period Revival bungalow was built for John Paton Young (1880-1931) and his wife, Jeanie Lockhart Young (née Ralston, 1882-1936) as a part of the Grand Boulevard development, North Vancouver's most prominent garden subdivision. This residence is a testament to the type of houses built during the second phase of Grand Boulevard's development, which occurred between the two World Wars and is defined by its smaller-scale traditional dwellings built on remaining vacant lots. Typical of the 1920s, the Young Residence exhibits Arts and Crafts design elements including a roughcast stucco finish, and a picturesque jerkin-headed roofline reminiscent of a traditional thatch-roofed cottage.



HUGGETT RESIDENCE

1533 Grand Boulevard
E.W. Falls, Designer
1920

REGISTER RANKING: A

Built in 1920, this modest Craftsman bungalow was designed by contractor Edgar W. Falls (1874-1934). It was constructed in the period between the two World Wars when smaller-scale one and one-half storey houses in traditional styles were built on remaining vacant lots in the Grand Boulevard subdivision. Built for Edith Tremayne Huggett (née Pascoe, 1874-1952) and Alfred Huggett (1863-1945), an interior decorator, this house displays many elements of the Craftsman style, such as a prominent gabled projection to the main façade, sturdy triangular eave brackets, and exposed rafter tails that evoke a domestic ideal of gracious living. It was later repositioned on the lot to allow room for the construction of an adjacent new home.



SECOND GILL RESIDENCE

1617 Grand Boulevard
N.A. Kearns, Architect
1911-1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

This stately home was built for James C. Gill, who was a Councillor for the District of North Vancouver from 1901 to 1904, and Reeve from 1904 to 1905. Gill had previously lived at 231 East 10th Street. It features paired classical columns at the central entry, a sunroom to the south and extensive stonework at the ground floor level. The house is imposing in its monumentality, and its apparent scale is enhanced by a number of features including two tall chimneys, its symmetrical massing, and paired corner windows. Designed by N.A. Kearns, this was one of the houses built during Grand Boulevard's first phase of development. Kearns (1883-1977) was born in Finch, Ontario, attended public school in Winnipeg and trained in Brandon, Manitoba. He established his office and residence in North Vancouver in March 1911, during the height of the local building boom, and remained for exactly one year. During this time he was commissioned to design several grand residences, then moved back east and established a practice in Welland, Ontario in 1919.



TAYLOR RESIDENCE

1653 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1925

REGISTER RANKING: A

This house is a superior example of the British Arts and Crafts style, and demonstrates the patriotic traditionalism that was popular in the period between the two World Wars. It was built for Herbert William Taylor (1880-1937), General Manager of the W.H. Malkin Company, and his wife, Gertrude Helen (née Scoullar). Architects Benzie & Bow (active 1923-1930) were recognized for their prominent residential designs, including three houses on Grand Boulevard, as well as several institutional commissions including the North Vancouver General Hospital, 1929. This residence features a prominent hipped roofline with a jerkin-headed front dormer. Heavy timber porch columns add to the solid appearance. It retains a number of early plantings, including a variety of mature shrubs, and fruit trees in the back yard. The

house originally occupied two legal lots at the corner of East 17th Street and Grand Boulevard, and was protected by legal covenant in 2009 as part of a development that permitted the construction of a new home on the corner lot. The new home was designed by architect Allan Diamond, who also designed a sympathetic addition to the south side second floor bedroom of the existing house, with new windows overlooking views towards Burrard Inlet.

YOUNG RESIDENCE
1753 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1927
REGISTER RANKING: A

This beautiful Arts and Crafts home was the residence of Ernest Vanderpoel Young (1879-1955), who was one of North Vancouver's more remarkable citizens, and his wife, Emily Frances Wood Bainbridge. Young began a career on the stage in London in 1906, but came to Canada to establish a business career. He worked as an agent for the North Pacific Lumber Company, during which time he commissioned this house from architect William Bow. By the 1940s, Young was again involved in the entertainment industry, this time in the new medium of radio. Young later became one of the founders of the Vancouver Little Theatre and the Theatre Under the Stars.

The house has been immaculately maintained, and its extensive landscaping includes two very large mature copper beech trees, and numerous other plantings that provide a beautiful garden setting for this residence. The materials from which the house is constructed are also of the highest quality. A letter from General Contractors Allan & Viner Construction Ltd, to then owner Ross Henderson, gives us a sense of the craftsmanship of the house. The letter provides an itemized list of costs for services to the Young Residence and outlines the contract between Young and T.A. Allan & Sons, which was issued on May 25, 1927, and states that completion for the house was slated for September 1, 1927.



Cost in Full \$7480.14

Some of the trade costs were as follows:

- Darlington & Haskins (still in business) Ceramic Tile \$272.00
- Dierson Floor Co. Wood Floors \$359.00
- D.A. Belyea Painting \$493.00
- J.A. Toms Electrical \$175.00
- Wm. Russell Plastering \$271.00
- Green and Gow Shingling Cont. \$120.00
- G. Halliday Chimney Labour \$89.00
- M. Stonehouse Excavation \$90.00

A letter from Benzie & Bow approves an extra \$55.00 for additional leaded glass work in the following: "All windows in Sun room and upper sashes of all double hung windows, back window in garage, kitchen windows, bath and closet windows on the first floor, and lavatory on ground floor."





BROWN RESIDENCE
1801 Grand Boulevard
A.E. Bennie, Designer
1946
REGISTER RANKING: A

This modest residence was designed by A.E. Bennie for W.D. Brown in 1946. Immediately after the end of World War Two, there was a surge in house construction, which had been curtailed due to economic austerities and tight government control. The growth in population, demobilization of troops in coastal ports and a pent-up demand for housing fuelled this new housing boom, but construction materials and money were still in short supply. This house reflects the later persistence of traditional, historical styles even at this late date, expressed in a cross-gabled roofline with narrow, clipped eaves.



RUSSELL RESIDENCE
1906 Grand Boulevard
Thornton & Jones, Architects
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

Architects Thornton & Jones designed this house for Claude William Russell (1885-1970) and his wife, Blanche Louise (née Melhuish, 1889-1987). Walter M. Thornton and William Francis Jones were in partnership from 1910-1913 and were known for a number of commercial projects and apartment blocks in the Lower Mainland including the Felix Apartments in Vancouver (1910) and the Arundel Mansions in New Westminster (1912-1913). The influence of the Arts and Crafts style is demonstrated in the shingle-clad ground floor, stucco and half-timbered second-storey and broad hipped roof with exposed rafters.



ALLEN RESIDENCE
1924 Grand Boulevard
H. Cross, Designer
1919
REGISTER RANKING: A

The two-storey, cross-gabled Allen Residence is dominated by a substantial verandah with a broad arched opening. Built during the second phase of Grand Boulevard's development this shingled Craftsman residence is highlighted by numerous features including broad open eaves with exposed rafters, a segmental-arched window and a complex roofline. The house was built for O.M. Allen, and may have been derived from a pattern book design.



WESTALL RESIDENCE
2148 Grand Boulevard
1930
REGISTER RANKING: A

Built in 1930 by local contractor John William Howse (1886-1975), this charming cottage features a jerkin-heading roof, multi-pitched rooflines and diamond-lead windows. It was built for Denis Westall (1895-1959) and his wife, Clementina Jane (née Sommerville) following their marriage in 1928. Denis was a hairdresser at the Ladies' Hairdressing Shop in the Hotel Vancouver, while Clementina, also listed as a hairdresser at the time of their marriage, tended to the home. The Westalls resided in the home until 1956, at which time it was sold to Albert Lawrence and Ivy May Porter.

KOSTYNUK RESIDENCE
1151 Heywood Street
Circa 1925
REGISTER RANKING: B

This small, shingle-clad cottage retains its attractive multi-paned transom lights. Shingle siding covers the main body of the house, while narrow wooden lapped siding is present at the foundation level. A later extension to the rear increased the size of this once tiny house. The first residents of this home were labourer Mattie Kostynuk, born in the Ukraine and his wife, Mary, from Manitoba. The Kostynuks resided here with their son Ernest Ray (1929-1973) until they sold the house in 1963.



WILSON RESIDENCE
1337 Jones Avenue
1928
REGISTER RANKING: B

This one and one-half storey residence is notable for its front-gable roofline, double-hung windows and full-width inset verandah with lathe-turned columns. The first owner was F.G. Wilson; by 1921 William Wilson lived here. In 1930, North Vancouver directories list Harriet Pearl Bruce (née Williams, 1888-1931), widow of World War One casualty Private Benjamin Bruce (1884-1916), as the occupant. Her son Hilliard Wellington Bruce (1909-1949) resided here as well until the time of Harriet's death.



PEERS RESIDENCE
1450 Jones Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Prominently located on a corner lot, this striking Edwardian home features a wraparound verandah with lathe-turned columns, a bellcast hipped roof and a two-storey projecting bay to the side. Constructed in 1910 for lumberman and contractor Ross Rufus Peers (1879-1966) and his wife, Elizabeth (née McNabbe, 1880-1966), this residence reflects the type of comfortable suburban housing that appealed to a broad spectrum of the middle class. Later occupants of the house include architect Harry Walter Postle (1877-1955) who lived in the house in 1921. Known for his many school designs, Norwich-born Postle moved to Vancouver in 1910. He acted as a draftsman until his 1928 appointment as the architect for the Vancouver School Board. The Peers Residence received a 2008 City Heritage Award for the quality of work undertaken when the house was raised on a new foundation. Extensive landscaping work was undertaken on this corner lot as part of this rehabilitation project.



JACKSON HOUSE
2513 Jones Avenue
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built for Mannsell Bowers Jackson and his wife, Muriel Constance (née Hooper), who lived in North Vancouver and were married in 1912. This symmetrical one and one-half storey, side-gabled house shows the strong influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. Clad in pebble-dash stucco with cornerboards and window frames suggesting half-timbered construction, elements such as the steeply-pitched roof and multi-paned casement windows further reflect this stylistic influence.





FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
185 Keith Road East
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1925

REGISTER RANKING: A

A Christian Science Society was formed in 1912 on the North Shore. Society members established a committee in 1923 to search for a suitable lot on which they could build a church. In December of 1923, they purchased a lot overlooking Victoria Park East for the sum of \$600. By fundraising and borrowing funds, the Society was able to complete the building on July 30 1925. That same year, the society changed its name to the First Church of Christ, Scientist, North Vancouver. The building is an elegant structure, which employs classical elements in a picturesque fashion. The design is distinguished by the tall proportions of the entry columns, the narrow windows and the engaged corner pilasters. Architects Honeyman & Curtis paid particular attention to the fine detailing around the entry and the wooden trim around the windows. This firm, established in Vancouver in 1902, completed a number of prestigious commissions for the provincial government, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), as well as churches for a variety

of denominations. Despite its modest size, the First Church of Christ Scientist has an imposing presence due to its careful siting and the character of its design.

The construction of the church was noted in the local press, including the April 24, 1925 edition of the Vancouver Daily Province: 'Contract has been let for the construction of a Christian Science Church in North Vancouver, near the southeast corner of Victoria Park, at the junction of Keith Road and Lonsdale Avenue, and work will be commenced at once. The building, which was designed by architects Honeyman & Curtis, will be a handsome little frame structure, with a seating capacity of 150. It will be constructed in a colonial style and will occupy a commanding site overlooking the city and harbor. Contractors Stewart & Coltart were the successful bidders for the work.' Another article appeared in the North Shore Express on July 31, 1925, which announced the opening of the church: 'On Sunday morning, August 2, at 11 o'clock, members of the local branch of the Christian Science Society will open their new church, which is located at the corner of Victoria Park and Keith Road East. Two services will be held next Sunday, the morning service at 11 o'clock and the evening service at 7:30.'

PAINE RESIDENCE
217 Keith Road East
Arthur James Carmen Paine, Montreal,
Architect
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

This tall, distinguished, Edwardian-era residence was built for John Bemmister Paine (1879-1952), a hardware merchant, and his first wife Ethel May (née Kingsley), who were married in 1906. It features an elaborate front porch with square columns, scroll-cut brackets, a projecting two-storey front bay window, shingle siding and decorative stained glass windows. John was a partner in Paine & McMillan Hardware, located in the Aberdeen Block from 1911 to 1998. The house was designed by Paine's brother, Montreal-based architect Arthur James Carmen Paine (1886-1965). A.J.C. Paine was one of a team of architects who designed MacDonald Park Sports Facilities at his alma mater McGill University in 1920 and several buildings for Memorial University in St. John's, Newfoundland. Paine was also associated with the Sun Life Assurance Co. of Montreal where he worked as staff architect from 1922 until his retirement in 1951. His best-known work in Canada is the Provincial Legislature Building in St. John's (1956-60), for which he served as consulting architect to Lawson, Betts & Cash of Montreal. This striking example of Paine's residential work was protected as part of an infill development when a new house was built to the west side of the lot in 1997; the project received a City Heritage Award that year. Although now tightly surrounded by later development, the house has survived in relatively intact condition.



McLENNAN RESIDENCE
237 Keith Road East
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This tall Edwardian residence is distinguished by a large wraparound verandah with lathe-turned Doric columns and decorative stained glass panels. The first registered owners were Donald Mason McLennan (1854-1941), a contractor, and his wife, Alice. The house was incorporated into a townhouse development by David Birch & Associates in 1991.





RESIDENCE
254 Keith Road East
1909

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

This residence is an example of the speculative housing built during the boom years of the Edwardian era for the burgeoning middle-class. Comfortable suburban housing such as this appealed to a broad spectrum of new residents moving to North Vancouver during the time of its early development. This house was built as an investment property by Wynyard Charles Gladwin (1869-1915) and Charlotte Rose Gladwin (née Bayer, 1875-1937). The Gladwins lived in the adjacent house to the east, 260 Keith Road East, built in 1908. The builder for both houses was local contractor Benson E. Gladwin (1845-1938), and the details of this Foursquare style house are typical of his work. This house and the adjacent house at 260 Keith Road East were rehabilitated and incorporated into a townhouse development in 1996.



WYNARD & CHARLOTTE GLADWIN RESIDENCE
260 Keith Road East
1908

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

Contractor Benson E. Gladwin (1845-1938) built this residence for Wynyard Charles (1869-1915) and Charlotte Rose Gladwin (née Bayer, 1875-1937). Wynyard Gladwin was the Chief Fire Warden for the Province of British Columbia and was active in local politics, later becoming the President of the North Vancouver Conservative Association. Typical of investors who saw opportunities in the booming real estate market, in 1909 the Gladwins built the adjacent house at 254 East Keith Road as an investment property. This residence is typical of much of the housing stock that was built at the time for the burgeoning middle class of the area. It was designed in the practical Foursquare style, suitable for standard suburban lots. The house is distinguished by its unusual projecting second storey windows, a feature displayed on other houses in North Vancouver built by contractor Benson E. Gladwin that may indicate a pattern book origin for the plan. This house and the adjacent house at 254 Keith Road East were rehabilitated and incorporated into a townhouse development in 1996.



FOSTER RESIDENCE
276 Keith Road East
H.J. Campbell, Designer
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

This stately Edwardian residence is notable for its prominent front verandah and elegant proportions. It was designed by H.J. Campbell, and was built at a cost of \$2,500 for Henry C. Foster, the proprietor of the B.C. Multigrapher Company, which was located in Vancouver. This residence was constructed during the height of the boom years, and is a superior example of Edwardian-era residential architecture. The asymmetrical verandah, with its circular projection, displays the lingering influence of the Queen Anne Revival style. Familiar, comfortable suburban housing such as this appealed to a broad spectrum of the middle-class who were populating North Vancouver at the time of its first development. In 2007, the property was rezoned to allow the heritage house to be converted into a duplex and an infill unit was built that is accessed from the lane. The project received a 2007 City Heritage Award.

JONES RESIDENCE
368 Keith Road East
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1923
REGISTER RANKING: B

This continuing popularity of the Arts and Crafts style is demonstrated in this highly sophisticated bungalow built by William Edward Dodson (1877-1865) for William Goldsmith Jones (1877-1961), a clerk at the Wallace Shipyards, and his wife, Edith Mary (née Lewington, 1886-1937). The house features twin-coursed shingle cladding, multi-paned windows and half-timbered gables. The handsome design of this relatively modest house is a testament to the skill of Honeyman & Curtis, who were able to combine a variety of stylistic elements in a way that emphasizes the stature of the house.



OLMSTEAD RESIDENCE
372 Keith Road East
Arthur Julius Bird, Architect
1913
REGISTER RANKING: B

In 1913, architect Arthur Julius Bird designed this 'semi-bungalow' for Mrs. Rachel Olmstead (née Cook, 1848-1927). J.E. Wright was the contractor. Mrs. Olmstead lived in the house until her death in 1927; however, by 1914 the ownership is listed under her son-in-law, George Mather. George and his wife Otta Erwyn (née Olmstead, 1886-1970), daughter of Rachel, resided in the home until George's death in 1948. The house retains its Craftsman detailing such as shingle cladding, exposed rafters, multi-paned windows and inset verandah. A.J. Bird (1875-1967) hailed from Bradford, England, and arrived in Vancouver in 1907 at the beginning of the great Western boom. In 1909, he undertook a renovation for the Olmsteads on their Comox Street house, then designed this new house for them when they moved to North Vancouver.



KENDALL RESIDENCE
378 Keith Road East
1924
REGISTER RANKING: B

Local contractor Norman Young Cross (1878-1960) built this Craftsman bungalow for his sister Clara Nash (née Cross, 1869-1957) and her husband, marine engineer Isaac Newton Kendall (1859-1951). Detailing such as the granite porch piers and tapered porch columns are distinguishing features of this dwelling. The main exterior alteration over time has been the replacement of the front window.



POUND HOUSE
388 Keith Road East
1914
REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was built for Elizabeth Ann Pound (née Croxall, 1855-1922) as an investment rental property that illustrates the booming speculative housing market at the time. The local economy was already collapsing by the time construction started on this house, and the outbreak of the First World War put an end to the great Western boom. This simple, front-gabled house retains its shingle cladding and features an inset verandah.





ELDER RESIDENCE
398 Keith Road East
Circa 1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Mrs. Isabella Darling Elder (née Murray, born 1873) moved this shingle-clad bungalow to this site in 1911, just prior to the death of her husband, David Waddel Elder (1863-1911). David Elder was president of the Elder-Murray Co., a family-owned real estate loan and insurance company. Following his death, Isabella resided here with a number of relatives including Walter Graham Elder (born 1895), Eliza D. Murray and Kate Murray (1838-1911), until at least 1913. The house features an open, inset verandah and modest detailing including open soffits with exposed purlins and rafter ends.



GALLAGHER RESIDENCE
418 Keith Road East
1910
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was constructed for Josiah L. Gallagher (1856-1932) and his wife, Emma (née Kincard, 1859-1927) who lived here until at least 1928, when Josiah remarried after Emma's death. The house was nicely finished with stained glass transoms and granite porch piers, with generous banks of windows facing south; later alterations include the rebuilding of the second floor balcony and the addition of a front deck.



MacDONALD RESIDENCE
442 Keith Road East
H.A. MacDonald, Designer
1911-1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

This sophisticated Craftsman bungalow was designed and built by Hugh A. MacDonald, who lived in the house until 1916. By 1921, the residents were Archie Frederick Menzies (1884-1980), chief draftsman for the Wallace Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co., and his first wife, Elizabeth Martin (née Proven, 1874-1926). Archie resided here until his death in 1980 at the age of ninety-six. The side-gabled roof slopes over the open front verandah, with its arched brackets. Shingle cladding, triangular eave brackets and gable screens are all features of the Craftsman style. The front door assembly retains its original sidelights.



SMALLWOOD RESIDENCE
456 Keith Road East
Peter McMurdo, Designer
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence was designed and built by Peter McMurdo, and appears to have been on a speculative basis. Upon completion, it was purchased by F.E. Smallwood, an employee with Vancouver Engineering. This home exhibits typical features of the Edwardian era, including a front-gabled roof and an inset front verandah.

BUTT RESIDENCE
508 Keith Road East
1914

REGISTER RANKING: B

The one and one-half storey, cross-gabled house displays a variety of detailing in the front gable including a flared overhanging peak, patterned shingles and triangular eave brackets. An inset corner verandah is balanced by a projecting front bay window. It was built in 1914 by Ephraim Butt (1857-1934), a farmer originally from Ontario, who lived in the house for only two years.



PURSE HOUSE
513 Keith Road East
Gamble & Knapp, Architects
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This Arts and Crafts style residence is a rare surviving example of the work of the architectural partnership of John T. Gamble and Jacob H. Knapp, who were active briefly in Vancouver between 1910-12. Knapp moved from Seattle to Vancouver, where he formed the partnership with Gamble. Starting early in 1910, they produced a large number of high-quality residential designs, producing such gems as a superb bungalow in the West End for Alfred C. Hirshfield. Gamble & Knapp's grandest commission was a Shaughnessy mansion on The Crescent for George E. MacDonald, known as The Hollies, 1912. Knapp disappeared from the city by 1913, when the local economy started to collapse, and Gamble had left by the following year. The Purse House is their only known design in North Vancouver. It is a refined example of the Arts and Crafts style, reflected in the elaboration of the front porch, variety of cladding materials, exposed purlins, half-timbering in the gable and stained glass transoms. Accountant John Purse (1882-1943) was listed as both the owner and the builder, and appears to have built this house on a speculative basis, an indication of the booming housing market at the time.



ROGERS RESIDENCE
514 Keith Road East
1914

REGISTER RANKING: B

This modest house was built for William Rogers (1881-1949), who worked for the British Columbia Electric Railway as a conductor and traffic inspector, and his wife, Edith Wallace (née Smith, 1885-1963). It consists of a front-gabled roof, shingle siding and double-hung windows. In the 1920s, Rogers sold the home to George Henry Steele (1867-1955), a superintendent of Water Works for the City of North Vancouver, and his wife Florence Elizabeth (née Williams, 1880-1945). It has been very well maintained and retains its original character.





QUEEN MARY SCHOOL
230 Keith Road West
W.C.F. Gillam, Architect
1914-1915
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

The burgeoning population of North Vancouver during the Edwardian era led to the construction of several large and prominent schools. Queen Mary School was started at the time of the outbreak of World War One, and was completed the following year. This handsome structure was designed by well-known Vancouver architect William Charles Frederick Gillam (1867-1962), who was an expert in school planning and the architect of Ridgeway School in North Vancouver and the Provincial Normal School in Victoria. Gillam, who was originally from Sussex, England, had a brief but successful career in Vancouver during the boom years before he moved to California to pursue a career as an artist.



With an eclectic mix of classical references, the design of this school is notable for its use of cut stone ornamentation, Greek pediments, Palladian windows, Baroque broken pediments, and Roman-arched windows. The banks of sash windows are characteristic of school architecture, as they provide a light and airy environment conducive to good scholarship. A central cupola is situated in a prominent location where Keith Road bends to the southwest. In 1915, the North Vancouver High School

operated from the top floor of this building. In 1971, this landmark structure became the home of a community school. The Iredale Partnership designed a seismically-upgraded addition to the north side of the building in 1995, for which it received a City Heritage Award. In 2008, Queen Mary School, along with Ridgeway School, was designated as part of a rezoning of three school properties to allow mixed uses on the Lonsdale School and Queen Mary School sites.

HUTCHISON RESIDENCE
241 Keith Road West
1909;
Alterations 1915, 1921 and
1925
REGISTER RANKING: B
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

This residence reflects the initial period of growth and prosperity that occurred in North Vancouver in the years prior to World War One, and the adjustments necessary as a result of the subsequent financial collapse. The original portion of the house was a modest cottage built in 1909 for Scottish-born Thomas Hutchison (1875-1940), who had arrived in North Vancouver about 1907, and his wife Margaret. Hutchison was a partner in a real estate insurance and loan business, which



disappeared as a result of the collapse of the real estate market during the general financial depression in 1913. Hutchison subsequently turned to real estate sales, and modified his residence in 1915 to also act as his office, demonstrating the tough financial realities faced during wartime. After the war, the economy improved, and Hutchison enlarged the house through the addition of the second floor.

This residence was enlarged at a time when the Colonial Revival styles had gained renewed popularity, and is a rare local example of a gambrel-roofed house. This demonstrates the influence of the Dutch Colonial Revival style, loosely based upon the colonial architecture of the American mid-Atlantic States that was a popular feature in pattern book designs during the 1920s. In 2003, this house was protected as part of an application to convert the home into an up-and-down duplex. As part of this project the house was relocated slightly to the west. The work was completed in 2008, and received a City Heritage Award.

GREEN RESIDENCE
255 Keith Road West
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Located across the street from Queen Mary School, this substantial Edwardian-era home displays a sophisticated use of decorative elements, including ornamented bargeboards and classical porch columns. The landscaping includes two mature maple trees. George Hay (1865-1941) was listed as the first owner in 1911, followed by Thomas Henry Kingsley (1856-1918) in 1912, but the first resident was local contractor William Edward Hay (1866-1937). By 1913, the house was occupied by the Green family, including James Calder Green (1858-1944), who lived in the house until his death in 1944. This house received a City Heritage Award for building rehabilitation in 2000.





DEPTFORD RESIDENCE
426 Keith Road West
William Mason, Designer
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

This well-preserved residence was built for Walter Deptford (1879-1946) and his wife, Louisa (née Radford, 1877-1960) in 1912, during North Vancouver's early twentieth century residential development boom. Deptford chose to reside in North Vancouver while being employed in Vancouver at the Alhambra Hotel. Later he was employed as a motor man with B.C. Electric Railway. Today this residence remains a fine example of Edwardian-era housing. It was designed and built by William Mason. The stylized Palladian window in the front gable demonstrates the growing influence of the Classical Revival style during this time period.



BAKER RESIDENCE
650 Keith Road West
1914
REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

Contractor Robert John Henry Baker (1875-1945) built this house as a residence for himself, and resided here for a number of years. In 1929, Baker was married to Annie Craige (née Hepburn, 1887-1946). It features a blend of typical Arts and Crafts elements, including a central entry, an open, full-width, front verandah with tapered support piers, and a second floor inset balcony. Set amidst large mature trees at the foot of the Keith Road boulevard, this imposing house reflects the massing and style of many of the fine homes that were being built in North Vancouver at this time, featuring hand-crafted elements and generous proportions. The Baker Residence has been restored as part of a townhouse development, and is legally protected.



NORTH VANCOUVER CARTAGE COMPANY OFFICES
7A Lonsdale Avenue
Circa 1908
REGISTER RANKING: A

This small wooden structure faced Lonsdale Avenue until 1920, when it was moved to the back of its lot to allow room for the construction of a larger commercial building. It provided office space for the North Vancouver Cartage Company, whose stables were located on less expensive land on East 4th Street. In addition to its original commercial function, this structure was also used as a common meeting place, and later for a variety of commercial purposes. Lower Lonsdale was the original commercial core of North Vancouver, and the earliest, most historic area of commercial buildings on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. The area grew explosively from the turn of the twentieth century until the general financial depression in 1913 halted the ambitious construction of the previous years. The streetcar, ferry to Vancouver and the PGE railway converged at the south foot of Lonsdale Avenue, the major transportation hub on the North Shore. The area represents a formative period in B.C.'s economy, driven at the time by major industries including logging and shipbuilding. This modest structure later became known popularly as 'The Bootery'.

THE SYNDICATE BLOCK
51-59 Lonsdale Avenue
Western Corporation, Architects
(Assumed)
1903; Rebuilt in mid-1990s
REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected by Heritage Revitalization
Agreement

Located at the intersection of Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade, this prominent structure was North Vancouver's first commercial block. It was built and occupied by The Western Corporation, a prominent early development company, responsible for much of North Vancouver's early growth. The building also housed McMillan Grocers – the first in the area – as well as the North Vancouver Post Office from 1903 until 1911, and a meeting hall and dance hall on the upper floor. In 1905 North Vancouver's first newspaper, The Express, began publishing from these premises. Reconstructed in 1996-98 as part of a modern development, the Syndicate Block retains its historic form and scale, and some original decorative and wooden structural elements of the 1903 building. Redekop Properties and architect Allan Diamond won a City Heritage Award for this project in 1998.



ABERDEEN BLOCK
88-90 Lonsdale Avenue
Mills & Hutton, Architects
1910-1911
REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site (Façades)

The Aberdeen Block, built 1910-11, was known as the Keith Block while it was under construction, which explains the presence of the initial 'K' carved into a shield above the sandstone entry. It reflects the architecture of the Chicago School in its tripartite façades arrangement and symmetrical composition. Influenced by classical design ideals, the façades conveys a sense of order and repose typical of this style of architecture. It was designed by the architectural firm of Mills & Hutton, who were based in Hamilton, Ontario; Charles Mills (1860-1934) and his partner Gordon Hutton (1881-1942) designed these two adjacent extant buildings, the Bank of Hamilton Chambers and the Aberdeen Block. These brick-faced structures, both with sandstone trim and projecting metal cornices, form a substantial grouping on Lonsdale Avenue, and help define the historic character of North Vancouver's original commercial spine.



The Aberdeen Block was home to the Post Office, which was located here from 1911 to 1912, and in 1914 the North Vancouver City Hall occupied the third floor. Other businesses and organizations were associated with the building over its history, including the B.C. Electric Railway Company. The well-known Paine's Hardware occupied the first floor from 1911 until 1998, when it was destroyed by fire. As a result, the original structure of the building was demolished leaving only the two main façades, with new construction carried out behind and above.





KEITH BLOCK

91-99 Lonsdale Avenue/107-111 West 1st Street

Honeyman & Curtis, Architects

1908

REGISTER RANKING: A

This large commercial block was built by James Cooper Keith (1852-1914), who was a prominent developer and community leader on the North Shore. The Keith Block housed a number of retail businesses, including temporary quarters for the Bank of Hamilton while its new chambers were under construction. It is a good example of an Edwardian-era commercial structure, with sophisticated architectural details such as the curved corner treatment, regular fenestration and a continuous cornice that wraps around the building. It was stuccoed in 1955 as part of a modernization program. In 2007, changes were made to the façade including the replacement of the storefront windows and trim. Despite these alterations, the Keith Block retains its presence as a prominent landmark, and is an important part of the historic commercial grouping on lower Lonsdale Avenue.



BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS

92 Lonsdale Avenue

Mills & Hutton, Hamilton, Ontario Architects

1910-1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This landmark structure addresses its corner location with an angled entry, and displays the influence of both the Classical Revival styles and the Chicago School. It was designed by the architectural firm of Mills & Hutton, who were based in Hamilton, Ontario, consisting of Charles Mills (1860-1934) and his partner Gordon Hutton (1881-1942); this firm also designed the adjacent Aberdeen Block. These two brick-faced structures, both with sandstone trim and projecting metal cornices, help define the historic character of North Vancouver's original commercial spine. Mills & Hutton designed most of the Bank of Hamilton branches in Canada between 1905-10. This highly-sophisticated bank structure features two main façades that are articulated with engaged pilasters and Ionic capitals, decorative stringcourses and a prominent copper cornice, giving a formal appearance with a sense of permanence and security. In addition, the building provided rental office space for a number of medical practitioners, and boasted the first passenger elevator in North Vancouver – added in 1933. This is a highly visible part of a historic commercial cluster in the lower Lonsdale area.



THE BEASLEY BLOCK

101-109 Lonsdale Avenue

Western Corporation, Architects

1904

REGISTER RANKING: A

This small false front (or 'boomtown') commercial building was designed and built by the Western Corporation, early land developers and speculators. Corner lots were developed first to take advantage of prominent locations fronting onto two streets. This mixed-use building provided retail sales on the first floor, and office space on the second floor, which contributed to the vibrancy of the street. The raised front parapet, which covers the front gable, was used to increase the prominence of the entry and also provided an opportunity for larger advertising signs. McDowell's Drugstore operated in this building from 1904 until 1973. The second floor provided office space for doctors and dentists for many years. Marcus Servius McDowell (1874-1959) was a long-time North Vancouver resident. Marcus and his wife, Eva Grace (née Sale, 1887-1982), lived close by on East 10th Street for a number of years but later commissioned a large Tudor Revival-style house at 1160 Grand Boulevard. Despite a later coat of stucco over the original drop siding, the form of the building remains essentially intact, and is a very rare surviving example of this type of structure. It is one of the oldest surviving buildings in North Vancouver.

STEACY RESIDENCE
557 Lonsdale Avenue
1905

REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

One of the earliest surviving residences in the City, this modest Edwardian-era Foursquare home was the dwelling of Albert Richard Steacy (1859-1926) and his wife, Frances Adelaide (née Phillips, 1862-1923). Albert Steacy was a grocer and community leader; in 1910 he was President of the Conservative Association, and later in his capacity as chairman of the School Board, laid the foundation stone for Ridgeway School. As part of a redevelopment scheme for an apartment building by the Fama Group, this home was moved forward on its lot, and its exterior rehabilitated in 1990. A legal covenant now protects the building. It received a City Heritage Award in 1994.

"Farther up the hill are the recently completed residences of Mr. A.R. Steacy and Mr. G. McBain, both adding to the attractions in the way of homes along Lonsdale Avenue."

Vancouver Daily Province, August 26, 1905, page 19.



MASONIC TEMPLE
1140-1144 Lonsdale Avenue
Archibald Campbell Hope, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

Built in the Mission Revival style for the Burrard Lodge No. 50 – also known as the Duke of Connaught Lodge – this building initially contained two commercial spaces on the ground floor with the balance of the building used by the Masons. A rounded parapet originally topped the centre bay. Following the building's completion the Masonic Temple was the subject of an article entitled: "One of Vancouver's New and Artistic Buildings" in the Vancouver Province, on June 8, 1912: 'A building has been recently completed for the Masonic order in North Vancouver. The structure, which overlooks the whole city, is built on Lonsdale Avenue, and has a frontage of 60 feet on that thoroughfare. The building is executed in that Spanish Mission style of architecture. Two stores occupy the ground floor level, while the remainder of the building is being used by the Masons and the various affiliated orders as their headquarters. The cost of the building was \$10,000 and it was designed by Mr. A. Campbell Hope, architect of Vancouver.'



RUPERT ARCHIBALD RESIDENCE
2735 Lonsdale Avenue
Honeyman & Curtis, Architect
1921

REGISTER RANKING: A

Architect George Curtis was the partner who designed this well-preserved residence for Rupert Archibald (1853-1936) and his wife, Margaret (née Beaumont, 1861-1948). Rupert was a master mariner and owner of the Stoker Farm on Lonsdale Avenue, just south of 29th Street. Constructed in 1921, the Archibald Residence was later owned by Dr. Harold Dyer (1875-1963), who was the local coroner, and his wife, Muriel Beatrice (née Underhill, 1886-1979). In the 1950s, it was purchased by the Holy Trinity Church to serve as a convent house for the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were the teaching training staff of the Holy Trinity Elementary School. Curtis was a partner in the architectural firm Honeyman & Curtis, which was established in Vancouver in 1902, and completed a number of prestigious commissions for the provincial government, the Canadian Pacific Railway (CPR), and churches for a variety of denominations before the Great Depression in 1929. The residence demonstrates the continuing influence of the Arts and Crafts style, which remained popular in the 1920s on the North Shore.





TURVILLE RESIDENCE
428 Lyon Place
1914
REGISTER RANKING: B

Marie Amelia Turville (née Lorenz, 1862-1945), a widow, was the first resident of this house. Marie Turville and her daughters, Ella May (1882-1945), Frances Ann (Fogleman, 1890-1972) and Margaret Isobel (née Zuehlke, 1892-1979) moved to Canada from the United States in about 1913, at the time of the death of her husband, John. Ella, a dressmaker, never married and continued to live with her mother in the house until her death. A full open-width verandah spans the front of this house and incorporates a second storey balcony. The house is clad in shingles, including the square verandah columns.



RESIDENCE
443 Lyon Place
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built by John Ewart Campbell (1878-1946), and sold to Hugh A. MacDonald in 1912. MacDonald then built 442 East Keith Road on the back of the same lot and lived at that house. This symmetrical Craftsman style house is distinctive for its large central gabled dormer. Sidelights flank the front door of this modest house, and triangular eave brackets highlight the roofline.



ST. EDMUND'S CATHOLIC RECTORY
535 Mahon Avenue
Aspell & Jones, Architects
1913
REGISTER RANKING: B

This rectory is placed between St. Edmunds Catholic Church and St. Edmunds Catholic School. It was designed for the Reverend J.H. Bedard, Oblates Mary Immaculate (O.M.I.) with Alexander Grant as the contractor. The rectory exhibits a hipped roof with lower cross gables and an open, wrap-around verandah. Aspell & Jones was the architectural partnership of Morley Jones (1869-1956) and George Joseph Ketterer Aspell (1884-1974). Jones was born in Ontario, and moved to Vancouver in 1907. Soon after his arrival, he met English-born Aspell who was working as a draftsman at the B.C. Drafting & Blue Printing Co. Jones & Aspell specialized in grand Craftsman style-homes for wealthy clients in the Shaughnessy Heights and Mount Pleasant neighbourhoods, but Jones also designed a number of commissions for Catholic clients.

ST. EDMUND'S CATHOLIC SCHOOL

535 Mahon Avenue
Aspell & Jones, Architects
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

Built in 1911, the St. Edmund's Catholic school was designed by architects Aspell & Jones, and was built by Alexander M. Chisholm. The original portion of the school is the northern section, closest to the rectory. Typical of schools of the era, banks of large windows were used to provide abundant natural light and ventilation to the classrooms. The front elevation, which originally displayed a pedimented entrance, has been drastically altered, though the rear elevation exhibits fewer alterations.



ST. EDMUND'S CHURCH

545 Mahon Avenue
Aspell & Jones Architects
1910

REGISTER RANKING: A

St. Edmund's Church was built in 1910 under the direction of Father Julien Augustine Bedard (1858-1932) of the Oblates Mary Immaculate (O.M.I.), and caps the vista west from Ottawa Gardens. The dual pitch of the roof and stucco cladding are subsequent alterations. The Church is mentioned in B.C. Catholic on June 11, 1942: 'Some thirty-two years ago, Rev. Father Edmund Bedard O.M.I. even then grown in years but still young in zeal and courage, realizing that the number of white people in his congregation was steadily increasing, decided that a church must be built to accommodate them, so on the gentle slopes of the foot-hills of North Vancouver, in 1910, a church was erected to the glory of God and named, in honor of its founder, St. Edmund's and had as its first pastor the late Rev. Father Bedard O.M.I.' St. Edmund's is valued for its architectural style, which reflects the format and layout of the Oblate missions in northern B.C. and the Northwest Territories, where missionary priests created Gothic Revival churches, with a tower, steeple, and a central entrance flanked by Gothic pointed-arch windows. The church also has a lavishly decorated interior, including paintings of the Stations of the Cross on the aisle walls, paintings of the apostles on the spandrels of the nave arcade and Byzantine-influenced art work in the apse. The church continues to serve as a testament to the long history of the Roman Catholic congregation in North Vancouver, and for its connection with the first Catholics – the missionary priests of the O.M.I. – to arrive in western Canada. The O.M.I. was instrumental in bringing Roman Catholicism to western Canada and the Canadian north.





KITCHIN RESIDENCE
1509 Mahon Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence is a sophisticated example of the Arts and Crafts style, featuring irregular, picturesque massing, a steeply pitched cross-gabled roof, half-timbering and banks of large multi-paned casement windows; those in the main floor living room have a bank of transoms above. This grand house was built in 1910 as a retirement home for Hubert Kitchin (1869-1926), and was expanded in 1912 with the addition of two bedrooms. In 1988, M.C.K. Management sensitively incorporated the Kitchin Residence into a new townhouse development.



RENNIE RESIDENCE
1816 Mahon Avenue
1914
REGISTER RANKING: B

Contractor Andrew Scouler Rennie built this house and resided here for about two years with his new wife Caroline Ethel (née Towner, 1886-1937), and their young son Andrew before enlisting in the military in 1915. Rennie died on April 13, 1917, while fighting overseas. A pent roof that divides the first and second storeys and shelters square-sided bay windows distinguishes this shingle-clad residence. A small, hipped roof porch marks the central entry.



SUTHERLAND RESIDENCE
2144 Mahon Avenue
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

The Sutherland Residence typifies the suburban development of the boom years, when large amounts of modest housing were being constructed for the working middle class who were moving into the area. The booming economy provided the means for contractor Alexander Sutherland (1882-1967) to build this house in 1912 for his family shortly after he arrived in North Vancouver. Sutherland and his wife, Mary Anne (née Swanson, 1871-1947), lived here for many years. Resembling the widely available pattern book designs of the period, this residence is designed in a straightforward version of the Foursquare style, adapted here for a typical city lot. Noted features include an open, full-width, front verandah with square columns, and a bellcast hipped roof. The residence was upgraded in the early 1990s, for which it received a heritage award from the City of North Vancouver



RALPH BROWN RESIDENCE
937 Moody Avenue
1911
REGISTER RANKING: B

Ralph E. Brown, a contractor, and his wife Henrietta, were the first owners and residents of this one and one-half storey bungalow. A generous front verandah, with rounded openings, is sheltered beneath the dual-pitched, side-gabled roof. Above, a large hipped roof dormer contains a glassed-in sleeping porch. Although a later siding has been applied over the original, the house retains a high degree of its original integrity.

MILNE RESIDENCE
1849 Moody Avenue
William Doctor, Architect
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

Built for William Ernest Milne in 1911, this residence is a testament to North Vancouver's early twentieth century residential development boom. After regular ferry service was established in 1903 and the city was incorporated in 1907, North Vancouver experienced a period of unprecedented growth and prosperity. This construction boom accelerated until a general financial depression in 1913 halted this ambitious suburban development. Exhibiting stylistic features of the Craftsman aesthetic, this charming bungalow makes use of natural materials such as wood and stone, with rustic detailing of clinker brick and river rock. Comfortable suburban housing such as this appealed to a broad spectrum of the middle-class who were populating North Vancouver at this time. Milne moved from Vancouver, commissioning this house on land purchased from the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company. It was designed by architect William Alexander Doctor, who arrived in Vancouver in 1908. The landmark St. Alice Hotel, now demolished, was one of his most prominent North Vancouver commissions. Indicative of the collapse of the local economy, Doctor had disappeared from Vancouver by 1918.



FIRTH RESIDENCE
472 Park Street
1918
REGISTER RANKING: B

This cottage was built by James Firth (1850-1932), a janitor at the Central School, as an investment rental property tucked in at the rear of his 1911 home at 475 Alder Street. The side-gabled roof slopes over a front verandah that was later enclosed. Sited at the edge of an escarpment with view to the south, it retains its wooden lapped siding and wooden shingles at the foundation level.





WEST RESIDENCE
600 Queensbury Avenue
Circa 1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This home was built for William West (circa 1855-1923), a retired farmer, and his wife, Mary, who was an operator for the B.C. Telephone Company – a relatively new service on the North Shore at the time. The house was completed at the same time as the opening of the Lynn Valley street car line, which passed by the house on its route from the PGE station at the foot of Lonsdale Avenue. The West Residence illustrates North Vancouver’s first real estate boom that had been prompted by sudden population growth and a prosperous economy. This is a distinguished example of Edwardian-era housing and features a prominent front-gable roof and an open, full-width front verandah with lathe-turned columns.



RESIDENCE
813 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This and the adjacent four houses are part of a consistent cluster of speculative houses built on small lots. Alexander Law (1874-1956), director of the real estate firm, Elder Murray Company, was the owner, architect and contractor responsible for all five houses. This house, built on the corner lot, is differentiated from the others by its hipped roof and 'L' shaped plan. The shingle cladding and multi-paned windows point to the influence of the Arts and Crafts movement. The other houses are all built to the same plan, flipped back and forth in mirror image.



RESIDENCE
815 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

One of five consecutive houses designed and built on a speculative basis by Alexander Law, this is a mirror-image plan of the adjacent house at 821 Ridgeway Avenue. It features a square-sided, cutaway bay window with an overhanging second storey. The house is also characterized by its front-gabled roof and corner entry. While the house displays modern siding that covers the original, and a partially-enclosed verandah, significantly it retains its original form and its casement sashes and transoms within the bay window.



RESIDENCE
821 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Like its mirror-image neighbour located at 815 Ridgeway Avenue, this house has seen its original shingle and bevelled siding covered with a later finish, and its side verandah partially enclosed. Fortunately, it retains its original front elevation windows. This is one of five consecutive houses designed and built on a speculative basis by Alexander Law.

RESIDENCE
825 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

One of five consecutive houses designed and built on a speculative basis by Alexander Law, this house is a mirror-image plan of the adjacent house at 829 Ridgeway Avenue. This house retains a great deal of its original integrity with most original windows and its original shingle cladding and bevelled siding. Alexander Law lived here briefly in 1913. By 1916, George H. Hewitt lived in this house. In 1879, he became familiar with the revolutionary technology of rubber stamps that were changing the industries of publishing and advertising of the time; the rubber stamp was the immediate predecessor to the typewriter. Hewitt worked as a sales agent in Los Angeles and started his own company in 1885. In 1898, he moved north with his wife, Lucinda and established a company in Vancouver, British Columbia. As well as supplying marking devices, the company began manufacturing its own products under the “Hewco” brand name, including stamps, corporate seals, stencils and other marking equipment. George Hewitt later built a new home in West Vancouver. He passed away in 1936, but the Geo H. Hewitt Co. Limited remains as a family-run business today. The exterior of this house was restored and the interior rehabilitated in 2008, for which the owner received a City Heritage Award.



RESIDENCE
829 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

Like its mirror-image neighbour located at 825 Ridgeway Avenue, this house retains its original shingle and bevelled siding. This is one of five consecutive houses designed and built on a speculative basis by Alexander Law. As the corner house to the north, it displays one slight variation – it is the only one in the group to display brackets under the second storey overhang.



RESIDENCE
1141 Ridgeway Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

These five houses (Nos. 1141, 1143, 1145, 1147 and 1149) on Ridgeway Avenue were built on a speculative basis, with mirror image plans and similar detailing, for the Irwin & Billings Real Estate Company, and were constructed by Harvey J. Campbell. This house and the adjacent four houses form a consistent streetscape of Edwardian-era housing, that illustrates the volatile nature of the real estate and housing markets of the time, buoyed by the booming economy, which went bust in 1913. Many houses have been covered with later aluminum or vinyl siding, to avoid maintenance and ‘modernize’ their appearance; fortunately this often protects what is underneath.



RESIDENCE
1143 Ridgeway Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This streetscape of five houses on Ridgeway Avenue were built on a speculative basis, with mirror image plans and similar detailing, for the Irwin & Billings Real Estate Company, and were constructed by Harvey J. Campbell. This house was purchased by Samuel Champion and William W. White, and appears to have been used as a rental property. Until a recent renovation, it had been clad in a later coating of stucco. The house now displays more appropriate lapped siding and a rebuilt verandah.





RESIDENCE
1145 Ridgeway Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This streetscape of five houses on Ridgeway Avenue were built on a speculative basis, with mirror image plans and similar detailing, for the Irwin & Billings Real Estate Company, and were constructed by Harvey J. Campbell. This house was purchased by Margaret Bird, and appears to have been used as a rental property. High demand for housing and rapidly rising prices had many leveraging their investments, but the collapse of the economy in 1913 and the subsequent outbreak of World War One quashed this flurry of speculation. This house retains its bevelled siding, double-hung windows and open front verandah.



RESIDENCE
1147 Ridgeway Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This streetscape of five houses on Ridgeway Avenue were built on a speculative basis, with mirror image plans and similar detailing, for the Irwin & Billings Real Estate Company, and were constructed by Harvey J. Campbell. This house was purchased by W. Godfrey, and appears to have been used as a rental property. Despite the vinyl cladding and replaced windows, this house retains important original elements, such as its open verandah and general form, which contribute to the uniformity of this streetscape.



RESIDENCE
1149 Ridgeway Avenue
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A

This streetscape of five houses on Ridgeway Avenue were built on a speculative basis, with mirror image plans and similar detailing, for the Irwin & Billings Real Estate Company, and were constructed by Harvey J. Campbell. Like its mirror-image neighbour, this house was purchased by W. Godfrey, and appears to have been used as a rental property. Of these five houses, this one has had the least alteration. Notably it retains the shingling in the apex of the front gable, as well as its bevelled siding, double-hung windows and open front verandah.



NIXON RESIDENCE
1234 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A

This Edwardian cottage-style residence is perhaps the best example of Alexander Law's residential work. David Warner Nixon (1890-1968), a carpenter, was the first registered owner; his relative, contractor John Nixon, was its first occupant. The Nixon Residence is also significant for its sophisticated architecture, which is more elaborate than other cottages of the same period and features a wraparound verandah, and large window assemblies with stained glass transom lights. Its architect, Alexander Law (1874-1956), was one of many drawn to western Canada during the boom years. Scottish-born and trained, Law arrived in North Vancouver by 1907, and was a prolific architect and builder during the boom years prior to the First World War. Law was primarily engaged in designing and constructing residential homes on a speculative basis, first for the Elder Murray Company and then for his own firm.

NIXON HOUSE
1236 Ridgeway Avenue
N.A Kearns, Architect
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

This residence was built for David Nixon (born 1856), a building contractor, who never seems to have resided here, illustrating the speculative real estate market of the time. After regular ferry service was established in 1903 and the city was incorporated in 1907, North Vancouver experienced a period of unprecedented growth and prosperity. This construction boom accelerated until a general financial depression in 1913 halted this ambitious suburban development. Comfortable suburban housing such as this appealed to a broad spectrum of the middle-class, many of whom commuted to Vancouver. The Nixon House features a low-pitched, cross-gabled roof, symmetrical massing and a full-width, open front verandah. Its architect was N.A. Kearns (1883-1977), who was born in Finch, Ontario, and trained in Brandon, Manitoba. He established his office and residence in North Vancouver in March 1911, during the height of the local building boom, and remained for exactly one year. The builder of the house was David Nixon's son, Elmer Alexander Nixon.



SHAKESPEARE RESIDENCE
1350 St. Andrew's Avenue
N.Y. Cross, Architect
1911-1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

Originally built for William Brierly Shakespeare (1877-1957), a real-estate broker, and his wife, Winnifred Gertrude (née Raymond, 1878-1974), this grand house is now known as Cedar Park Lodge. Occupied by the Shakespeares for decades, it features a broad hipped roof and several verandahs, all with lathe-turned Doric columns. Built 1911-12, the designer of this home was local contractor Norman Young Cross (1878-1960), who was responsible for many residential homes in the area. The mature associated landscaping includes Horse Chestnuts, English Oaks, London Plane Trees and Western Red Cedar. The site is now owned and operated by Lion's Gate Hospital.



NORTH VANCOUVER ELECTRICAL SUBSTATION
312 St. David's Avenue/510 East 3rd Street
1929
REGISTER RANKING: A

The B.C. Electric Railway Company designed and built this utilitarian, board-formed concrete structure as part of the power grid for their local streetcar lines. Detailing of the structure was minimal, limited to a sheet-metal cornice that wraps around the structure, and a small projecting entrance vestibule with engaged pilasters and a smaller metal cornice. The use of concrete as both a structural and facing material was by then relatively common practice in substation design as it provided effective fireproofing and was a relatively inexpensive material.





LOGAN RESIDENCE
508-510 St. George's Avenue
Hal Norman, Designer
1941

REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

The date and design of this house make it a very rare example in North Vancouver of Streamline Moderne architecture, which reflected a shift away from traditional architecture. Part of a developing movement in the inter-war period, it heralded the new machine age that embraced technology and all things modern. The Streamline Moderne style – usually referred to as ‘modernistic’ at the time – was distinguished by planar surfaces, curved corners and horizontal lines that implied speed and aerodynamics. Of particular interest are the leaded-glass windows that curve around the corners of the house. Robert Logan (1882-1971), a foreman at Burrard Dry Dock, commissioned this residence for himself and his wife, Hester Winifred (née Thornton, 1882-1954) during World War Two. Hal Norman was the designer for the Streamline Construction Company, the contractor for this house. The Logan Residence has subsequently been modified for use as a duplex, and is now part of a condominium complex. The restoration of the house won a City Heritage Award in 1999.



SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH
1044 St. George's Avenue
Alexander & Brown, Architects
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

St. Andrew's United Church reflects the rapid population growth in North Vancouver in the pre-World War One era. The growth of the city prompted corresponding growth in the size and variety of local church congregations. The first St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, located on East 6th Street, was built in 1904. The cornerstone for this new Presbyterian church was laid on April 20, 1912. It was designed by architects Alexander & Brown, the partnership of J. Thomas Alexander (1875-1945) and Percival H.E. Brown. The partnership was brief, lasting only from 1912-1914; among their more prominent designs was the impressive Tudor Revival Brydone-Jack residence in Shaughnessy Heights, 1912-13.

This is a distinguished adaptation of the Gothic Revival style, with Shingle Style and Arts and Crafts influences, as demonstrated by its picturesque, asymmetrical massing. The offset street alignment of St. George's Avenue gives this corner site additional prominence from the south, making the church a landmark in the neighbourhood. Wood-frame construction meant this structure could be built quickly and affordably, two important considerations for a church with a rapidly expanding neighbourhood and congregation. The interior of the church, with its cantilevered balcony, also remains in substantially original condition, with panelled wainscoting, lath and plaster walls, vaulted ceilings and brackets with trefoil cutouts.



PROSSER RESIDENCE
1139 St. George's Avenue
N. Y. Cross, Designer
1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This front-gabled, shingle-clad residence was designed and built by local contractor, Norman Young Cross (1878-1960), for the Rev. Adelbert Jenkins Prosser, the pastor of the First Baptist Church at 12th Street and St. George's Avenue. Shortly after the house was built, Prosser married Annie Sophie Clark in 1913. Typical of the Arts and Crafts influence, the open soffits display exposed rafter ends.

TOLMIE RESIDENCE
401 Somerset Street
1926

REGISTER RANKING: B

Typical of the late persistence of Arts and Crafts aesthetic, this picturesque residence displays a jerkin-headed roof, triangular eave brackets, stucco cladding and a rounded front entrance door head. The house was built for William Arthur Tolmie (1877-1945), a chartered accountant in North Vancouver, and his wife, Lydia Eliza Tolmie. The Tolmies lived in the house until William's death in 1945.



DIPLOCK RESIDENCE
404 Somerset Street
Reyburn Jameson, Architect
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

Originally located on three lots within the prestigious 'Tempe Heights' subdivision, this substantial house was first owned and occupied by Arthur Bramah Diplock (1863-1915) and his wife Theresa Elenor (née Rischmann, 1862-1948). Arthur

Diplock had been president of the Western Corporation and Seymour Lumber Company before establishing the real estate firm of A.B. Diplock & Sons in the year that he commissioned this house. On April 20, 1912 the Vancouver Daily Province featured an article entitled "New Houses for North Vancouver", which detailed the grandeur of the Diplock Residence: 'Mr. A.B. Diplock is having a superb residence erected in Tempe Heights to cost approximately \$10,000. The plans were drawn up by Mr. Raeburn [sic] Jameson, architect. The building will have a stone foundation, walls to ground



floor level, rustic finish to first floor level and half timber and rough cast plaster to eaves. It will have a shingle roof and will stand in the centre of three lots. The basement will contain a large billiard room, a servant's room, larders, workroom, furnace room & lavatories. The ground floor will have spacious walls and a wide staircase, a library, a drawing room, a dining room, a kitchen and a large back hall. All the principal rooms are to be panelled in hardwood. The first floor will have six large bedrooms and a dressing room, a large landing, sleeping balconies on west and south side, bathroom and toilets. The building will be fitted with all modern improvements and conveniences. Fireplaces will be built in every rooms and hardwood floors laid throughout.' The house was later occupied by Dugald Donaghy (1873-1963), mayor of the city from 1923-1925, and his wife, Florence Muriel (née McAlpine, 1876-1930). Following Florence's death, Donaghy continued to live at the residence with his second wife, Elsie Vivian (née Dickey) until his own death in 1963.





RICHARDSON RESIDENCE
430 Somerset Street
Reyburn Jameson, Architect
1912

REGISTER RANKING: B

Architect Reyburn Jameson designed this residence for William Lionel Richardson (1862-1935), a fire loss adjuster, and his wife, Kate (née Abraham, 1866-1950), who lived in the house for only two years before moving to Vancouver. Reyburn Jameson was active in North Vancouver for just two years, 1911-12, and designed a handful of buildings, including a Boarding and Day School with Henry Blackadder in the District of North Vancouver, and the beautifully detailed Craftsman-style Sicot/Burmester Residence perched on the edge of a ravine at 621 West 15th Street. This prominent residence still maintains a number of its original features including a wraparound verandah supported by paired square columns, a broad side-gabled roof, projecting bays and multi-paned windows.



TEMPE HOUSE
437 Somerset Street
Jameson & Duggan, Architects
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence was designed by the partnership of architects Reyburn Jameson and Creighton E. Duggan. It was built in 1912 by contractor John Browning for John Magnus (1890-1968) of the local real estate firm Magnus & Morewood. The elevated setting and wraparound verandahs of this grand house offer magnificent views to Burrard Inlet. It was enlarged in 1913 to the designs of Atkinson & Rowe for second owner Baron Lubbitz. Gustav Constantin Alvo von Alvensleben, a leading real estate and investment broker in the province later owned the house. German-born von Alvensleben (1879-1965) came to B.C. in June of 1904, and through odd jobs financed his entry into the local real estate business. When war broke out in August 1914, he fled Canada to avoid being arrested, settling in Seattle, but was later interned as a spy. The Canadian government seized his house during the war; the windows were closed with wax seals (that are still in place on some of the original windows) which in effect declared it "alien property."

Another notable personality who lived here was the actor John Drainie (1916-1966). In a biography written by his daughter, well-known Toronto journalist Bronwyn Drainie, she describes the family's life in the house. John's brother had contracted tuberculosis, and the doctor ordered him to the highest possible altitude. The Drainies found this house available for rent and moved here in 1930. The Drainie family was very active in the local theatre scene, and the house was ideal for putting on plays, pantomimes and musicals. John became interested in theatre at an early age and even fitted the house up with speaker systems. After working in radio in Vancouver, he moved to Toronto, where he participated in what became known as the CBC's "Golden Age of Radio" and also in early television productions. Orson Welles called John Drainie "the greatest radio actor in the world".

This was also the long-time home of former B.C. Senator Ray Perrault, who died in 2008, and his wife Barbara Perrault, long-time Councillor in the City of North Vancouver. A veteran politician, Ray Perrault spent more than forty years in office, having first become leader of the B.C. Liberal Party in 1959. He entered federal politics in 1968, and won a seat in the Canadian House of Commons as a Liberal Member of Parliament. Prime Minister Trudeau appointed Perrault to the Senate in October 1973. A year later, he joined the cabinet as Leader of the Government in the Senate. He remained in the Senate until his retirement in 2001. Barbara Perrault served six terms on North Vancouver City Council. A former teacher, she has thirty years of experience as a volunteer community worker.

AITE BRIAGHA / CASSIDY RESIDENCE

827 Sutherland Avenue

J.S. Pearce, Architect

1912

REGISTER RANKING: B

Originally named Aite Briagha (“Beautiful Place”), this house was built for Edwin Vail Cassidy (1865-1942), a grocer and warehouse clerk, and his wife, Ella Edith Cassidy (née Laskey, 1865-1966). This well-detailed house exhibits a number of sophisticated refinements. The cross-gabled roof displays an unusual dual-pitch, with overhanging peaks in the gables. Lathe-turned Doric columns support a full-width inset front verandah. A projecting semi-octagonal bay is tucked into the north elevation. John S. Pearce, who had experience working with several prominent architects, including F.M. Rattenbury and Archibald Campbell Hope, designed the house. This was one of Pearce’s last commissions before the local economic collapse in 1913. Later residents of the house included the District of North Vancouver Mayor, Martin Elliott Sowden (1887-1965), and his wife, Rita Winnifred (née Stoddard, 1891-1952). The current owners of this home received a City Heritage Award in 2002 for their exterior renovations.



BOW RESIDENCE

320 Tempe Crescent

Benzie & Bow, Architects

1925

REGISTER RANKING: A

This striking shingle-clad bungalow was built as the residence of architect William Bow (1882-1956), and his wife, Jean (née Creber, 1877-1962). William Bow was born and trained in Scotland and immigrated to Canada in 1913 after placing a surprising second in the 1912 architectural competition for the University of British Columbia. Soft-spoken and over six feet tall, Bow was a gentlemanly architect of the old school; he produced a steady output of sophisticated work over the course of a long career in British Columbia. Through a number of partnerships with other architects, Bow designed many institutional and residential buildings. Bow’s more prominent residences on the North Shore include: the Taylor Residence at 1653 Grand Boulevard, 1925; the Young Residence at 1753 Grand Boulevard, 1927; and Kew House, the A.J.T. Taylor Residence at 5324 Marine Drive in West Vancouver, 1937. Bow’s own house is a pure expression of the Arts and Crafts tradition, including simple detailing and a prominent bellcast roof with a distinctive, curved ridge. The landscaping includes a rubble stone retaining wall and many mature trees and shrubs. A sympathetic single-room addition on the southeast side was completed in 1966.





RAE RESIDENCE
324 Tempe Crescent
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1924

REGISTER RANKING: B

Benzie & Bow designed this shingle-clad Arts and Crafts bungalow for schoolteacher, Miss Helen Rae (1882-1959), in 1924. Sinclair and Sutherland acted as the contractors. With a magnificent view to Burrard Inlet, the house is part of the prestigious "Tempe Heights" subdivision. The oversized dormer is a modern addition.



DAVIES RESIDENCE
350 Tempe Crescent
William Bow, Architect
1929

REGISTER RANKING: A

William Bow was the architect for this charming Arts and Crafts house, originally owned by Fredrick Davies. Bow designed a number of the most prominent residences on the North Shore, many of which were also influenced by the Arts and Crafts movement, including his own residence at 320 Tempe Crescent. The unusual angled returns on the gabled dormers recall the appearance of a traditional thatched roof, adding to the romantic appeal of the composition, which includes picturesque asymmetrical massing, multi-paned windows and decorative brackets. The English-style landscaping which usually accompanied these Arts and Crafts houses remains evident here with the informal plantings, terraces and rockeries.



JONES RESIDENCE
355 Tempe Crescent
Palmer & Bow, Architects
1939

REGISTER RANKING: B

Built in 1939, the design of this one and one-half storey, side-gabled house was inspired by the interest in American Colonial Revival architecture at the time, here reflecting the simplicity of historic Cape Cod cottages. Simple shingle siding, multi-paned windows, and a low central brick chimney emphasize the overall horizontality. This house was built for J.A. Jones; later residents included Arthur Clifford Parker (1877-1947), the manager of a tobacco company, and his wife, Marion Charlotte (née Vye).



B.C. TELEPHONE COMMERCIAL BUILDING
117 West 1st Street
1926

REGISTER RANKING: A

This elegant structure was designed by the B.C. Telephone Building Department for use as the Company's office space. The necessity of such a building indicates the growth of technology, the increasing growth on the North Shore and the development of infrastructure and services. The building is designed in a modest Classical Revival style, dominated by strong symmetry and a prominent triangular parapet, recalling temple architecture on a modest scale. The brick façade is relieved with pre-cast concrete trim, and features an intricately detailed pediment. The original storefront has been beautifully preserved. Finely detailed elements in the interior include mosaic tiles and exceptional oak millwork. As one of a number of historic structures in the area, it contributes to the consistent scale and character of the historic Lower Lonsdale commercial area.

PIPER RESIDENCE
272 West 5th Street
1923

REGISTER RANKING: B

Thomas Piper (1876-1950), a stonemason, and his wife Eliza (née Earland, 1880-1948), were the initial residents of this bungalow. Built in 1923, the builder of this home was local contractor William Earland (1885-1966), the brother of Eliza. Recent renovations have led to the alteration of the shed roof dormer and fenestration on the front elevation; the house has also been raised on its foundation. Original Craftsman elements remain such as its exposed purlins and the half-timbered front gable. A new infill residence was built at the rear of the lot in 2005. The rehabilitation of the heritage house received a 2007 City Heritage Award.



GRANT RESIDENCE
278 West 5th Street
1923

REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage Site

In 1923, Frederic John King (1880-1967) built this Craftsman style bungalow for John George Grant (1880-1961) and his wife Isabella Tamar (née Simpson, 1885-1969). An enclosed front verandah with tapered piers and square columns projects from the front façade. A geometric muntin pattern decorates the upper window sash. John Grant had the distinction of operating one of two blacksmith shops that served the North Shore. Called Grant & Duncan, the shop was located at 137 East 1st Street. Blacksmiths worked with iron to make and repair equipment used for farming, cooking and transportation.



During the late 1920s to early 1930s, the development of mass production meant that blacksmiths turned to repair for most of their work. Frederic King built many homes in North Vancouver. He moved from New Brunswick to B.C. and rowed across Burrard Inlet, from Vancouver to the North Shore, in 1906. He and his wife camped near the North Vancouver Hotel, on Esplanade at Chesterfield Avenue until their own home was completed. This home was designated in 1994 when the property was rezoned to permit an infill house to be constructed at the rear of the lot.





NORTH VANCOUVER LAND & IMPROVEMENT CO. SHOW HOME
214 West 6th Street
1907

REGISTER RANKING: A

This striking residence was built by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company as one of the show homes for its Ottawa Gardens development. It displays an unusual influence of the Italian Renaissance Revival style, which was rarely used in the Lower Mainland, and is distinguished by the use of a prominent three-storey tower at the entry, exaggerated proportions and multiple low-pitched rooflines. Decorative details include a 1907 date plaque on the west façade. Its unusual architecture was employed to attract attention to the new neighbourhood, and create an example of the grand scale of development that was intended for the area. By 1913, this residence was used as the Lynn College for Boys, a boarding and day school, which advertised that it would provide 'special attention to morals, conduct and discipline.' By 1921, the residents were William John Eades (1866-1929) and his wife, Hannah Ann (née Eno, 1867-1945). This landmark house has been immaculately maintained



HUGH & MARION BARCLAY RESIDENCE
227 West 6th Street
1928

REGISTER RANKING: A

Hugh Naismith Barclay (1901-1971), a radio engineer employed with Kent Piano in Vancouver, and his wife, Marion Agnes (née Sanders, born circa 1901), were the first to occupy this handsome late Craftsman bungalow. Distinguishing features include the twin-coursed shingle cladding, a decorative muntin pattern in the upper window sash, and a complex articulated front façade with projecting and receding planes. The house has been immaculately maintained.



ELDER RESIDENCE
228 West 6th Street
1949

REGISTER RANKING: A

The design of this house mixes traditional elements with the modern, exemplifying the transition in design at the time of its construction. Traditional features include half-timbering and a side-gabled roof; whereas the curved glass wall, smooth stucco finish, horizontal window muntins and minimal eaves align with more modern aesthetics. This combination not only provided homeowners with up-to-date design but also blended with more traditional neighbours. The original owners of this residence were local carpenter William James Elder (1884-1965), an employee at the Burrard Shipyards, and his wife, HESSIE JEANETTE (née WARWICK, 1882-1964). The Elders were long-time North Vancouver residents, and lived in the house until their respective deaths.



MacLEOD RESIDENCE
233 West 6th Street
1922

REGISTER RANKING: A

This Craftsman bungalow was built for John Virgil MacLeod (1890-1931) and his wife, Muriel Lucy Elizabeth (née Shaw, 1897-1986). John married Muriel in 1918 and was an important local educator who served as Principal of the North Vancouver High School from 1919 until his premature death, at the age of forty, from appendicitis. Muriel continued to live in North Vancouver until her death at the age of eighty-eight. This house is associated with the early residential development of North Vancouver, as one of a group of heritage homes that faces Ottawa Gardens, built as part of the second phase of development in the area after the end of World War One. Designed to attract affluent families to the North Shore of Burrard Inlet, the planning and development of this area was initiated by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company at the beginning of the twentieth century, and the area reflects a number of architectural styles related to its different stages of development. The residence has been refurbished and enlarged, with the gable roof dormers added in a 1986 renovation.



STEPHENS RESIDENCE
234 West 6th Street
Mackay and Mackay, Architects
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

The Stephens Residence is unusual for its use of concrete block as both structural and cladding material. These blocks had just become commercially available and were rarely seen in residential applications, although their advantage as a fireproof material was well recognized. Concrete blocks from the shipment used to build this home were also used to build the retaining wall at the North Vancouver Hotel. The original owner was Thomas John Stephens (1868-1937), an employee at Leckie Shoes, and his wife, Emma. It was designed by architects Alexander S.W. MacKay and John W. MacKay; A.S.W. MacKay is known primarily for his long-term partnership with Henry Blackadder that was formed in 1912. A grand Edwardian residence with asymmetrical massing, this residence additionally features a blend of Craftsman-inspired details in the verandah. The interior remains in substantially intact condition, including original fireplaces and a maid call system in the den and master bedroom. The Stephens Residence originally occupied two lots; the western lot was later developed for a duplex.





SHAW RESIDENCE
235 West 6th Street
David Brand Watt, Designer
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence was designed and built by contractor David Brand Watt (1881-1964) on a speculative basis. The first residents of the house were Henry Alfred Shaw (1850-1936) and his wife, Christina. Their son, Alfred Frederick (1893-1915) resided here until enlisting for active overseas service in 1914, where he was killed the following year. Their daughter, Muriel Lucy Elizabeth (1897-1986), lived here until her marriage in 1918. Muriel and her husband, John Virgil MacLeod, then built the adjacent house at 233 West 6th Street in 1922. The typical Edwardian-era features of the home include casement windows with multi-paned transoms and front and rear verandahs. The house was renovated in the early 1990s, with a large addition added to the west elevation of this once symmetrical house.



WITTON RESIDENCE
242 West 6th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1914

REGISTER RANKING: A

Architects Blackadder & MacKay designed this house as an investment property for widow Mary Elizabeth Cluness (née Polley, 1848-1941); the first residents were James Dobson Witton, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Wine Company, and his wife, Olga Marie Elizabeth Witton (1892-1978), who was the daughter of Peter and Gerda Larson. Blackadder & MacKay were known for their residential work in the Tudor Revival and Craftsman styles. The house features an interesting composition with a side entrance and a low, hipped roof, with the exposed rafters and shingle cladding that are typical Craftsman features. The two bay windows covered by a pent roof highlight the prominence of the front facade.



DOYLE RESIDENCE
253 West 6th Street
David Brand Watt, Designer, Architect & Builder
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

In 1911, David Brand Watt (1881-1964) designed and built this residence for Robert Nelson Doyle (1867-1952) and his wife, Mary Olivia (née Williams, 1871-1956). Robert Doyle was a local watchmaker, and the couple lived in the house until at least 1952. A good example of the Foursquare style, the house features a broad shallow hipped roof, symmetrical fenestration and an open front verandah with square columns. The original siding has been covered with shingle cladding of mid-twentieth century vintage.

PETER & GERDA LARSON RESIDENCE
254 West 6th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1921
REGISTER RANKING: A
Protected Municipal Heritage Site

This attractive Craftsman bungalow was built for Peter and Gerda Larson in 1921. Peter Larson was well known on the North Shore for his business ventures, and was the owner of the Hotel North Vancouver and the Canyon View Hotel. After his death, his widowed daughter, Olga Marie Witton moved here from her home at 242 West 6th Street, which was also designed by Blackadder & MacKay. In 1945, Olga sold the house to James Sinclair, a former Liberal member of the Parliament of Canada and Fisheries Minister, and his wife, Kathleen. James and Kathleen were the parents of Margaret Sinclair (born 1948), who in 1971 married Prime Minister Pierre Elliot Trudeau. Typical of the Craftsman style, this residence features a generous front verandah with square columns set on tapered piers, half-timbered gables and heavy timber roof brackets. The interior retains many original features including beamed ceilings, wooden panelling, and built-in cabinets in the dining room and the living room fireplace. In 2007, the house was moved to the west of its double lot to allow for the construction of an infill duplex, and a new suite was constructed in the basement of the Larson Residence. The exterior features were restored, and many original interior features were retained. In 2011, this property received a City of North Vancouver Residential Heritage Conservation Award.



HOWARD-GIBBON RESIDENCE
262 West 6th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1924
REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence, a beautiful evocation of the British Arts and Crafts tradition, was designed by architects Blackadder & MacKay. Harry Blackadder (1882-1968) and Alexander Sinclair Wemyss MacKay (born 1878) were in partnership from 1912-1930, and the firm was well known for its residential work as well as many commercial and institutional commissions. The design and detail of this house demonstrates the pervasive influence of the Arts and Crafts style, which remained in favour when residential construction resumed after the end of World War One. The first owner of the house was Edward Howard-Gibbon (1881-1963), who worked as a station agent for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company, and his wife, Elizabeth Edith (née Stephen, 1890-1978).



DRYSDALE RESIDENCE
266 West 6th Street
1909
REGISTER RANKING: A

The first registered owner of this early house was J.C. Williams, a local contractor who worked on a number of houses in the Ottawa Gardens and Grand Boulevard areas. Typical of many contractor-built homes, it was built on a speculative basis and was acquired the following year by James Thomas Drysdale (1864-1935), a retired farmer. It displays typical features of vernacular, Edwardian-era domestic architecture, such as its open front verandah, asymmetrical roof form, projecting front bay window and leaded glazing. It provides contextual support to the Ottawa Gardens grouping; its landscaping includes a rock retaining wall, a mature holly and a large Japanese maple tree.





RESIDENCE
268 West 6th Street
1908

REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence, which likely served as a show home for the Ottawa Gardens development, was built by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company at the opposite end of the block from 214 West 6th Street. It is very unusual for its high, narrow massing, and for its Prairie School influence of its wide, overhanging eaves. The entrance faces to the west, as its property originally extended to Mahon Avenue.



McLEAN RESIDENCE
312 West 6th Street
1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

Norman and Margaret McLean were the first residents of this handsome Edwardian-era house. It was sold in 1911 to William Jack Barclay (1870-1955) and his wife, Clara Burr (née Cowieson, 1878-1946). William Barclay was employed in real estate with the firm Hutchinson, Compson & Company, and later with the Dunsmuir Printing Co. By 1916, William is listed in directories as a City of North Vancouver Alderman. The Barclays continued to reside in the house for over forty years, until their respective deaths. The home retains much of its original appearance, although the original elaborate gable screen has been removed.



WALDEN RESIDENCE
322 West 6th Street
Issac Walden, Designer
1912

REGISTER RANKING: A

This substantial two-storey residence was originally owned by Isaac Walden (1869-1945) and his wife, Annie (née Hawksley, 1857-1941). It features a cross-gabled roof, wraparound verandah with lathe-turned Doric columns, wooden lapped siding and wooden shingles in the gables. Elements such as a cutaway bay window and a tall, corbelled chimney reinforce the home's Edwardian-era character. Sympathetic new landscape elements and a paint scheme that approximated the original colours earned the owners a City Heritage Award in 2007.



BURT RESIDENCE
436 West 6th Street
1923

REGISTER RANKING: B

Fredrick Burt (1884-1974) was employed with F.V. Hemlock Ltd. when he built this five-room Craftsman bungalow for himself and his wife, Etta Sophia (née Govier, 1885-1980), on the site of their previous dwelling. This modest dwelling is in excellent condition and retains its twin-coursed shingle siding, triangular eave brackets and tapered porch columns that are hallmarks of the Craftsman style. The Burt family resided here until at least 1974.

SISTERS OF INSTRUCTION OF THE CHILD JESUS

524-540 West 6th Street
Gardiner & Mercer, Architects
1932

REGISTER RANKING: A

Built in 1932 as a Roman Catholic convent school, this imposing structure was designed in a pared-down version of the Collegiate Gothic style, which was popular at the time for institutional and educational buildings. It was designed by the firm Gardiner & Mercer, one of the more enduring and prolific architectural partnerships in the province that lasted from 1911 until 1940. The red, textured brick is relieved by the use of pre-cast concrete quoins and trim. Mature hollies flank the entry, and a concrete and wrought iron fence surrounds the property. Originally built as the Sisters of Saint Paul School, it is now known as The Sisters of Instruction of the Child Jesus. The school was located between St. Edmund's Church and St. Paul's Indian Catholic Church in the Squamish Nation's Mission Reserve, serving the local Roman Catholic community. In 2003, the building became part of St. Thomas Aquinas High School, established under the auspices of the Archdiocese of Vancouver in 1959 to serve the educational and spiritual needs of North Shore Catholics.



FOLLIS RESIDENCE

311 West 14th Street
1907

REGISTER RANKING: A

This attractive bungalow is an early example of the local use of the Arts and Crafts style, and dates to the time of the incorporation of the City. It features an inset corner porch, a projecting front bay, and very attenuated open eaves with exposed purlins and rafters. The first owner was Maggie Jane Follis (née Echeon, 1864-1914) who later moved to Sapperton, New Westminster.



KNOWLES RESIDENCE

328 West 14th Street
William Knowles, Contractor (Assumed)
1909

REGISTER RANKING: A

Local contractor William Knowles (1879-1947) built this striking house, but lived here only briefly before building a new home on Larson Road. It displays the influences of the Arts and Crafts style, but its massing and proportion distinguish it from typical examples. The massive corner turret creates a distinct picturesque quality, providing the appearance of a grand manor house. The scale of the residence reflects the desire for grand homes of the people moving into North Vancouver prior to World War One, when the local housing market was booming and people were making small fortunes in speculative building. Its unusual style and imposing silhouette are unique in the neighbourhood.





EISENMAN RESIDENCE
357 West 14th Street
1913
REGISTER RANKING: B

William Christopher Eisenman (1874-1955) built this shingle-clad Craftsman bungalow for himself and his wife, Mary Gertrude (née Davis, 1880-1960). At the time, William was employed in real estate. Originally containing five rooms, the bungalow features an inset corner verandah and a variety of typical Craftsman embellishments such as triangular eave brackets, a half-timbered front gable and a front gable screen.



SMELLIE RESIDENCE
458 West 14th Street
1920
REGISTER RANKING: B

This Craftsman bungalow was built in 1920 for local contractor, Andrew Ritchie Smellie (1879-1967) and his wife, Margaret Henderson (née McKay, 1880-1959). The Smellie family occupied the home for forty-seven years, until Andrew's death in 1967. A front-gabled porch with a broad arched opening and thick, tapered piers mark the front entrance. Typical Craftsman detailing includes the twin-coursed shingle cladding, triangular eave brackets and square-sided bay windows.



NORBERG HOUSE
521 West 14th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

A steeply-pitched roof with an extended slope, half-timbered details, an arched entrance and a buttressed wall are features contributing to the Arts and Crafts character of this house. A side verandah, with arched and columned openings, overlooks the garden. The house was originally built as an investment property for Peter Norberg (1893-1958) and was originally located at 514 W. Keith Road before it was moved across the lane and extensively renovated. Norberg was a saw filer, who was born in Sweden and moved to Canada with his brother Otto about 1913; the brothers lived and worked in Nelson.

MILNE RESIDENCE
318 West 15th Street
1926
REGISTER RANKING: B

A side-gabled roof, central shed dormer and projecting front-gabled porch define the profile of this modest Arts and Crafts bungalow. Other notable features include shingle siding, a tall red-brick chimney and double-hung windows with multi-paned upper sash. The first residents of this home were William Harold Milne, a draftsman for Wallace Shipbuilding & Dry Dock Co. Ltd., and his wife, Irene Eleanor M. (née Gilhooly), who were married in 1921.



SMITH RESIDENCE
328 West 15th Street
James M. Smith, Designer
1927
REGISTER RANKING: B

This one and one-half storey dwelling was built in 1927 as an investment rental property for James M. Smith. The first residents in 1928 were schoolteacher and World War One veteran, Harold Albert Ede (1893-1944) and his wife, Beatrice Adelaide (née Frazer). In 1929, F.R. Murphy purchased the home. It displays typical Arts and Crafts features, including tapered porch columns and window surrounds, and built-in window boxes. The four-over-one double-hung windows display the vertical proportions that were typical of the 1920s.



BAYNE RESIDENCE
348 West 15th Street
1912
REGISTER RANKING: B

Contractor Vincent Bayne (1852-1940) and his wife, Agnes (née Murphy, 1848-1946), were the initial owners of this Edwardian-era bungalow. Typical Arts and Crafts features include an inset front verandah, banks of windows and a projecting front bay. In 2005, large shed roof dormers were added to increase the second floor living space.



VANCE RESIDENCE
620 West 15th Street
1910
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal Heritage
Site

This was the home of George Washington Vance (1892-1944) and his wife, Catherine Belinda (née Markle, 1870-1958). At the time of its construction, George Vance was employed in real estate, and later served as alderman from 1913-1915, and 1924-1925; mayor from 1917-1921; and Commissioner of the City and District. Vance came to North Vancouver from Holstein, Gray County, Ontario, via Moose Jaw, Saskatchewan, where he was employed as a station engineer. Typical features include the prominent wraparound verandah, an asymmetrical gabled roof and shingled gable ends. It was incorporated into a townhouse development in 1989 by Noort Developments & Associates, and was the first building in the City to receive designation as a municipal heritage site.



SICOT/BURMESTER RESIDENCE
621 West 15th Street
Reyburn Jameson, Architect
1912
REGISTER RANKING: A

Built in 1912, the Sicot/Burmester Residence is a picturesque Arts and Crafts dwelling, with sophisticated detailing including broad overhanging eaves with massive triangular eave brackets and a rustic granite chimney. Characteristic of Arts and Crafts sensibilities, it is closely integrated with its setting, located above a creek and facing a steep ravine. The south-facing verandah offered exceptional views south to Burrard Inlet. This is a rare surviving example of the residential work of architect Reyburn Jameson, who was active in North Vancouver from 1911 to 1912. It



was built at the height of this boom for Adolphine Sidonie Josephine Sicot and Charles Mansel Burmester (1875-1918) just prior to their marriage in 1913. Burmester was a partner in the firm Palmer, Burmester & von Graevenitz, which developed North Vancouver's prestigious Tempe Heights subdivision as well as other residential property during the period. The firm was connected to the German investment community through Baron Hans von Graevenitz, a business connection of Count Alvo von Alvensleben, who both moved to the North Shore just prior to the outbreak of World War One. Charles Burmester enlisted in the war in 1914, and subsequently died overseas in 1918.

V.W. JONES RESIDENCE

343 West 16th Street
Norman A. Kearns, Architect
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

This residence, which is an elaborate example of the Craftsman style, is notable for its extensive use of stonework, which clads the foundation and main floor level. Built in 1911 for V.W. Jones, this residence is a notable and rare design by the architect Norman A. Kearns (1883-1977). Born in Finch, Ontario, Kearns attended public school in Winnipeg and trained in Brandon, Manitoba under architect W. Nicholson Lailey, then worked his way west. Kearns established his office and residence in North Vancouver in March 1911, during the height of the local building boom, and remained for exactly one year. During this time he was commissioned to design several grand residences including the Gill Residence (1911-12) at 1617 Grand Boulevard, which also has elaborate stonework. Kearns moved back to Ontario and established a practice in Welland in 1919, designing numerous public and educational buildings, including the Welland Public Library, before his retirement in 1939.



DOWN RESIDENCE

358 West 16th Street
1910

REGISTER RANKING: A

This well preserved home, which is a typical example of Edwardian style residential architecture, was jointly owned by Edward James Down (1886-1945), a carpenter, and Constantine Calliphronas (1877-1952), an electrician, who both enlisted to serve overseas in World War One. Down was also the first resident of this house with his wife, Ellen Marie (née Wittrick, 1885-1972). Typical of the Arts and Crafts style, the house features attenuated open eaves with exposed purlins and rafters.



DONALDSON RESIDENCE

235 West 17th Street
1911

REGISTER RANKING: A

A Scottish-born carpenter, John Chalmers Donaldson (1882-1929), built and lived in this handsome Edwardian-era residence. The influence of the Arts and Crafts style is evident in the use of triangular eave brackets, multi-paned casement windows and an inset, full-width front verandah. The windows are a particularly handsome feature of this house, including a glazed front door that retains its original glazed sidelights.





KELLAS RESIDENCE
815 West 20th Street
Reid, Architect
1912

REGISTER RANKING: B

This house was built for Peter Kellas (1871-1931), a foreman with the North Shore Press, and his wife, Mary Fraser (née Smith, 1876-1981). In 1916, Peter enlisted to serve overseas during World War One. The Kellas family, including their son George Harry (1902-1955) and his wife Winnifred (née Drury), occupied the house until Peter's death in 1931. Notably, Mary lived to be 105 years old. The house has retained most of its original Edwardian-era features including its open verandah with square columns and balusters. The front door retains its original sidelights, while several windows display attractive stained glass transoms.



McCREERY RESIDENCE
311 West 22nd Street
Circa 1911

REGISTER RANKING: B

This Craftsman-inspired residence features broad open eaves, exposed rafters and purlins, shingle siding, and an open porch with square columns and closed balustrades. The bargeboards have been cut with a distinctive notched end. Andrew McCreery is recorded as the first owner.



CANT RESIDENCE
341 West 22nd Street
1911, enlarged 1914

REGISTER RANKING: A

This was the home of the Cant family. Jessie Cant (née Cuthbert, 1871-1950) was a prominent citizen of the North Shore, and was known for her accomplishments in fields usually associated with men. She was appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court in 1924, at a time when she was already Chair of the School Board, and was one of the founders of the P.T.A. movement. Jessie Cant's husband, James (1867-1921), was employed at the Wallace Shipyards. Originally a small house, the Cant Residence was substantially enlarged in 1914, and features a wraparound verandah and a large second-floor sleeping porch.

GREEN-ARMYTAGE
RESIDENCE
116 West 23rd Street
Honeyman & Curtis,
Architects
1911
REGISTER RANKING: A
Designated Municipal
Heritage Site

This substantial Arts and Crafts style house was commissioned by Henry Dodson Green-Armytage (1848-1938), and his wife, Rosa Caroline (née Boyce, 1859-1933), as their place of residence in retirement. Mr. Green-Armytage was one of the original settlers in the Nicola Valley, where he ranched before becoming a partner, and eventually president, of the wholesale dry goods firm of Mackay Smith, Blair & Co., Ltd.



Exhibiting a distinctly British Arts and Crafts style, which was prevalent in British Columbia during the Edwardian era, this residence features a complex roofline and rich contrast of surface textures including stucco, half-timbering, board-and-batten and shingle siding. The use of a British idiom was common among the predominantly English settlers, nostalgic for the familiarity of Britain, who demonstrated their loyalty to the Mother Country and their patriotism through the commissioning of homes designed by British-trained architects. The Arts and Crafts movement looked both forward – to a new social order and rational expression of construction, and back – to values rooted in British soil. This is a handsome example of the residential work of architects Honeyman & Curtis. The partnership of John James Honeyman (1864-1934) and George D. Curtis (1868-1940) was established in Vancouver in 1902, and together they completed

a number of prestigious commissions for the Provincial Government and the Canadian Pacific Railway, and many churches and private residences. Curtis was a long-term resident of North Vancouver, and through his connections the firm became one of the most prolific architectural firms in the City, designing many prominent local buildings such as the Hamersley Residence, 1902-04 and the First Church of Christ Scientist, 1925. The Green-Armytage Residence, which served for years as a United Lodge, has been rehabilitated and incorporated into a townhouse development designed by Integra Architecture in 2008-09. In 2010, the architects received a City of North Vancouver Residential Heritage Conservation Award.





CLARK RESIDENCE
632 West 23rd Street
Circa 1919
REGISTER RANKING: B

Built for Sidney Clark, with alterations made in 1931 by second owner William John Irwin (1868-1958), this one and one-half storey bungalow retains its original shingle siding and triangular eave brackets. By 1933, the residents were Francis Howard Rice 1892-1984) and his wife, Pauline (née Weisgerber, 1892-1973), who lived here for the remainder of their lives.



HAMMERSMARE RESIDENCE
204 West 25th Street
1940
REGISTER RANKING: B

This charming Period Revival residence features wide shingle siding, exposed rafters, leaded glass windows and a subtly-arched entrance and picture window frames. It was constructed in 1940, with E. Hammersmare as the first resident. The date of the house, built after the outbreak of the Second World War, is unusual, given wartime restrictions on domestic construction.



NEWMAN RESIDENCE
244 West 28th Street
W.S. Edwards, 1929 Designer; A.E. Newman, 1932 Additions Architect
1929; Additions 1932
REGISTER RANKING: B

William Napier Keave Spencer Edwards (1871-1964) designed this straightforward, front-gabled roof house for A.E. Newman in 1929. Subsequent residents were John Martin Sly (1880-1947), an antiques dealer, and his wife Kathleen Emily Florence (née Lambert, 1891-1976), after they arrived in Canada from England. Rectangular in plan, the house features wooden lapped siding and a half-timbered front gable. A hip-roofed porch marks the front entrance.

HERITAGE REGISTER SITES & STRUCTURES

There are a number of significant historic sites and structures from the City of North Vancouver's past, some of which are extant. Others no longer physically remain, or only traces of them exist. Collectively, these sites indicate a wide range of past activities, including the development of early industry and transportation routes, which led to pioneering settlement. The commemoration of historic sites and structures reminds us of our connection to past events and activities, and are an important link to the history of the North Shore.

MOODYVILLE REGISTER RANKING: B

The mill town of Moodyville was the first settlement on Burrard Inlet, and the genesis of the subsequent development of the region. Moodyville began in 1863 with the opening of the Pioneer Mills. It was the first mill to ship timbers from the Burrard Inlet, and initiated settlement on the North Shore. During the second half of the nineteenth century, the domestic and export business boomed. As early as the mid 1860s, the capacity of the mill was 100,000 board feet per day, and the products were being exported to countries as far away as Chile, Australia and England. Although New Westminster was the principal place of business at that time, the volume of ship traffic being generated in the Burrard Inlet (largely at Moodyville)

was such that a customs agent was appointed at New Brighton (near the current New Brighton Park). By 1869, a small community had been established, with Christian services, a school, the first Masonic Lodge on Burrard Inlet and telegraph service. It was home to many nationalities; First Nations people from nearby reserves were a major part of the labour force. With ferry connections to the south shore, Moodyville was the focal point for North Shore settlement.

The mill was headed by Sewell Prescott Moody until his death at sea in 1875 on the S.S. Pacific. Following that, his Vice President Hugh Nelson, carried on with the ambitious plans for the mill, making it the third largest exporting firm in B.C. by 1891. It operated under a number of names throughout those years such as the "Burrard Inlet Mills", "Burrard Inlet Lumber Mills" and finally "Moodyville Sawmill Co." until it was sold to English investors in 1891. To facilitate this booming industry, infrastructure and technology developed. A water system was run from Lynn Creek to bring water to a reservoir above the mill; the route of the flume is now Heywood Avenue. A telegraph line from New Westminster to New Brighton and Moodyville was installed in 1869. In 1882, electric lights were introduced to the mill – the first land-based lights north of San Francisco – that permitted the loading of vessels in the evening.

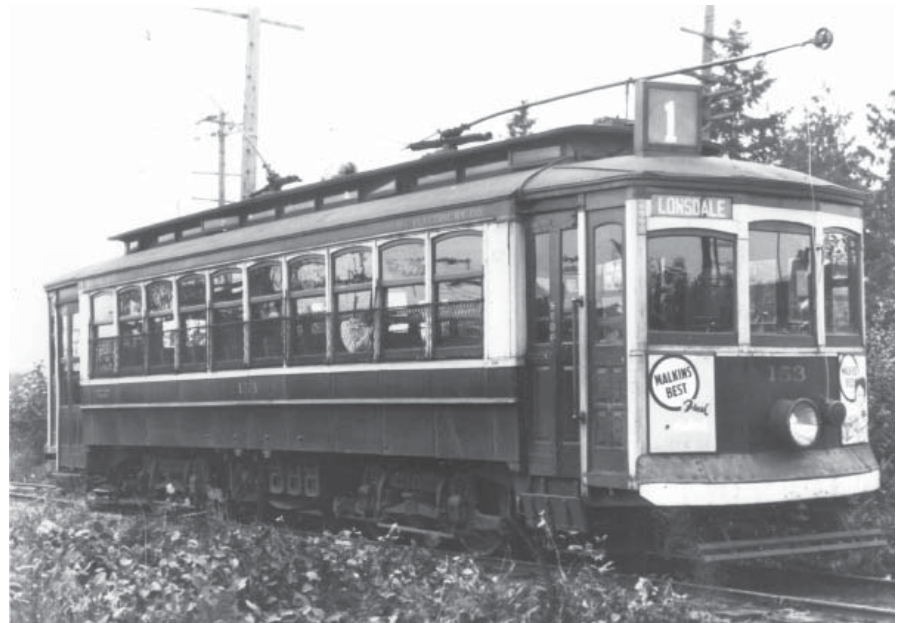


A surrounding community grew and developed around the mill. The first Christian service on Burrard Inlet was held at the mill in 1865. A library, the "Literary Institute" opened in 1869, the first school on Burrard Inlet opened in 1870 and a post office was established in 1874. The community had commonly been described as "Moody's Mill" until 1872 when the new schoolteacher, the wife of Captain Murray Thain, dubbed it "Moodyville" and the name stuck. Like many early B.C. communities, Moodyville was home to a variety of nationalities. This included Chinese, Chileans, Kanakas (Hawaiians), Americans, Englishmen, Irishmen, Scotsmen, Swedes, Norwegians and many others. First Nations people were a major part of the labour force and were highly regarded for their skills.

In 1901, as a result of a general worldwide depression, the mill owners went into liquidation and the mill closed. The mill and immediate uplands were purchased by the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Co. in 1902, which gave them access to the extensive Moody timber rights in the region, used for many years to supply their other mills. B.C. Mills also used the Moodyville dock for many years, but the mills remained unused and were destroyed by fire in 1916.

After the closure of the mill, people continued to live in Moodyville and the school stayed open but by 1913, Moodyville had faded away as a community. A roadway constructed in the late 1920s obliterated the remaining parts of the original site. A few of the early Moodyville homes on the uplands apparently survived for many years, but none are known to exist today. Some of the old growth tree stumps left from logging at Moodyville survive on the bank above the Low Level Road. At least one watercourse that ran through Moodyville also appears to have survived.

In 1988, the National Sites and Historic Monuments Board of Canada declared Sewell Prescott Moody as an "person of national historic significance" and a commemorative plaque was presented to the City in 2002.



WESTERN CORPORATION MILL SITE

Between 17th and 18th Streets and William and Sutherland Avenues
REGISTER RANKING: B

This mill, which was one of the important lumbering operations in the City of North Vancouver, opened in 1906 as the Western Corporation Mill. In 1908, it became known as the Diplock/Wright Lumber Company, and in October 1909, as the Seymour Lumber Company. The main activity of the Mill was originally undertaken at the 17th Street site; the operations were moved to a new location on 19th Street in 1910. During the following year, operations were again moved, this time to a site on St. George's Avenue. There are no physical remains of either the mill buildings or its activities at any of the above noted locations.

MACKAY CREEK TRESTLE REMAINS Heywood Park, near 20th Street and Mackay Avenue REGISTER RANKING: B

In 1907, the North Vancouver City Council gave the B.C. Electric Railway Company permission to build the Capilano Extension, which was a 1.67 mile long extension of the railway to the east side of Mackay Avenue. This necessitated the construction of a 450-foot long, 98-foot high trestle that spanned Mackay Creek; contracts for the extension were let in 1910. The 'High Trestle' was rebuilt around 1926 to extend its life for a number of years. Today, the only evidence of the Trestle is the remains of its concrete foundations, which are located beside the creekbed in the park.



B.C.E.R. STREETCAR #153

The B.C. Electric Railway Company operated a street railway system in North Vancouver from 1906 through 1947. Car 153, a double end, two-man, semi-convertible streetcar, went into service in North Vancouver in 1908. It was a four-axle car with a raised clerestory roof, and had a comfortable interior finished in stained wood with rattan seats. Designed by the Brill Car Company of Philadelphia and built by the John Stephenson Company in New Jersey, Car 153 ran on the Lonsdale line for almost 40 years. After Car 153 was retired from service as a transit vehicle, the trucks, motors and other equipment were dismantled and sold as scrap. The body was sold and moved to the Fraser Valley where it spent the next 34 years, first as a bunkhouse at Buntzen Lake, then a restaurant in Chilliwack and, finally, as a chicken coop on a farm in Langley. The car was found in 1982, re-acquired by B.C. Transit and moved to a warehouse in Burnaby, until it was reclaimed by North Vancouver in 1986. Between 1990 and 1992, it was painstakingly restored and partially rebuilt by volunteers Bob Booth and Carl Andersen. It has been housed, on blocks, under the grandstand in Mahon Park for the past 23 years.



THE CITY OF NORTH
VANCOUVER GRAVEL QUARRY
Greenwood Park, near 22nd Street and Queensbury Avenue
REGISTER RANKING: B

This is the site of the second City of North Vancouver gravel quarry, and is now abandoned. It is a spectacular undeveloped site, with high man-made cliffs that are the result of rock removal. Holes that were drilled into the rock for the insertion of explosives are still visible.



HORSE TROUGH
Victoria Park West
1915

REGISTER RANKING: B

Horses pulling loads up and down Lonsdale Avenue used this trough, which is carved from a single piece of grey granite. It is also a reminder that, until 1922, traffic in British Columbia adhered to the British tradition of travelling on the left side of the road.



COLD WAR AIR RAID SIREN
Victoria Park West
1950s

REGISTER RANKING: B

This air raid siren is a reminder of the fear of war in North America during the Cold War, and the Civil Defence measures that were taken at the time. It remains a conspicuous landmark.

CENOTAPH

Victoria Park East

Blackadder & MacKay, Architects

1923

REGISTER RANKING: B

This cenotaph was erected to honour the citizens of the City and District of North Vancouver who gave their lives during World War One. It was designed by architects Blackadder & MacKay, who both saw active service overseas as Lieutenants during the war. The cenotaph was crafted by the B.C. Monument Works of Vancouver. It was later re-dedicated to commemorate the fallen of both the South African War and World War Two.



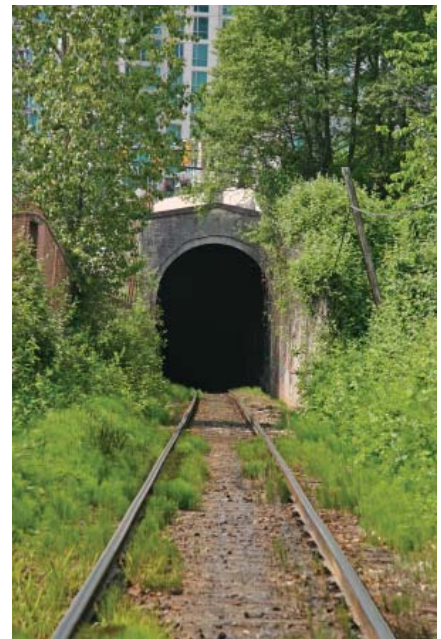
VANCOUVER HARBOUR COMMISSIONERS TERMINAL RAILWAY SUBWAY

Foot of St. Andrew's Avenue, south of Esplanade

1927-1929

REGISTER RANKING: B

Construction on this railway tunnel, which was designed to convey railway traffic along the waterfront, amounted to a total cost of \$200,000 upon its completion in 1929. It was officially opened by the Governor General of Canada, Viscount Willingdon, and his wife, Lady Willingdon, on April 24th. The first passenger train from Vancouver arrived two days later.



HERITAGE LANDSCAPE FEATURES

As part of the previous heritage studies dating back to 1988, a number of different types of landscape features were identified, including individual specimens, street trees, parks and gardens. This is not a complete catalogue of the City of North Vancouver's landscape resources, rather it is a recognition of some highlights. These resources are an integral part of the City's historic character.

INDIVIDUAL SPECIMENS

Copper Beeches & Monkey Puzzle Tree
Fagus sylvatica 'Cuprea' & *Araucaria araucana*
1982 Larson Road

These three very large mature specimen Copper Beech trees mark the location of the former Knowles Residence, which was demolished in 1988. William Knowles, who was a contractor, built his home circa 1910; the landscaping was probably undertaken at the same time. In addition to the Copper Beeches, this property also contains a mature Monkey Puzzle tree, holly at the front entry, rhododendrons, roses and a Mountain Ash tree.

Dutch Elm
Ulmus x hollandica
North Vancouver City Hall

This large mature specimen is unusual for having survived the devastating Dutch Elm disease that has swept the continent virtually clean of this species. It is approximately seventy feet in height, and thirty-five feet in width.

Toba Hawthorne
Crataegus m toba
West side of 1200 block St. George's Avenue

This specimen Toba Hawthorne displays the thorny branches and delicate flowers are typical of this hardy tree, which is popular as an ornamental street planting.

Purple Japanese Maples
Acer palmatum atropurpureum
Grand Boulevard between 18th and 19th Streets

Grand Boulevard has an extensively landscaped central boulevard that contains many notable mature specimens, a number of which date from its first planting. This grove of Purple Japanese Maples vary in size up to approximately thirty feet in height, and are all in excellent condition.

Katsura Tree
Cercidiphyllum japonicum
Northwest corner of Grand Boulevard and 17th Street

This unusual multi-stemmed specimen is a beautiful example of this ornamental species; the leaves turn bright yellow in the fall.

Sycamore Tree
Acer pseudoplatanus
Semisch Park South

A member of the Maple family, this large specimen tree dominates the south end of this neighbourhood park.

Wild Cherry Trees
Prunus arium
Hamersley Park

These two mature specimens possibly date to 1904, when the adjacent gardeners cottage was constructed. They are very old fruit-bearing trees, and are indicative of the type that the first settlers in the area would have planted for practical purposes.

American Chestnut Tree
Castanea dentata
257 Keith Road East/256 East 6th Street

This specimen tree, which was planted as part of the landscaping of the McNair Estate at 256 East 6th Street, may date to as early as 1907. It is unusually large and very healthy, and the long tapered brush-like blossoms are a distinctive feature. There are also a number of other early plantings, including an Ornamental Cherry (*Prunus serrulata*) and a Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*) on this property.

STREET TREES

Pollarded Horse Chestnut Trees
Aesculus hippocastum
Lonsdale School site, 2151 Lonsdale Avenue

This row of Horse Chestnuts was planted in front of the now demolished Lonsdale School. They have been pruned in the French manner, to provide a ball-shaped crown. There is also a row of Holly trees behind.

Norway Maples
Acer platanoides
Northeast corner of 8th Street and St. George's Avenue

These three sturdy Norway Maples complement the cluster of historic resources on East 10th Street, and lead the eye up St. George's Avenue to St. Andrew's United Church. There is also a mature Mountain Ash located nearby.

Dutch Elms & Scots Elms
Ulmus x hollandica & *Ulmus glabra*
West side of St. Andrew's Avenue between 13th and 15th Streets

These mature plantings line the eastern edge of the Lions Gate Hospital property. There are a number of Dutch Elms (*Ulmus x hollandica*) and Scots Elms (*Ulmus glabra*) that are approximately eighty years old, since they were probably planted when the North Vancouver Hospital was built.

Mixed Street Trees
Aesculus hippocastum, *Quercus robur*, *Platanus acerifolia*, & *Thuja plicata*
1350 St. Andrew's Avenue

This landscape was planted in association with the Shakespeare Residence, built 1911-12 and now used as Cedar Park Lodge. The trees on the property include Horse Chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastum*), English Oaks (*Quercus robur*), London Plane Trees (*Platanus acerifolia*) and Western Red Cedar (*Thuja plicata*).



PARKS & GARDENS

North Vancouver Cemetery

North end of Lillooet Road

Placed on a high plateau of land framed by the North Shore mountains, bordered by steams and with magnificent views overlooking Burrard Inlet, the North Vancouver Cemetery is both scenic and relatively isolated. It is physically located within the municipality of the District of North Vancouver on a 62-acre parcel of land owned by the City of North Vancouver. The cemetery itself occupies approximately 22 acres and straddles Lillooet Road in District Lot 1620, located between Lynn Creek and the Seymour River.

At the time of its incorporation in 1891, the District of North Vancouver extended from Howe Sound on the west to the North Arm of Burrard Inlet on the east. It was a sparsely populated area, but it was founded in a spirit of optimism for the future. Following a smallpox outbreak in March of 1893, North Vancouver District Council saw the need for the creation of a cemetery for the use of the District's population. Other than Mountain View Cemetery in Vancouver and churchyard burial grounds, there were few organized cemeteries in the region. On July 19, 1893, Councillor Alan E. McCartney was appointed to allocate a portion of the Timber Limit on Seymour Creek for a cemetery and was authorized to apply for a government grant to fund it. As well as being a District Councillor, McCartney (1852-1901), an important district pioneer, was a surveyor, engineer and architect by trade. His engineering and surveying achievements include the development of the first official map of the District of North Vancouver and the survey work necessary to build the roads in that area. By November 15, 1893, the B.C. Government granted this land for the cemetery purposes of North Vancouver provided that sanction could be obtained from Moodyville Sawmill Company. Finalization of this grant was assured at the December 5, 1893 council meeting. In May of 1907, the Municipality of North Vancouver was split to form the District and the City of North Vancouver. For the sum of one dollar, the District granted and conveyed to the city: the Municipal Hall; pound and stables; public parks; ferry license; and "the right, title, and interest of the District Corporation in the Cemetery Reserve Lot 1620."

Since 1907, the cemetery has been managed by the City of North Vancouver through a historical agreement that stipulated the cemetery serve equally the people of both North Vancouver District and City. The first lots to be surveyed and developed for cemetery use are located in the area known as the 'Old Cemetery' on the west side of Lillooet Road. The first documented burial in the North Vancouver Cemetery was for Mr. Roy Allen Blackburn, age 22, who died in 1908 from tuberculosis. In keeping with its age, the Old Cemetery is reminiscent of the Edwardian period, and reflects the picturesque appearance of the rural cemetery movement. The land is rolling and the vegetation is relatively untamed and there has been little intervention over the years. Unpaved roads coupled with a pastoral nature have contributed to its historical charm. While the earliest markers tend to be modest, most are upright with carved inscriptions, shapes and masonry materials typical of the period. Many graves in the Old Cemetery remain unmarked, possibly due to deterioration or vandalism of the original marker. It was also common during the Great Depression that graves remained unmarked due to economic conditions.

The 'New Cemetery' plan is dated 1923 and refers to the area east of Lillooet Road. Special lots were established for the interment of returned soldiers from the First World War and their families. The area known as the 'Lawn Section' received burials into the 1960s. It is relatively flat, sparsely treed and features flat markers emphasizing its lawn-like appearance. Its most notable feature is the single flagpole that honours the war dead in the veteran's section. The Cemetery is the final resting place of many of North Vancouver's residents, including families such as the Cates and the Nyes. It remains in active use today.



Rodger Burnes Green
Northeast corner of 21st
Street and Lonsdale
Avenue

This park is unusual for its variety of specimens, which include a European Beech (*Fagus sylvatica*), a Hedge Maple (*Acer campestre*), Paper Birches (*Betula papyrifera*), European White Birches (*Betula pendula*), a Red Oak (*Quercus borealis maxima*) and a Red Maple (*Acer rubrum*).

Rey Sergent Park
Northwest corner of 21st
Street and Lonsdale
Avenue

This park is most notable for its grove of very tall and mature Black Locust trees (*Gleditsia triacanthos*). There are also a number of old fruit trees, including apples, pears and cherries. The park is adjacent to the old Lonsdale School site, and across the street from Rodger Burnes Green; the three sites collectively create an oasis of plantings on Lonsdale Avenue

Grand Boulevard
Grand Boulevard between
East Keith Road and East
18th Street

REGISTER RANKING: B

The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company began clearing land for the construction of the Grand Boulevard subdivision in 1906; when the work was completed, the 346 foot-wide central boulevard was conveyed to the Municipality as park land. Building restrictions on the lots surrounding Grand Boulevard were intended to guarantee a high-class residential development. It was also intended as a fire break, following the lessons of the disastrous fires caused by the San Francisco earthquake. The design of the park considered the elevated height of the area, and how the sightline from the park down Queensbury Avenue to the waterfront would give Grand Boulevard a commanding view of Burrard Inlet and Vancouver. Like other garden suburbs of the early twentieth century, Grand Boulevard's plan focused on the landscape setting and the importance of the boulevard itself. It is the largest manicured park in the City. The last exposed section of Moodyville Creek is located in the southeast corner of the park. The central boulevard contains many notable mature landscape specimens, a number of which date from its first planting. Grand Boulevard is also now part



of a rectilinear system of boulevards and parks known as North Vancouver's 'Green Necklace,' which also includes Victoria Park, Ottawa Gardens and Mahon Park. The 'necklace' is a rough semicircular chain of green spaces threading through suburban and commercial neighbourhoods on some of the higher elevations of land in the city.



Park & Tilford Gardens
333 Brooksbank Avenue

These gardens were created in 1969 in front of the Canadian Park & Tilford Distilleries Ltd. brewery. The brewery has been demolished and the site developed as a shopping centre, but the gardens remain. They cover an area of three acres and contain a number of significant specimens. The gardens are broken up according to themes or similar plant types, including the Rhododendron Garden, Colonnade Garden, White Garden, Oriental Garden, Native Garden, Rose Garden, Display Garden, Herb Garden, Rock Pool and Greenhouse.





Mahon Park
Northwest corner of 16th Street and Jones Avenue

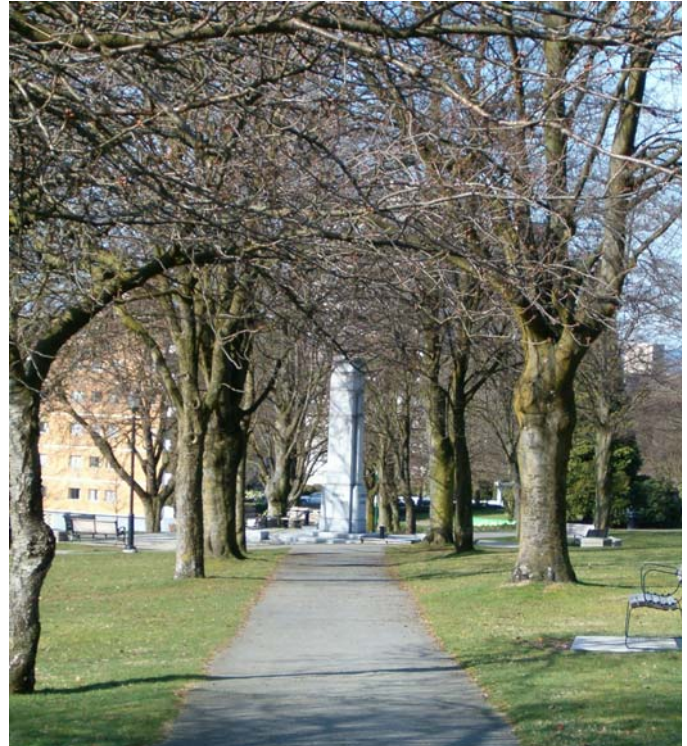
The plantings in this park include a grove of five European White Birch trees (*Betula pendula*) and four Copper Beech trees (*Fagus sylvatica* 'Cuprea'). There is also a stand of Copper Beech trees located on the west side of the park's playing field. Mahon Park is also now part of a rectilinear system of boulevards and parks known as North Vancouver's 'Green Necklace.'

Mosquito Creek Park
Fell Avenue near 15th Street

The landscaping in this park includes a Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) and a very old Ornamental Cherry tree. There are also several Horse Chestnut trees situated along Fell Avenue.

Victoria Park
Keith Road between Victoria Park West and
Victoria Park East
REGISTER RANKING: B

This park flanks Lonsdale Avenue at a point that was once strewn with gigantic stumps from felled trees. The property was donated to North Vancouver by A. St. George Hamersley, Isabella Maud Hamersley and the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company in 1905. Local residents began the task of clearing the land, which was later completed by a private contractor. By 1910 it was laid out as a picturesque promenade park with formal paths lined with traditional European tree species, including black locusts, horse chestnuts, birch, copper beeches, English hawthorns and big leaf maples. Surrounded by major north-south and east-west arterial streets, the park is a distinct and recognizable feature that divides Lower Lonsdale from Central Lonsdale. There are also notable structures in Victoria Park – the 1915 Horse Trough, the 1923 Cenotaph and the 1950s Cold War Air Raid Siren. The Cenotaph is the location of the annual Remembrance Day ceremonies that honour the citizens of North Vancouver who have lost their lives in war. Victoria Park is also now part of a rectilinear system of boulevards and parks known as North Vancouver's 'Green Necklace.'



OTTAWA GARDENS
West 6th Street between Chesterfield and Jones
Avenues
REGISTER RANKING: B

Ottawa Gardens is a historic garden subdivision that borders a boulevard in the 200-300 block of West 6th Street between Chesterfield and Jones Avenues. It was designed to attract affluent and prominent families to the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company initiated the earliest development in 1906. Prestige was guaranteed by minimum construction cost standards and restrictions on buildings and landscaping.

HERITAGE CHARACTER AND CONSERVATION AREAS

The following concentrations of historic resources were listed as Heritage Character Areas in the City of North Vancouver Official Community Plan in 2002. In recognition of its heritage value to the citizens of North Vancouver, Ottawa Gardens was designated as a Heritage Conservation Area in 2009.

OTTAWA GARDENS HERITAGE CONSERVATION AREA

West 6th Street between Chesterfield and Jones Avenues

Ottawa Gardens is a historic garden subdivision that borders a boulevard in the 200-300 block of West 6th Street between Chesterfield and Jones Avenues. It was designed to attract affluent and prominent families to the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company initiated the earliest development in 1906. Prestige was guaranteed by minimum construction cost standards and restrictions on buildings and landscaping. The following Heritage Register buildings are included within the Ottawa Gardens Heritage Conservation Area boundaries:



The following Heritage Register buildings are included within the Ottawa Gardens Heritage Conservation Area boundaries:

535 Mahon Avenue (Rectory and School)

545 Mahon Avenue

214 West 6th Street

227 West 6th Street

228 West 6th Street

233 West 6th Street

234 West 6th Street

235 West 6th Street

242 West 6th Street

253 West 6th Street

254 West 6th Street

262 West 6th Street

266 West 6th Street

266 West 6th Street

268 West 6th Street

312 West 6th Street

322 West 6th Street

LOWER LONSDALE HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA

Lonsdale Avenue from 3rd Street to the Waterfront

Lower Lonsdale is the historic commercial core of North Vancouver, and contains the greatest concentration of historic commercial buildings on the North Shore of Burrard Inlet. Lower Lonsdale grew explosively from the turn of the twentieth century until the general financial depression in 1913 halted the ambitious construction of the previous years. The streetcar, ferry to Vancouver and the P.G.E. Railway converged at the south foot of Lonsdale Avenue, making it the major transportation hub on the North Shore. The area represents a formative period in B.C.'s development, driven at the time by major industries including logging and shipbuilding. The following sites in the Lower Lonsdale Heritage Character Area are listed on the Heritage Register:

101-104 East 1st Street/104 Lonsdale Avenue

109-115 East 1st Street

131 East 2nd Street

107 Carrie Cates Court

109-251 Esplanade Avenue East

105-111 Esplanade Avenue West

51-59 Lonsdale Avenue

78-90 Lonsdale Avenue

91-99 Lonsdale Avenue / 108-111 West 1st Street

92 Lonsdale Avenue

101-109 Lonsdale Avenue

117 West 1st Street

7A Lonsdale Avenue



GRAND BOULEVARD
HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA
Grand Boulevard between East Keith Road and
East 20th Street

This area was developed by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company as a high-class residential enclave. A number of grand homes were built, mostly on corner lots, before the collapse of the local economy in 1913 halted further construction. A number of more modest infill houses were built during the 1920s and later, including after the end of the Second World War. The following sites in the Grand Boulevard Heritage Character Area are listed on the Heritage Register:

434 East 19th Street
506 East 19th Street
526 East 19th Street
455 East 20th Street
745 Grand Boulevard
750 Grand Boulevard
766 Grand Boulevard
800 Grand Boulevard
910 Grand Boulevard
952 Grand Boulevard
1105 Grand Boulevard
1160 Grand Boulevard

1204 Grand Boulevard
1312 Grand Boulevard
1500 Grand Boulevard
1523 Grand Boulevard
1533 Grand Boulevard
1617 Grand Boulevard
1653 Grand Boulevard
1753 Grand Boulevard
1801 Grand Boulevard
1906 Grand Boulevard
1924 Grand Boulevard
1849 Moody Avenue

“The Grand Boulevard is a magnificent residential thoroughfare, the main portion of which is 346 feet in width and twelve blocks in length, constituting one of the widest and longest boulevards in the world. Property on the main boulevard is advancing very rapidly in value, and as the city grows there is no doubt that this feature will become of continental renown.”

B.C. Saturday Sunset, March 9, 1912



EAST 10TH STREET HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA
East 10th Street between East 8th Street and
Ridgeway Avenue

This is a surviving grouping of early intact homes, which also includes a church and an apartment building. The following sites in the East 10th Street Heritage Character Area are listed on the Heritage Register:

- 160 East 10th Street
- 166 East 10th Street
- 225 East 10th Street
- 227 East 10th Street
- 231 East 10th Street
- 240 East 10th Street
- 244 East 10th Street
- 246 East 10th Street
- 252 East 10th Street
- 256 East 10th Street
- 315 East 10th Street
- 318 East 10th Street
- 324 East 10th Street
- 333 East 10th Street
- 337 East 10th Street
- 342 East 10th Street
- 345 East 10th Street
- 1044 St. George's Avenue



FINLAY'S ROW HERITAGE CHARACTER AREA
200 Block East 19th Street

This is a surviving group of eleven early homes, all built in 1910, which form a consistent streetscape on the south side of the 200 block of East 19th Street. The following sites in the Finlay's Row Heritage Character Area are listed on the Heritage Register:

- 201 East 19th Street
- 205 East 19th Street
- 207 East 19th Street
- 209 East 19th Street
- 215 East 19th Street
- 217 East 19th Street
- 219 East 19th Street
- 225 East 19th Street
- 229 East 19th Street
- 235 East 19th Street
- 239 East 19th Street



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168 East 1st Street	11	358 East 8th Street	30	419 East 13th Street	49
174 East 1st Street	11	420 East 8th Street	31	448 East 13th Street	49
204 East 1st Street	11	515 East 8th Street	32	453 East 13th Street	49
250-254 East 1st Street	12	518 East 8th Street	32	457 East 13th Street	50
256 East 1st Street	12	252 East 9th Street	32	513 East 13th Street	50
364 East 1st Street	13	321 East 9th Street	33	364 East 14th Street	50
131 East 2nd Street	14	334 East 9th Street	33	408 East 14th Street	51
350 East 2nd Street	15	335 East 9th Street	33	512 East 15th Street	51
408 East 2nd Street	16	336 East 9th Street	34	753 East 15th Street	51
433 East 2nd Street	16	345 East 9th Street	34	412 East 16th Street	51
442 East 2nd Street	16	348 East 9th Street	34	430 East 16th Street	52
123 East 3rd Street	17	414 East 9th Street	35	445 East 16th Street	52
146 East 3rd Street	17	418 East 9th Street	35	208 East 17th Street	52
152 East 3rd Street	18	618 East 9th Street	35	412 East 17th Street	52
358 East 3rd Street	18	160 East 10th Street	36	426 East 18th Street	53
424 East 3rd Street	18	166 East 10th Street	36	442 East 18th Street	53
428 East 3rd Street	19	225 East 10th Street	36	518 East 18th Street	53
529 East 3rd Street	19	227 East 10th Street	37	201 East 19th Street	54
733 East 3rd Street	19	231 East 10th Street	37	205 East 19th Street	54
736 East 3rd Street	20	240 East 10th Street	38	207 East 19th Street	54
749 East 3rd Street	20	244 East 10th Street	38	209 East 19th Street	55
155 East 4th Street	20	245 East 10th Street	38	215 East 19th Street	55
233 East 4th Street	21	246 East 10th Street	39	217 East 19th Street	55
238 East 4th Street	21	252 East 10th Street	39	219 East 19th Street	55
261 East 4th Street	21	256 East 10th Street	39	225 East 19th Street	56
405 East 4th Street	22	315 East 10th Street	40	229 East 19th Street	56
232 East 5th Street	22	318 East 10th Street	40	235 East 19th Street	56
244 East 5th Street	23	324 East 10th Street	41	239 East 19th Street	56
302 East 5th Street	23	333 East 10th Street	41	302 East 19th Street	57
346 East 5th Street	24	337 East 10th Street	42	434 East 19th Street	57
387 East 5th Street	24	342 East 10th Street	42	526 East 19th Street	57
412 East 5th Street	24	345 East 10th Street	42	455 East 20th Street	57
533 East 5th Street	24	426 East 10th Street	43	628 East 22nd Street	58
805 East 5th Street	25	518 East 10th Street	43	633 East 22nd Street	58
256 East 6th Street	25	535 East 10th Street	43	214 East 24th Street	58
423 East 6th Street	26	238 East 11th Street	44	250 East 24th Street	59
429 East 6th Street	26	346 East 11th Street	44	172 East 25th Street	59
448 East 6th Street	26	428 East 11th Street	44	125 East 26th Street	59
503 East 6th Street	26	506 East 11th Street	45	225 East 26th Street	59
736 East 6th Street	27	524 East 11th Street	45	253 East 26th Street	60
848 East 6th Street	27	529 East 11th Street	46	121 East 27th Street	60
443 East 7th Street	27	309 East 12th Street	46	145 East 27th Street	60
452 East 7th Street	28	512 East 12th Street	47	208 East 27th Street	60
458 East 7th Street	28	515 East 12th Street	47	246 East 28th Street	61
506 East 7th Street	28	522 East 12th Street	47	225 East 29th Street	61
519 East 7th Street	29	527 East 12th Street	48	227 East 29th Street	61
269 East 8th Street	29	530 East 12th Street	48	229 East 29th Street	61

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475 Alder Street	62	388 Keith Road East	83	1139 St. George's Avenue	100
1732 Bewicke Avenue	62	398 Keith Road East	84	401 Somerset Street	101
342 Brand Street	63	418 Keith Road East	84	404 Somerset Street	101
402 Brand Street	63	442 Keith Road East	84	430 Somerset Street	102
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