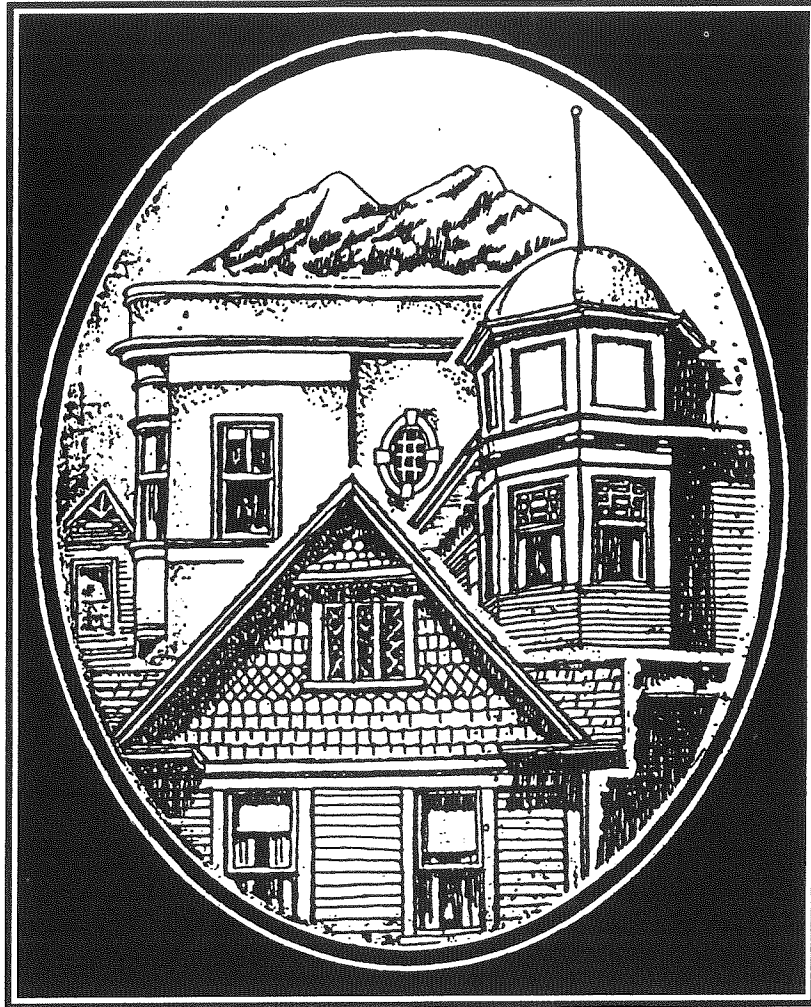


City of
NORTH VANCOUVER



HERITAGE INVENTORY
1994

F. G. Architectural and Planning Consultants

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The *City of North Vancouver Heritage Inventory 1994* has been undertaken in conjunction with a Heritage Conservation Program Review.

The project team consisted of Valda Vidners and Donald Luxton, Partners of F.G. Architectural and Planning Consultants, with Jodi Wigmore, Assistant.

We would like to personally acknowledge the people who have provided so generously of their time and information during the course of this project.

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In addition to those acknowledged in the 1988 Inventory, we would also like to make note of the extensive research undertaken by J. Robert Faulkner, which has greatly contributed to our understanding of North Vancouver's historic resources.

We also thank those that participated in the Public Nomination process.

City of North Vancouver Heritage Advisory Committee

Councillor Stella Jo Dean
Alan Endal
Grant Stuart Gardiner
Colin Gurnsey
Nancy Nowlan
John Stuart

Norma Martin, Committee Clerk Secretary

Funding for this project was provided through the Heritage Planning Program of the Heritage Conservation Branch, Ministry of Small Business, Tourism and Culture, Hon. Bill Barlee, Minister.

INTRODUCTION

The City of North Vancouver Heritage Inventory 1994 is a catalogue of the existing heritage resources located within the boundaries of the City. It represents a continuing effort to monitor the City's historic resources, and includes information gathered in previous inventories, including:

- *The 1983 Heritage Inventory*
Undertaken by the North Shore Heritage Advisory Committee.
- The 1988 *City of North Vancouver Heritage Inventory: 'The Ambitious City'*
Undertaken by Foundation Group Designs.
- The 1991 *Versatile Pacific Shipyards Heritage Report*
Undertaken by F. G. Architectural and Planning Consultants.

It should be noted that this Inventory supersedes the 1988 Inventory, but incorporates the findings of the 1991 Versatile Pacific Report. This inventory includes a number of different resources, including:

- ***Primary Buildings***
These are the 38 historic buildings and sites considered to be of prime importance to the City of North Vancouver, and have been evaluated on the basis of architectural, historic and contextual criteria.
- ***Secondary Buildings***
There are the 79 buildings considered to be of secondary importance, based on the same evaluation criteria.
- ***Supplemental Buildings***
There are the 118 buildings considered to be of importance, but are not ranked as highly due to lesser significance in certain evaluation categories, or due to alterations.
- ***Clusters of Historic Resources***
Defines the concentrations of heritage resources, including important heritage areas and streetscapes.
- ***Historic Sites and Structures***
Lists a number of historic sites and objects that may be found in the City of North Vancouver.
- ***Post-1939 Buildings***
Identifies the most significant buildings built after the start of the Second World War.
- ***Heritage Landscape Features***
Lists a selection of the most significant historic landscape plantings, parks and gardens in the City.
- ***In Memoriam***
Lists the heritage resources that have been demolished, dismantled or removed since the 1988 Inventory.

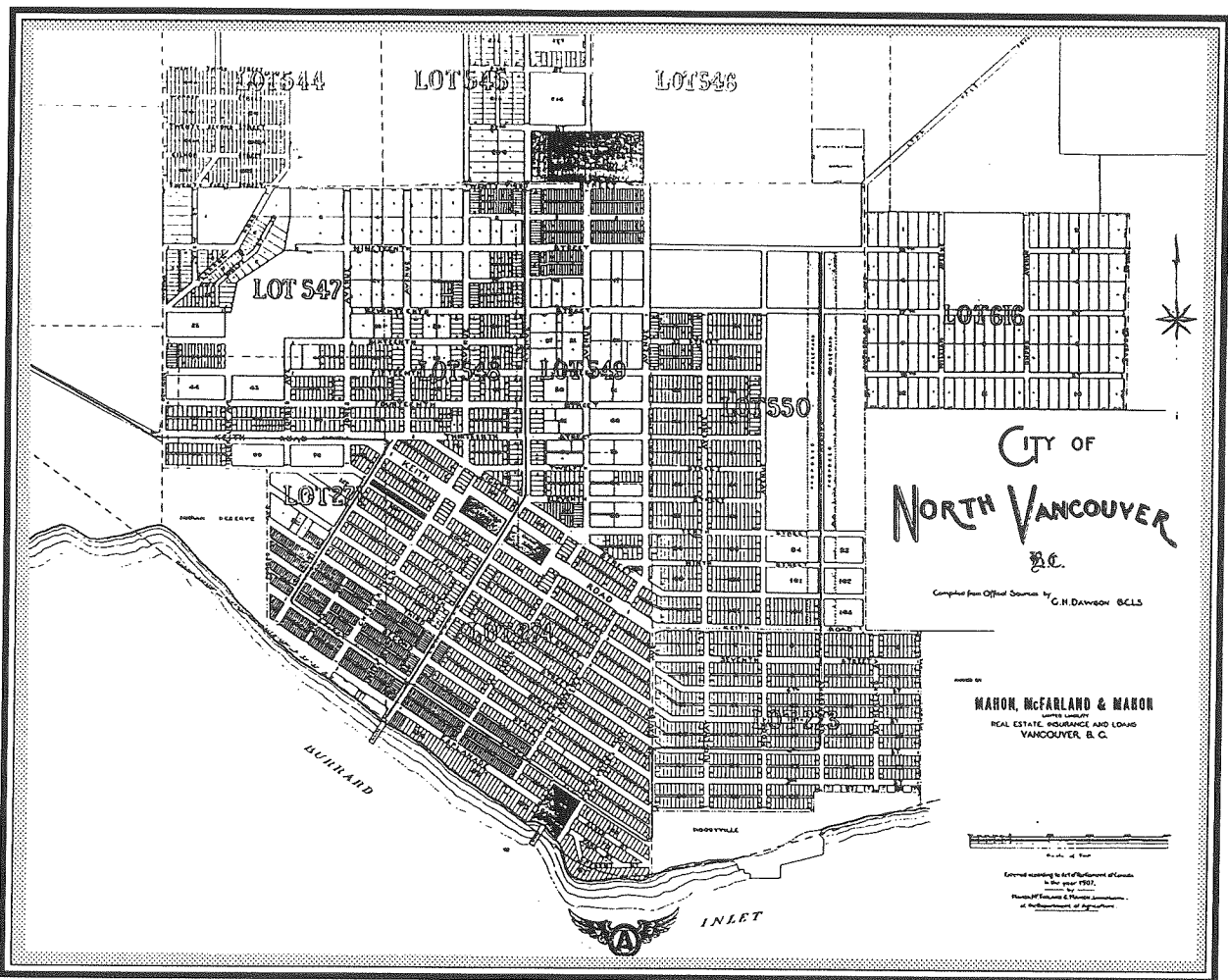
The 1994 Inventory methodology involved a number of sequential steps, which included the review of background historic context, and a site-by-site resurvey of each building and structure within the boundaries of the City. Part of this update was a public nomination process, whereby the community was invited to submit addresses and information for consideration. As part of this update, further research has been undertaken on these resources to confirm existing information and to review new source material.

Research has been complicated by the fact that for many years, improvements on land were not taxed, therefore they were not consistently recorded in assessment records. In addition, there was so much speculative building that official record keeping was unable to keep up with rapid changes of ownership. 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.

There are also a number of research projects which were undertaken since 1988 that added significantly to the accuracy and depth of our understanding of North Vancouver's history; these have been extremely useful in the updating process. Two very significant projects - an index of building permits from 1911 to 1947, and a study of housing built in the City during the Second World War - were undertaken by Robert Faulkner.

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 preservation and restoration of these important structures.

There are six municipal heritage sites, as indicated in the body of this report, that have been officially designated under the Heritage Conservation Act. The exterior of these designated buildings may not be altered without the approval of City Council.



Above:
The City of North Vancouver in 1907.
Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives

'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 sea board 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 blocks 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 B.C. 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 B.C. 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."

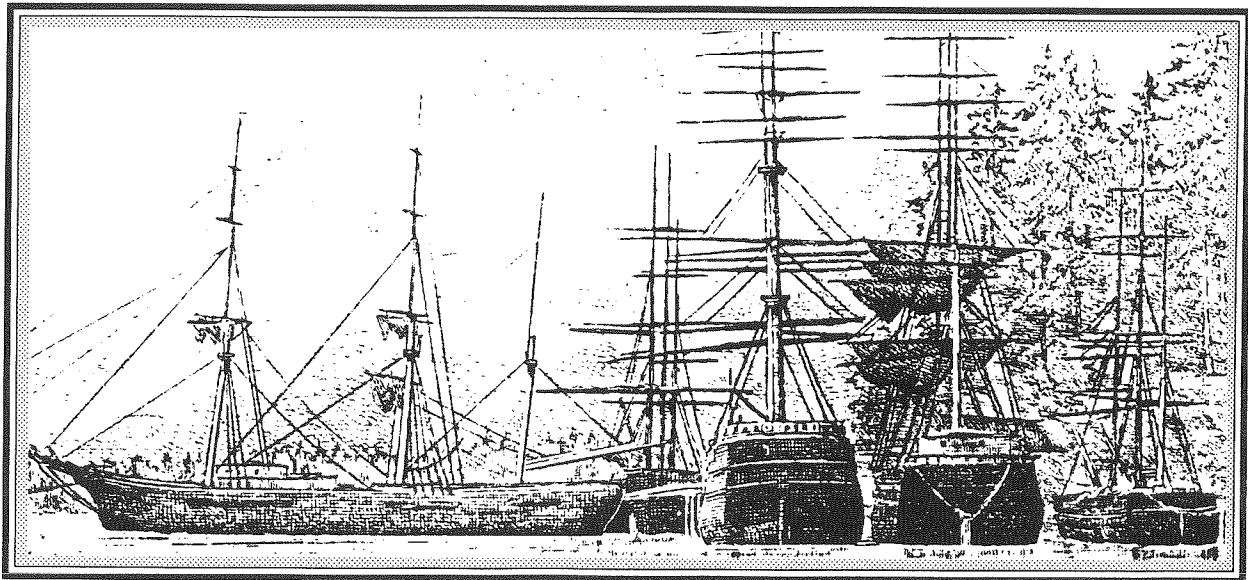
"There is a full complement of churches, schools, hotels, etc."

Henderson's B.C. 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. The prosperity ended, however with the disastrous recession of 1913 and the subsequent onslaught of the First World War. 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. The following chronology presents an overview of events relating to the history of 'The Ambitious City':

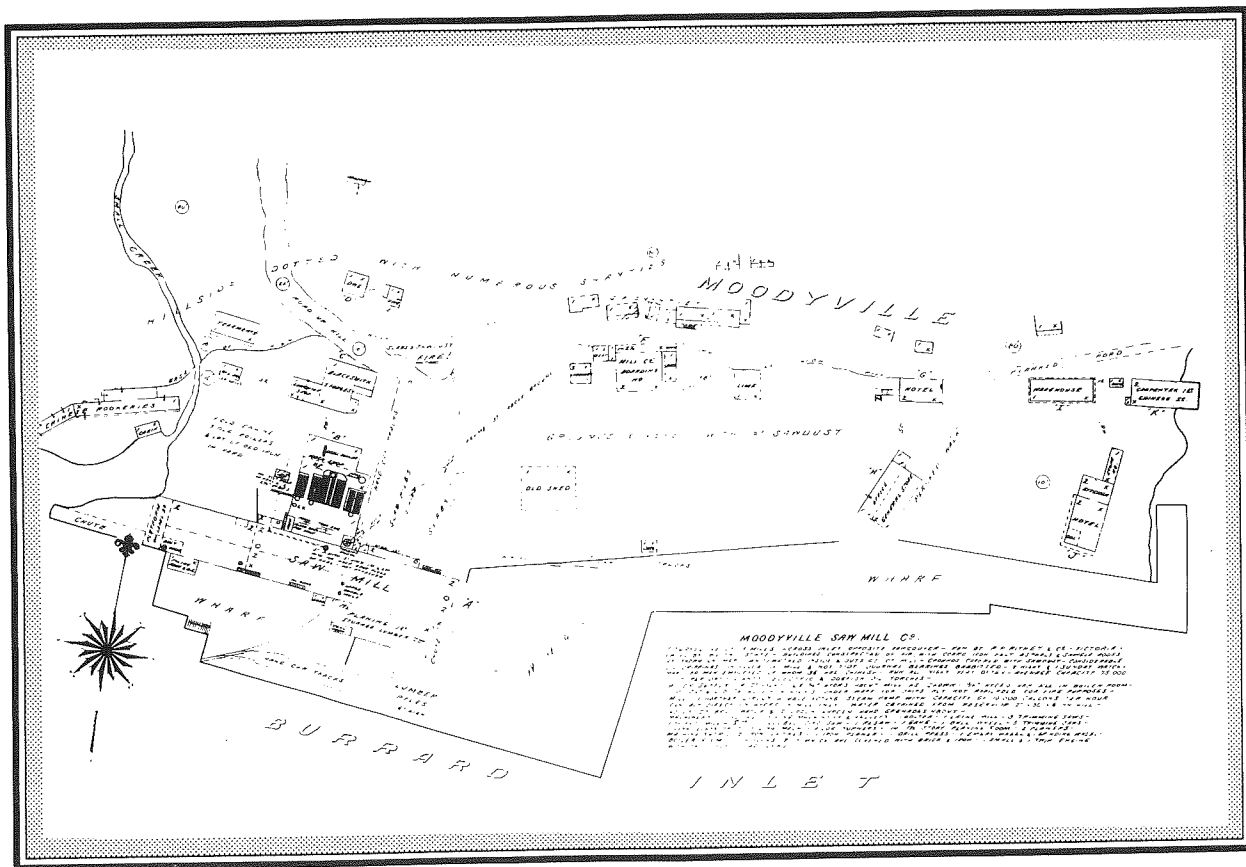
- 1791* Point Atkinson is sighted by Spanish explorer Jose Maria Narvaez.
- 1792* Captain George Vancouver enters Burrard Inlet; he was joined on this expedition by two Spanish ships, captained by Dionisio Gallano and Cayetano Valdez. The Spaniards were the first to explore Indian Arm, naming it the 'Canal de Sasamat'.
- 1859* Howe Sound is surveyed by Captain Richards in the H.M.S. Plumper.
- 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 the 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.



Above:
Sailing ships docked at the Moodyville Sawmill in 1887. Source - Vancouver Public Library #3548

□□□ CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER HERITAGE INVENTORY 1994 □□□

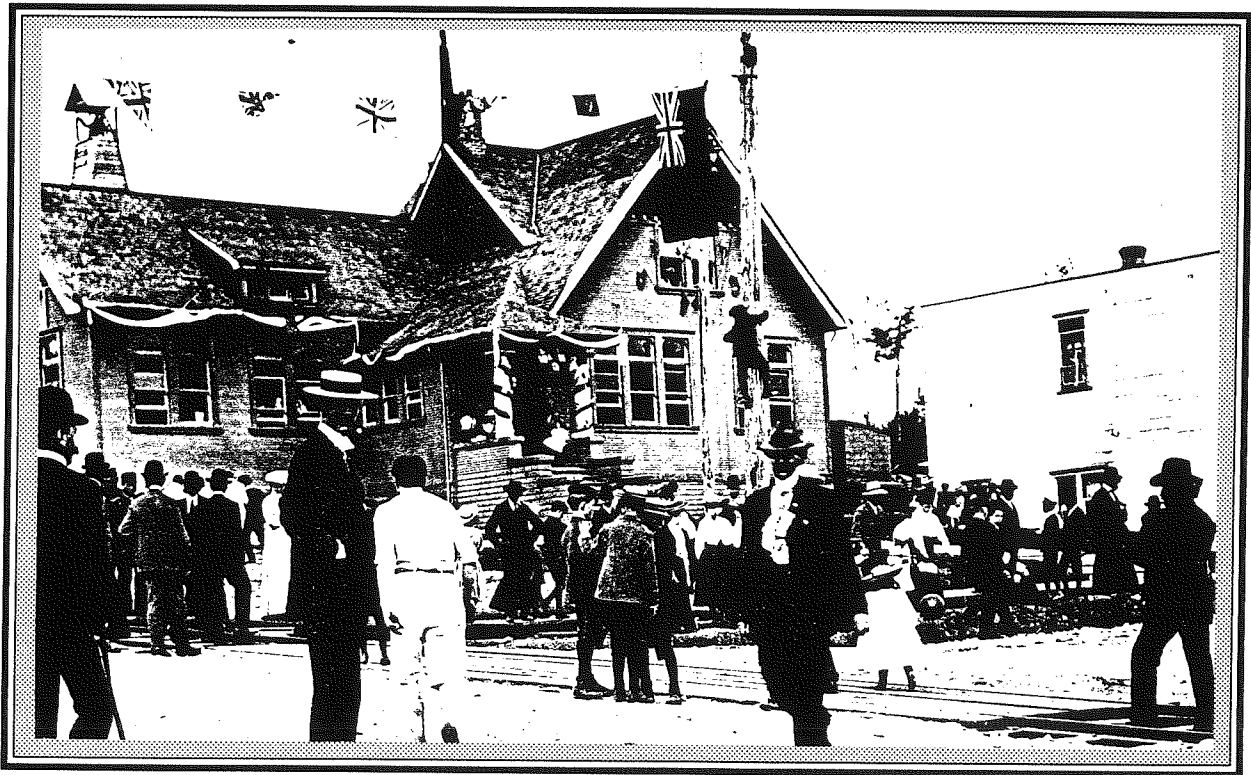
- 1874 The Moodyville Post Office is established.
- 1882 Electricity is installed at Moodyville.
- 1884 St. Paul's Church is built at Ustlawn.
- 1886 The City of Vancouver is completely destroyed by fire.
- 1890 The Burrard Inlet Bridge & Tunnel Company is formed, with the intention of providing direct access to the south shore of the inlet.
- 1891 The District of North Vancouver is incorporated as a municipality. The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company is established, with the principal shareholder being J. 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.
- 1895 The Spicer Shingle Company begins to take logs and shingle bolts out of Lynn Valley; two years later it is sold to the Hastings Shingle & Manufacturing Company, operated by the McNair Brothers and J. M. Fromme.
- 1900 St. John the Evangelist 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 Co., under A. St. George Hammersley, is formed to provide adequate 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.



Above:
 The Moodyville Sawmill, from Dakin's Fire Insurance Map, November, 1899.
 Source - City of Vancouver Archives

□□□ CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER HERITAGE INVENTORY 1994 □□□

- 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. The Wallace Shipyards later becomes affiliated with the Burrard Dry Dock Company.
- 1906** The North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company begins clearing land for the construction of the Grand Boulevard; when the work is complete, the central boulevard is conveyed to the Municipality as park land. Building restrictions on the lots surrounding the Boulevard are intended to guarantee a high class residential development. The Boulevard is laid out as a fire break, 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.
- 1908** The first North Vancouver hospital opens. The B.C. Electric Railway Company begins work on the extensions to the Lonsdale Avenue streetcar line 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. The Diplock Wright Lumber Company is renamed the Seymour Lumber Company, and moves the next year to 19th Street.
- 1910** St. George's Hospital, behind the Catholic church on West 6th Street, opens. The Lynn Valley street car line opens.
- 1911** The Wallace Shipyards are destroyed by fire on July 11th. At least one dozen lumber and shingle companies are operating in the City and District of North Vancouver.



Above:

The first North Vancouver City Hall at the northeast corner of Lonsdale Avenue and 1st Street, in 1907.

Source - Vancouver Public Library #5670

- 1912 A postal substation is opened at 15th Street and Lonsdale Avenue.
- 1913 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. The First World War begins; this initiates much 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 The First World War ends. The outbreak of an influenza epidemic causes the closing of all schools and public places.
- 1922 Motorists in British Columbia officially revert 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.

Alexander Smith
AND COMPANY

REAL ESTATE, LOANS
INSURANCE, JUNCTION BLK.
NORTH VANCOUVER.

We have innumerable opportunities to offer and strongly advise intending investors or settlers to give us a call or write for our List.

Now is the time to Buy Big industries are being established. Investments at present prices are bound to show a heavy advance.

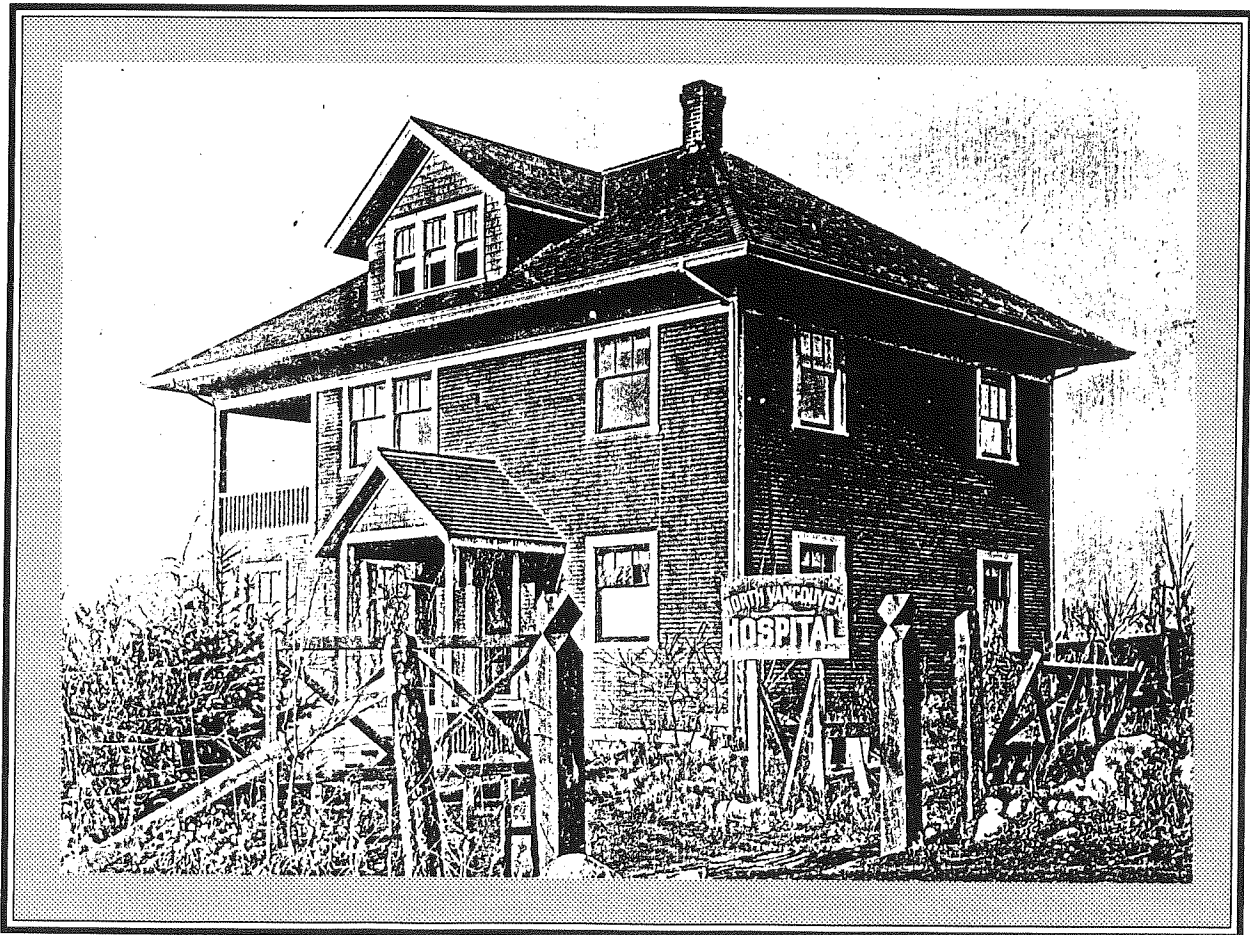
Lonsdale Ave. - North Vancouver

Above:
Advertisement for Alexander Smith & Company.

Source -
Henderson's B.C. Directory, 1910, p 941

□□□ CITY OF NORTH VANCOUVER HERITAGE INVENTORY 1994 □□□

- 1929 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 major shipping accident puts the Second Narrows Bridge out of operation for four years; the City is bankrupted and George Washington Vance assumes the position of Commissioner.
- 1933 The City of North Vancouver goes into receivership.
- 1938 The Lions Gate Bridge is opened to traffic.
- 1939 The Second World War begins; this initiates much shipyard activity.
- 1944 The City of North Vancouver comes out of receivership; elections are held in December for the newly reestablished council.
- 1945 The Second World War ends.
- 1947 Local streetcar service is discontinued.
- 1958 Local ferry service is discontinued.
- 1960 The new Second Narrows Bridge opens.



Above:
Early photograph of the North Vancouver Hospital.
Source - City of Vancouver Archives #Bu.P.287 N.180

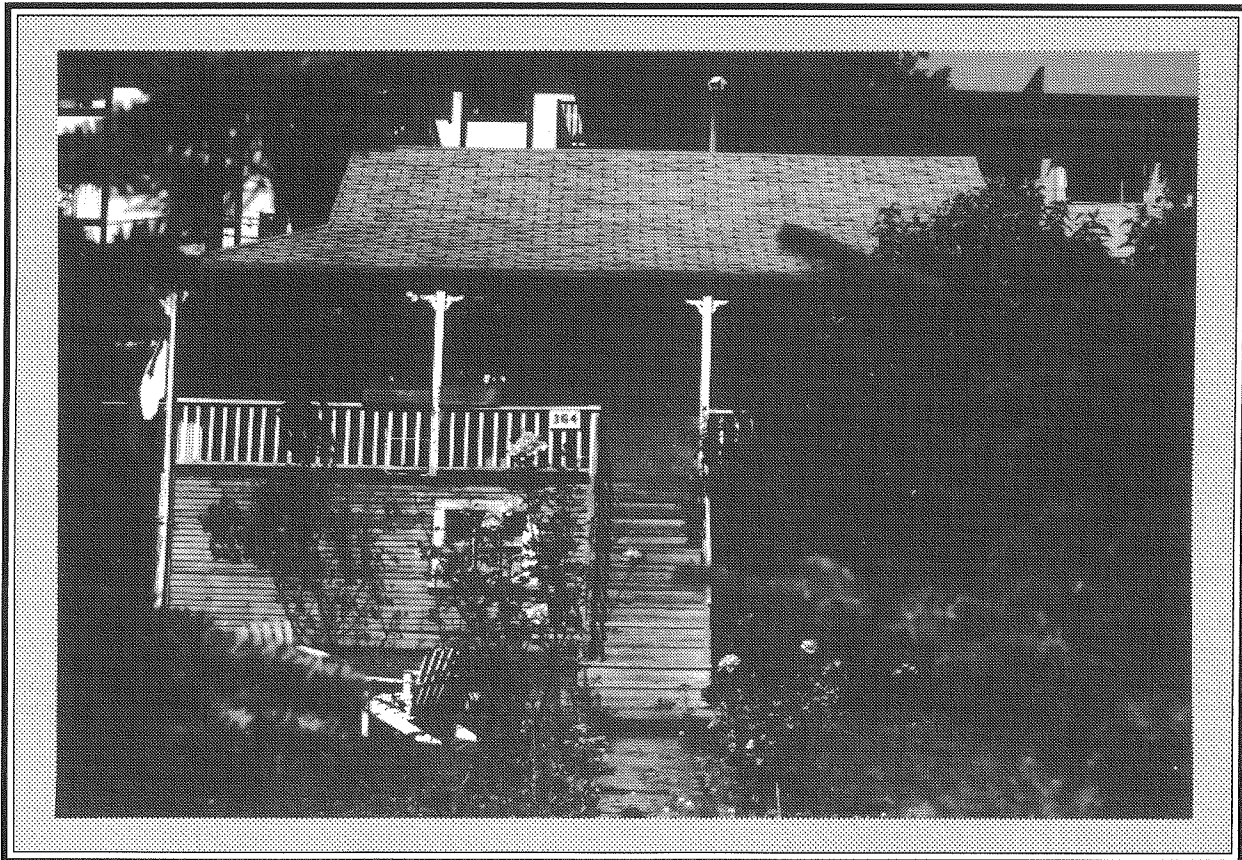
PRIMARY BUILDINGS

364	East 1st Street	11
350	East 2nd Street	12-13
408	East 2nd Street	14
405	East 4th Street	15
256	East 6th Street	16-17
420	East 8th Street	18-19, 50
225	East 10th Street	20-21
227	East 10th Street	20-21
231	East 10th Street	20-21
238	East 11th Street	22
230	East 13th Street	23
	(231 East 15th Street)	
333	Chesterfield Avenue	24
109-251, 116-180	Esplanade Avenue East	25, 159
1555 (1513)	Forbes Avenue	26
745	Grand Boulevard	28-29
750	Grand Boulevard	31
800	Grand Boulevard	32
910	Grand Boulevard	33
1617	Grand Boulevard	20, 34
1653	Grand Boulevard	35, 54
1753	Grand Boulevard	36-37, 54
185	Keith Road East	38-39
230	Keith Road West	40-41
51-59	Lonsdale Avenue	42-43
78-90	Lonsdale Avenue	44-45
92	Lonsdale Avenue	46-47
201-203	Lonsdale Avenue	48-49
	(104-108 West 2nd Street)	
557	Lonsdale Avenue	50-51
1044	St George's Avenue	52-53
320	Tempe Crescent	54-55
117	West 1st Street	56-57
214	West 6th Street	58-59
234	West 6th Street	60
254	West 6th Street	61
524-540	West 6th Street	62-63
328	West 14th Street	64
620	West 15th Street	65
450	West 16th Street	66-67



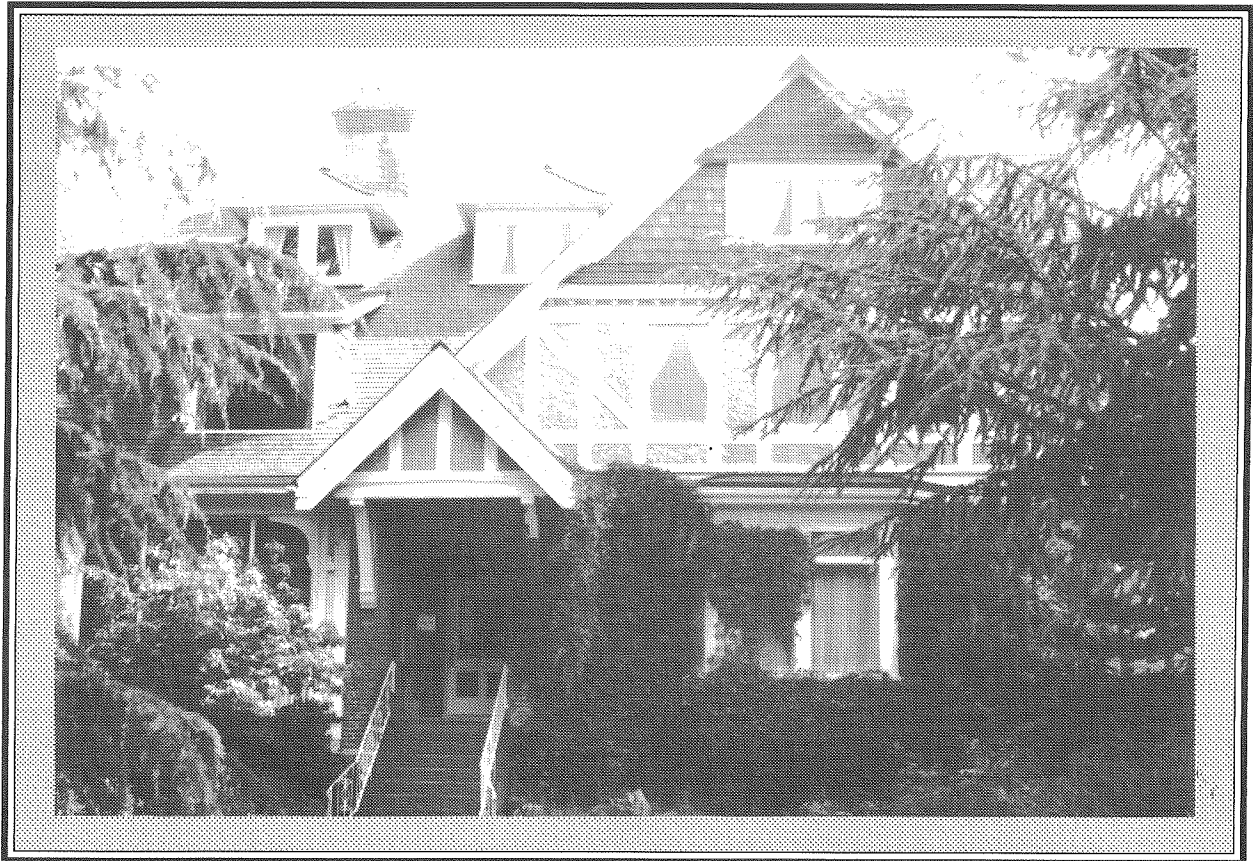
Above:
Residences on Lonsdale Avenue, circa 1907.
Source -
Vancouver Public Library #5754

HAMERSLEY GARDENER'S COTTAGE
364 East 1st Street
1904



This charming structure was built for the gardener of the Hamersley Estate, which originally extended as far north as 3rd Street. The cottage features a wraparound verandah, supported by square columns with carved brackets and a side gable roof with hip returns. 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, including two wild cherry trees which may date to the construction of this cottage.

HAMERSLEY RESIDENCE
350 East 2nd Street
1904



Built as the home of Alfred St. George Hamersley, this solid imposing structure, which features granite foundations and thick brick and concrete walls, took two years to build. Hamersley became the first City solicitor upon settling in Vancouver in 1888. After he left for England in 1906, the house was purchased for use as a private hospital; it later became a boarding house, a rest home, and most recently, a restaurant. The foundations are of cut granite blocks which support poured concrete walls nineteen inches thick. The verandah, though now glazed, retains its decorative brackets and railings.



Above:
The Hamersley Residence in 1906.

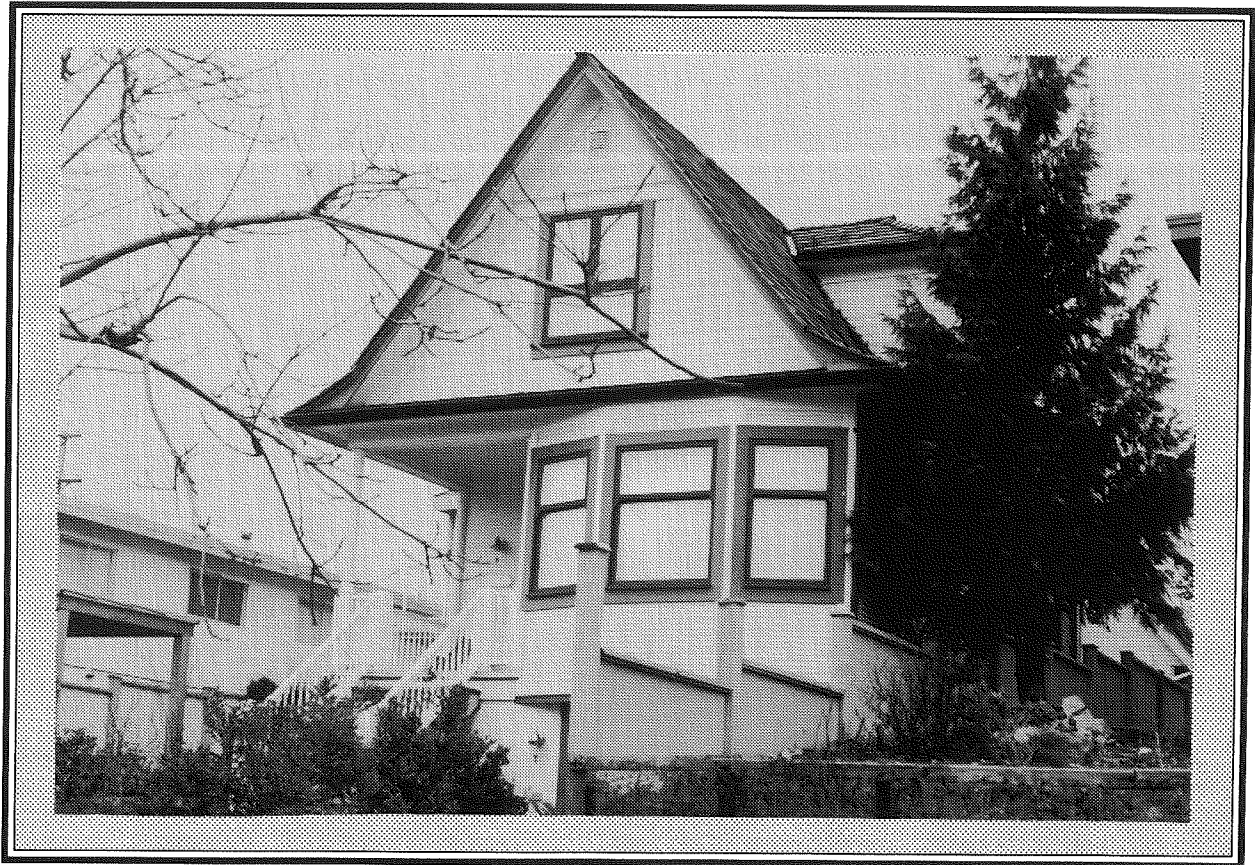
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4579



Above:
The Hamersley Family at the Hamersley Residence.

Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #2425B

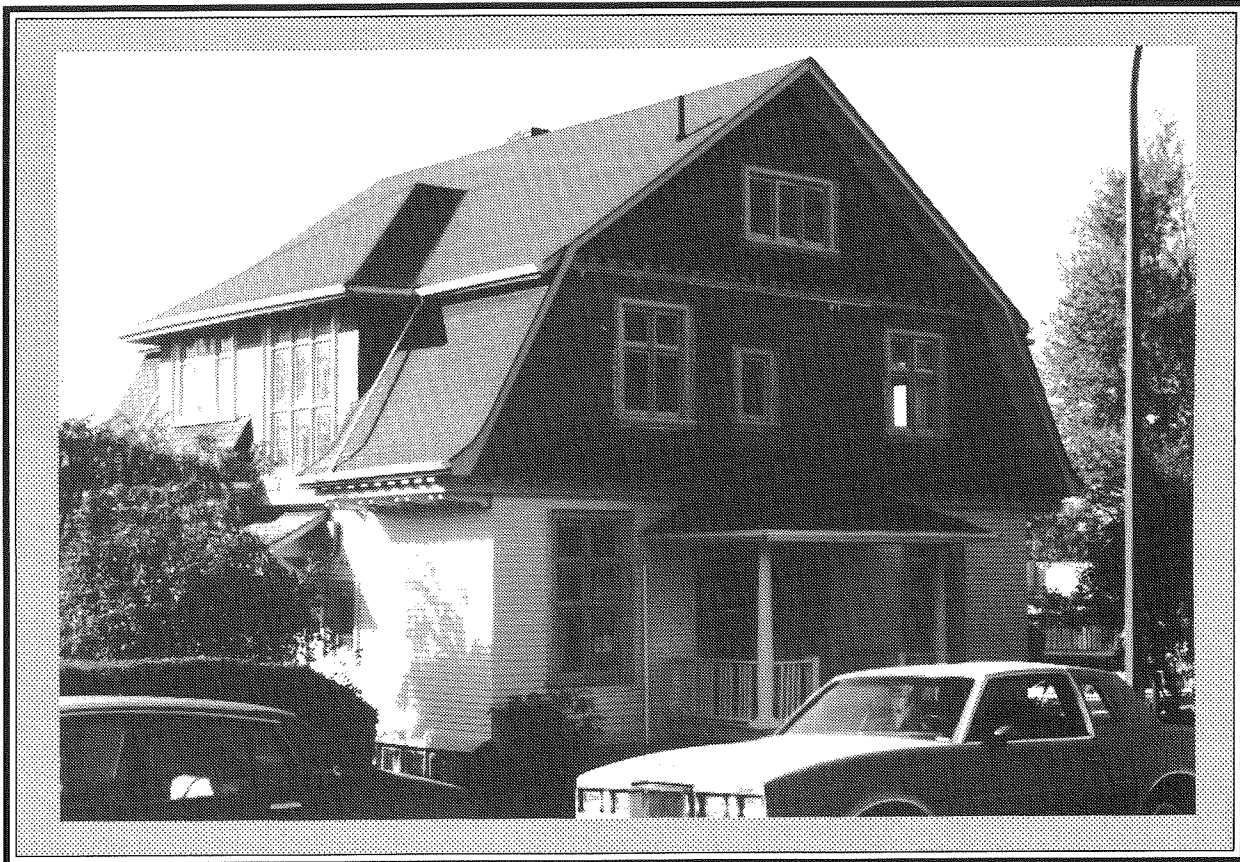
JONES RESIDENCE
408 East 2nd Street
B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, Designer
1906



❖ *Municipally Designated Heritage Site* ❖

This is the last known remaining home in the City that was built using the prefabrication system patented by B.C. Mills in 1904. This type of building is readily identifiable by the vertical battens applied every 3 1/2 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 on 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.

HENDERSON RESIDENCE
405 East 4th Street
1909



Arthur J. 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 which is set on an angle to take advantage of a spectacular view of Burrard Inlet. The roof form and the porch details show the influence of the Colonial Revival style, which was popular in eastern Canada at the time, but rarely seen in the west.

McNAIR RESIDENCE

256 East 6th Street
1907

❖ *Municipally Designated
Heritage Site* ❖

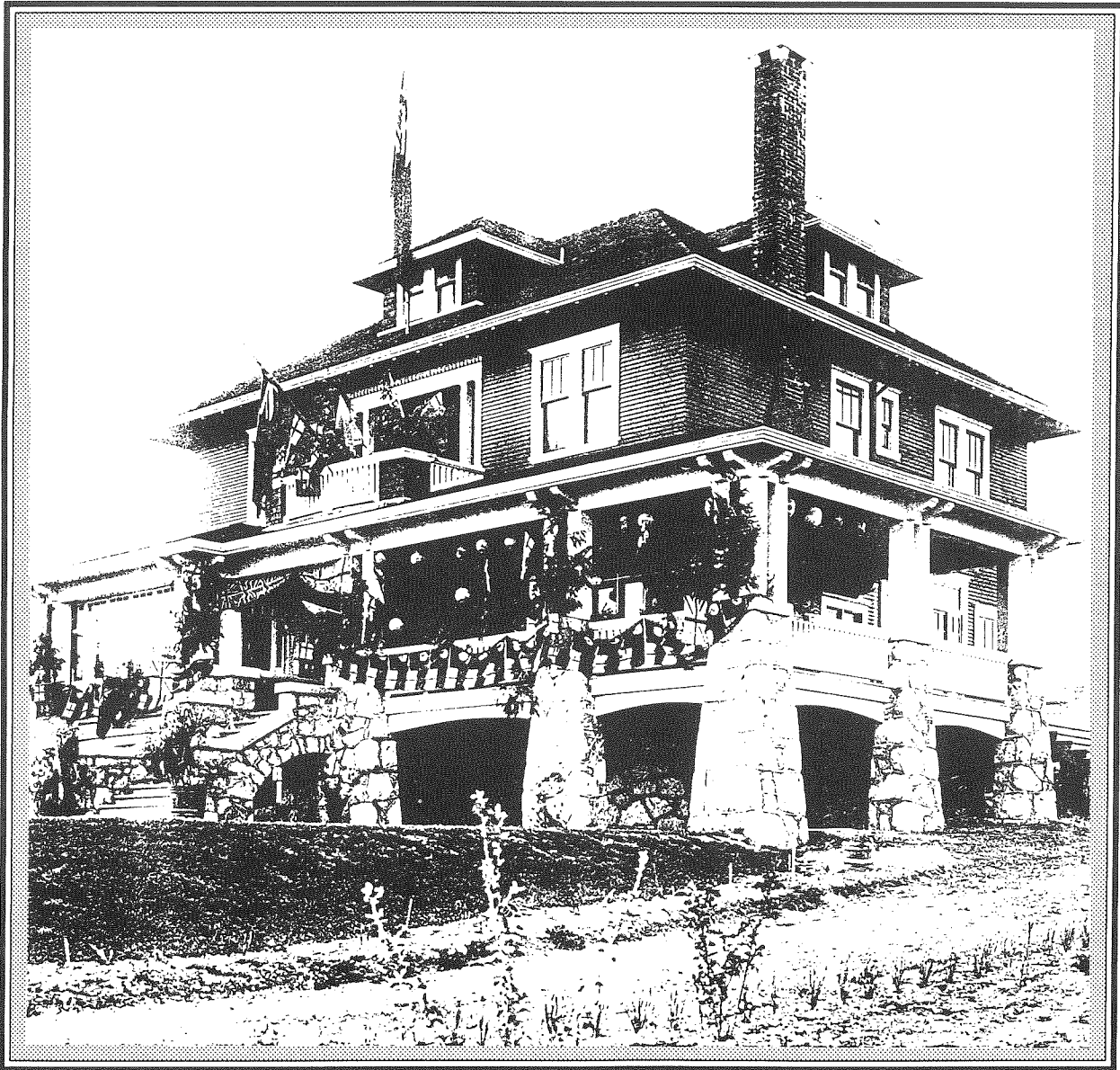
James A. McNair, who was born at Jacquet River, New Brunswick, in 1865, came to British Columbia with his two brothers to seek their fortunes. In 1892 McNair was the Ferry Commissioner for North Vancouver, and later became involved in many aspects of investment and brokering. He was also a partner in the McNair Fraser Lumber Company, which had extensive holdings on the North Shore. A Vancouver *News-Advertiser* newspaper article of March 11, 1908, described this house as *"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 residences on the Coast. From cellar to garrett 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."* The McNair Residence has been altered over the years but is currently under restoration by the Brody Development Corporation as the centrepiece of a 58 unit townhouse development, and has been legally protected as a municipal heritage site.



Above: Appearance of the McNair Residence in 1988.



Above: The McNair Residence during restoration in 1994.



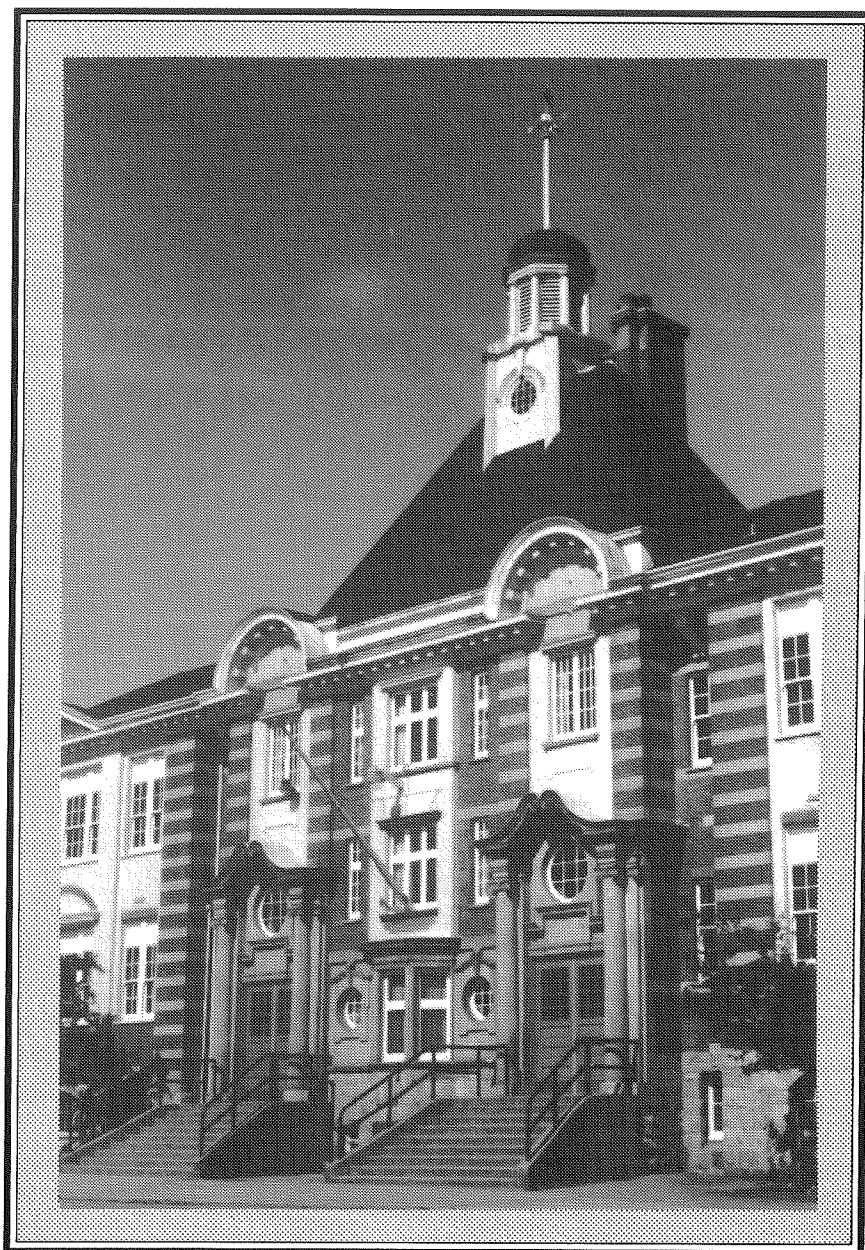
Above:
Early archival photograph of the McNair Residence.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #93-68

RIDGEWAY SCHOOL

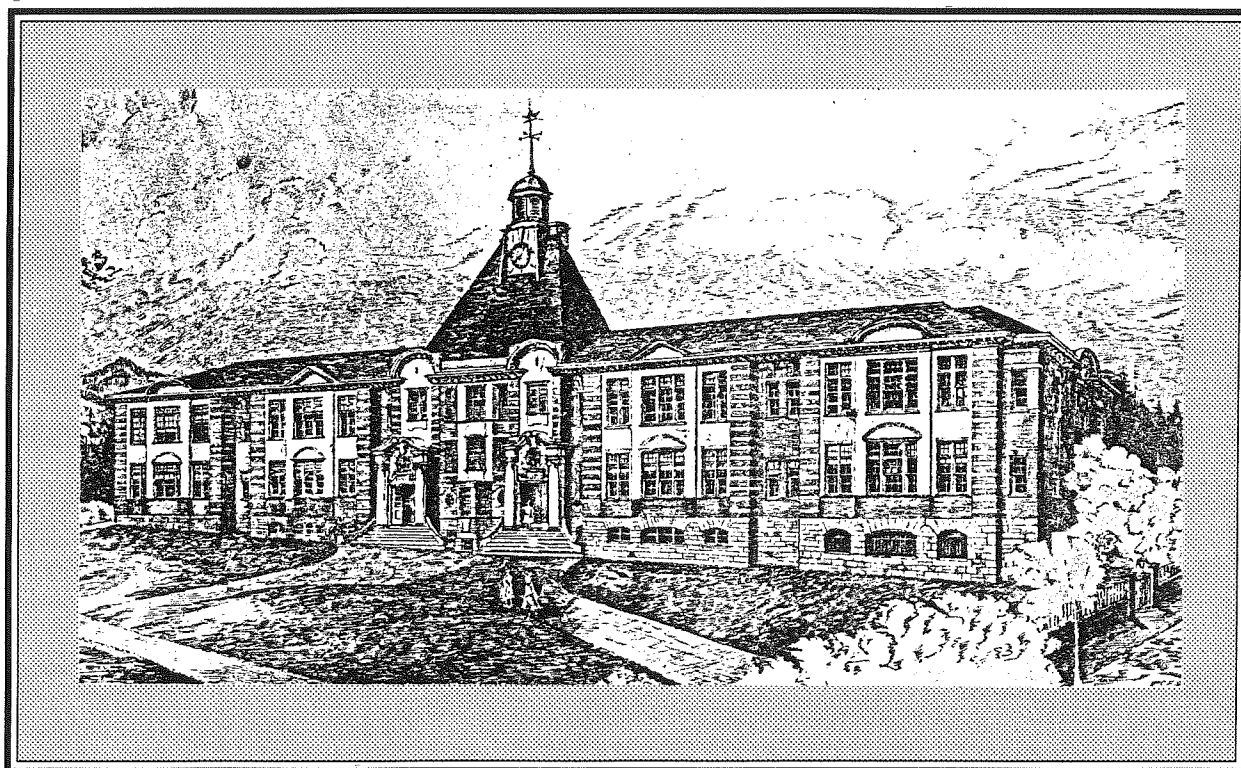
420 East 8th Street

Jones & Gillam, Architects, 1911-1912

North & South Wings, Benzie & Bow, Architects, 1926



The honourable Henry Esson Young, Minister of Education, officially opened the original portion of this building on April 8, 1912. It is a richly detailed essay in the Second Renaissance Revival style, and uses brick, sandstone and roughcast stucco to achieve a strongly articulated facade. 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 in the 1920s on the north and south wings.

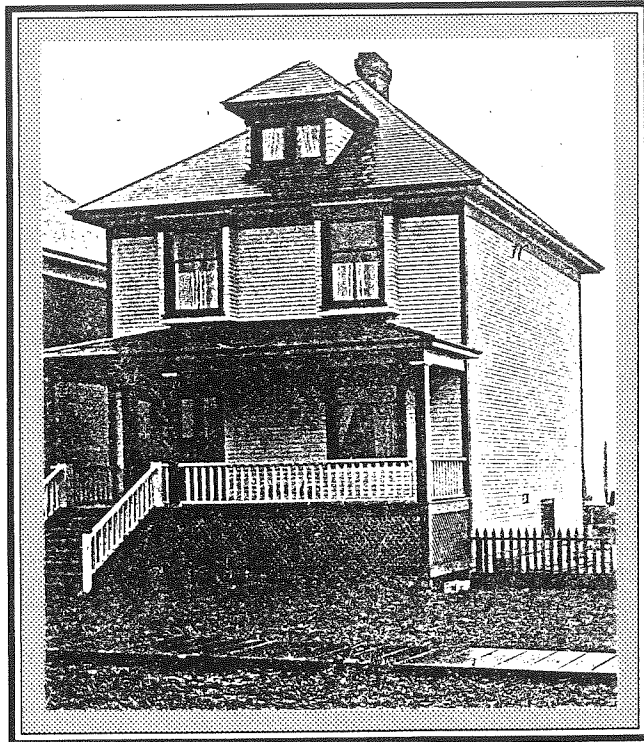


Above:
A Rendering of Ridgeway School.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4300

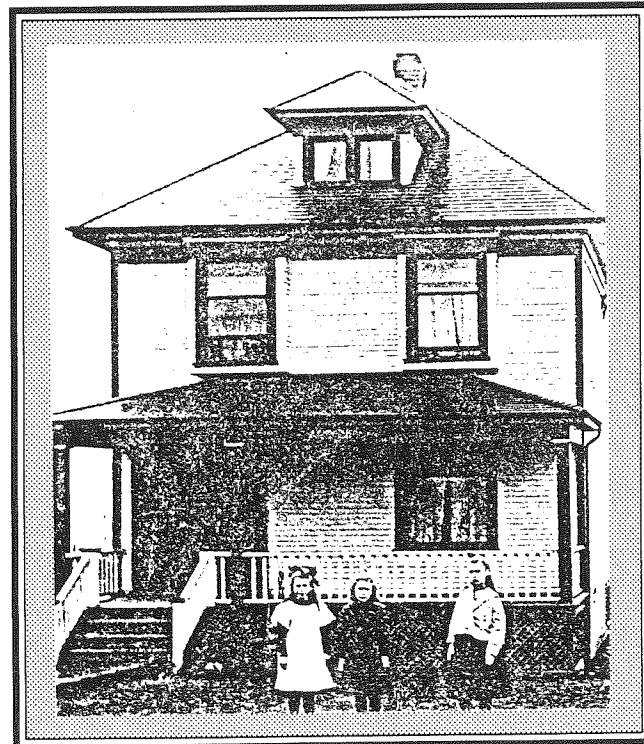
GLADWIN, ARCHIBALD, & GILL RESIDENCES
225, 227 & 231 East 10th Street
Benson Gladwin, Builder
1909



These three identical Edwardian houses were built by Benson Gladwin, who was also the first occupant of number 225. Ralph B. Archibald was the first known occupant of number 227, while number 231 was the house of James C. Gill and his family. Mr. Gill was Reeve of the District of North Vancouver from 1904 to 1905, and later moved from this residence to a much larger home at 1617 Grand Boulevard. These houses form a charming and well-preserved group that retains virtually all of its original character. With their simple rectangular massing, full front verandahs, and hipped roofs, they exemplify the Edwardian style favoured by the speculative builders of the era.



Right:
225 East 10th Street.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #3153

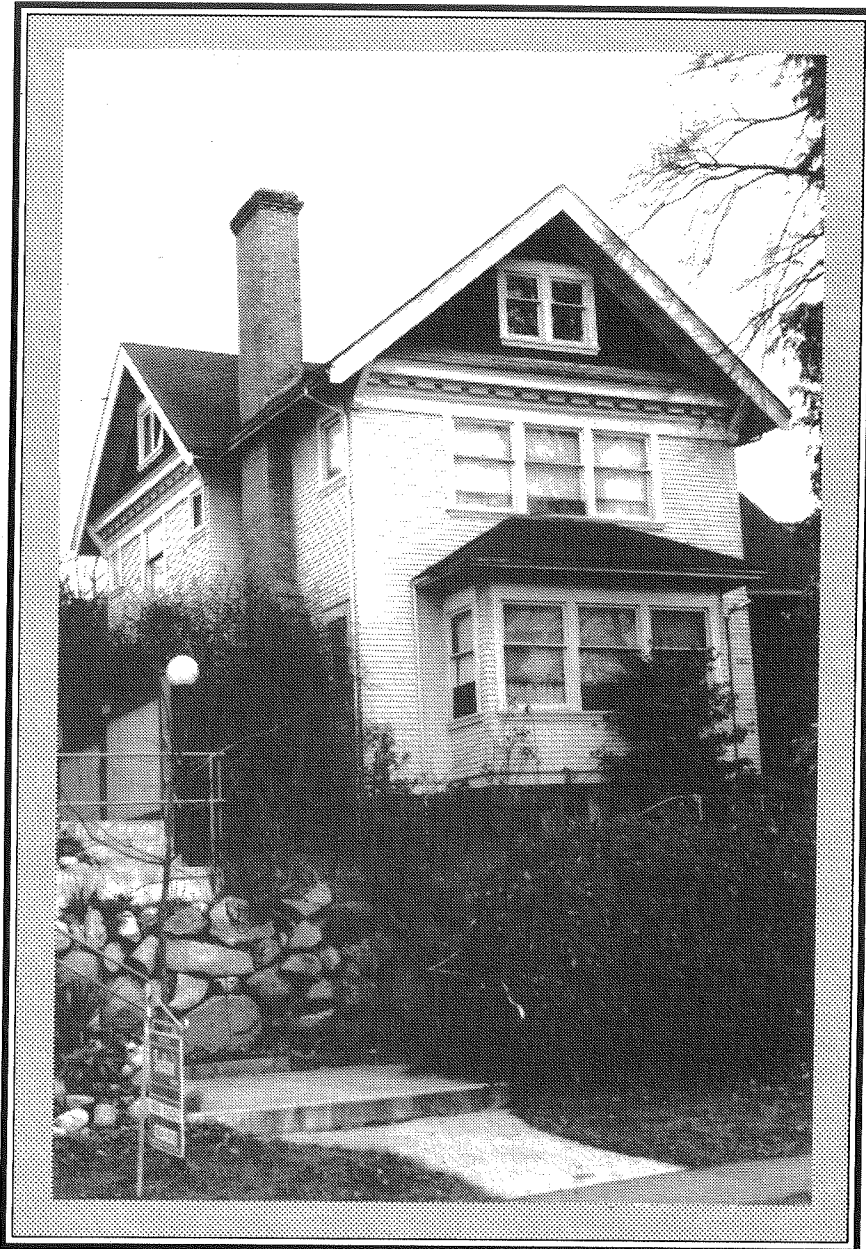


Right:
Bonnie, Dorothy and Madge Gill outside 227
East 10th Street.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #2547

BROWN RESIDENCE

238 East 11th Street

1912



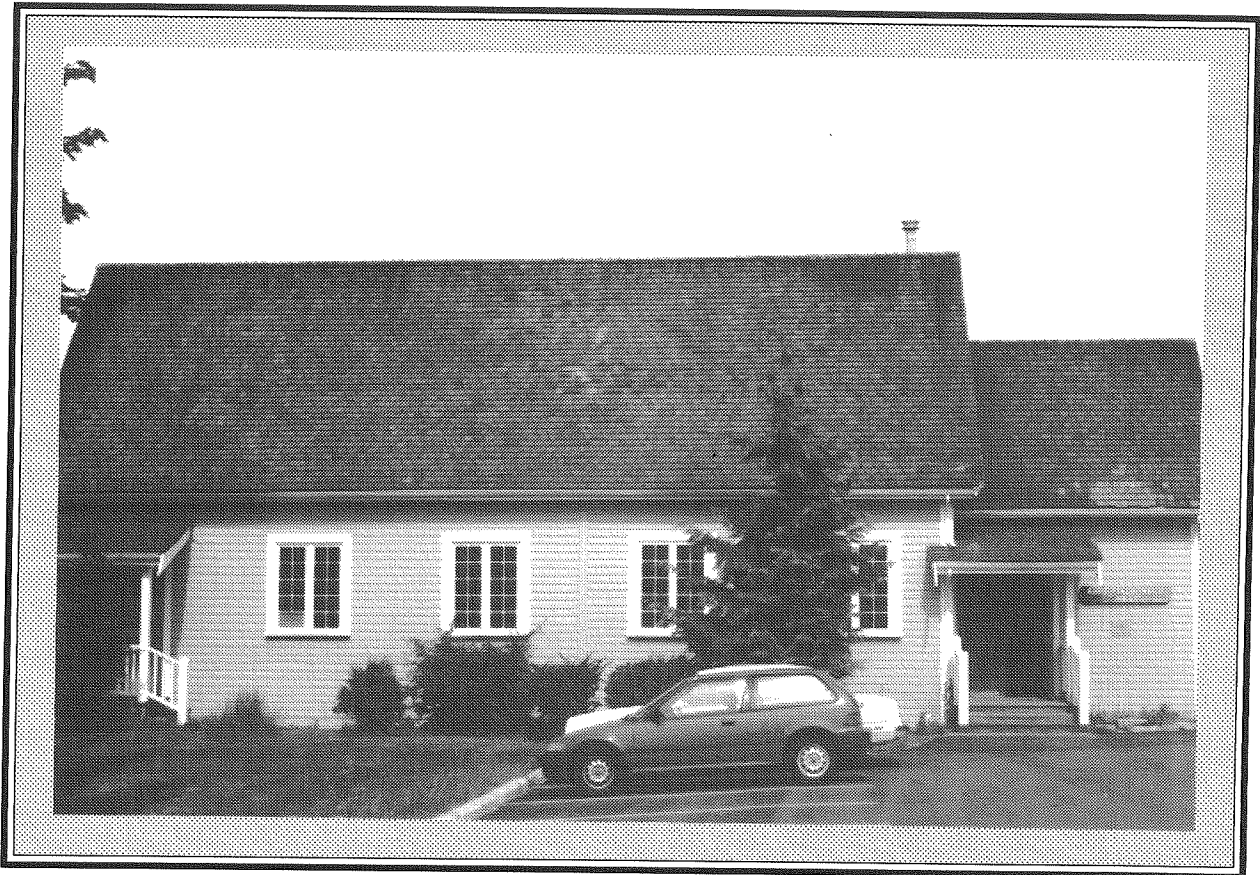
This is the last survivor of two adjacent houses built by Alma and George Brown; they lived next door at number 234, which has since been demolished. T. Bartleson was the contractor for both houses, which were built at a cost of \$4,000 each. A rock retaining wall, a mature yellow cedar, and a very large Copper Beech tree grace the front lawn.

NORTH VANCOUVER HOSPITAL
230 East 13th Street (street address) 231 East 15th Street (civic address)
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1929



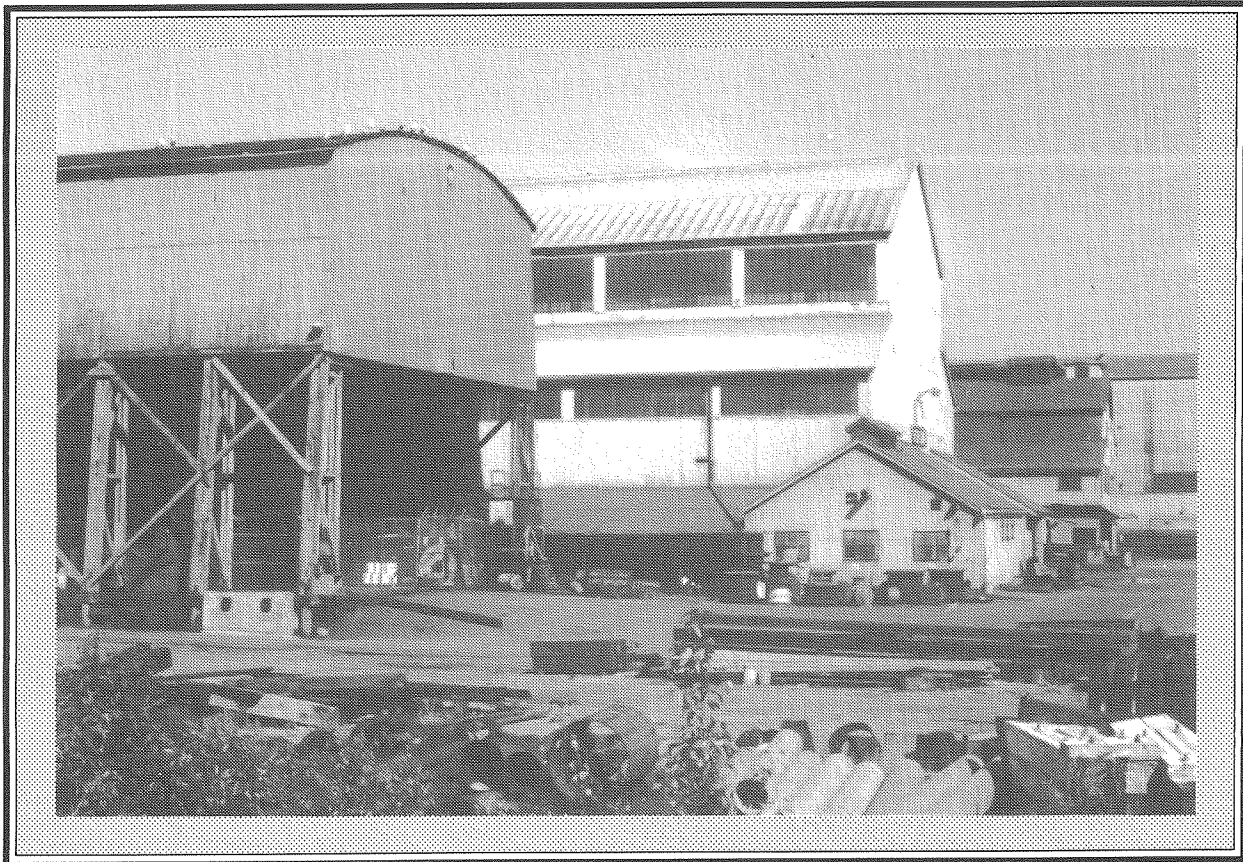
William Bow was chosen as the designer of this hospital building, built to serve the needs of both the City and the District of North Vancouver. The structure is substantially intact, except for the third storey additions to the east and west flanking wings, which were built in 1948. In their original meetings with Architect 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'. Symmetry highlights the overall design, with the stucco side wings anchored by strong central brick piers.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST
333 Chesterfield Avenue
1900



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 (pictured here) to ensure its preservation and is now known as Anne MacDonald Hall.

WALLACE SHIPYARDS
109-251 East Esplanade and 116-180 East Esplanade
present buildings date from 1911 on



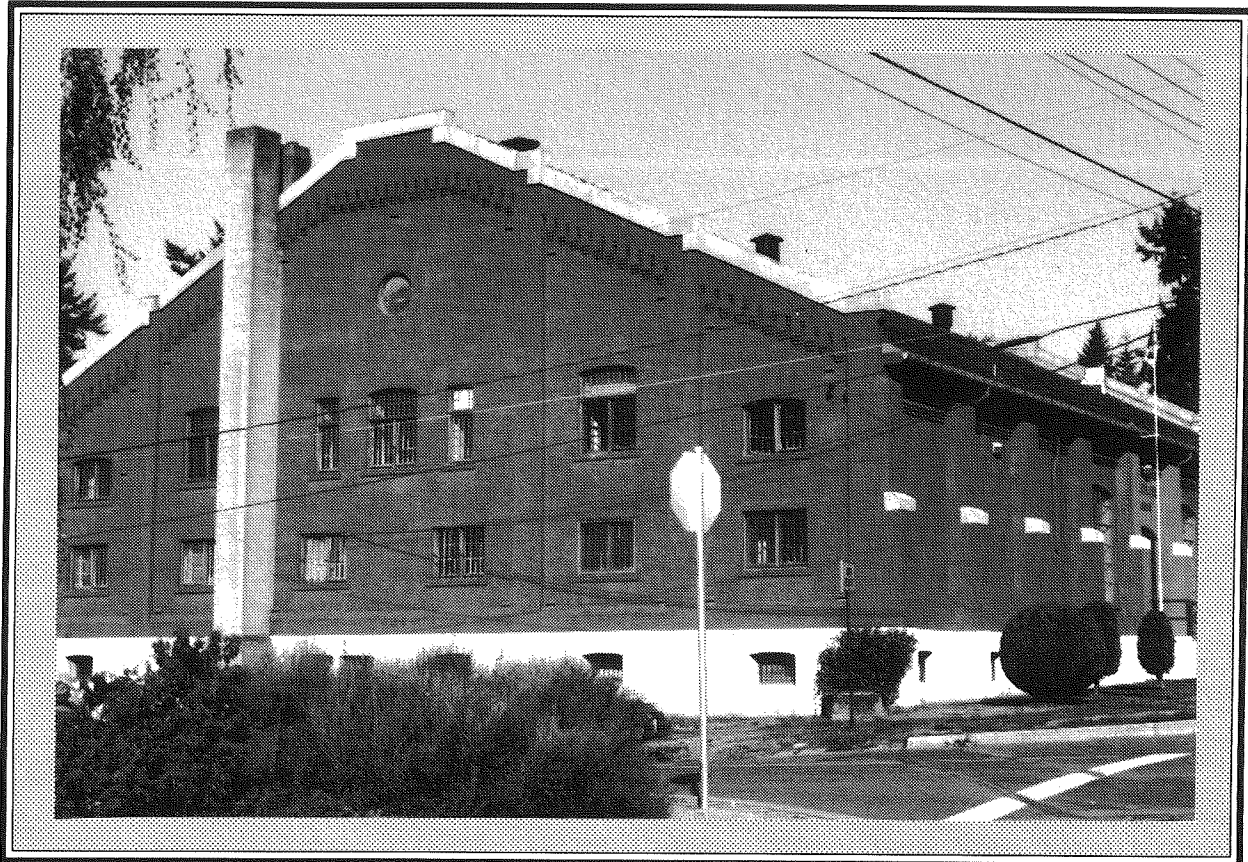
By 1906 the Wallace Shipyards were established at this location by Alfred Wallace, who began building ships in his back yard in 1894. After a major fire in 1911 which destroyed the original buildings, rebuilding began almost immediately; further development was spurred by the outbreak of the First World War, and the facilities were rapidly expanded. Renamed the Burrard Dry Dock Company in 1921, it became the largest employer of shipyard labour in B.C. during the Second World War. Later known as the Burrard -Yarrows Group and the Versatile Pacific Shipyards, this was one of the leading ship building and repairing sites on the west coast. Many of the present buildings were erected between 1911 and 1943, and although they are not all of primary importance, together they represent a significant part of the industrial history of the North Shore. An inventory of the site, *The Versatile Pacific Shipyards Heritage Report*, which was undertaken in 1991, evaluates the remaining historic structures, and is available from the City of North Vancouver. Further information on the Versatile Pacific site is contained on page 159 of this report.

DRILL HALL

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

Department of Militia & Defense, Architect

1914-1915



As early as 1911 the Federal Government agreed to allow the formation of a local militia unit of field engineers, and by 1912 the site at Mahon Park was chosen as the future location of this building. This hall was constructed according to 'Standard Drill Hall Type C Plans', provided by the Federal Government, and it was officially opened in September of 1915. It was built at a cost of \$30,000 by Campbell & Wilkie, Contractors. Now known as the Lt. Col. J. P. Fell Armoury, it continues in active use by the military to this day.

Announcement

The Grand Boulevard

DIMENSIONS	
PRESENT LENGTH ABOUT	1550 YARDS
WIDTH	345 FEET
AREA ABOUT	27 ACRES
AREA OF ADJOINING PARK OVER	8½ ACRES
TOTAL AREA of Boulevard & Park, say 45½ ACRES	

THE BOULEVARD, with its adjoining Park, now nears completion, and is assured to the City of North Vancouver under seal of the Townsite Company.

THIS BOULEVARD will become the most prominent feature of the new city. It will be to North Vancouver

WHAT THE CHAMPS ELYSEES IS TO PARIS,
WHAT UNTER DEN LINDEN IS TO BERLIN,
AND MORE THAN ROTTEN ROW IS TO LONDON,

because it will not only be the principal promenade and drive, but also the finest residential avenue in the Province. Its width exceeds that of the largest European boulevards with the exception of the Champs Elysees and Bois de Boulogne, which are perhaps the most prized features of Paris, and it is unequalled in any American town. To convert Georgia Street, which is the widest residential street in Vancouver, into an equal boulevard, would cost far over \$1,000,000.

As the expense of duplicating this boulevard in any large city would be prohibitive, North Vancouver is likely to retain the distinction of having the greatest residential boulevard on the continent. It will not only remain premier avenue of the West, but, in a city which is already a health resort, as a reservoir of constantly renewed air, it will perpetuate through later time in the city's midst the salubrity of the surrounding country.

IT HAS ANOTHER CARDINAL CHARACTERISTIC

Property fronting on the Boulevard sells on the condition that for a period of twenty years no building other than residential and of \$4,000 minimum cost can be built facing the Boulevard, unless a definite majority of the owners of the land fronting on the Boulevard register their signed consent to change of this condition. This Boulevard is thus protected as an avenue, on which good residences can be built without fear that stores or depreciative structures will be erected next to, or near, them.

Further, the permanence of the Boulevard as the choicest residential location is assured by the fact that it will later prove utterly beyond the financial power of the city to purchase any similar area out of which to construct an avenue with equal residential amenities. The location was the choice of the whole townsite, high, dry, with midway park and commanding view.

The North Vancouver Land and Improvement Company, Ltd. Ltdy.

MAHON, McFARLAND & MAHON'S ANNOUNCEMENT

Lots on Grand Boulevard

NORTH VANCOUVER



WE have now ready for sale lots fronting on the Boulevard.

We give our unqualified recommendation of these lots.

We have never offered any North Vancouver property with more confidence of full and enduring merit. The value is sound, and, at prices asked, we consider them the cheapest lots on the market.

Besides these Boulevard lots we have other lots for sale which do not front on the Boulevard, but which are so near it that they partake of Boulevard advantages. We cannot doubt that the Boulevard will make its vicinity the most excellent residential locality in the City of North Vancouver, that in two years it will be known all over Canada as the finest residential avenue in the Dominion, and that it will give high values to the adjacent property.

We are now arranging for planting the southern half of the Boulevard, which we are authorized by the Mayor of North Vancouver to state will be kept in order by Park Commissioners, as soon as the requisite authority is conferred by Parliament.

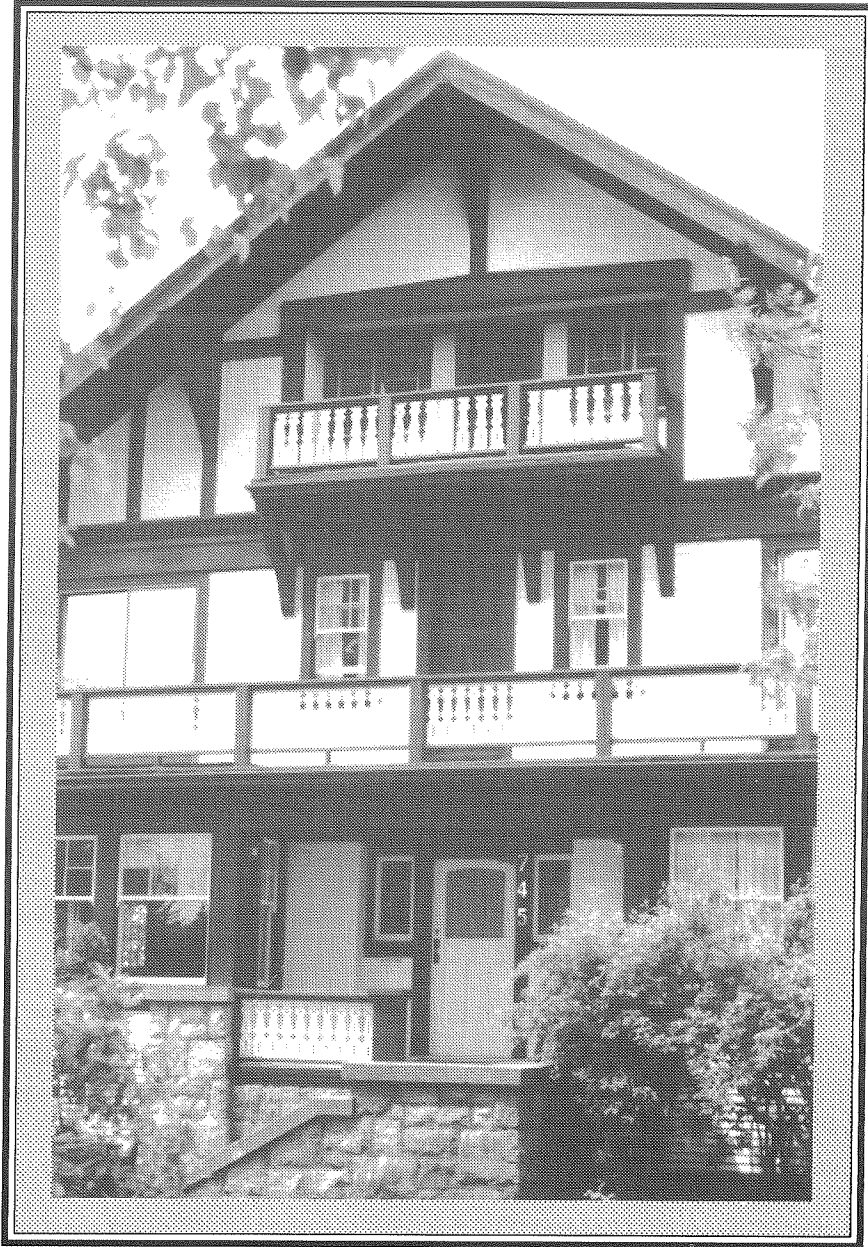
Full particulars, maps of ground as surveyed, prices, terms, etc., may be had on application at our offices, corner of Pender and Seymour Streets, Vancouver, B. C.

Mahon, McFarland & Mahon
Limited Liability

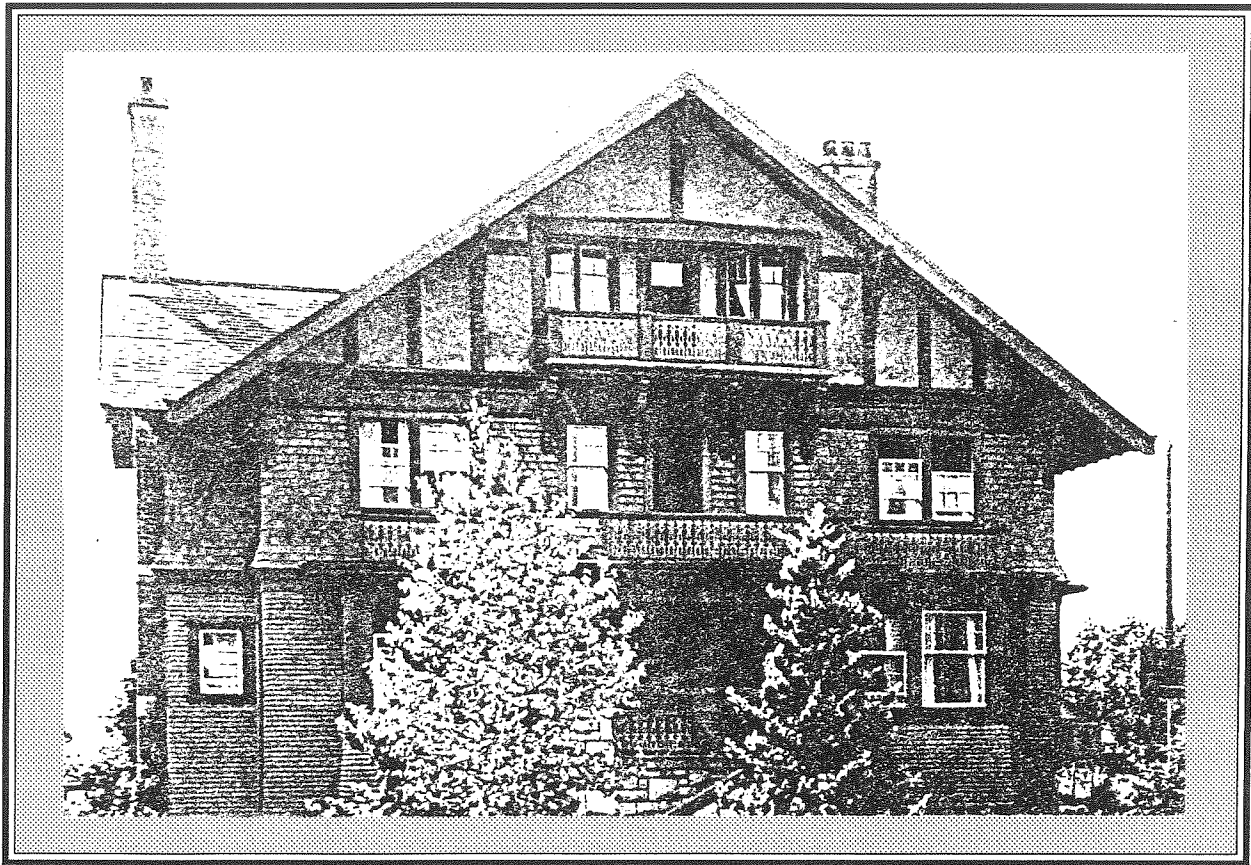
Above:
Announcements for the Grand Boulevard development project.

Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #1908-2

DONEY RESIDENCE
745 Grand Boulevard
1909

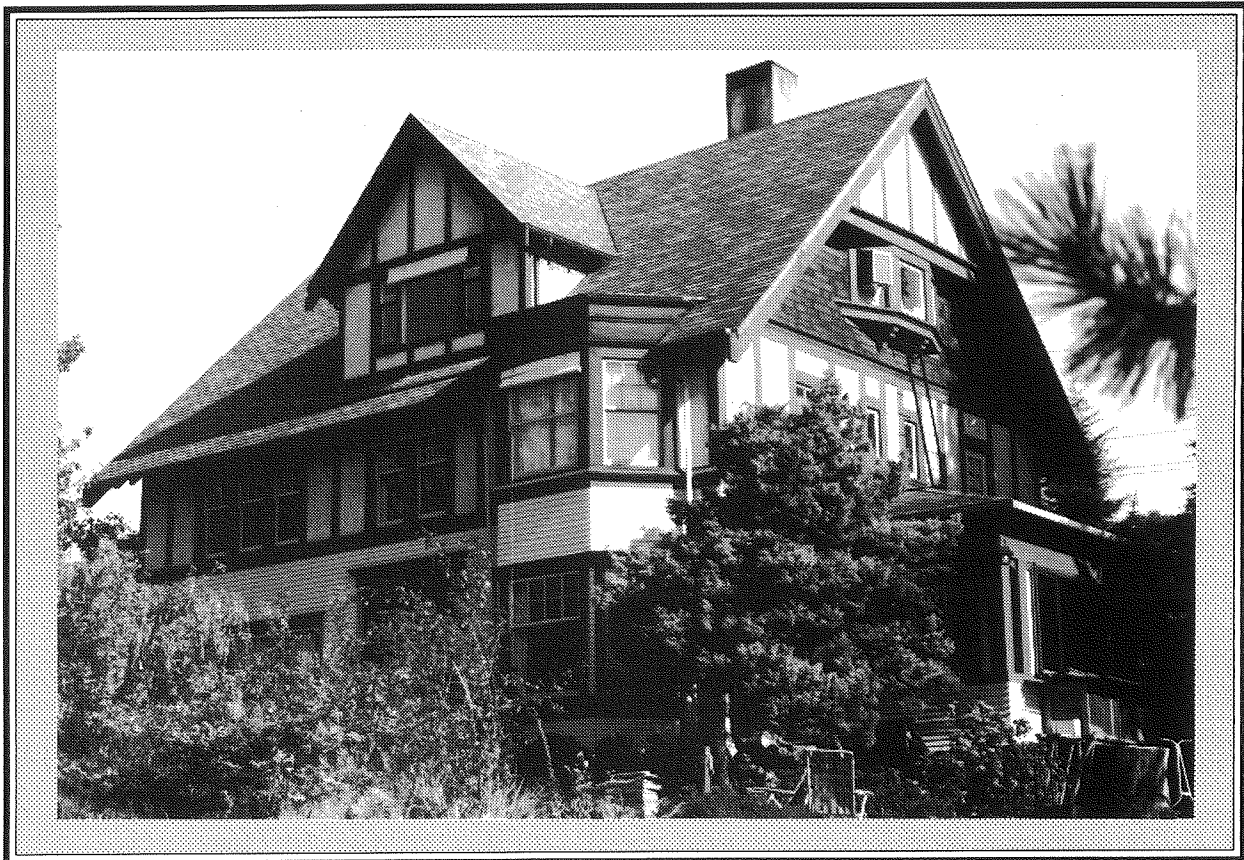


This imposing residence, which is one of the most prominent homes on the Grand Boulevard, was originally built for Luther Watts Doney, who was listed as a police magistrate in the 1916 *Hendersons' Directory*. During the 1920s and 1930s, it was used as the Crosby School for Girls. Its corner location at the entry to the Grand Boulevard makes it a local area landmark. The house exhibits an unusual blend of Tudor Revival, Craftsman and Chalet stylistic elements.



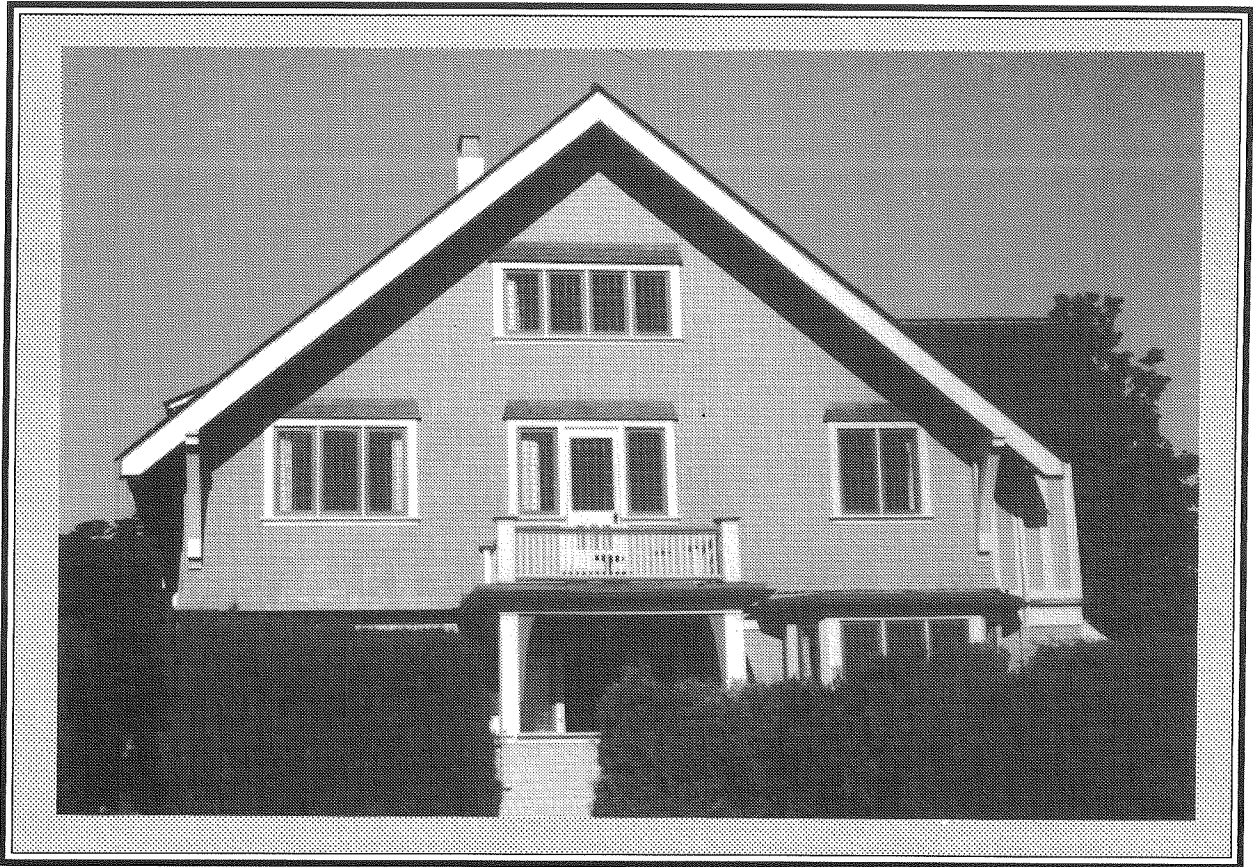
Above:
745 Grand Boulevard during its use as a private school.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4916

RESIDENCE
750 Grand Boulevard
1910



Along with number 745 , this home marks the southern entry to Grand Boulevard. It was built by J. C. Keith, who was a well known land speculator and real estate developer after whom Keith Road is named. There is no evidence to indicate whether or not Mr. Keith actually resided in this home. It is an imposing example of the Tudor Revival style with a visible Craftsman influence. An unusual two storey semi-octagonal bay projects from the front facade, and a one storey sun room extends to the south.

ELLIS RESIDENCE
800 Grand Boulevard
1910



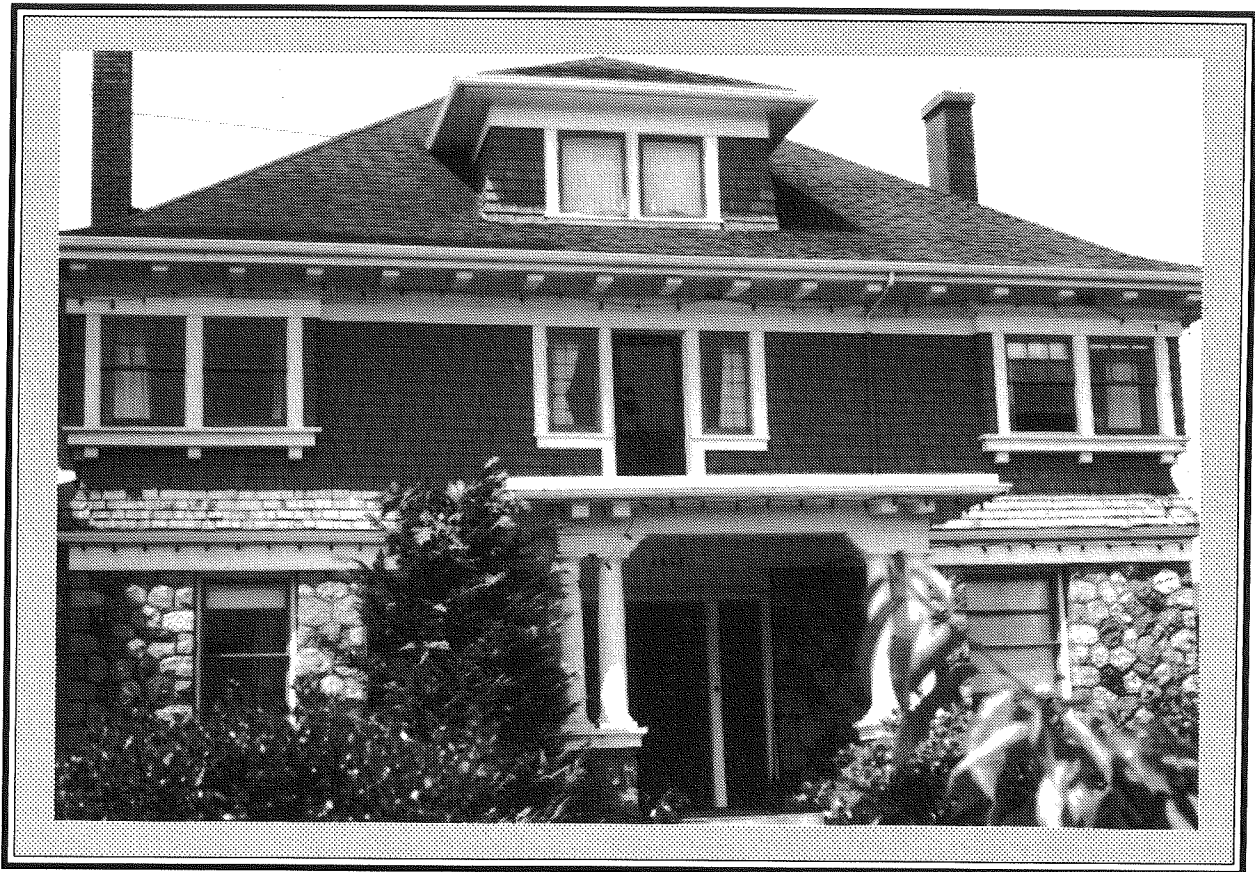
Drawing on the Craftsman and the Shingle styles for inspiration, this simply detailed but powerful composition was built for Joan and Henry M. Ellis around 1910. It illustrates the development pattern of large residences being built on prominent corner lots in the Grand Boulevard area. Henry Ellis was a manufacturers agent.

HASWELL RESIDENCE
910 Grand Boulevard
1910



Eliot A. Haswell, who was a timber broker, 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 purlin brackets and battered corner columns, expressive as a combination of the Tudor Revival and Arts and Crafts styles. A high jerkin-headed roof is offset by a prominent front gable over the entry, and a large stained glass panel illuminates the stairwell on the east facade.

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



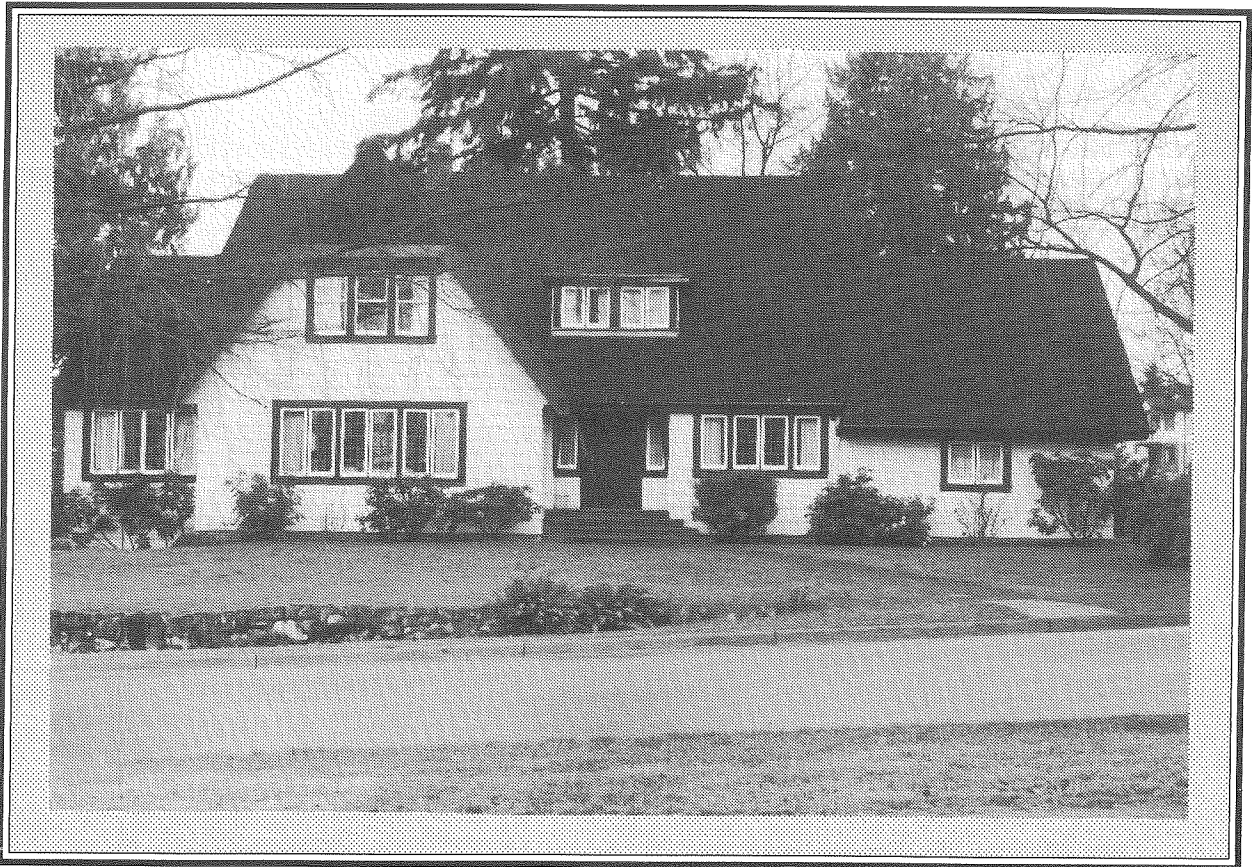
This stately home was built for James C. Gill, who was a Councillor for the District of North Vancouver from 1901 to 1904, and Reeve from 1904 to 1905. The residence features paired classical columns at the central entry, a sunroom to the south and notable stonework at the ground floor level. The house is imposing in its monumentality, and its apparent scale is enhanced by a number of simple devices, including two tall chimneys, symmetrical massing, and paired corner windows.

TAYLOR RESIDENCE
1653 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1925



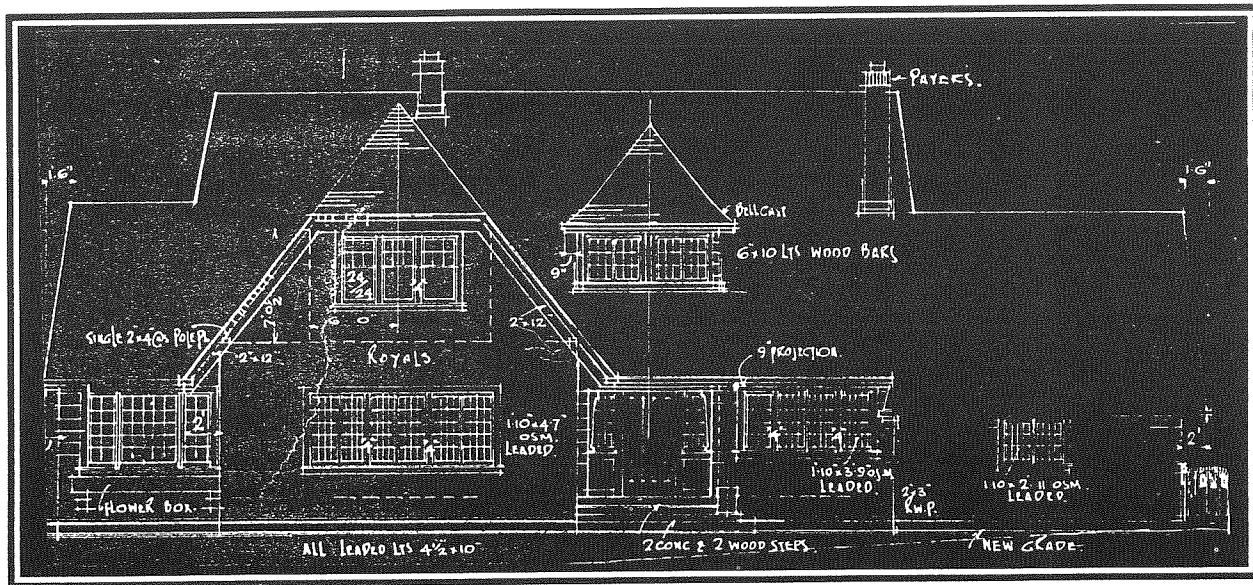
Elements of the Tudor Revival and the English Arts and Crafts styles are blended in this home, which was built for Herbert W. Taylor, General Manager of the W. H. Malkin Company. A high hip roof is combined with a jerkin-headed front dormer and a closed front dormer to give a prominent profile to the house. Heavy timber porch columns add to the solid appearance of the design. This residence retains a number of early plantings, including a variety of mature shrubs, and fruit trees in the back yard.

YOUNG RESIDENCE
1753 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1927



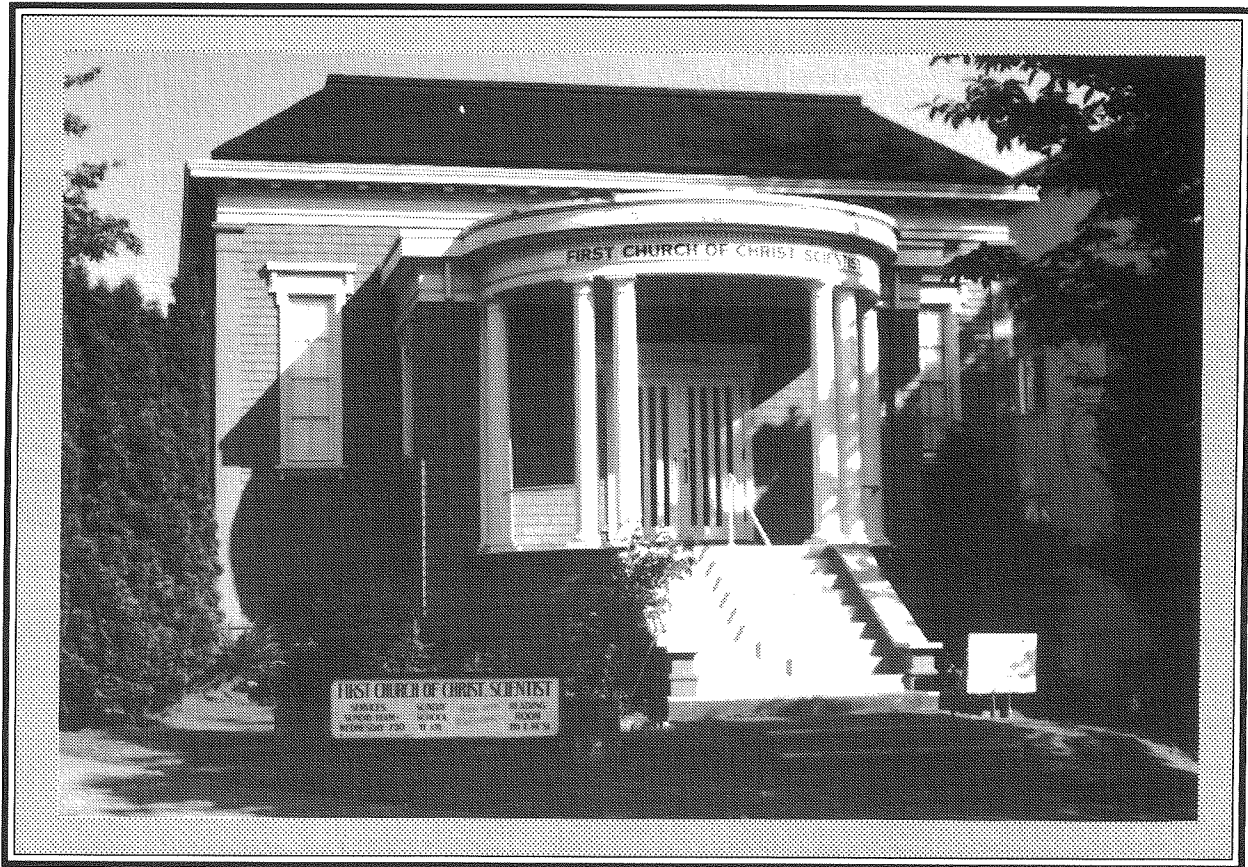
Ernest Vanderpoel Young was one of North Vancouver's more interesting citizens. He began a career on the stage in London in 1906, but returned to Canada to establish a business career. He was an agent for the North Pacific Lumber Company at the time he commissioned this house from Architect William Bow. By the 1940s he 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. This shingle clad bungalow, designed in the English Arts and Crafts tradition, has been immaculately maintained, and its extensive landscaping includes two very large mature Copper Beech trees, and numerous other plantings which provide a beautiful setting for this residence.

YOUNG RESIDENCE
1753 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1927



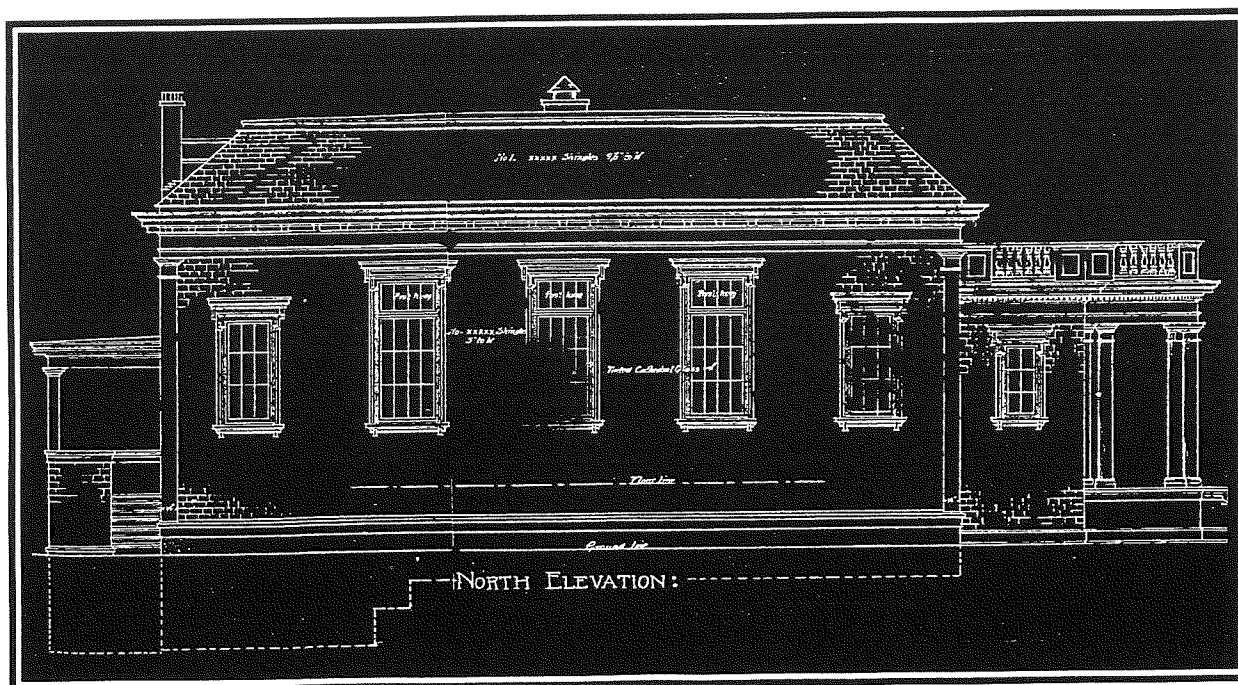
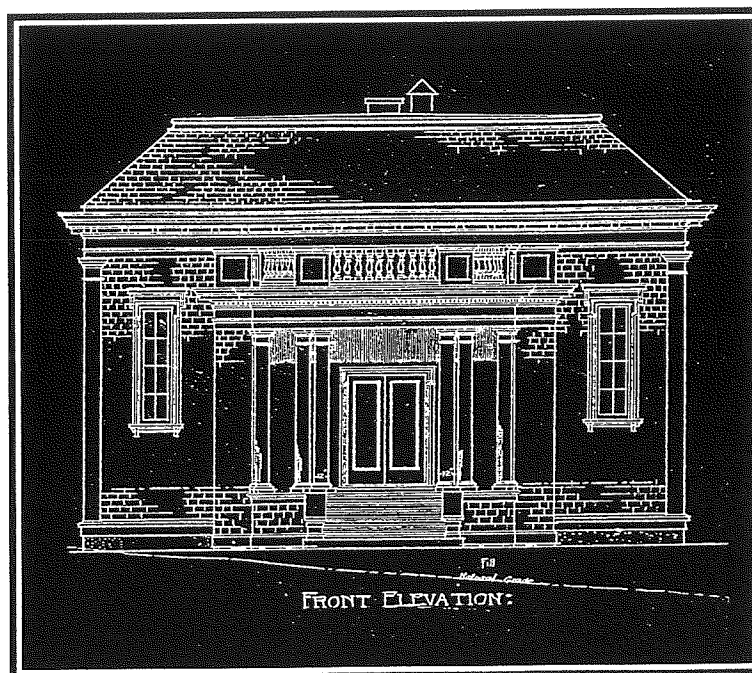
Above:
Architect's 'Elevation to Boulevard', 1927.
Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans

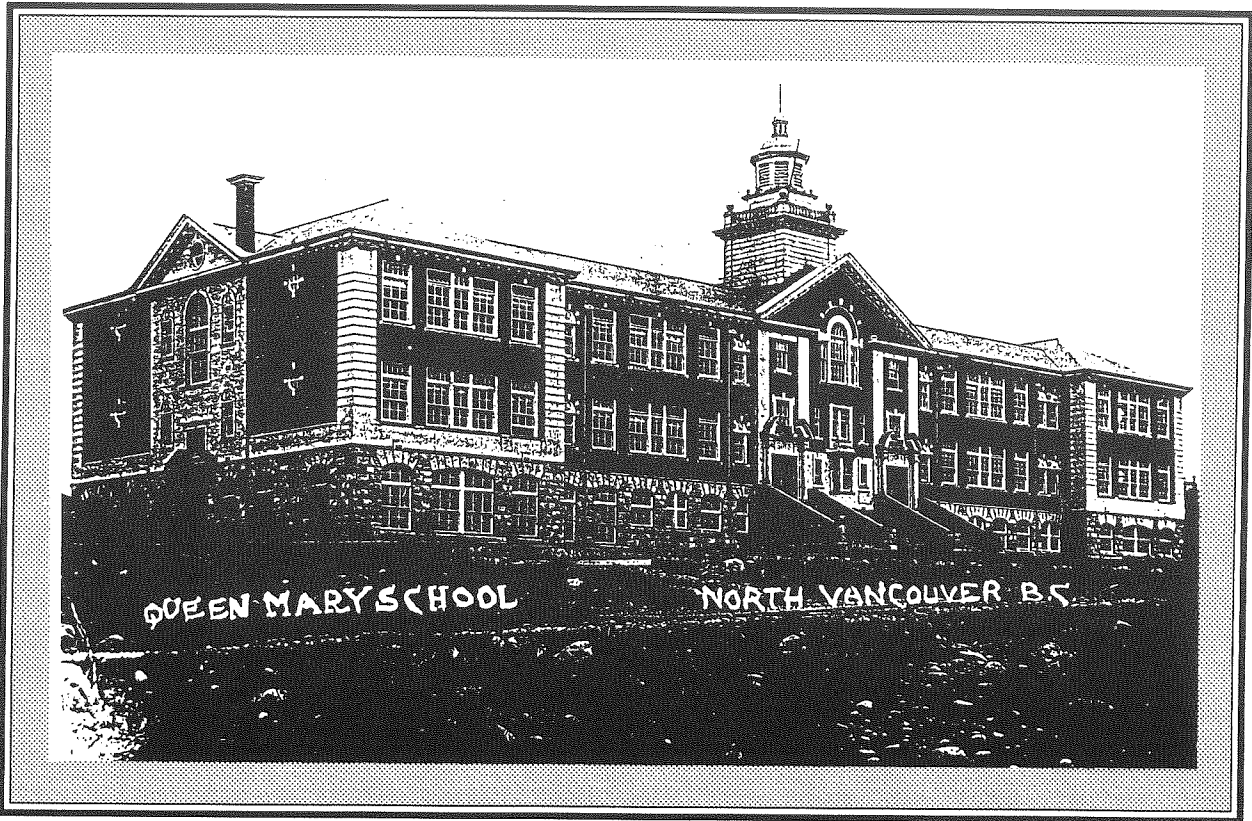
FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST SCIENTIST
185 Keith Road East
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1925



Beautifully sited as a backdrop to the east end of Victoria Park, this elegant structure 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 and Curtis paid particular attention to the fine detailing around the entry and the wooden trim around the windows. Despite its modest size, this building has a great presence due to its location and the character of its design.

Right and below:
Front and North Elevations of the
First Church of Christ Scientist.
Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans





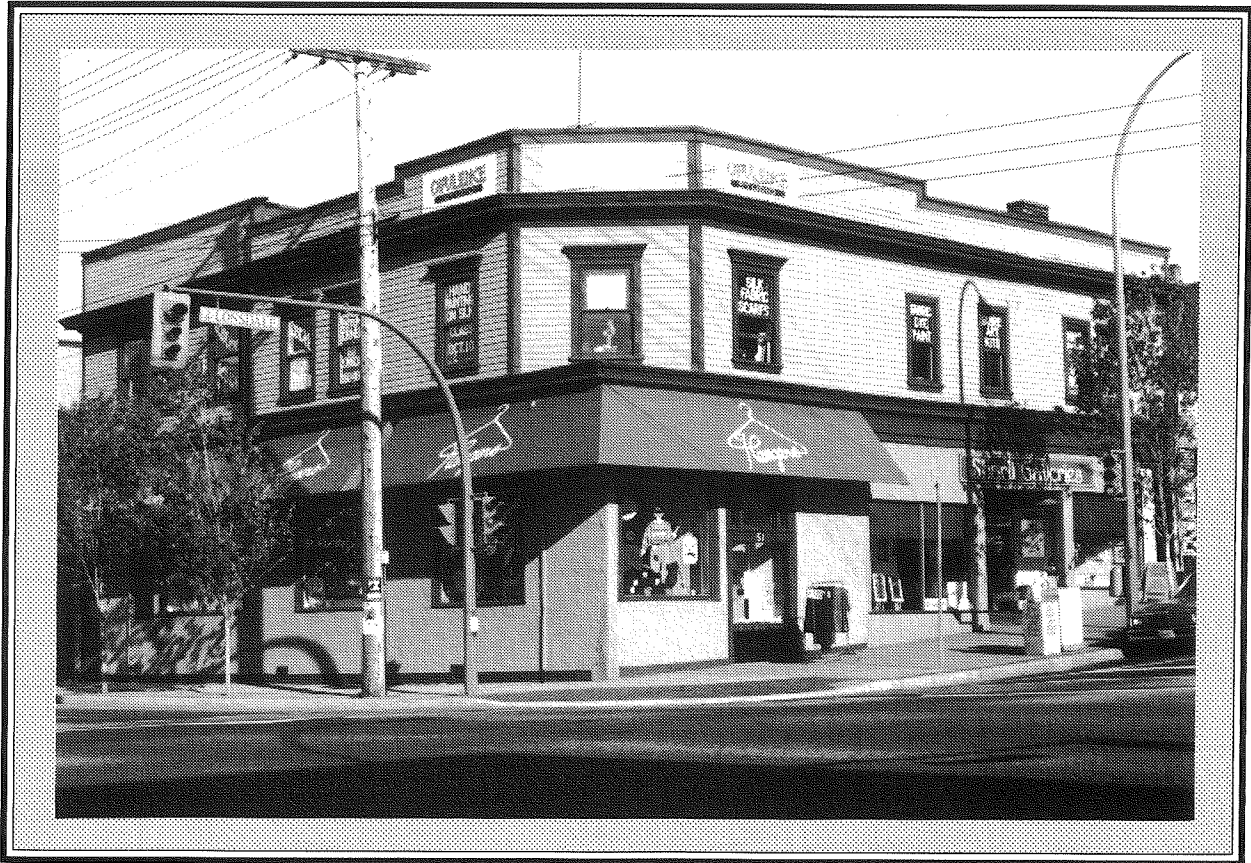
Above:
Early archival photograph of the Queen Mary School.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4704

QUEEN MARY SCHOOL
230 Keith Road West
W. C. F. Gillam, Architect
1914-1915



The burgeoning population of North Vancouver led to the construction of a number of large and prominent public schools during the 1910s. This design is notable for its use of cut stone ornamentation, its central belfry and its siting at this 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 SYNDICATE BLOCK
51-59 Lonsdale Avenue
The Western Corporation, Architects (assumed)
1903



Located at the intersection of Lonsdale Avenue and Esplanade, this prominent structure was North Vancouver's first commercial block. It was built by The Western Corporation, a prominent early development company, whose directors in 1907 were A. B. Diplock, President and General Manager, W. W. Montelius, A. Dunbar Taylor, C. Wentworth Sarel and J. C. Keith. The building housed McMillan Grocers, which was 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.

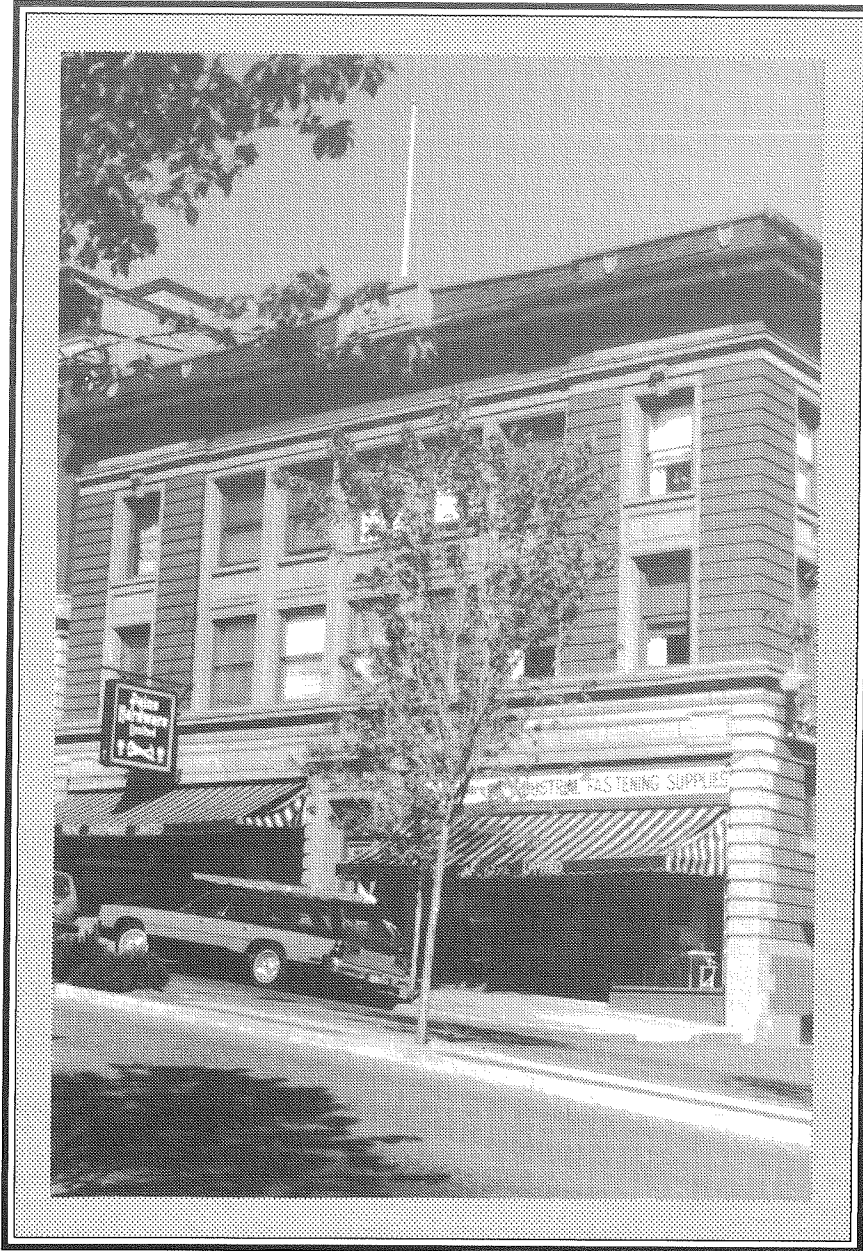


Above: Interior of J. A. McMillan Grocers, circa 1906. Source - City of Vancouver Archives #OUT.P.1056

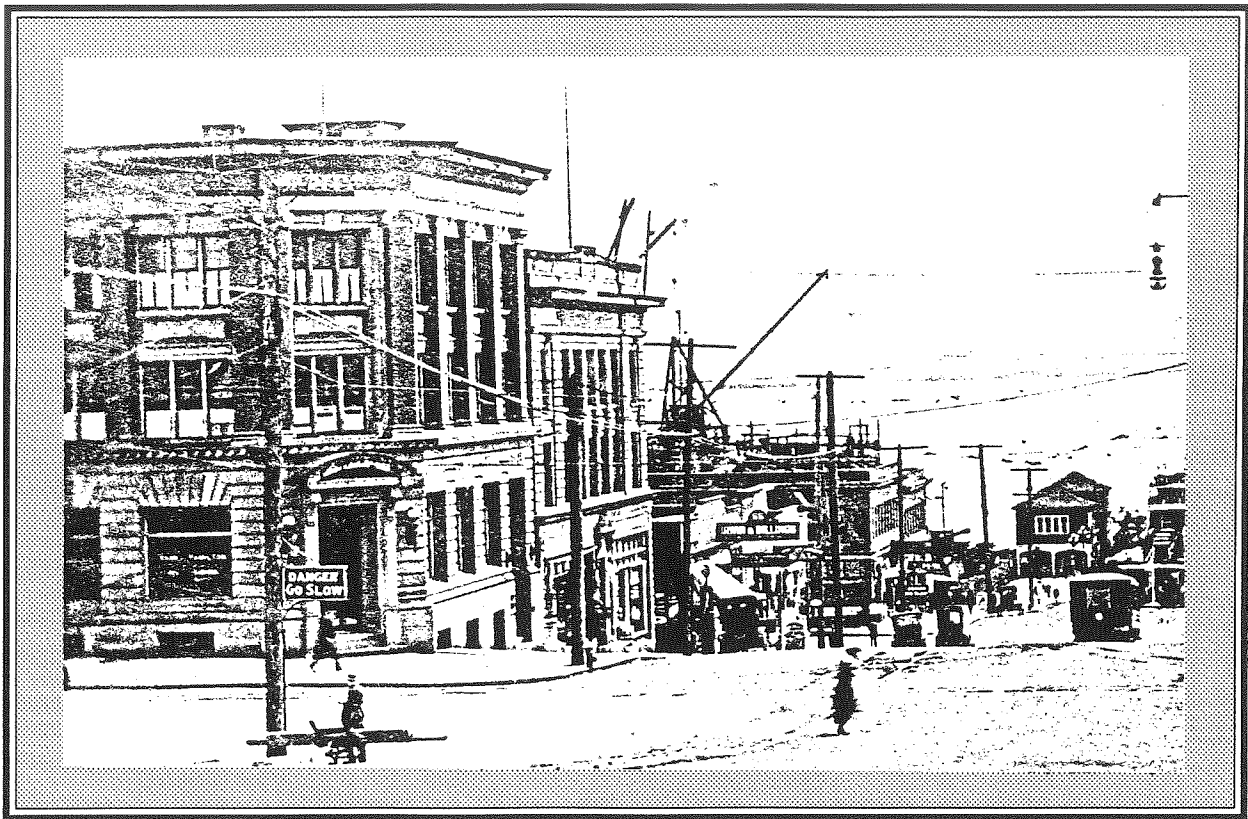


Above: The Syndicate Block, circa 1905. Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #2777

THE ABERDEEN BLOCK
78-90 Lonsdale Avenue
Mills & Hutton, Architects
1910-1911



A reminder of the prosperity of the Edwardian era, this prominent commercial structure forms a consistent grouping with the adjacent building. The Aberdeen Block was known as the Keith Block while under construction, which explains the presence of the initial 'K' carved into a shield over the sandstone entry. The Post Office was located here from 1911 to 1912, and in 1914 the North Vancouver City Hall occupied the third floor. The B.C. Electric Railway Company offices were also located in this building.



Above:
Early archival photograph of lower Lonsdale Avenue, including a view of the Aberdeen Block and the Bank
of Hamilton Chambers.

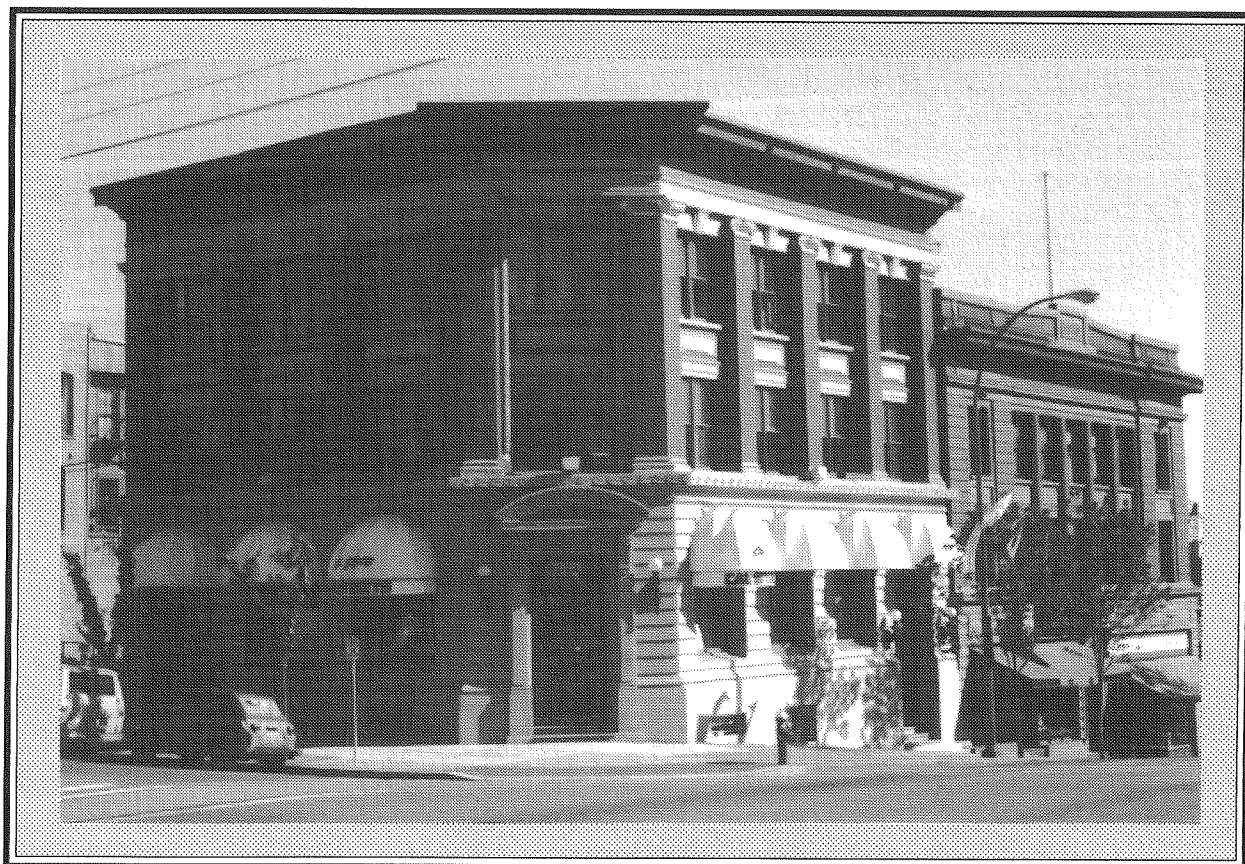
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #6539

BANK OF HAMILTON CHAMBERS

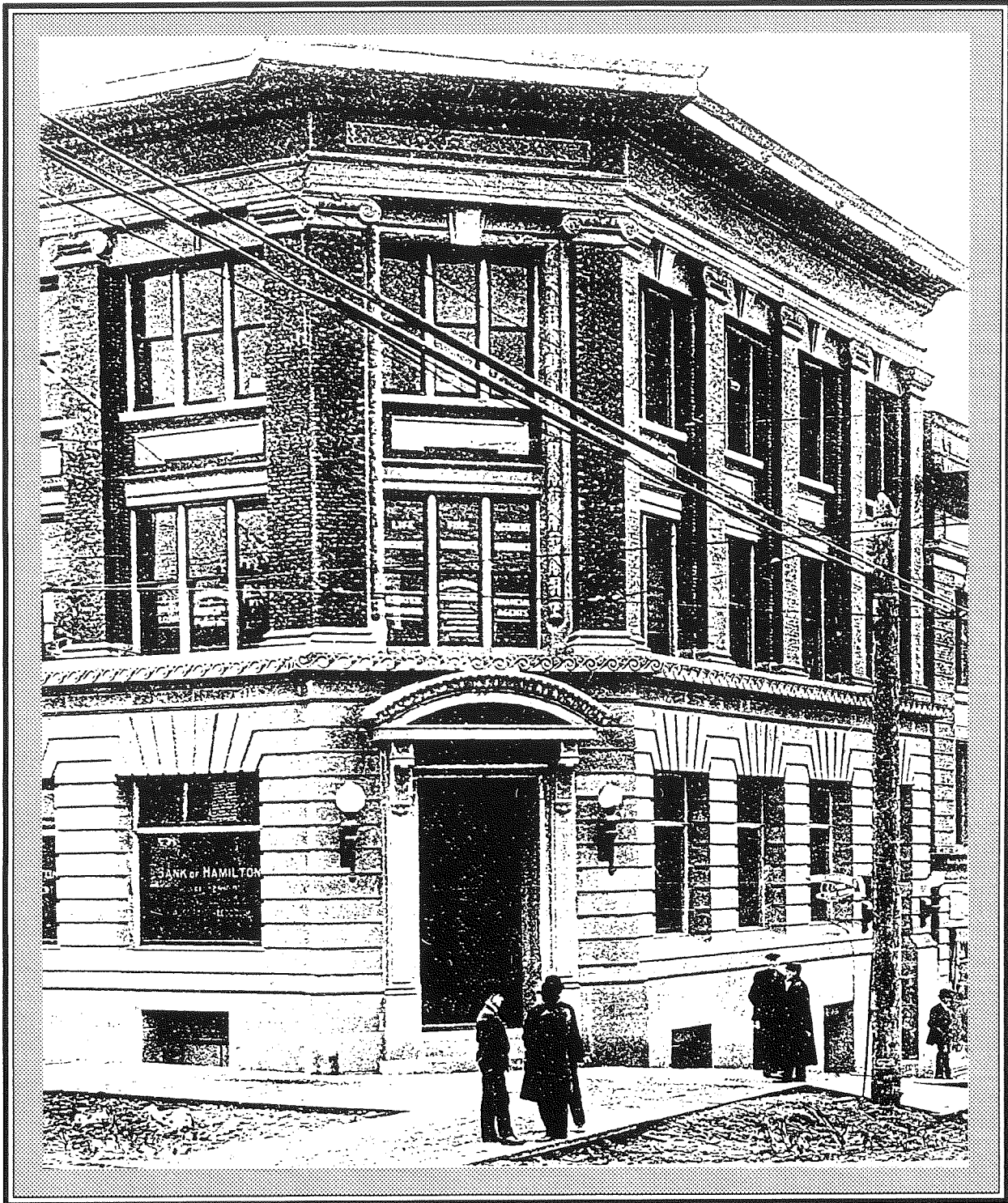
92 Lonsdale Avenue

Mills & Hutton, Architects

1910-1911



This landmark structure addresses its corner location with an angled entry, while its two main facades are highly articulated with engaged pilasters, ionic capitals, decorative string courses and a prominent copper cornice. Built to house the local branch of the Bank of Hamilton, it also provided rental office space for a number of medical practitioners, and boasted the first passenger elevator in North Vancouver. It is a highly visible part of a cluster of historic structures built in the lower Lonsdale area before the First World War.

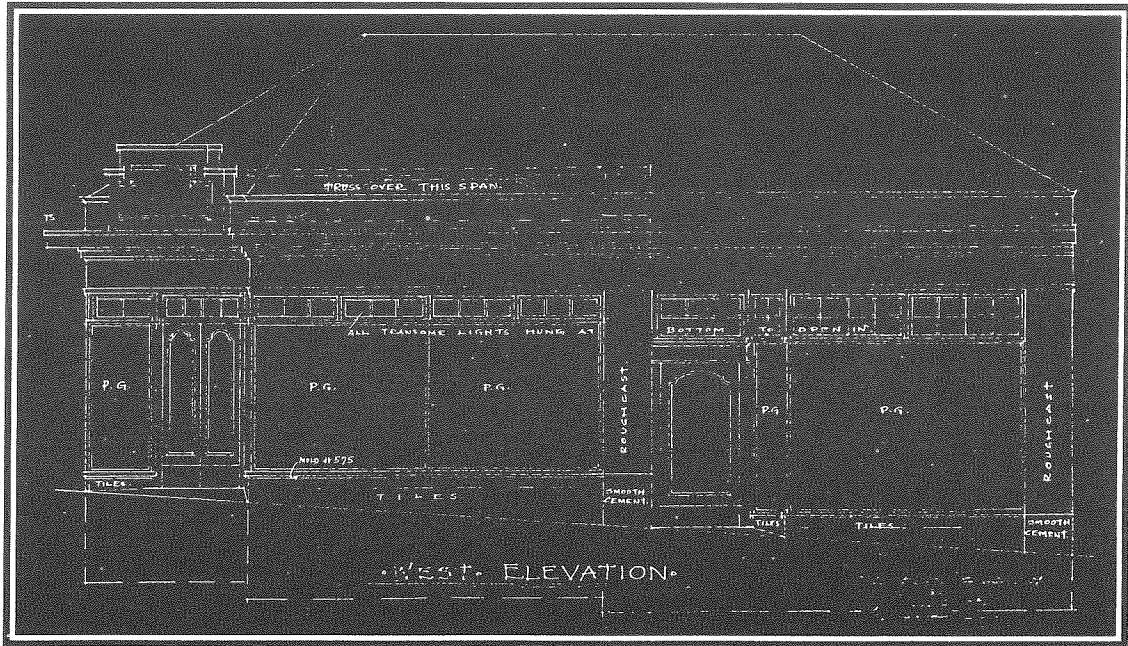


Above: Early archival photograph of the Bank of Hamilton Chambers.
Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4353

BARRACLOUGH BLOCK
201-203 Lonsdale Avenue/104-108 West 2nd Street
W. Earland, Designer & Builder, 1929
Second floor additions, 1940

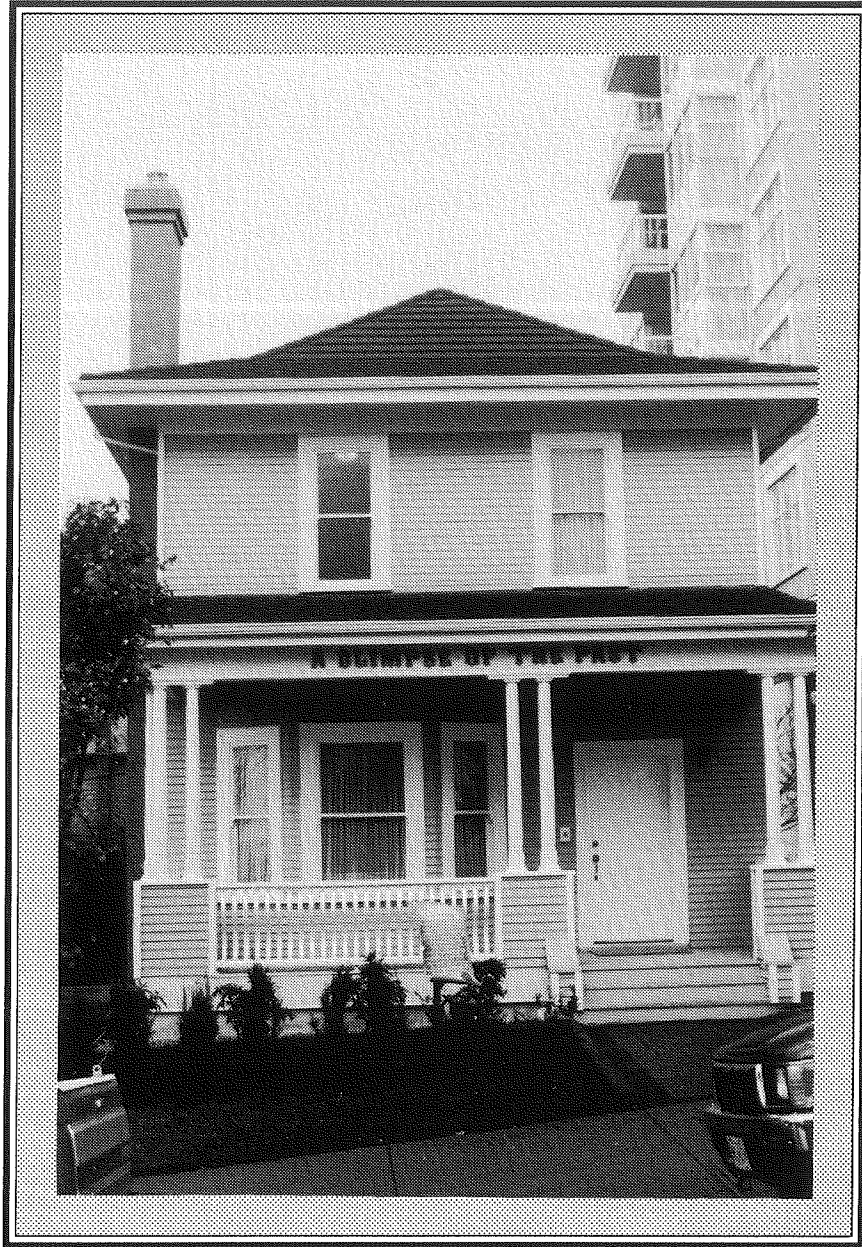


This structure was designed and built by W. Earland for a local grocer named Joseph Barraclough, whose name is inset into the corner entry floor. It replaced an earlier structure, built around 1905 for W. E. Thompson, which was destroyed by fire during the 1920s. The Barraclough Block was built in stages; the first part was a one storey structure with a hipped roof, which was enlarged almost as soon as it was built. The second floor was added in 1940 to the designs of C. R. Stonehouse. Originally built to accommodate five apartments, a portion of the second floor was altered in 1944 to house the municipal offices of the District of North Vancouver. Distinctive architectural features of the present building include an octagonal turret, dome and flagpole which act as a landmark in the lower Lonsdale area.

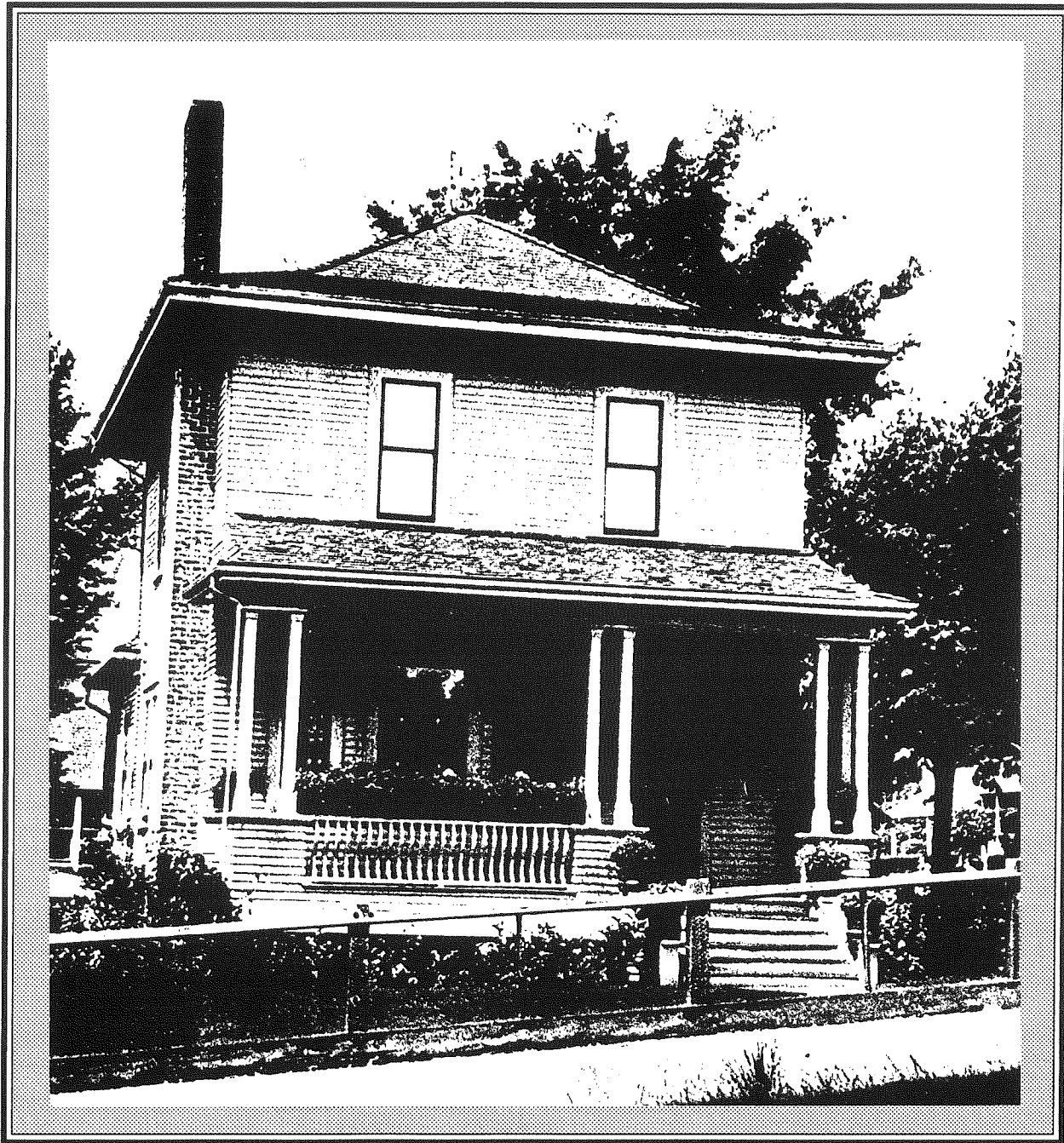


Above:
Architects rendering of the original portion of the Barraclough Block, 1929.
Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans

STEACY RESIDENCE
557 Lonsdale Avenue
1905



One of the earliest surviving residences in the City, this modest Edwardian home was the dwelling of Albert R. and Frances A. Steacy. 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 by the Fama Group, this home was moved forward on its lot, and its exterior restored. A legal covenant now protects the building.



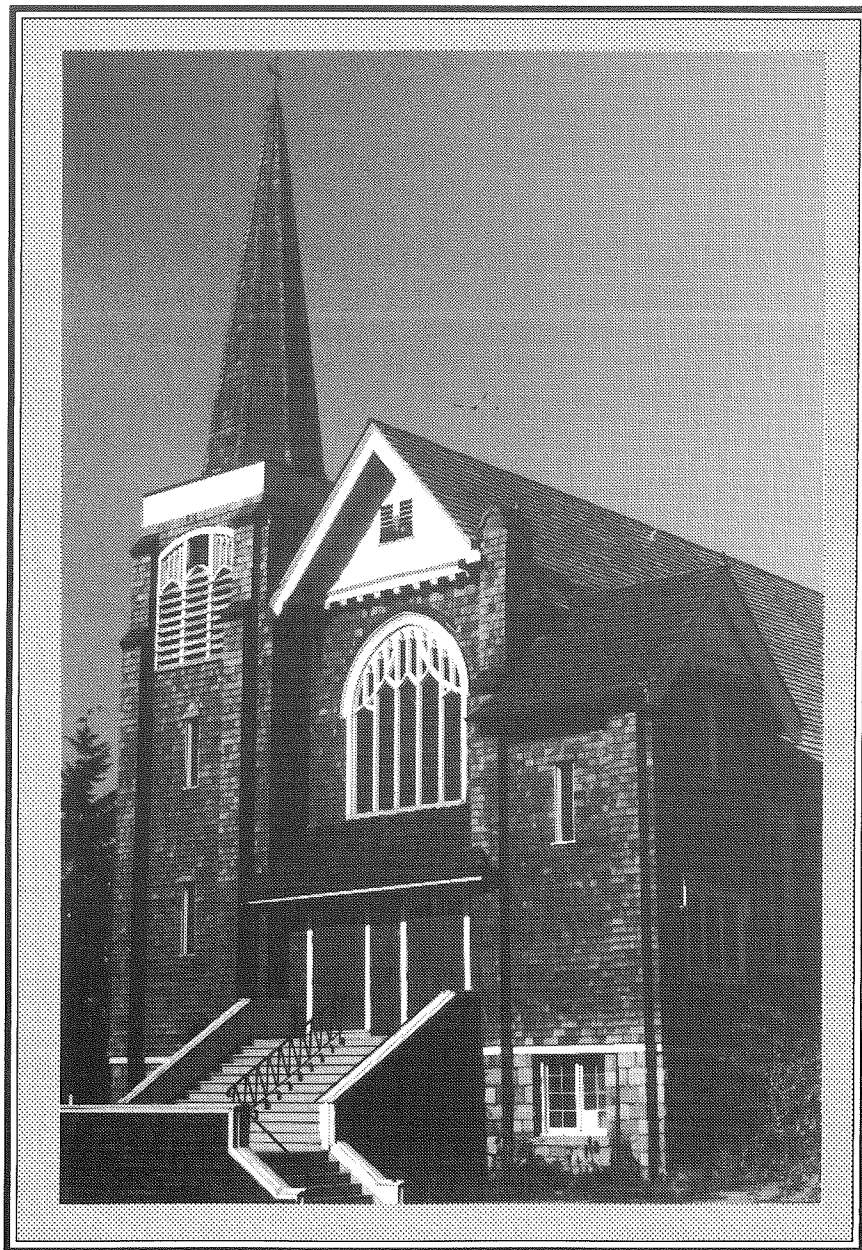
Above: Early archival photograph of the Steacy Residence.
Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #7483

SAINT ANDREW'S CHURCH

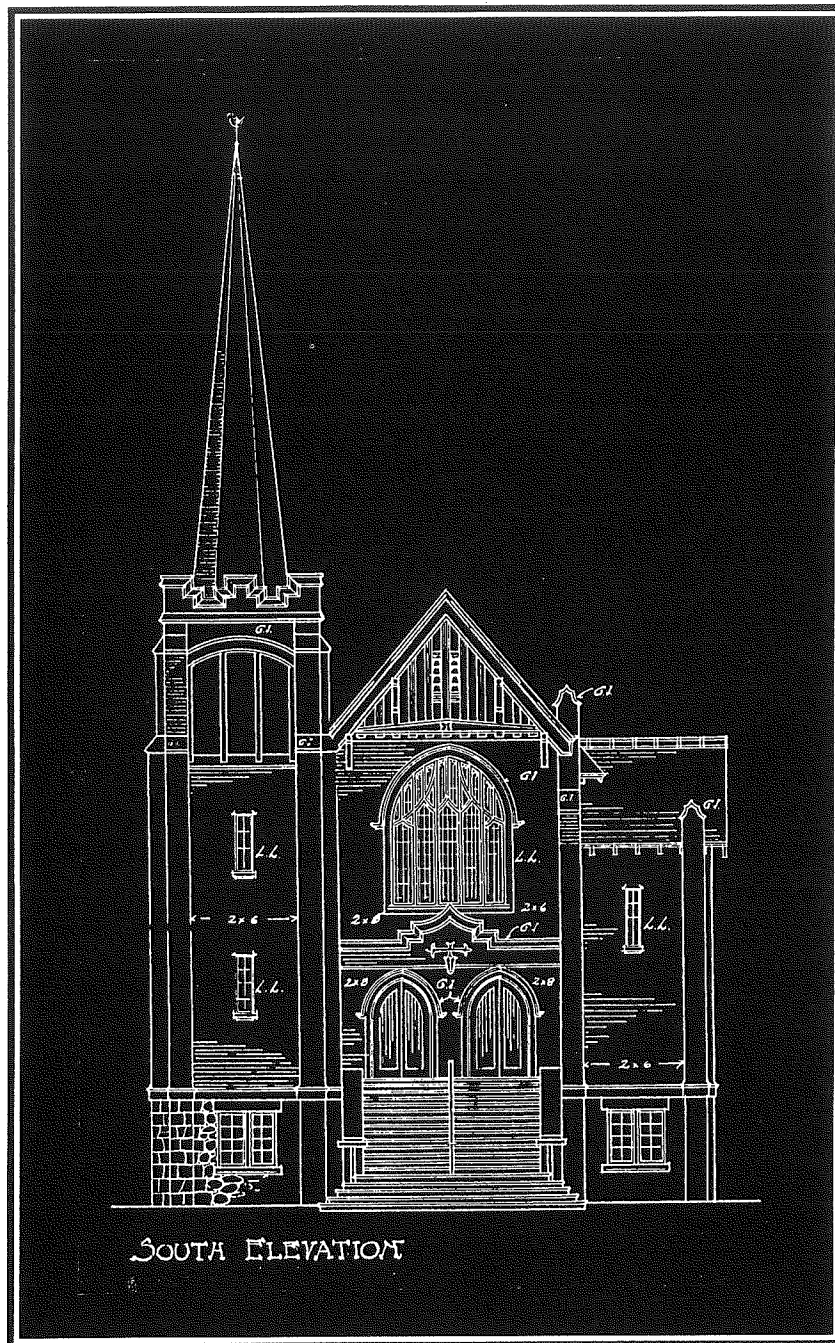
1044 St. George's Avenue

Alexander & Brown, Architects

1912

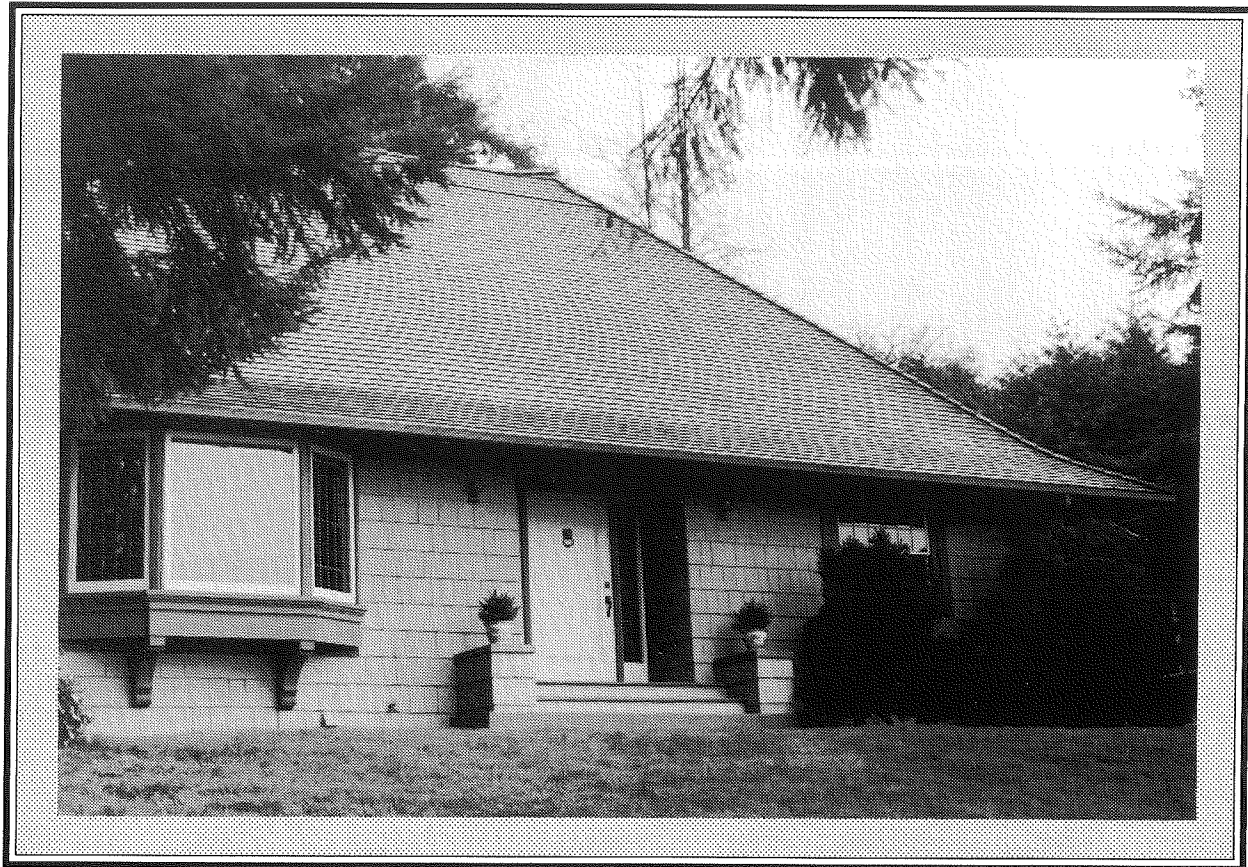


The first St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church, located on East 6th Street, was built in 1904. The present structure is a distinguished shingle-clad adaptation of the Gothic Revival style, and has been very well maintained, with its prominent spire acting as an area landmark. It is now used by a United Church congregation.

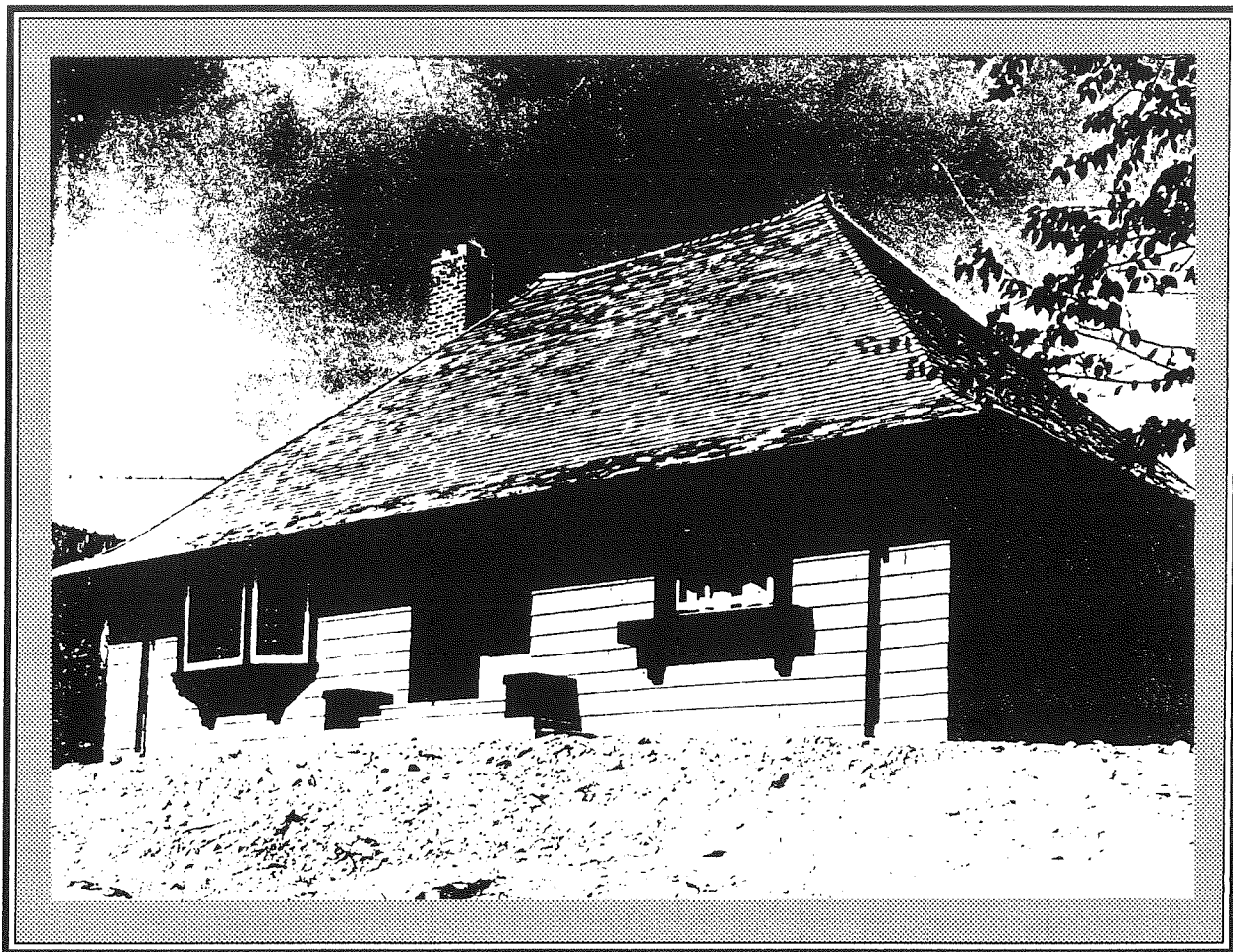


Above:
Saint Andrew's Church Original Plans.
Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans

BOW RESIDENCE
320 Tempe Crescent
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1925



This shingle-clad bungalow was built as the residence of architect, William Bow. It displays elements 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. Local architect, William Bow, designed a number of the most prominent residences on the North Shore, including the 1925 Taylor Residence, 1653 Grand Boulevard, the 1927 Young Residence, 1753 Grand Boulevard, and the 1937 A. J. T. Taylor Estate at 5324 Marine Drive in West Vancouver.



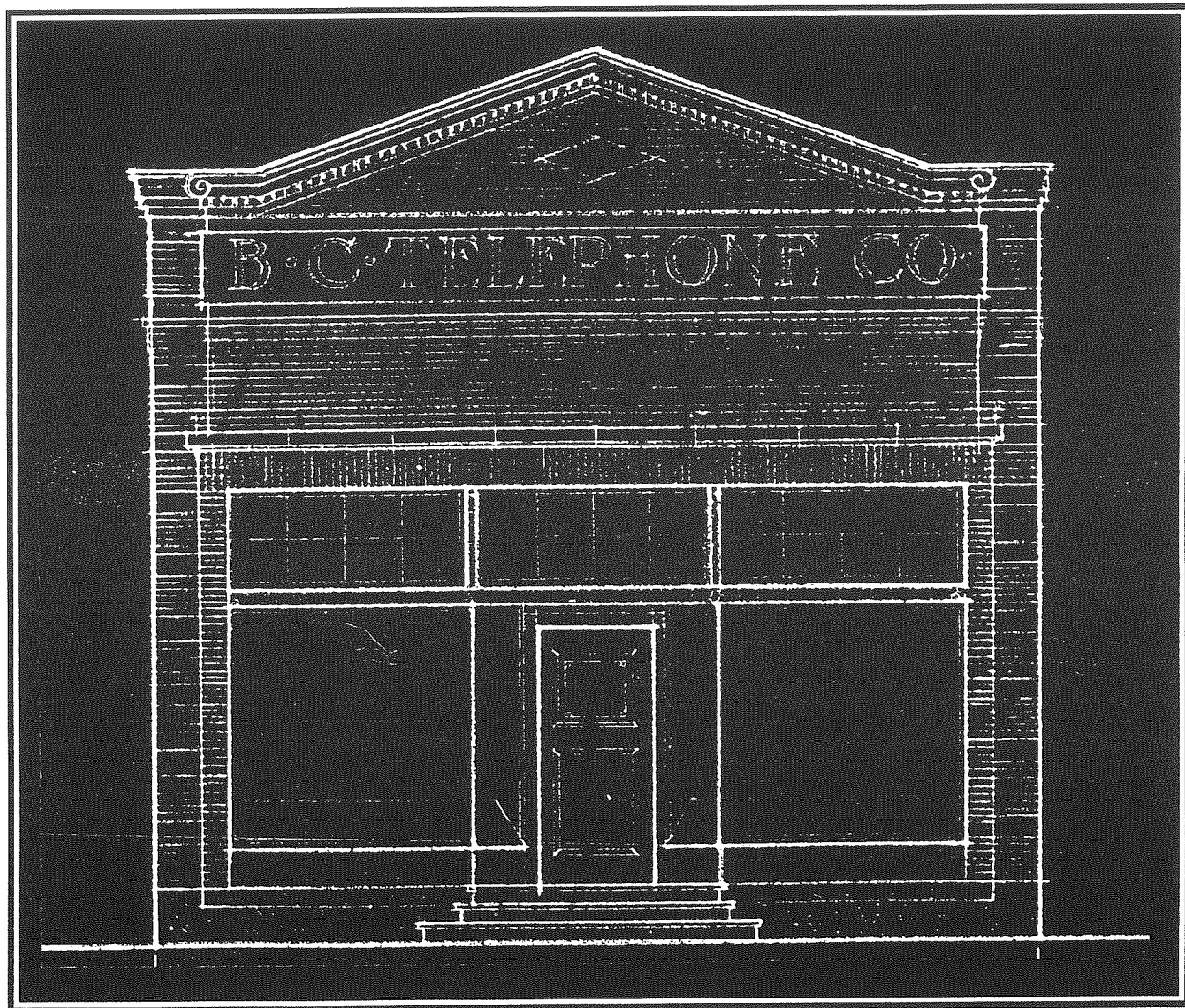
Above:
Early photograph of the Bow Residence, taken by Leonard Frank in 1925.

Source -
Vancouver Public Library #5055 and #6350

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



This elegant structure was designed by the B.C. Telephone Building Department for use as the Company's commercial office space. The brick facade is relieved with pre-cast concrete trim, and features a finely detailed pediment. The original storefront has been beautifully preserved. As one of a number of historic structures in the area, it contributes to the consistent scale and character of lower Lonsdale.



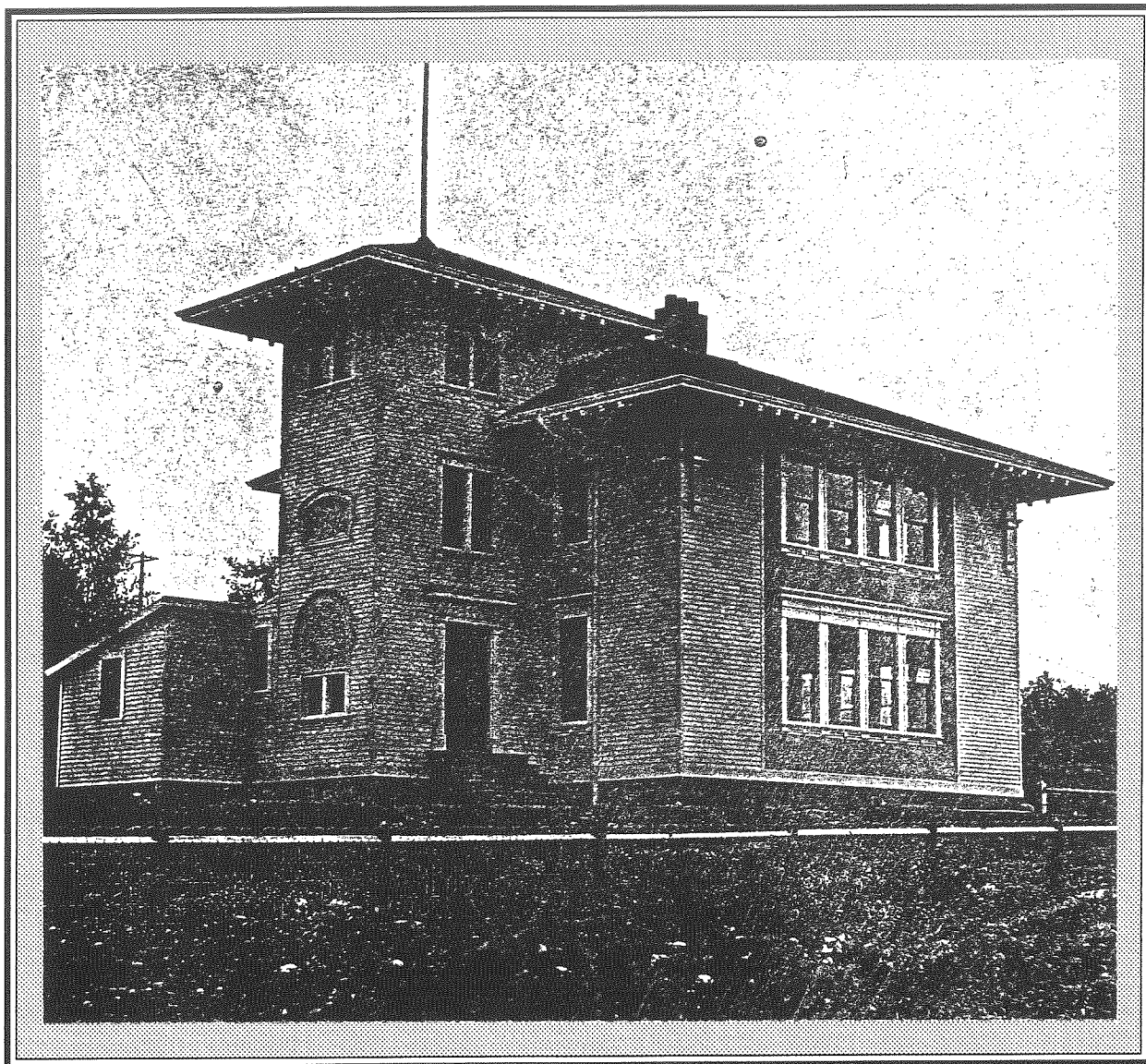
Above:
B.C. Telephone Commercial Office Original Plans.

Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans

RESIDENCE
214 West 6th Street
1907

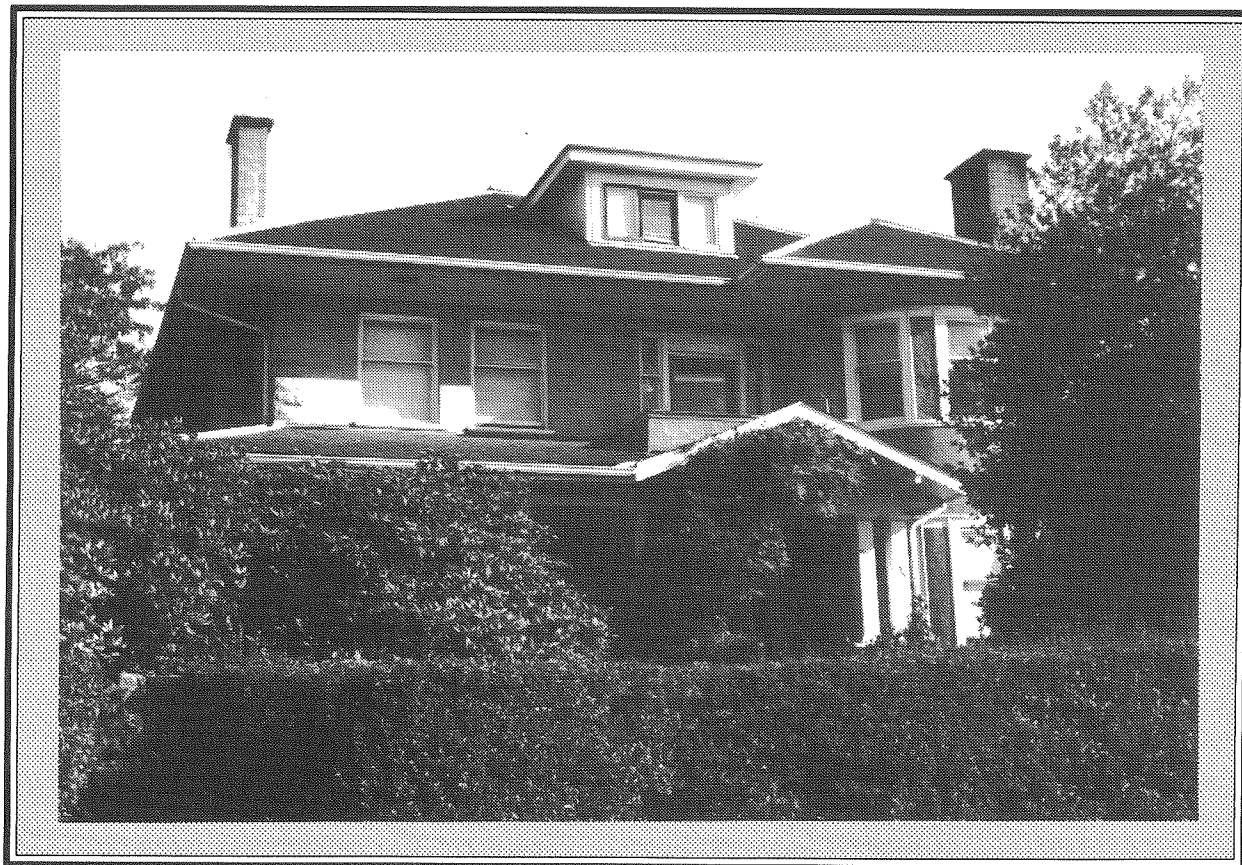


This striking residence was built by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company, presumably as one of the show homes for its Ottawa Gardens development. Designed in the Italian Renaissance Revival style, which was rarely used in the Lower Mainland, it is distinguished by the use of a prominent three storey tower at the entry. Decorative details include a 1907 date plaque on the west facade. By 1913 it was used as the Lynn College for Boys, a boarding school and a day school which advertised 'special attention to morals, conduct and discipline'. The house has been immaculately maintained.



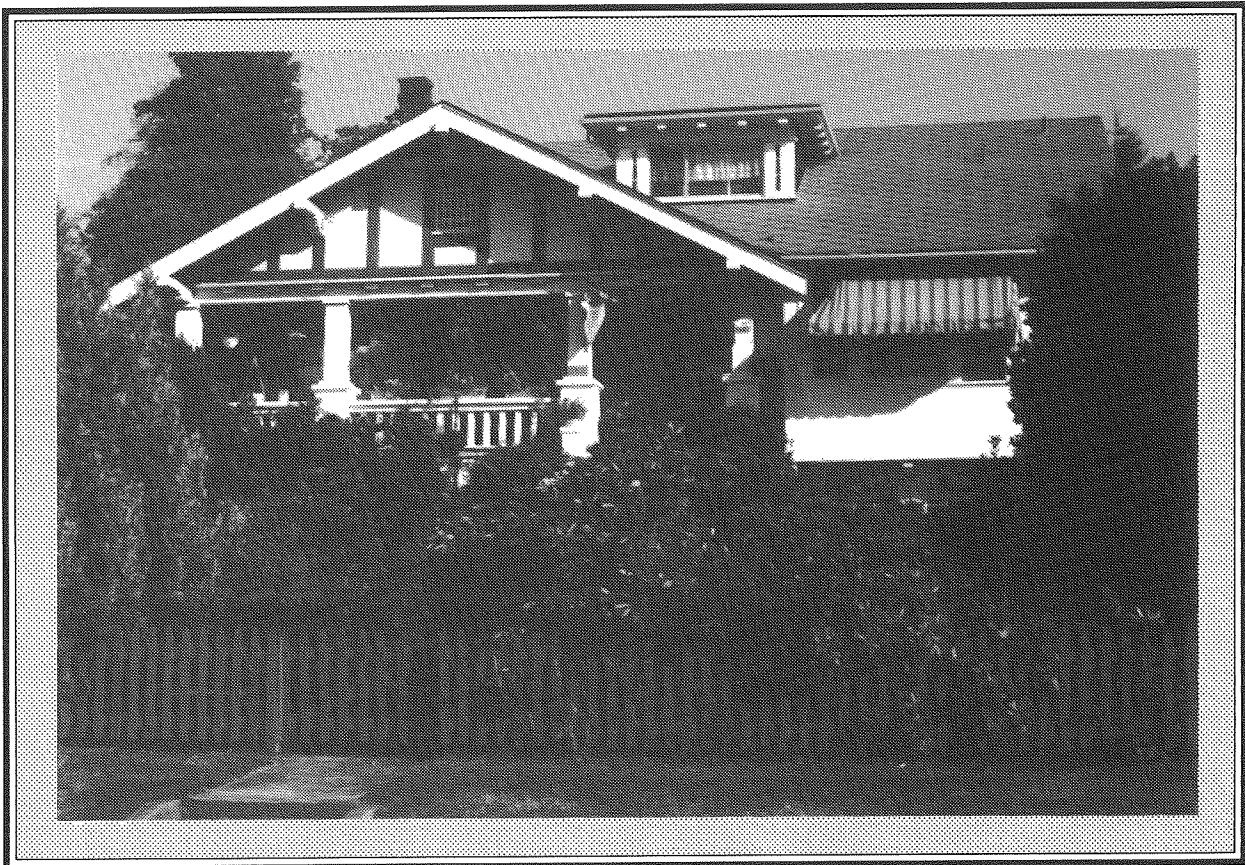
Above:
Residence at 214 West 6th Street.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #350

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



This residence was very unusual for its use of concrete block as both structural and cladding material. These blocks were just becoming commercially available, and were rarely seen in residential applications, although their advantage as a fireproof material was well recognised. Concrete blocks from the shipment used to build this home were also used to build the retaining wall at the Hotel North Vancouver. The original owner, Thomas J. Stephens, was an employee at Leckie Shoes.

LARSON RESIDENCE
254 West 6th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1921

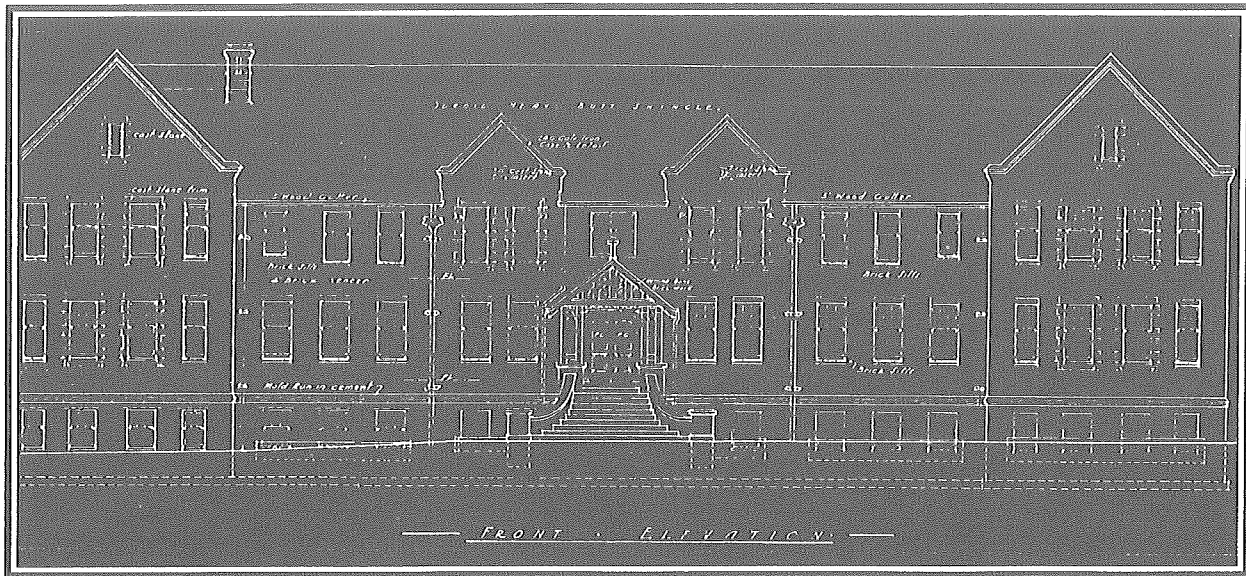


This attractive Craftsman bungalow was built for Peter and Gerda Larson in 1921. Peter Larson was well known on the North Shore for his business ventures, and was the owner of the Hotel North Vancouver and the Canyon View Hotel. Typical of the Craftsman style, it features a generous front verandah with square columns and heavy timber roof brackets. The extensive landscaping includes mature hollies and rhododendrons, and provides an attractive and appropriate setting.

SISTERS OF INSTRUCTION OF THE CHILD JESUS
524-540 West 6th Street
Gardiner & Mercer, Architects
1932

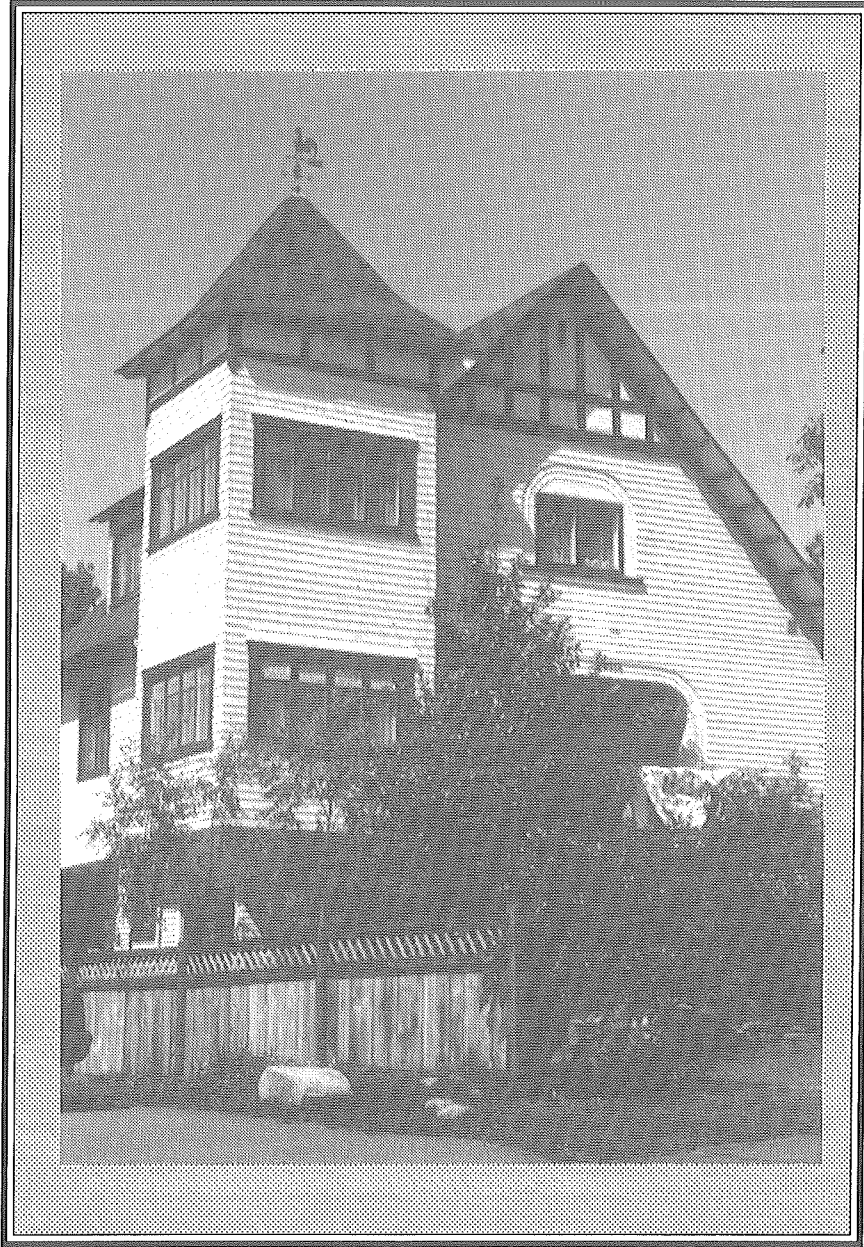


Built as a convent school, this imposing structure was designed in a pared-down version of the Gothic Revival style, which was popular for institutional and educational buildings at this time. The red textured brick is relieved by the use of pre-cast concrete quoining and trim. Mature hollies flank the 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.



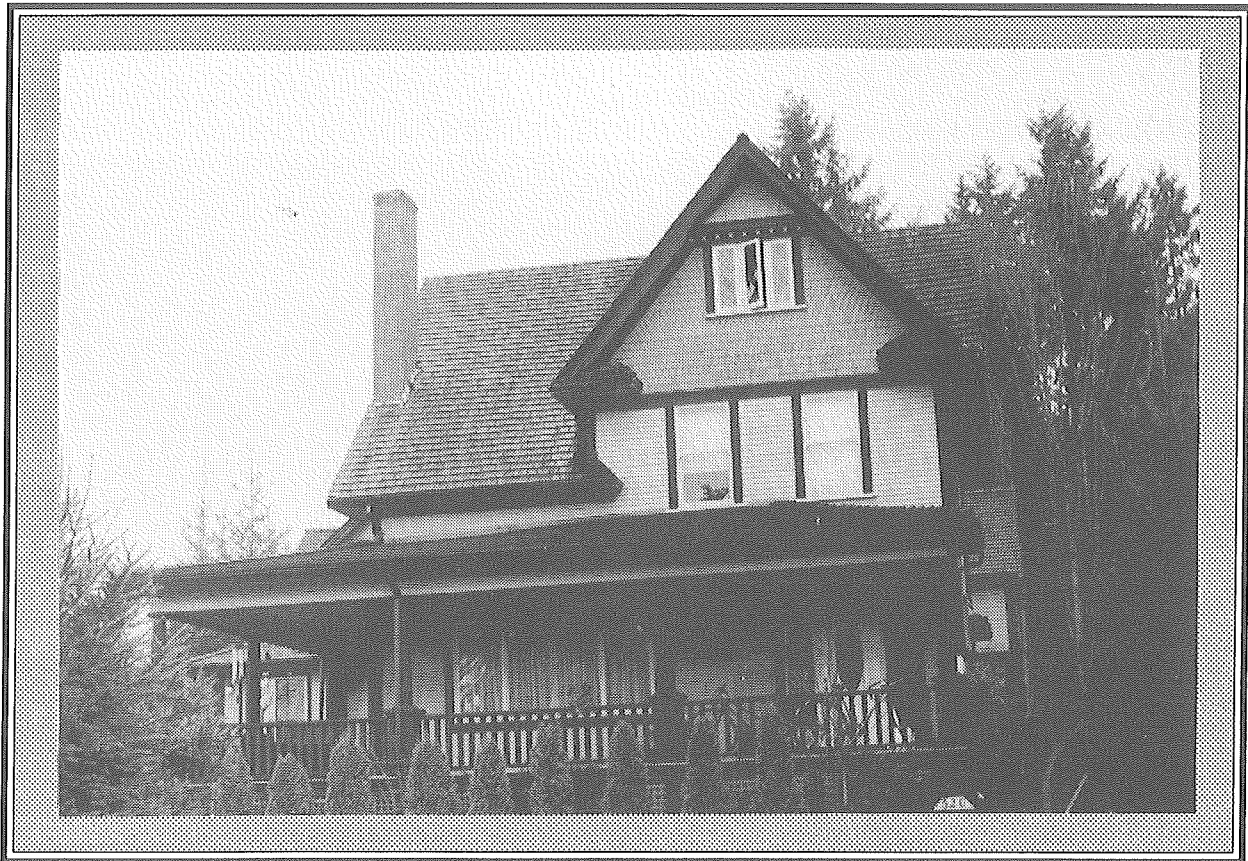
Above:
Front elevation rendering of the Sisters of Saint Paul School, 1932.
Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans

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



William Knowles was the first registered owner of this house, and as he was a contractor, he may have been responsible for its construction. Knowles did not, however, live here, and the name of the first resident is unknown. It is a unique design that combines picturesque European manor house elements with a free adaptation of the Craftsman style.

VANCE RESIDENCE
620 West 15th Street
1910



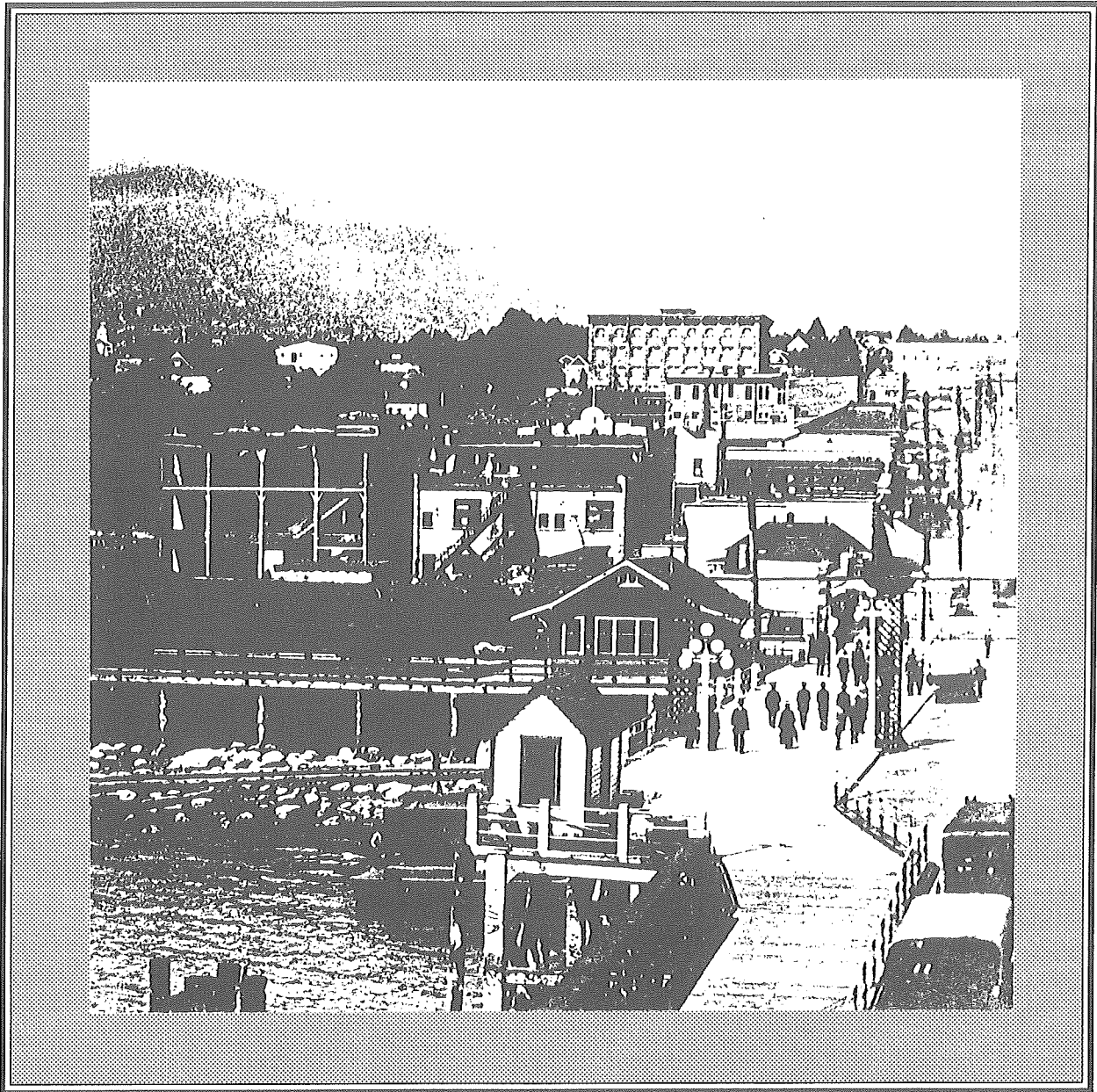
❖ *Municipally Designated Heritage Site* ❖

This was the home of George Washington Vance, who served as Alderman from 1913 to 1915 and 1924 to 1925; Mayor from 1917 to 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 stationary engineer. The house displays a blend of Late Queen Anne and Colonial Revival elements that is typical of the Edwardian era. It has been 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.

PACIFIC GREAT EASTERN RAILWAY STATION
450 West 16th Street
1913



Originally located at the foot of Lonsdale Avenue, this modest structure was designed and built by the P.G.E. as a station on the rail line, which commenced operation in 1914. It is historically significant as a rare surviving reminder of the early days of rail transportation on the North Shore, and was moved to Mahon Park in 1971. This building now serves as the 'Station Museum'.

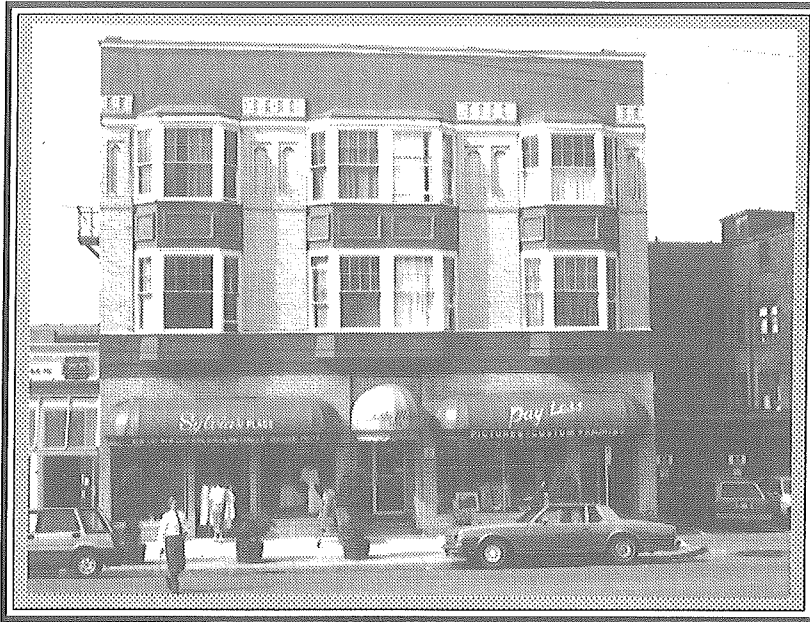


Above:
The Pacific Great Eastern Railway Station in its original location at the foot of Lonsdale Avenue.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #1479

SECONDARY BUILDINGS

109-115	East 1st Street	70
168	East 1st Street	70
250-254	East 1st Street	71
256	East 1st Street	71
123	East 3rd Street	72
146	East 3rd Street	72-73
152	East 3rd Street	73
736	East 3rd Street	74
232	East 5th Street	74
244	East 5th Street	75
387	East 5th Street	75
736	East 6th Street	76
848	East 6th Street	76
519	East 7th Street	77
277-279	East 8th Street	77
346	East 8th Street	78
252	East 9th Street	78
345	East 9th Street	79
160	East 10th Street	77, 79
240	East 10th Street	80
244	East 10th Street	80
246	East 10th Street	81
251	East 10th Street	81
256	East 10th Street	82
315	East 10th Street	82
324	East 10th Street	83
426	East 10th Street	83
524	East 11th Street	84
419	East 13th Street	84
448	East 13th Street	85
219	East 19th Street	85-86, 162
225	East 19th Street	86, 162
83	Chesterfield Avenue	87
333	Chesterfield Avenue (209 West 4th Street)	88-89
819	Chesterfield Avenue	90
832	Cumberland Crescent	90-91
842	Cumberland Crescent	92
852	Cumberland Crescent	92
862	Cumberland Crescent	93
872	Cumberland Crescent	93

105-111	Esplanade Avenue West	94
110-114	Esplanade Avenue West	95
952	Grand Boulevard	96
1105	Grand Boulevard	96
1160	Grand Boulevard	97
1312	Grand Boulevard	98
1500	Grand Boulevard	98
1533	Grand Boulevard	99
1450	Jones Avenue	100
217	Keith Road East	100-101
237	Keith Road East	102
276	Keith Road East	103
442	Keith Road East	103
456	Keith Road East	104
513	Keith Road East	104
255	Keith Road West	105
426	Keith Road West	105
650	Keith Road West	106
7A	Lonsdale Avenue	106
91-93	Lonsdale Avenue	107
	(107-111 West 1st Street)	
101-109	Lonsdale Avenue	108-109
1601-1607	Lonsdale Avenue	110
2151	Lonsdale Avenue	110
2735	Lonsdale Avenue	111
1509	Mahon Avenue	111
2144	Mahon Avenue	112
1849	Moody Avenue	112
600	Queensbury Avenue	113
1234	Ridgeway Avenue	114
233	West 6th Street	114
262	West 6th Street	115
266	West 6th Street	115
268	West 6th Street	116
311	West 14th Street	117
621	West 15th Street	117
343	West 16th Street	118
358	West 16th Street	118
235	West 17th Street	119
341	West 22nd Street	119



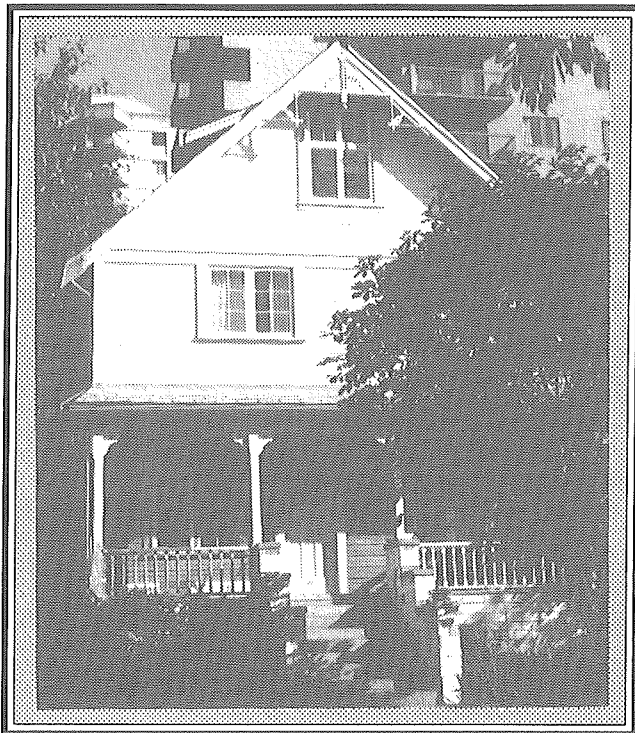
MOUNT CROWN BLOCK

109-115 East 1st Street

Dalton & Eveleigh, Architects

1911

This substantial brick-clad apartment building, with retail stores at ground level, was built for C. A. Lett & Sons; the contractor was the well known firm of Baynes & Horie. The character of this building has unfortunately been altered by the removal of the original cornice and the rebuilding of the storefronts.



FALCIONI RESIDENCE

168 East 1st Street

1908

This home represents an unusual variation on an Edwardian home with its carpenter detailing typical of the late Victorian era. This is common throughout the City of North Vancouver, where stylistic elements sometimes show up at a later date than would be expected. Eugenio Falcioni was listed in the 1925 *Henderson's Directory* as a labourer at the Wallace Shipyards, and Dora Falcioni as a packer at Sterling Candy.

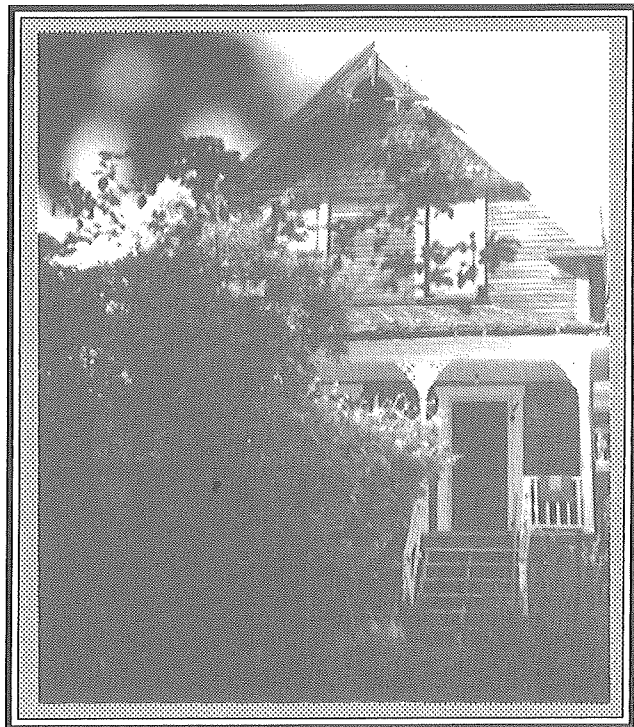
'HARBOUR MANOR'
250-254 East 1st Street
1910

Built as North Vancouver's first apartment block, this elegant symmetrical structure boasts four projecting second storey bays with leaded glass windows. It follows the common model of retail stores at ground level, with residential apartments above. The second floor has been successfully converted into office space.



EMERY RESIDENCE
256 East 1st Street
circa 1906

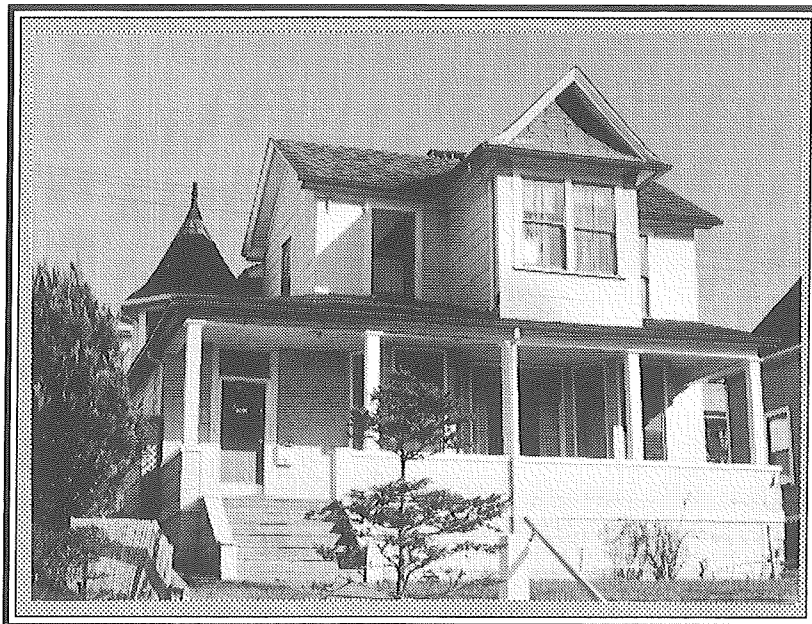
Nestled at the back of its lot, this is one of the last remaining homes in an area which has become almost completely commercial. Similar to the Falcioni Residence, the Emery Residence displays a late use of carpenter detailing that was associated with the Queen Anne style of the Victorian era. The first owner of this home was William F. Emery, who was a City Councillor in 1907.





LAW BLOCK
123 East 3rd Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1913

Designed and built by Alexander Law for Vancouver Properties Limited, this unusual apartment building features a highly articulated front facade with heavy timber eave brackets balancing a heavy sloped roof. Law was born in Edinburgh in 1874. He arrived in North Vancouver in 1907, where he undertook the construction of a number of buildings before moving to California in 1920.



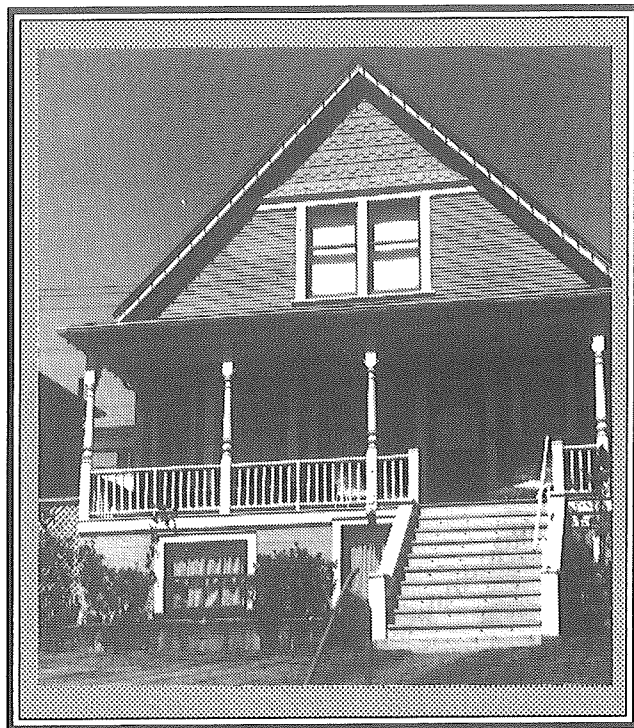
WRIGHT RESIDENCE
146 East 3rd Street
The Western Corporation, Architects
Circa 1904

This residence was built as the residence of Henry C. Wright, Manager of the North Vancouver office of the Western Corporation. The house remains essentially intact, although a later siding has been applied over the original. Unusual in its design, it features a small turret with stained glass windows that illuminate a staircase. The Western Corporation was an early development company, and was instrumental in attracting investments to the North Shore.

HUGHES RESIDENCE

152 East 3rd Street
circa 1905

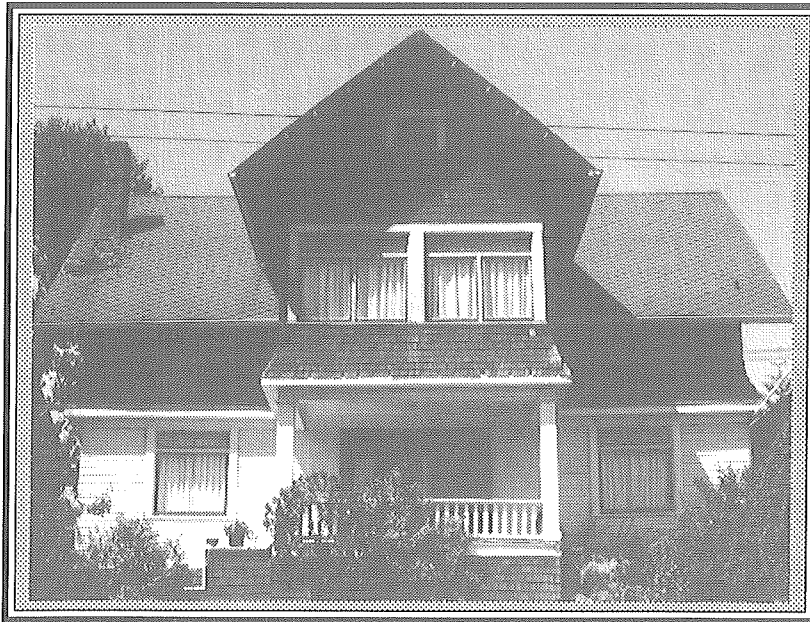
The first owner of this residence was Gwynne R. Hughes, who also owned the house next door at 154 East 3rd Street. It appears that the house was later rented to the Burns family; Mr. Burns operated a grocery store on lower Lonsdale Avenue.



Right:
The July 1st Parade, 1906, on East
3rd Street. The four houses in the
background are 146, 152, 156 and
158 East 3rd Street; all are still
standing.

Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives
#247



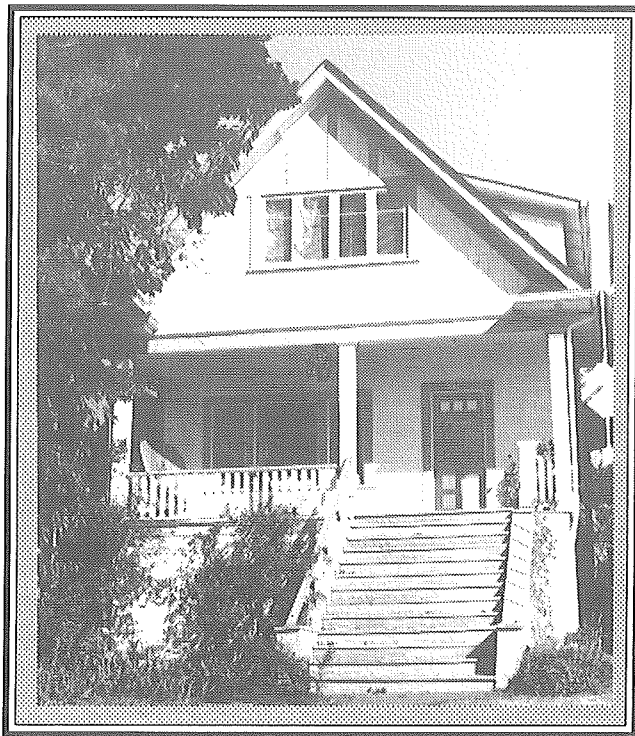


CLAPHAM RESIDENCE

736 East 3rd Street

1912

William F. Clapham was the first known resident owner of this house, which was built by J. B. Nicholson for H. H. Blanchett. Clapham was an accountant with the North West Securities Company. The structure is an unusual variation on the Craftsman style, with its exposed rafters and purlins, a clinker brick chimney and a projecting bay above the entry.



RESIDENCE

232 East 5th Street

M. J. Beaton, Architect

1911

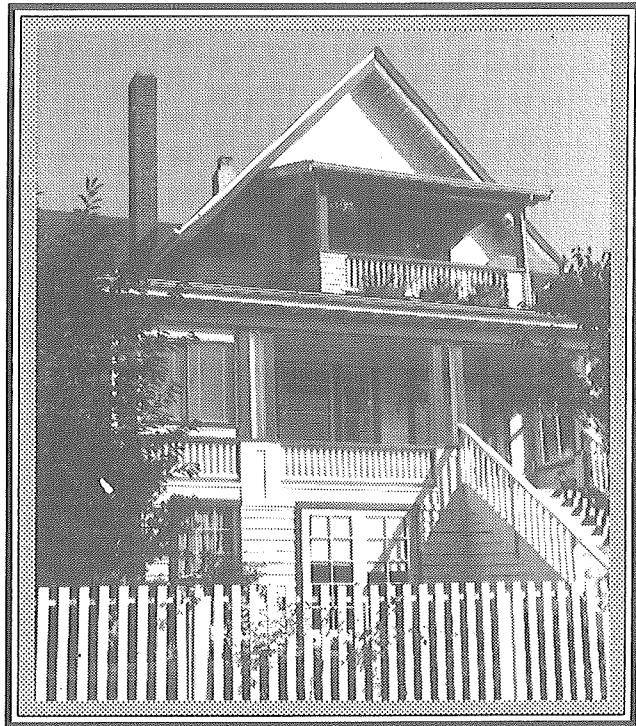
North Vancouver was the site of intense land speculation and development until the economic crash of 1913. This residence, and a number of others in this area, were built in rapid succession, and either rented or sold upon completion. M. J. Beaton and A. B. McNeill built this and the adjacent house, 234 East 5th Street.

KING RESIDENCE

244 East 5th Street

1911

This large residence, which was first owned by Fred K. John King, continues the line of Edwardian homes down 5th Street. Original decorative features include twinned porch columns with arched outlines between, and distinctively patterned window mullions. A second floor balcony tops the full open front verandah.

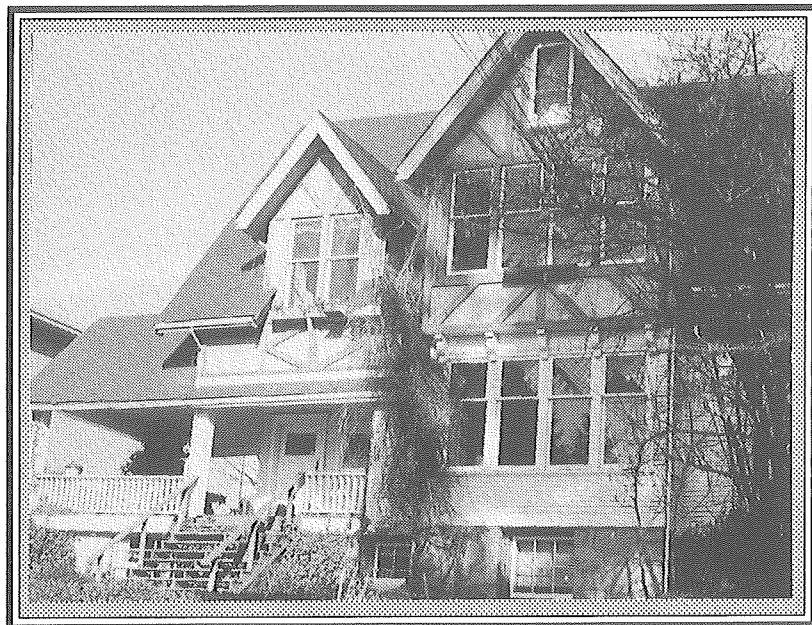


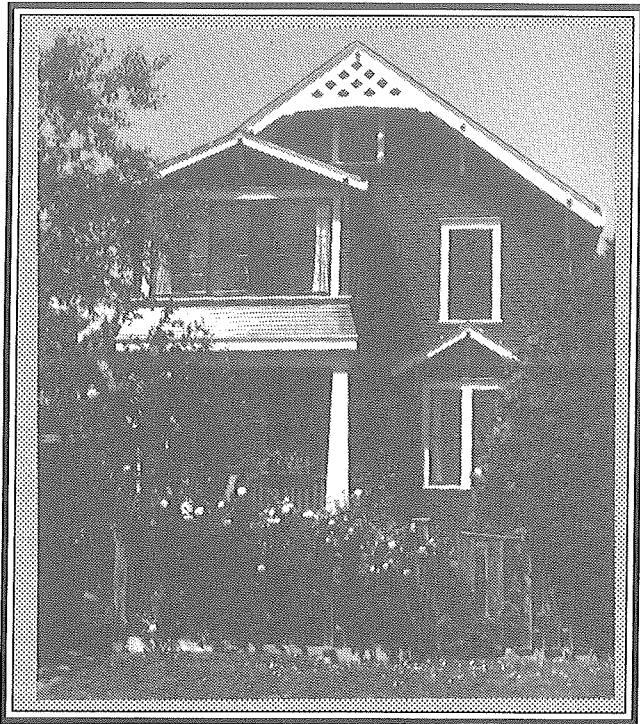
HOARE RESIDENCE

387 East 5th Street

1908

This large residence, which has now been broken up into five separate apartments, represents a stately example of the Tudor Revival style. It was built for J. H. and Mary Elizabeth Hoare in 1908. Due to subdivision of the original property, the structure now faces the alley between 4th and 5th Streets.





McALLISTER RESIDENCE

736 East 6th Street

A. McAllister, Designer

1915

This highly detailed residence displays a unique variation on an upright Late Edwardian style home as it is decorated with Craftsman motifs which were also popular at the time of construction. These applied details include diamond point eave brackets, tapered porch columns and an unusual gable screen. A. McAllister is listed as the owner, contractor and architect of this house.



EDINGTON RESIDENCE

848 East 6th Street

1912

Charles F. Edington, who was a motorman with the B.C. Electric Railway, built this modestly detailed but well proportioned 'L' shaped residence. Situated on a prominent corner lot, the landscaping includes a very large cherry tree which was probably planted at the time of construction. The house has been very well maintained, with the exception of the replacement of the second storey porch railings.

ARCHIBALD RESIDENCE

519 East 7th Street

Blackadder & Mackay, Architects

1914

This sophisticated Tudor Revival residence, which was scaled to fit on a standard suburban lot, displays the fine design sense of Harry Blackadder, an English architect who lived and worked in North Vancouver for many years. Howard Moir Archibald, who was the first owner of the home, was a local contractor.



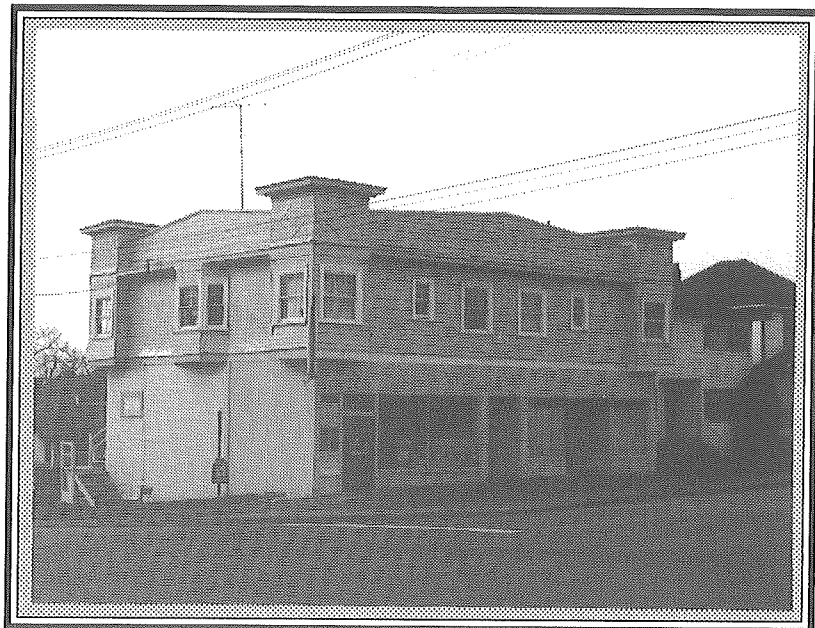
COMMERCIAL BLOCK

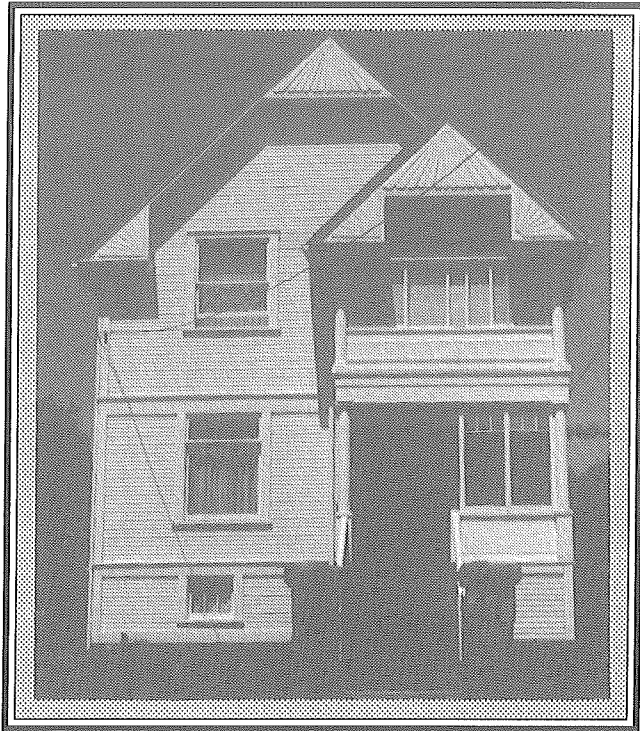
277-279 East 8th Street

John Dierssen Jr., Designer

1912

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 a burgeoning local population. Despite ground floor alterations, the building remains a landmark at the intersection of East 8th Street and St. Andrew's Avenue. Dierssen also built the Colonial Apartments on East 10th Street.



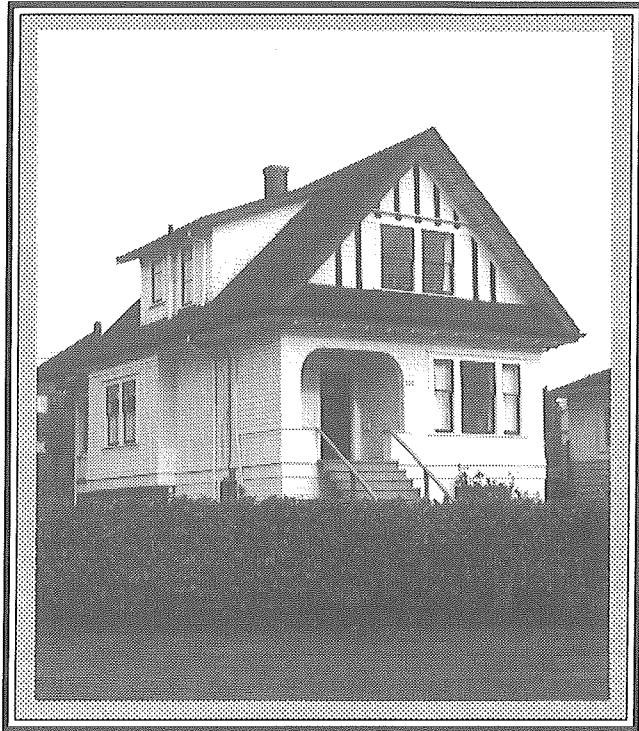


McEWEN RESIDENCE

346 East 8th Street

1909

This unusual residence displays a free and eclectic adaptation of the Late Queen Anne 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 and Jennie McEwen were the first known residents of this home.



KING RESIDENCE

252 East 9th Street

F. J. King, Designer

1912

This well preserved bungalow, which is a typical example of the Edwardian style, sits on a prominent lot that marks a change in the street grid pattern. It was built for Minnie King by F. J. King at a cost of \$1,500.

CHUBB RESIDENCE

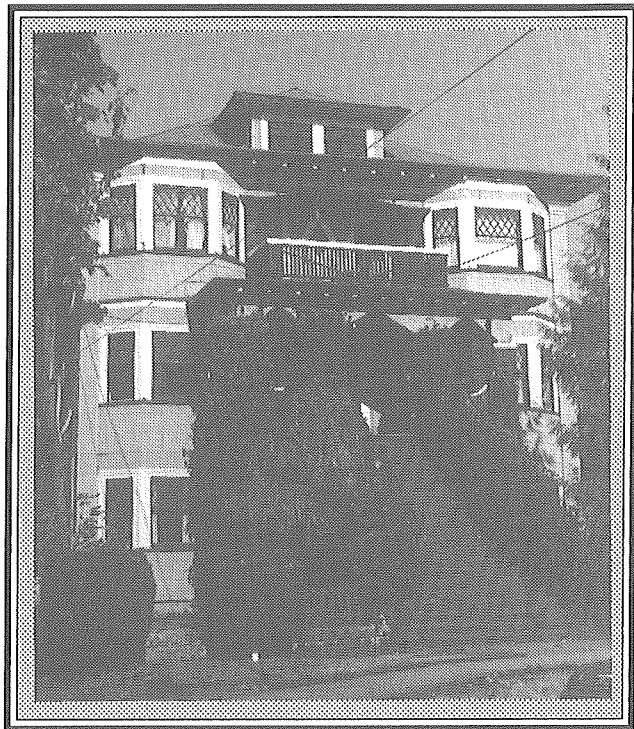
345 East 9th Street
*E. W. Garnett,
Designer and Contractor
1913*

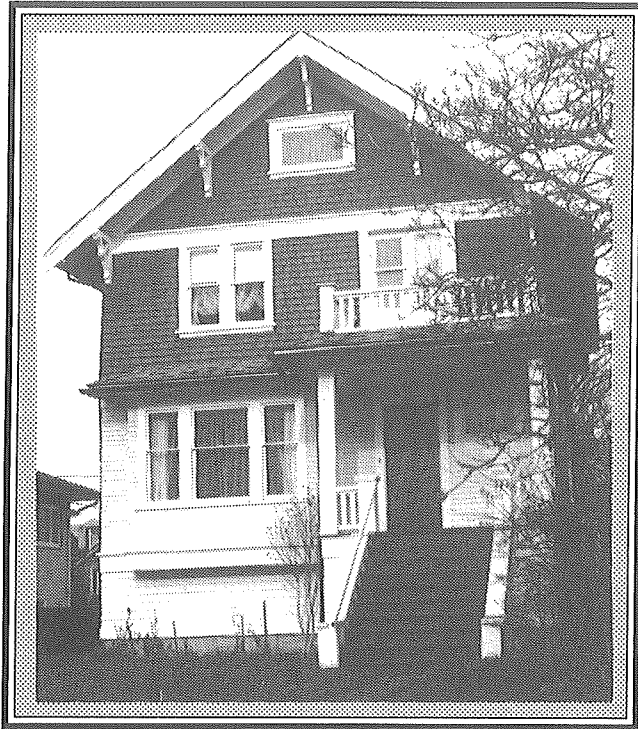
The decorative elements of the Craftsman style have been used to their full advantage in this richly detailed residence, which displays articulated eave brackets, notched verge boards and window boxes and exposed rafter ends. E. W. Garnett was the designer and contractor of this home.



'THE COLONIAL'
160 East 10th Street
1911

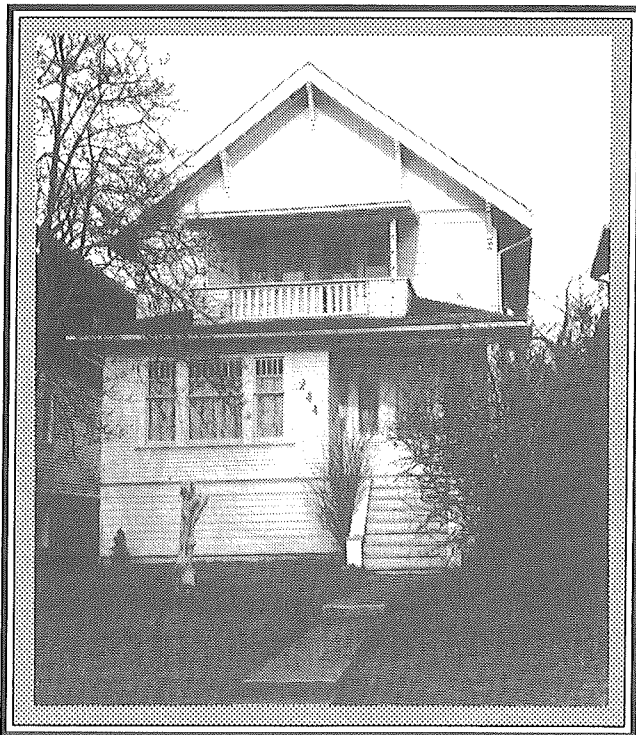
This unique apartment block was built by John Dierssen Junior according to plans which he obtained from Sacramento, California. Its graceful and symmetrical lines, clinker brick chimney and piers, decorative windows and bellcast roof reflect the popular influence of the Craftsman style.





RESIDENCE
240 East 10th Street
1912

This residence, like a number of others which have survived on this block, was built on a speculative basis and, therefore, provides evidence of the intense development that occurred in North Vancouver until the time of the 1913 recession. Fred J. King was the contractor for this plain but well proportioned home, which was built for Fred McAlpine.



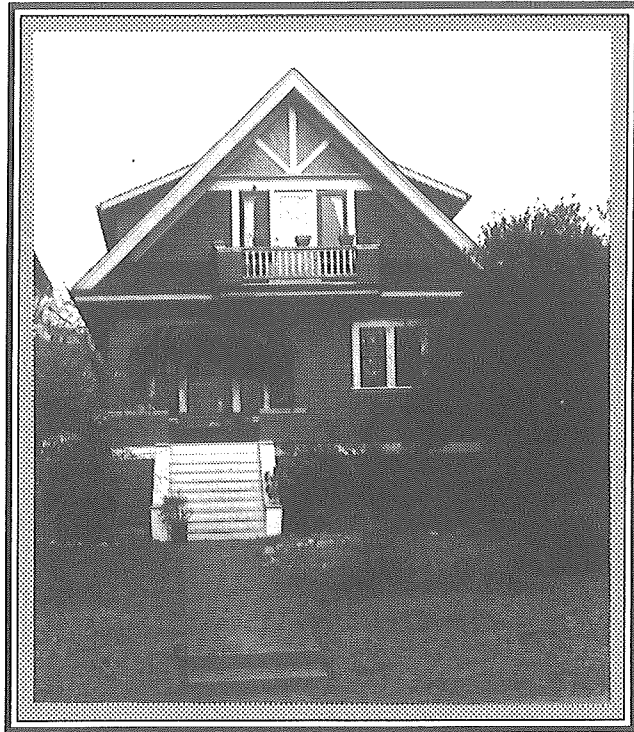
RESIDENCE
244 East 10th Street
1912

This home was also built on a speculative basis, with construction executed by Fred King. The original owner was Julius M. Fromme, who was a well known pioneer settler in the Lynn Valley area. Fromme was also a politician and District community leader.

RESIDENCE
246 East 10th Street
1911

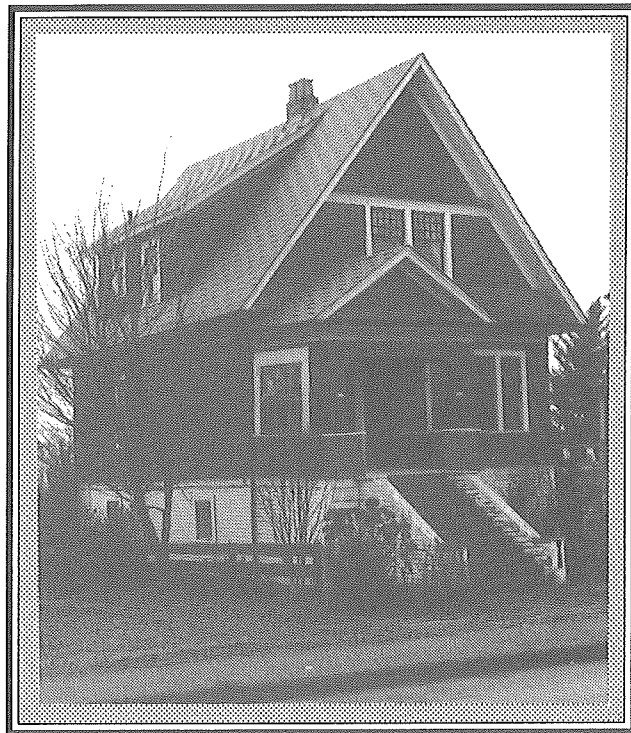
❖ *Municipally Designated Heritage Site* ❖

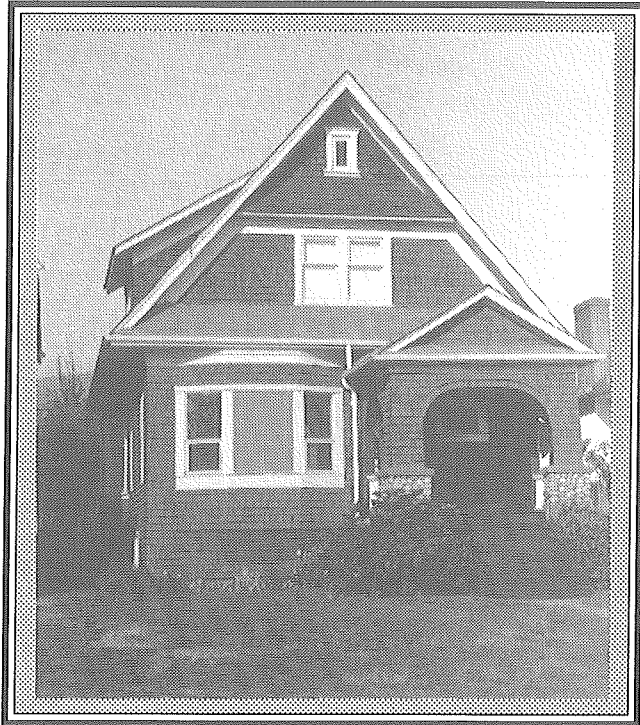
This residence was also built by Julius M. Fromme on a speculative basis. Typical elements of the Edwardian style include an arched and inset porch, symmetrical side shed dormers and a front gable roof. This home was designated as a municipal heritage site in 1992 as part of a rear yard development by Mr. D. Sage.



KNIGHT RESIDENCE
251 East 10th Street
1911

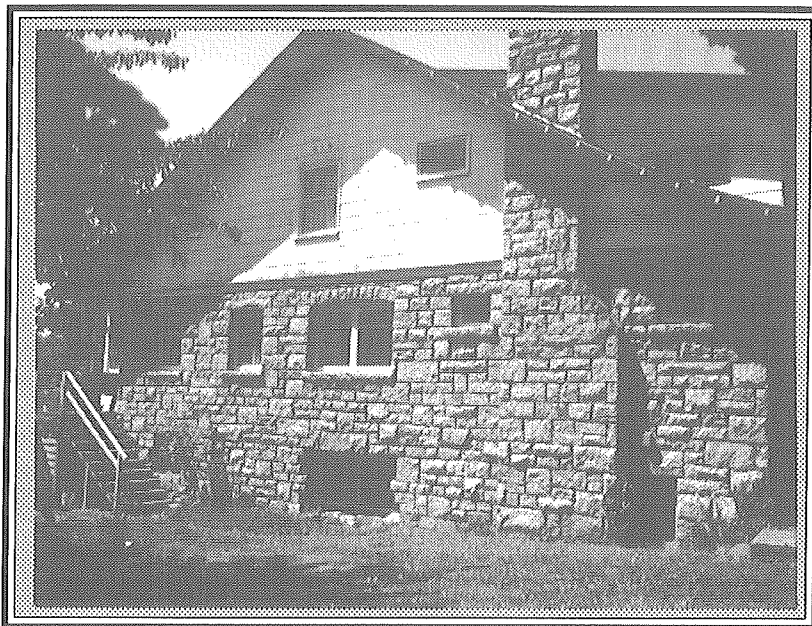
Continuing the line of speculative homes down 10th Street, this structure is an intact example of the typical design features of the Edwardian style. The builder and first owner was D. C. McKinnon, but the house was acquired upon completion by O. H. Knight.





RESIDENCE
256 East 10th Street
1910

Fred McAlpine also built this residence, which features a prominent pedimented entry with river rock piers, symmetrical side shed dormers and projecting bays on the ground floor. The house is completely sided with cedar shingles, which was a common treatment at the time.



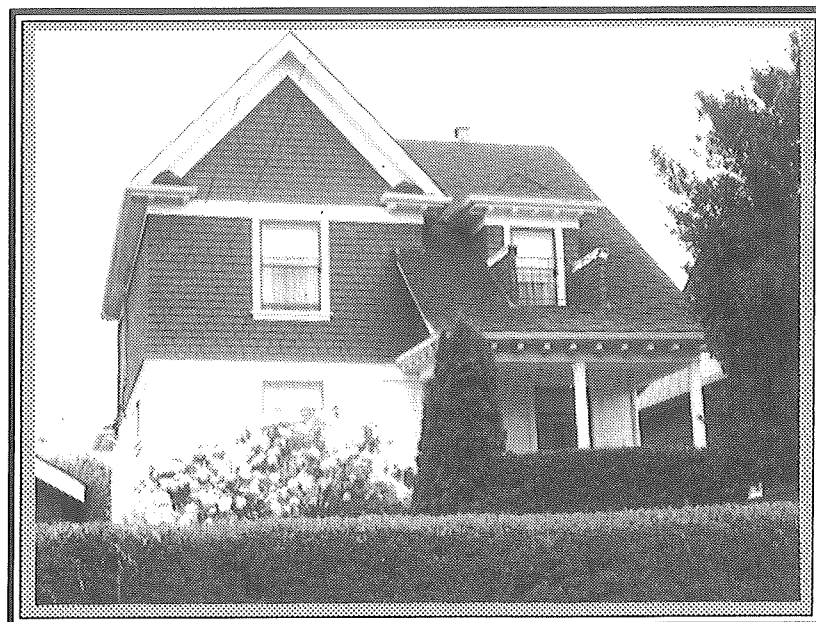
McEWEN RESIDENCE
315 East 10th Street
circa 1915

❖ *Municipally Designated
Heritage Site* ❖

This Craftsman residence, with its bellcast side gable roof with exposed scroll-ended purlins and cross-lead casement windows, is distinguished by its superb use of random ashlar granite stonework on the ground floor. The probable first owner was Thomas McEwen, who previously lived at 346 East 8th Street (see page 78). This structure was municipally designated as a heritage site in 1991 as part of an adjoining duplex development by Mr. R. Paquette.

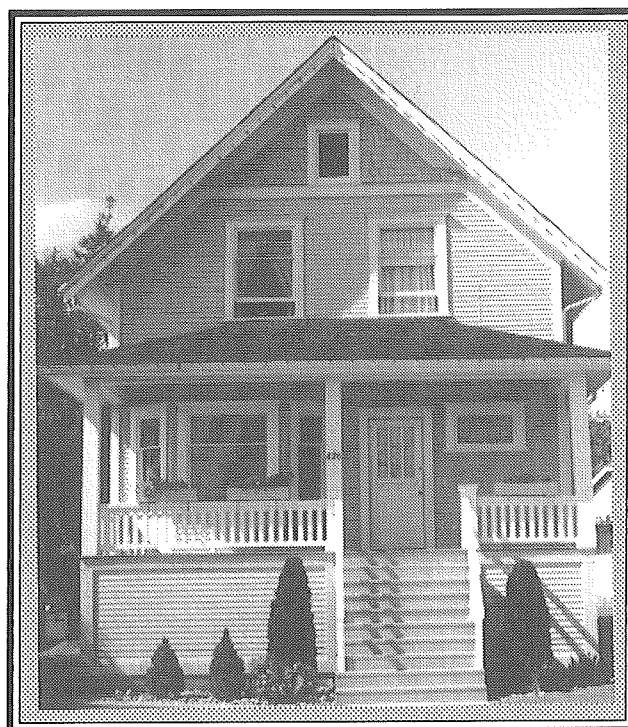
PERRY RESIDENCE
324 East 10th Street
1909

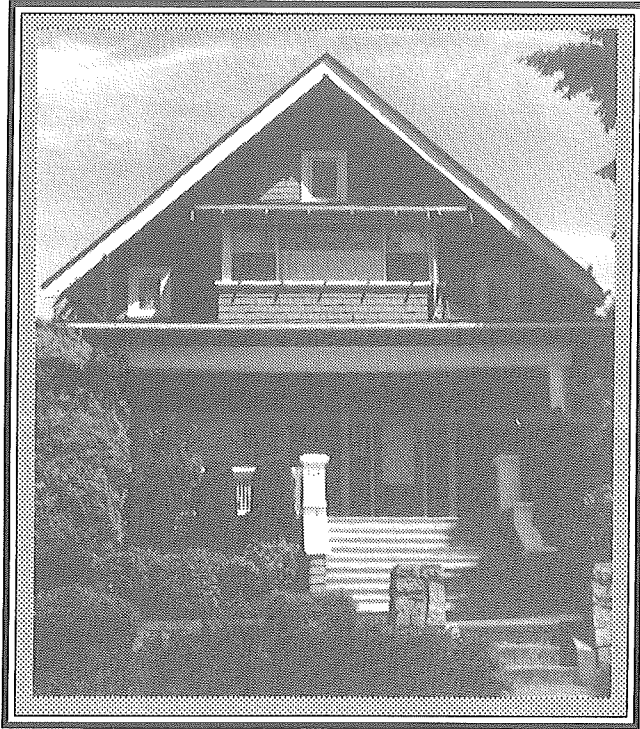
The first owner of this residence was A. G. Perry, a local manager for the B.C. Electric Railway Company. It features an unusual combination of front and side gable roofs, flat eave brackets and square porch columns and subtly rounded knee brackets.



HANSBROUGH RESIDENCE
426 East 10th Street
1912

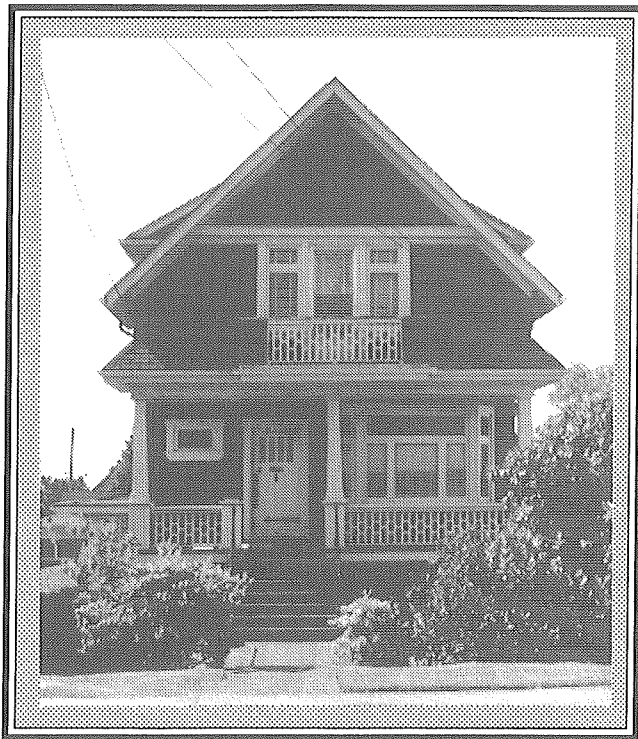
Elizabeth M. and William Hansbrough were the first resident owners of this beautifully preserved Edwardian home. It is notable for its well proportioned square columns and balusters, decorative leaded windows and a full open front verandah. A holly hedge at the side and fruit trees at the rear are probably remnants of the original landscaping. Hansbrough was listed in the contemporary *Henderson's Directory* as a contractor.





KELLER RESIDENCE
524 East 11th Street
E. J. Boughen, Architect
1912

This beautifully preserved residence was originally the home of James Henry Keller, who was the first principal of North Vancouver High School. E. J. Boughen was the designer, and E. Markle was the contractor of this house, which displays the influence of both the Craftsman and Chalet styles. The structure is highlighted by an open front verandah, while mature shrubbery and a rock retaining wall provide a complementary setting.



CUNLIFFE RESIDENCE
419 East 13th Street
1912

Peter Cunliffe, who was listed in the contemporary *Henderson's Directory* as a painter, was the owner, designer and contractor of this residence; it was, however, most likely a design taken from a contemporary pattern book. It is notable for its intricate balustrades, tapered porch columns and decorative stained glass windows.

TAYLOR RESIDENCE
448 East 13th Street
1912

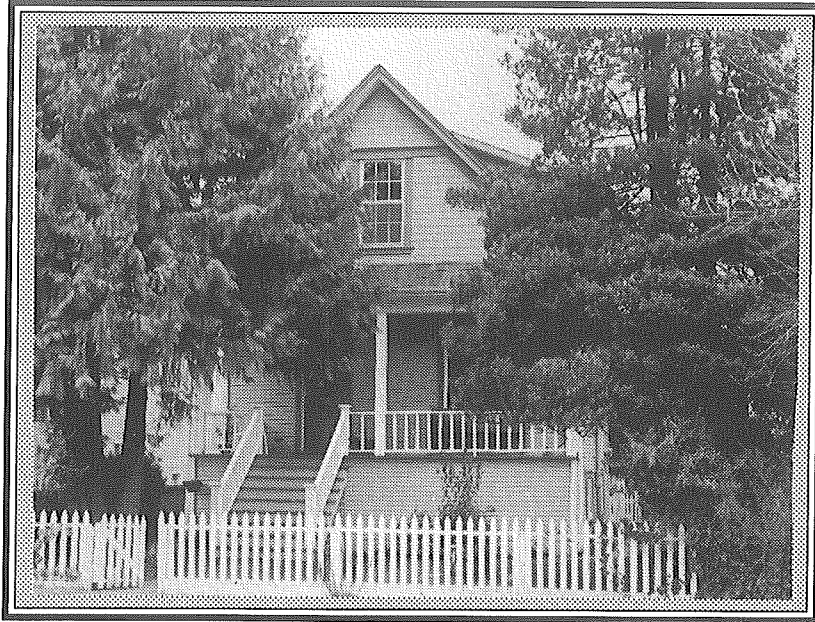
Alex Mains was the owner, designer and builder of this solid Craftsman bungalow; the first registered owner was James E. Taylor. It displays unusual porch column capitals, stone porch piers and an asymmetrical side gable roof.



RESIDENCE
219 East 19th Street
1910

This is one of the best preserved of a cluster of eleven homes that form a consistent streetscape on the south side of East 19th Street. Despite their similar appearance, they were not all built for the same owners; this house was constructed for William Finlay.





RESIDENCE
225 East 19th Street
1910

Situated adjacent to number 219, this house was also built on a speculative basis by William Finlay. It displays the same front gable roof, side shed dormer and full open front verandah.



200 BLOCK
EAST 19TH STREET CLUSTER

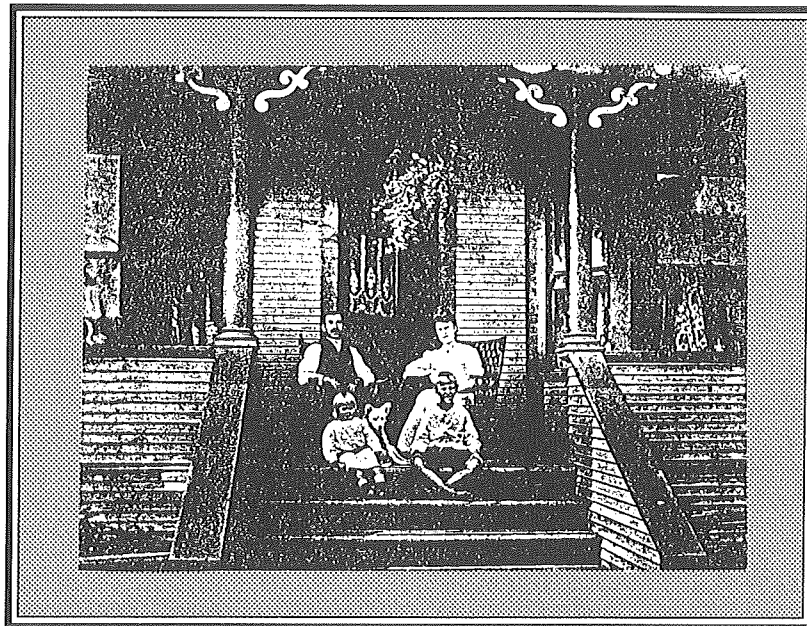
This row of similar homes, including numbers 201, 205, 207, 209, 215, 217, 219, 225, 229, 235, and 239, was built on a speculative basis. Numbers 219 and 225 are listed as Secondary Buildings, and the remainder are listed as Supplemental.

GROSS RESIDENCE
83 Chesterfield Avenue
circa 1904

This was the home of Charles Gross, a Vancouver boot and shoe dealer who operated a store on Carrall Street. The Gross Residence, whose builder was Albert Nye, is one of the earliest surviving homes in the City of North Vancouver, and as such serves as a reminder of the original residential nature of the area. Although it has been altered during its conversion to restaurant usage, the form of the residence remains substantially intact.



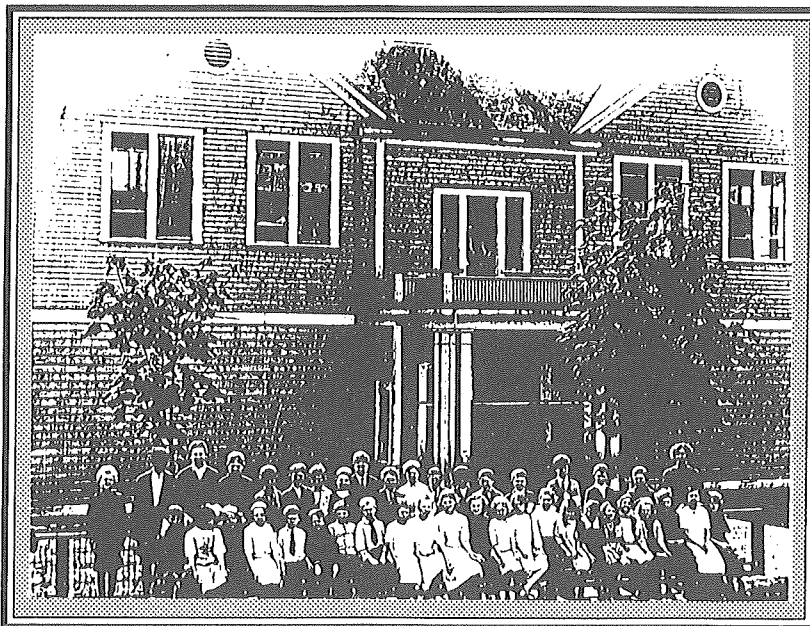
Right:
The Gross family on the verandah
of 83 Chesterfield Avenue in 1904.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum Achives
#2778





CENTRAL SCHOOL
333 Chesterfield Avenue/
209 West 4th Street
circa 1902
major additions 1907

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. The North Vancouver City Hall was located here from 1915 to 1975, and it now houses a number of community functions. Central School is presently known as Presentation House.



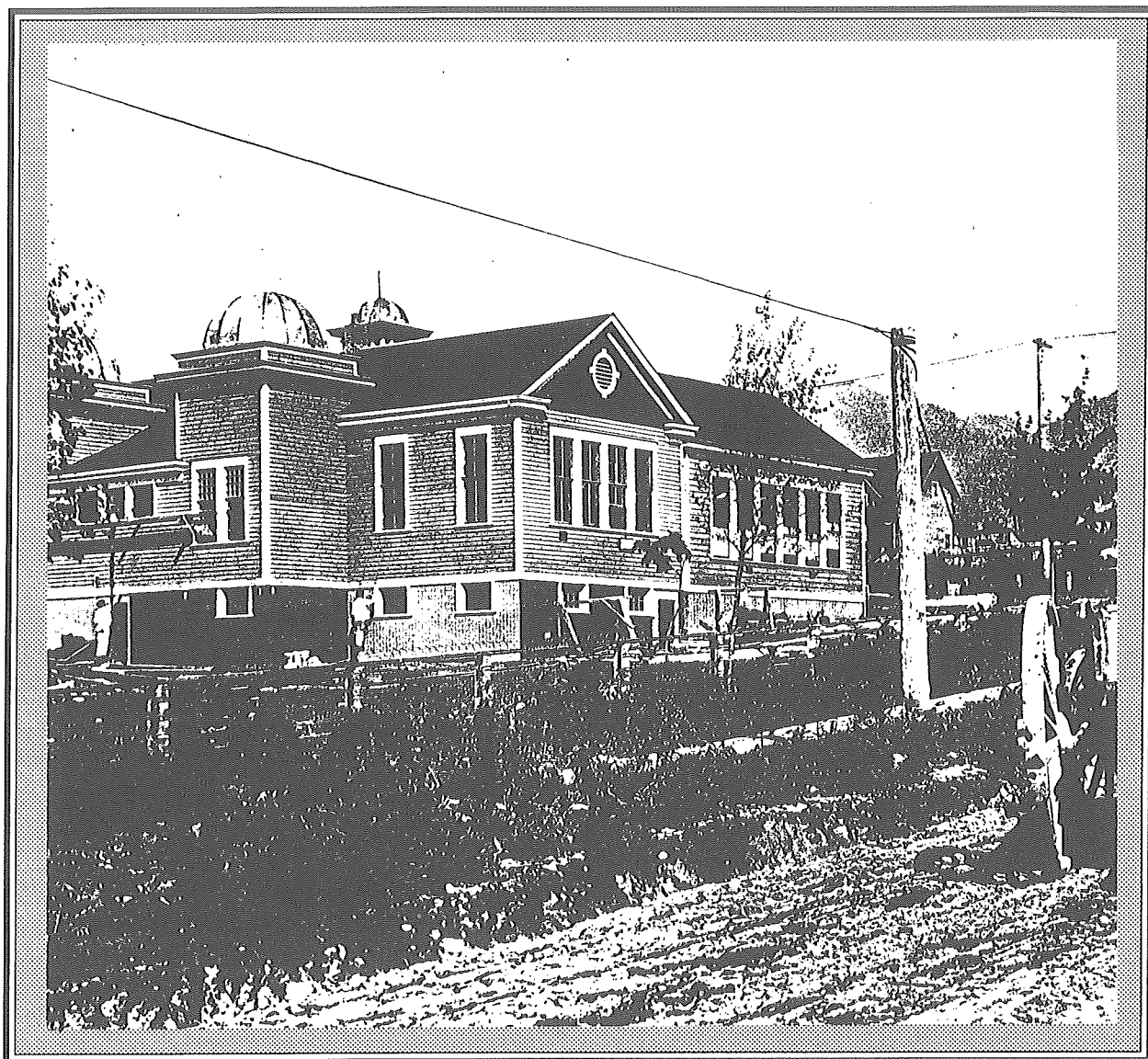
Left:

As may be seen in the 1912 photograph above, the original porch has been altered, the belfry ventilator removed and the siding has been covered with asbestos shingles.

Source -

North Vancouver Museum &
Archives

#479



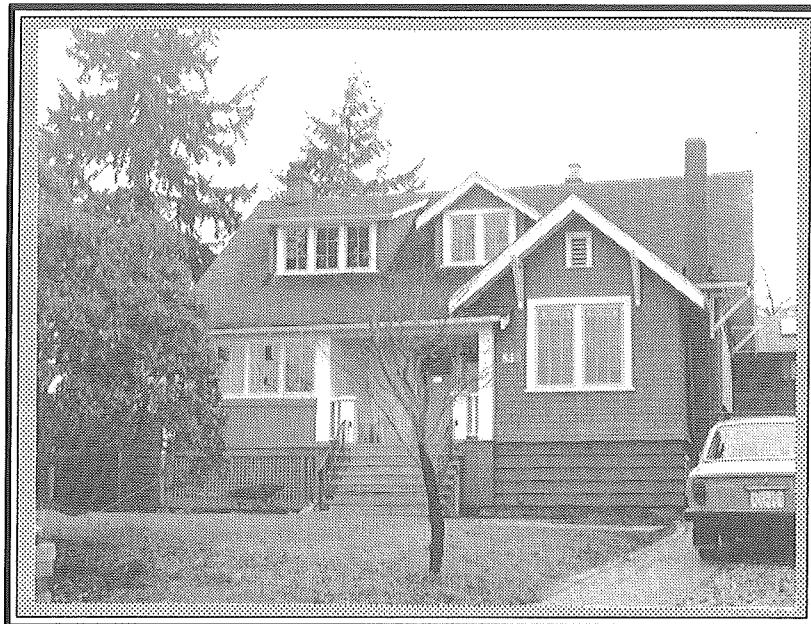
Above:
A rear view of Central School under construction, circa 1907.

Source -
Vancouver Public Library #5665



KINDER RESIDENCE
819 Chesterfield Avenue
1908

This stately home, which was built by Alma and Edward Kinder, features a full open front verandah with classical columns, exposed rafters and purlins and side gable wall dormers. It is a very good early surviving example of the upright Edwardian style. Edward Kinder was a local engineer.

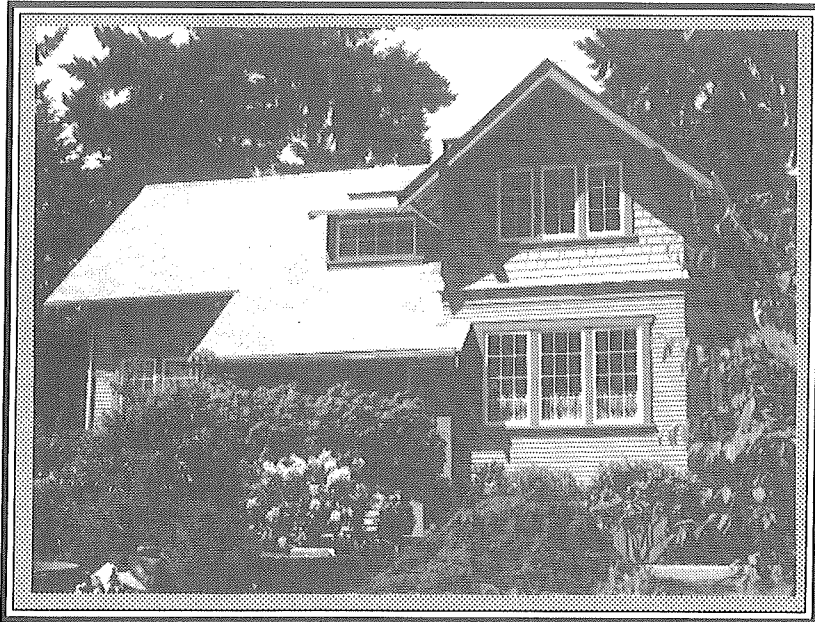


RESIDENCE
832 Cumberland Crescent
H. M. Barker, Architect
1911

This was one of six equally spaced homes which were built along this crescent by the McAlpine Robertson Construction Company in 1911. Number 822, which was part of this original grouping, has been substantially altered, however, the remaining five homes are intact.



Above:
832 Cumberland Crescent in the 1920s.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4896



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

There are slight variations between the Cumberland Crescent homes. This residence features a front gable wall dormer with a shingled second storey.

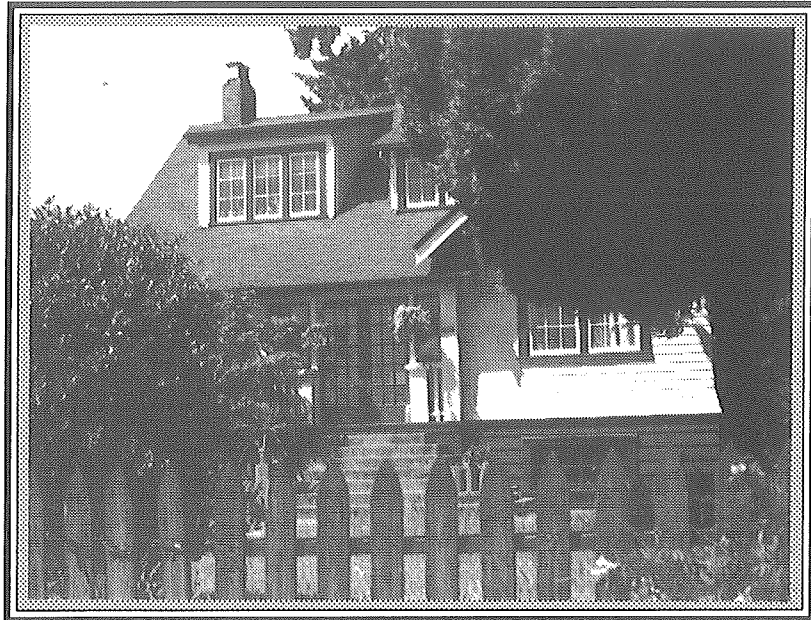


RESIDENCE
852 Cumberland Crescent
H. M. Barker, Architect
1911

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 open front verandah that stretches across the width of the house.

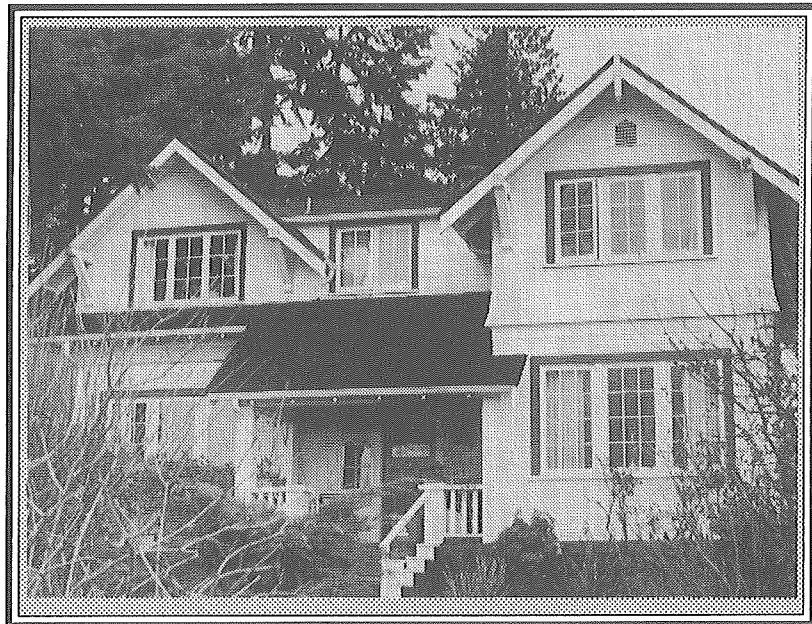
RESIDENCE
862 Cumberland Crescent
H. M. Barker, Architect
1911

All of the Cumberland Crescent homes enjoy a spectacular view across the Burrard Inlet. This home retains much of its original landscaping, including several very large evergreens and mature hollies at the entry. This house was later owned by Fred and Rose Tennant; their relative, architect Thomas Hooper, lived with them here after his return from New York in 1927. Hooper, one of the most prominent early B.C. architects, was retired at the time and died in 1935.



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

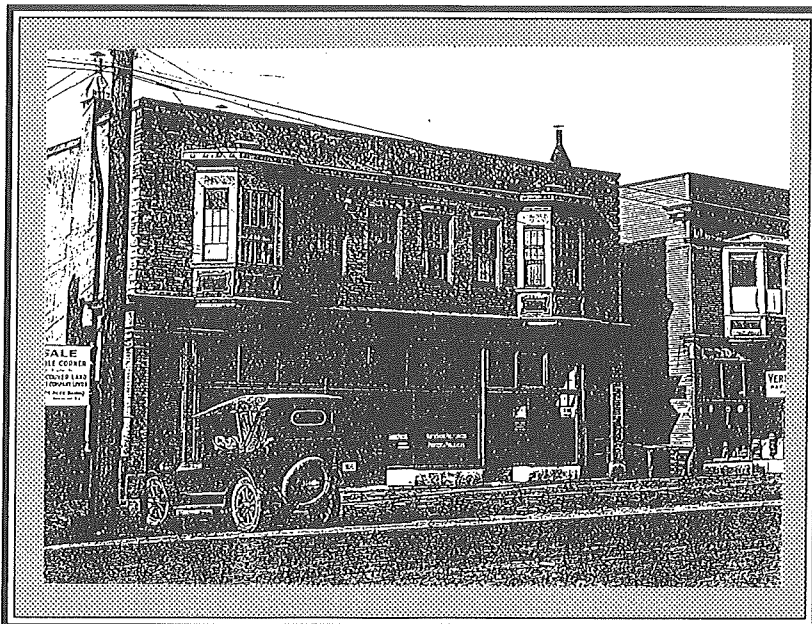
This double gabled variation on the grouping of Cumberland Crescent homes displays a neatly balanced asymmetrical composition with a central inset porch.





CORONATION BLOCK
105-111 Esplanade Avenue West
William F. K. Gardiner, Architect
1911

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 more permanent buildings to serve the burgeoning needs of the North Shore. The adjacent Club Block, a similar structure which was also designed by Gardiner, has since been demolished.



Left:
The Coronation Block (left) and the Club Block (right) in 1925.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives
#2004

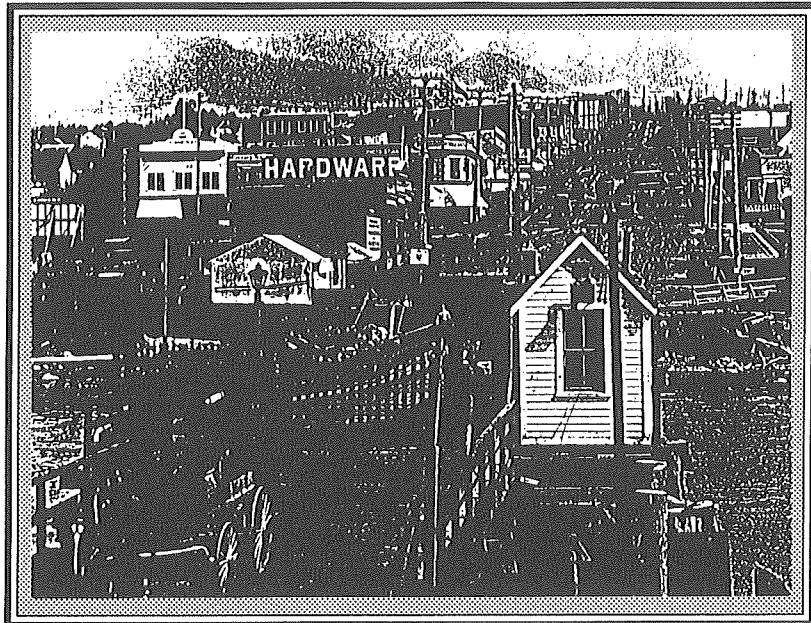
ELLWOOD BLOCK
110-114 Esplanade Avenue West
1908

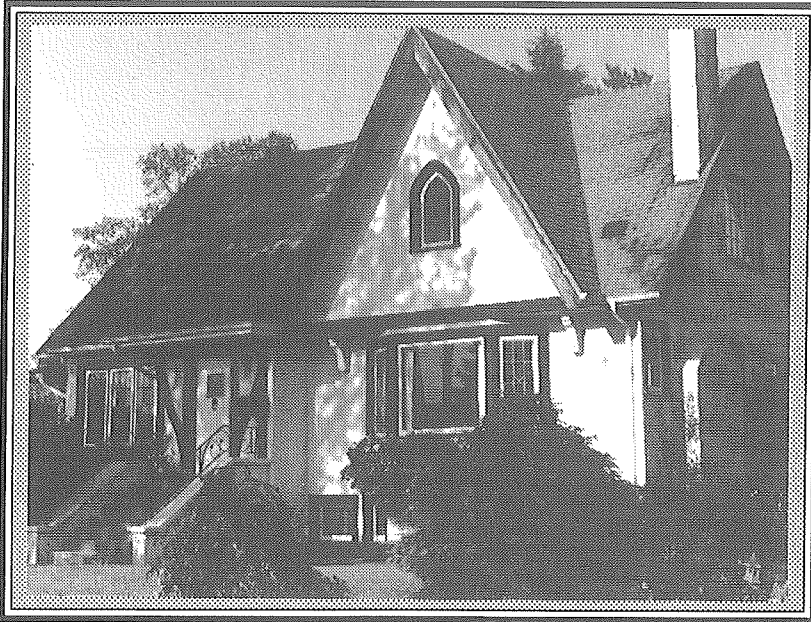
Built by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company, this structure was one of the first commercial buildings erected in the City of North Vancouver. Although it has since lost its raised decorative parapet and flag-pole, and the ground floor has been altered, the Ellwood Block retains its original second floor windows and the side elevations remain intact.



Right:
A view of the lower Lonsdale area;
the Ellwood Block is visible to the
left of the hardware sign.

Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives
#458





HARVIE RESIDENCE
952 Grand Boulevard
George L. Southwell, Designer
1928

This charming Tudor Revival bungalow reinforces the historic streetscape of Grand Boulevard. This house was designed by George Southwell, who was a structural engineer, for William D. Harvie, who was the Secretary of the Vancouver Harbour Commission.



STEWART RESIDENCE
1105 Grand Boulevard
1926

❖ *Municipally Designated*
Heritage Site ❖

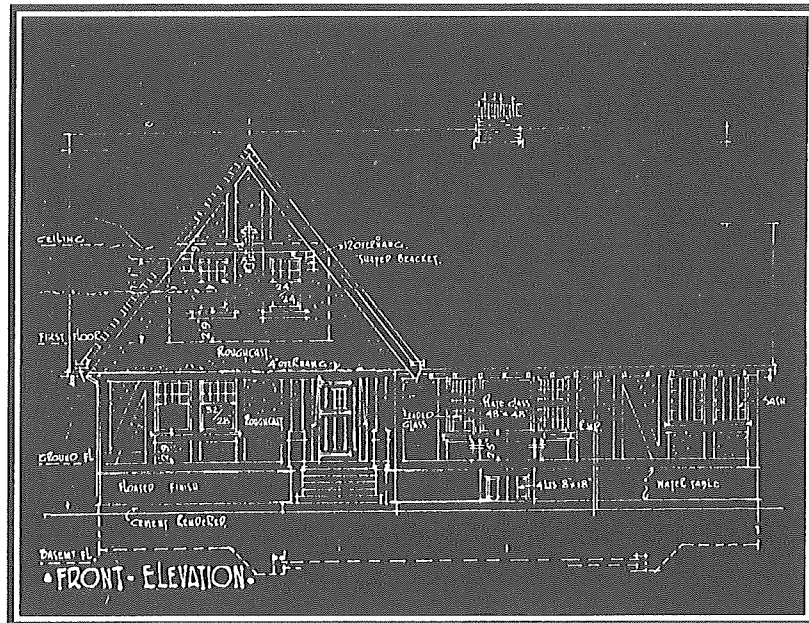
William Stewart is remembered as a popular teacher at North Vancouver High School for 34 years. This late Craftsman bungalow, located on a prominent corner lot, displays typical features of the style, including stone tapered porch piers with tapered columns above. The Stewart Residence was designated at the request of the previous owners, Glenna C. Forrest and Carolyn M. Hudnall.

McDOWELL RESIDENCE
1160 Grand Boulevard
Benzie & Bow, Architects
 1927

This Tudor Revival style house was built for Marcus McDowell, who was the owner of McDowell's Drugstore at 101 Lonsdale Avenue. It displays simple detailing, with one large distinguishing drop finial in the gable end. The house was repositioned on its site to allow for the construction of another home; as such, the entry of the McDowell Residence now faces 12th Street.



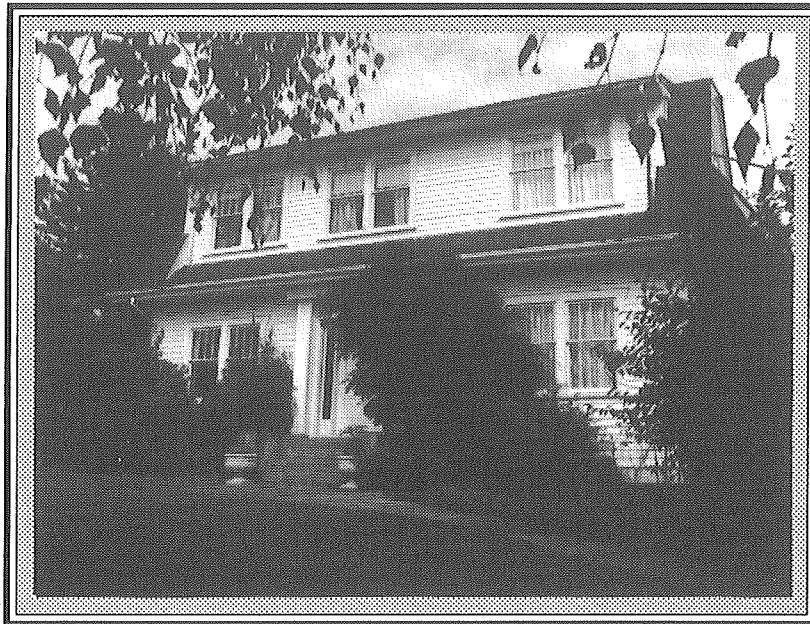
Right:
 Architect's rendering of the front elevation of the McDowell Residence.
 Source -
 City of North Vancouver Plans





YOUNG RESIDENCE
1312 Grand Boulevard
1909

The prominent corner turret of this residence marks the intersection of Grand Boulevard and 13th Street. The original owner of this home, Herbert W. Young, was listed in the contemporary *Henderson's Directory* as a carpenter. Alterations to the Young Residence include a later coat of stucco, new balustrades, railings and porch columns. A number of the interior spaces in the Young Residences have survived, and have been restored.



HUMPHREYS RESIDENCE
1500 Grand Boulevard
S. F. Smith, Designer
1927

This unusual Dutch Colonial style residence features a side gambrel roof with shed dormers at both the front and rear. Sydney Humphreys, who was the original owner of this home, was the proprietor of London Fish.

HUGGETT RESIDENCE

1533 Grand Boulevard

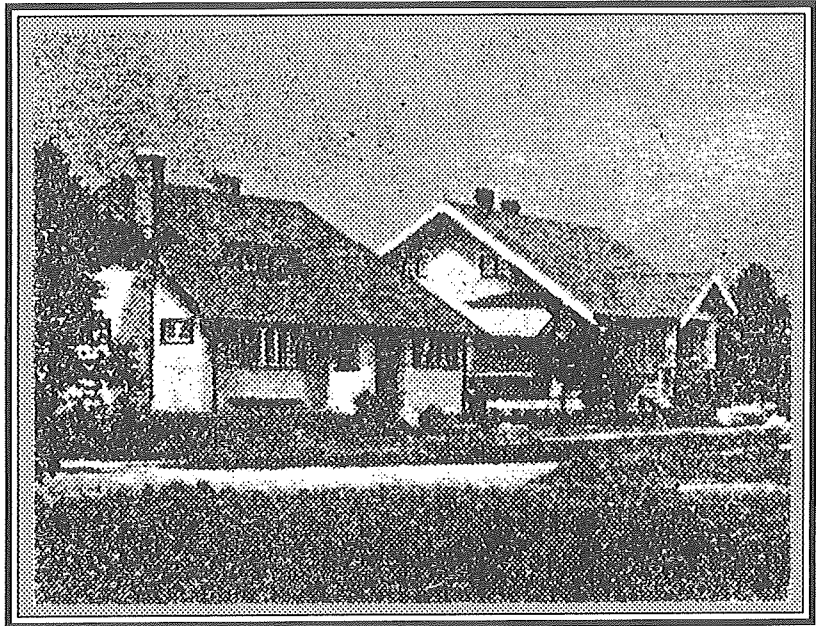
E. W. Falls, Designer

1920

This modest Craftsman bungalow features leaded transoms, a central porch and a bowed bay window on the south facade. It was later repositioned to allow room for the construction of a new adjacent home. Alfred Huggett, who was the first owner of this home, was a clerk with the Imperial Oil Company.



Right:
Early photographs of houses on
Grand Boulevard, circa 1926.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives
#4624



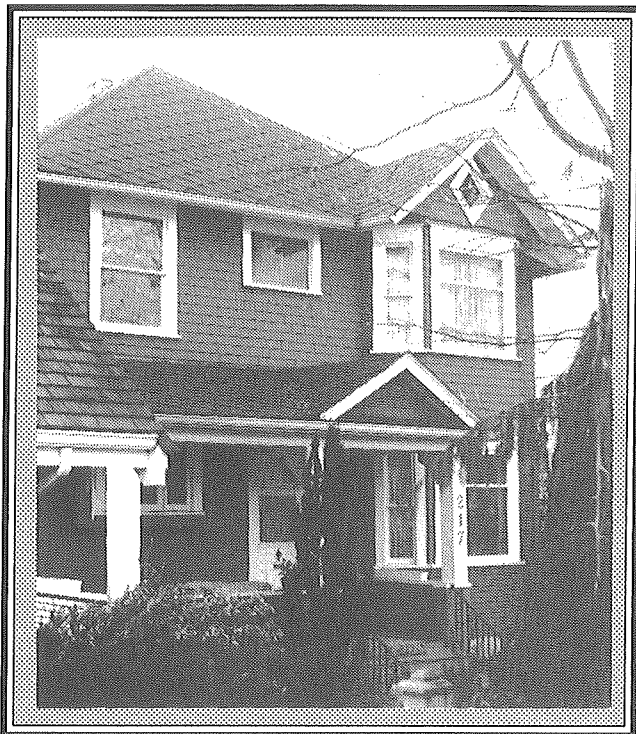


PEERS RESIDENCE

1450 Jones Avenue

1910

Prominently located on a corner lot, this striking Edwardian home features a wraparound verandah with turned columns, a bellcast hipped roof and a mature holly hedge around the perimeter of the property. Ross Peers was listed in the contemporary *Henderson's Directory* as a lumberman.



PAINE RESIDENCE

217 Keith Road East

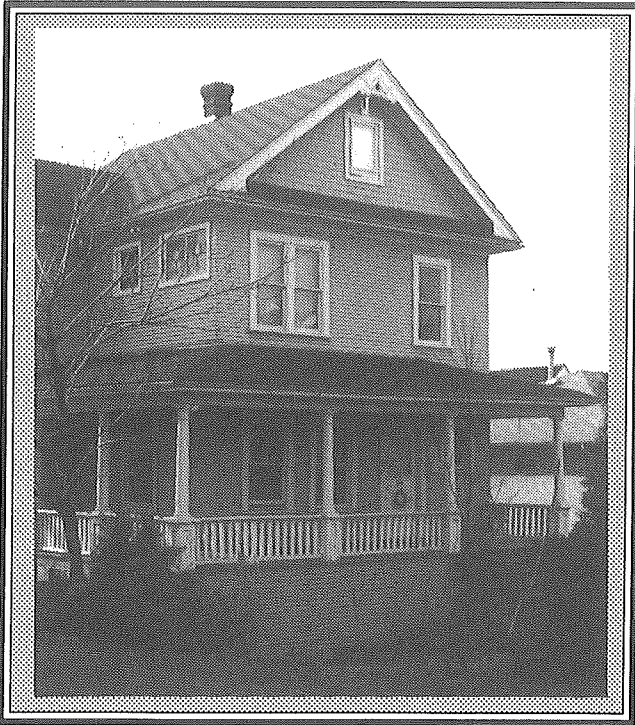
A. J. C. Paine, Montreal, Architect

1911

This tall, distinguished Edwardian residence was built in 1911 for John B. Paine, who was a well known partner in Paine & McMillan Hardware. It is assumed that the architect who supplied the plans was a relative of Paine's from Montreal. Although now tightly surrounded by later development, the house has survived in relatively intact condition, as may be seen by comparison to the archival photograph to the right.



Above:
Early photograph of the Paine Residence.
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #8114



McLENNAN RESIDENCE

237 Keith Road East

1910

This tall Edwardian residence is distinguished by a large wraparound verandah with turned Doric columns and decorative stained glass panels. The first registered owner was Donald McLennan. The photograph to the left shows the appearance of the house in 1988; it was incorporated into a townhouse development by David Birch & Associates in 1991.

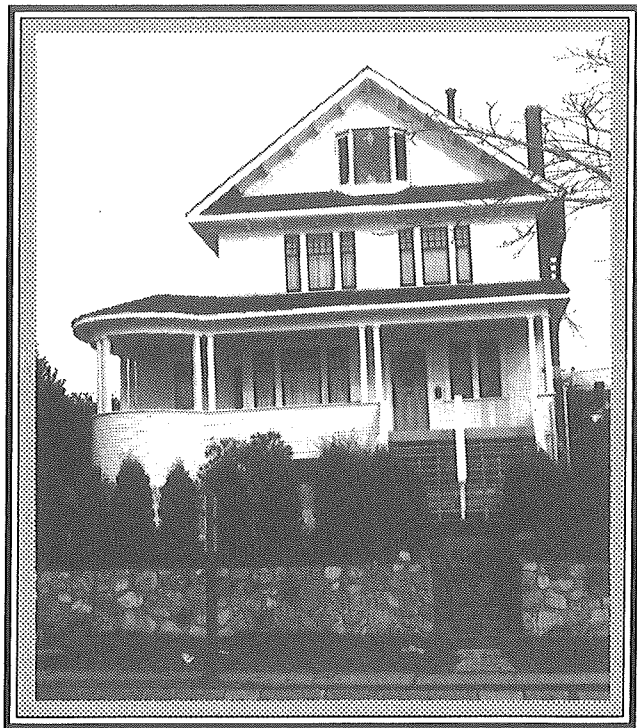


Left:
The current appearance of 237 Keith
Road East.

FOSTER RESIDENCE

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

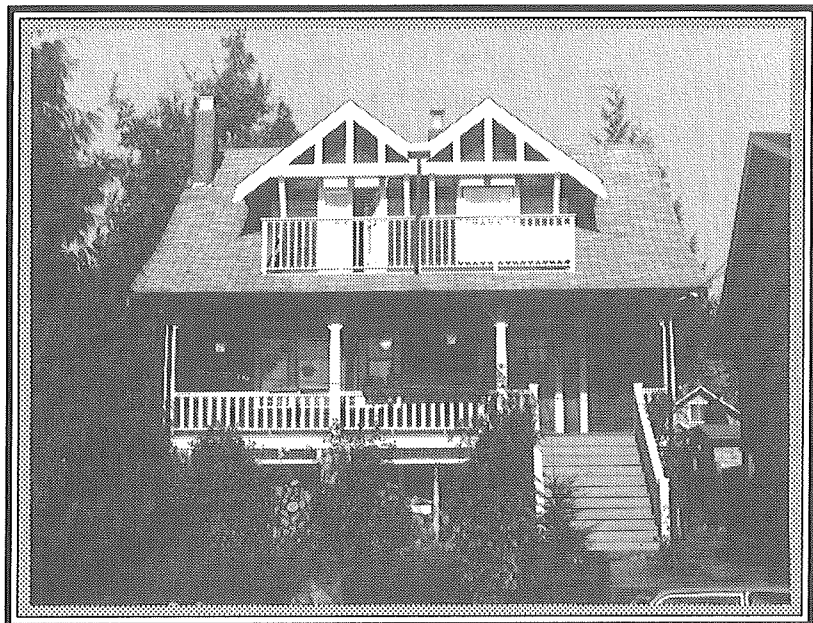
Henry C. Foster, who was the proprietor of the B.C. Multigrapher Company, built this stately Edwardian residence, which is notable for its fine front verandah and elegant proportions. The designer of this prominent home was H. J. Campbell; it was built at a cost of \$2,500.

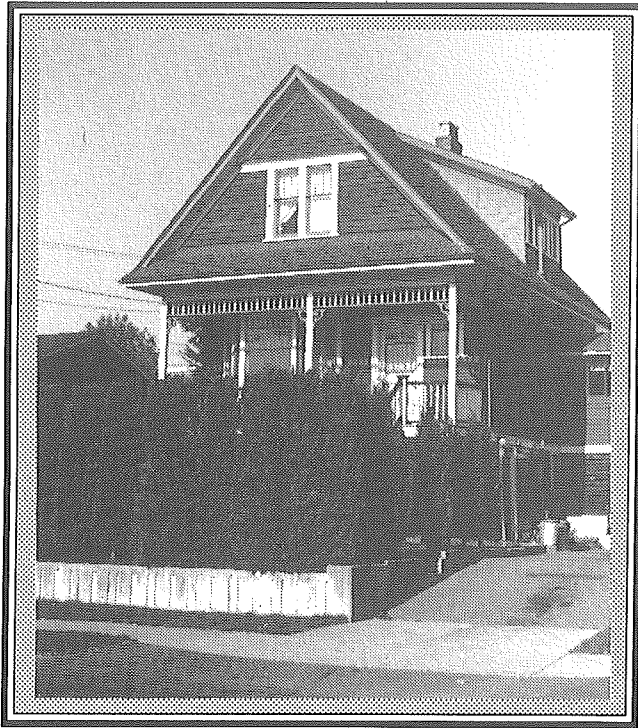


RESIDENCE

442 Keith Road East
1911

This Craftsman bungalow was apparently designed and built on a speculative basis by H. A. MacDonald. It was purchased upon completion by J. A. E. Campbell, a physician whose office was located on Lonsdale Avenue. It is unusual for its parallel front gable dormers and its full front verandah with arched supports.

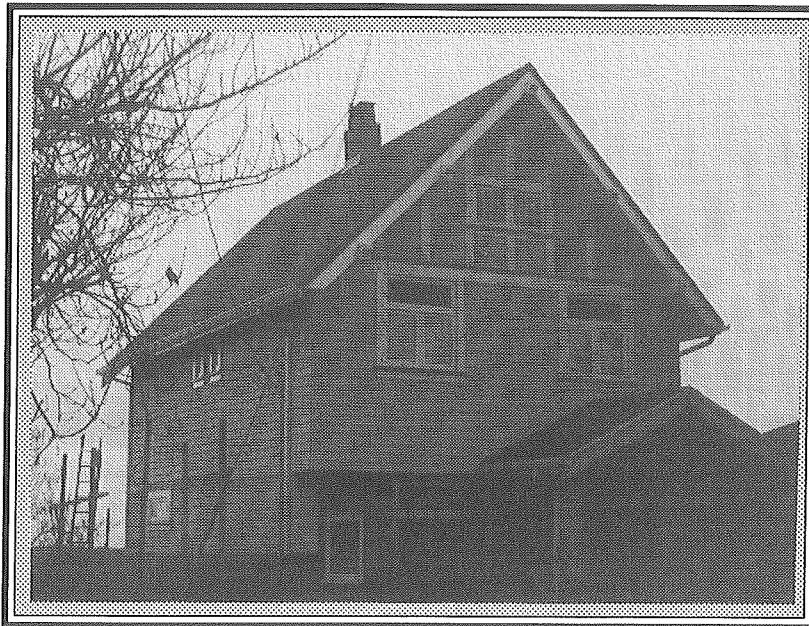




RESIDENCE

456 Keith Road East
Peter McMurdo, Designer
1911

This residence was apparently designed and built by Peter McMurdo on a speculative basis. It was purchased upon completion by F. E. Smallwood, who was an employee with Vancouver Engineering. This home exhibits an eclectic blend of stylistic elements, with a very late use of decorative carpenter detailing.



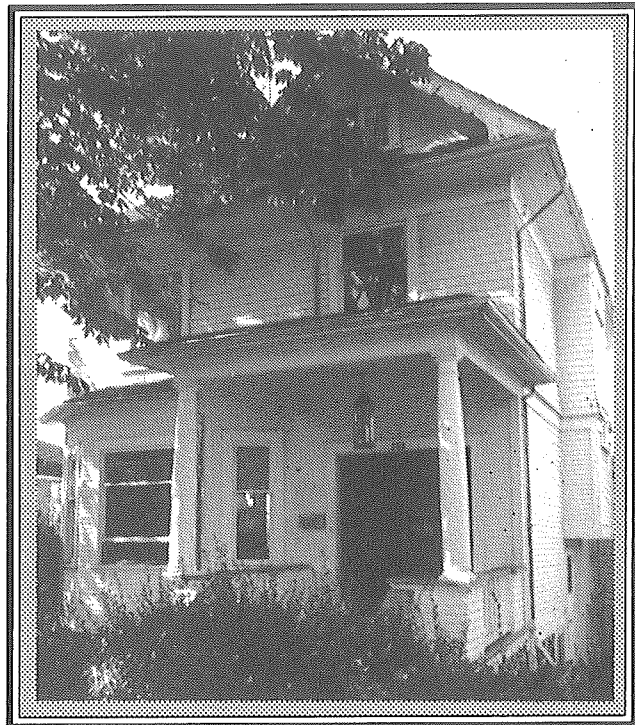
PURSE RESIDENCE

513 Keith Road East
Gamble & Knapp, Architects
1911

This prominent two storey residence was clad for years with a later duroid siding, which is presently being removed as part of an extensive restoration project. Decorative details include projecting roof brackets and stained glass panels in the window transoms. Architects Gamble & Knapp were known for their high-style residences; this is the only house in the City known to be one of their designs.

RESIDENCE
255 Keith Road West
1910

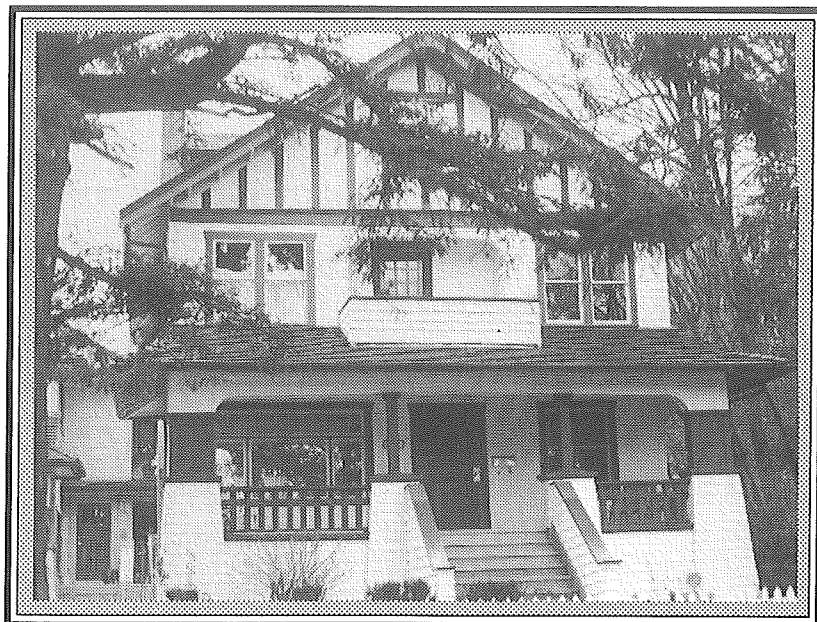
Located across the street from Queen Mary School (see page 41), this Edwardian home displays a sophisticated use of decorative elements, including ornamented verge boards and classical porch columns. The landscaping includes two mature maple trees. George Hay was listed as the first owner, but not the first resident, of this house.



DEPTFORD RESIDENCE
426 Keith Road West
William Mason, Designer
1912

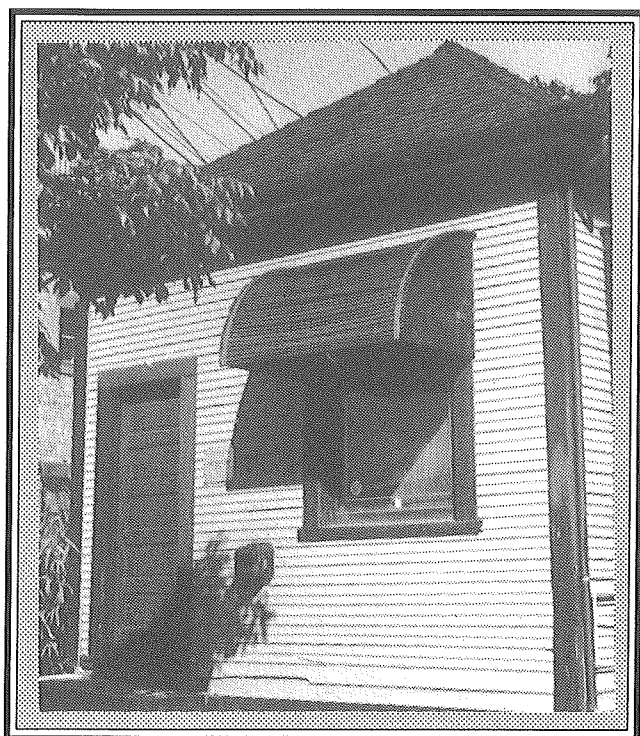
This prominent residence has been beautifully preserved as a fine example of the Edwardian residential style. It was built for Walter Deptford, who was an employee at the Alhambra Hotel in Vancouver, by William Mason, who was both the designer and contractor of the home.





BAKER RESIDENCE
650 Keith Road West
1914

Robert J. H. Baker built this home at a cost of \$2,700. Stylistically it is a blend of Foursquare and Craftsman elements, and features a central entry, a full open front verandah with tapered column piers and a second floor inset balcony. The Baker Residence has been restored as part of a townhouse development, and is now protected by a legal covenant.



**THE NORTH VANCOUVER
CARTAGE COMPANY OFFICES**
7A Lonsdale Avenue (rear)
circa 1905

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. It later became known as 'The Bootery'.

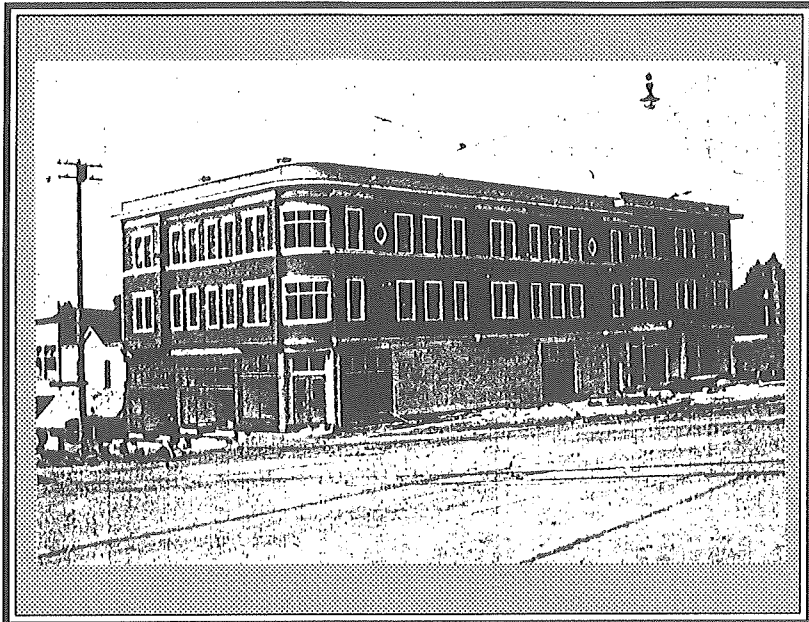
THE KEITH BLOCK
91-99 Lonsdale Avenue/
107-111 West 1st Street
1908

This large commercial block was built by J. C. Keith, 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 (see page 46). This building was stuccoed in 1955 as part of a modernization program, but it remains essentially intact, including its curved corner windows, decorative oval windows and cornices and stringcourses. It is a prominent landmark, and forms part of a historic commercial grouping on lower Lonsdale Avenue.



Right:
The Keith Block under
construction, circa 1908.

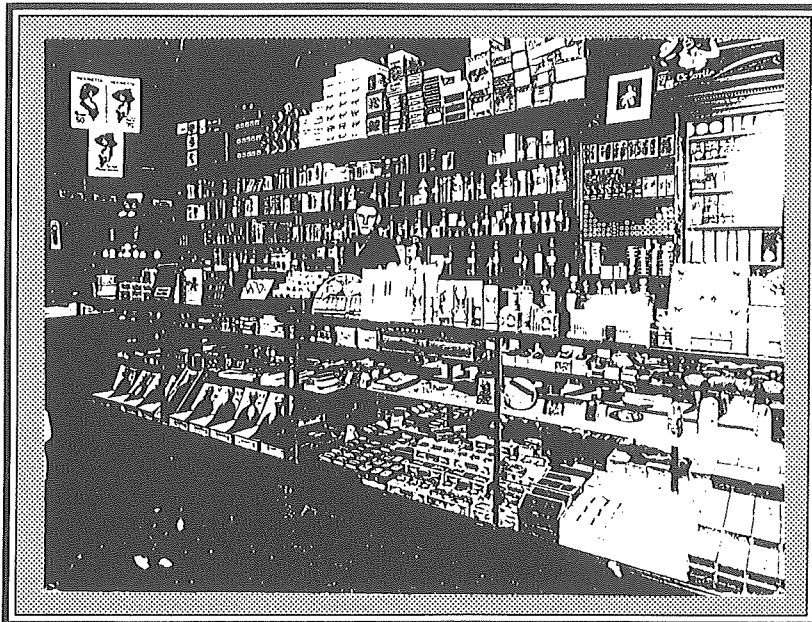
Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives
#94-12





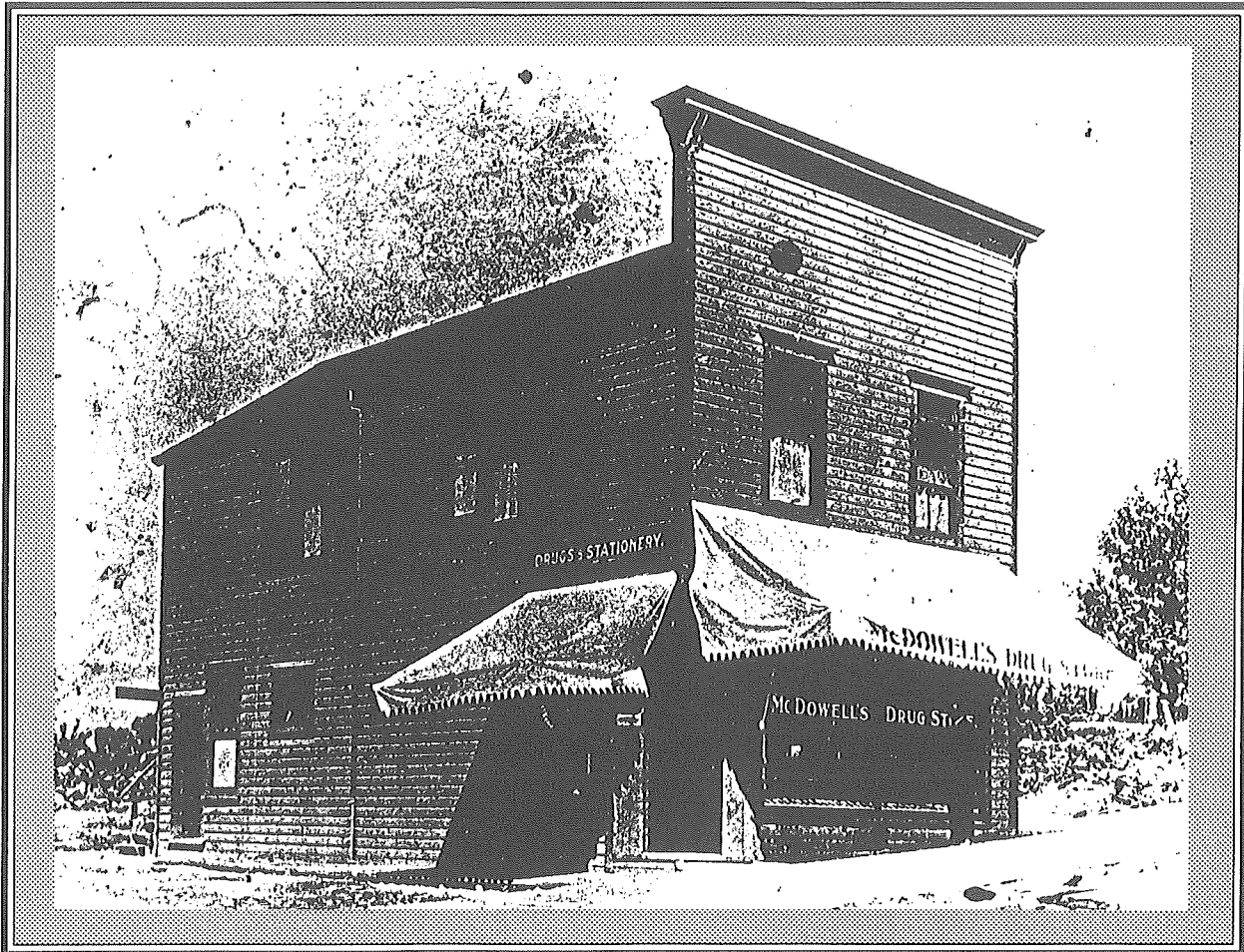
THE BEASLEY BLOCK
101-109 Lonsdale Avenue
Western Corporation, Architects
1904

This small false front commercial building was designed and built by the Western Corporation. McDowell's Drugstore (see page 97 for a description of McDowell's Residence) operated in this building from 1904 until 1973. The second floor provided office space for doctors and dentists for many years. Despite a later coat of stucco over the original drop siding, the form of the building remains essentially intact.



Left:
The Beasley Block, illustrating the interior of McDowell's Drug Store in 1919.

Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives
#228



Above:
The Beasley Block, with McDowell's Drug Store and Dr. Dyer's office above, circa 1905.

Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #286



DUNDARAVE BLOCK

1601 Lonsdale Avenue

Blackadder & Mackay, Architects

1912

R. E. MacNaghten built this prominent commercial and apartment building at the corner of 16th Street and Lonsdale Avenue. The first tenant was the North Shore Grocery, with Robert Berry as the proprietor. The Chew Brothers Groceries occupied the ground floor from 1924. Despite some alterations, the building retains much of its original character, and is notable for its use of square projecting bays.

DEMOLISHED IN 1994



LONSDALE SCHOOL

2151 Lonsdale Avenue

George Campbell, Architect, 1911

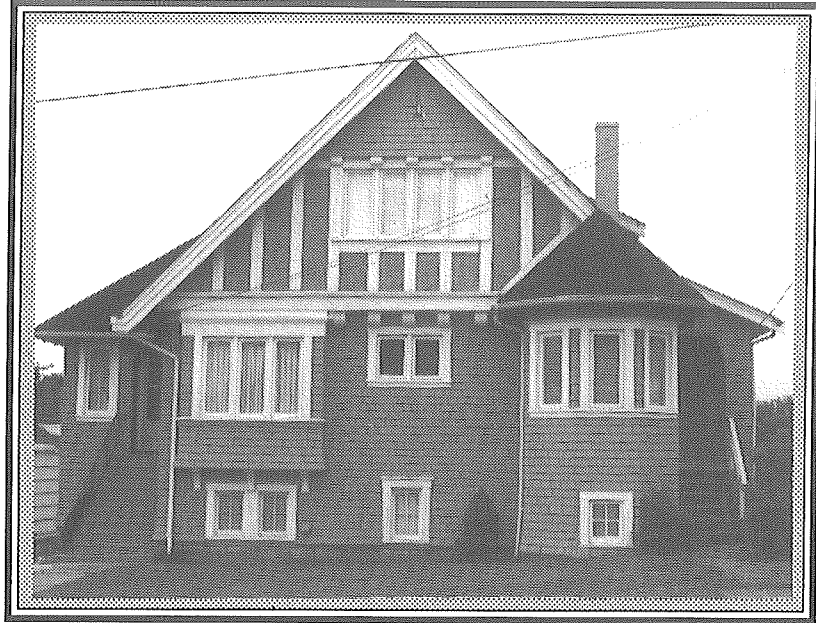
Benzie & Bow, Architects,

additions in 1925

Between 1911 and 1915, this structure housed an elementary school on the first floor, and was the temporary location of the North Vancouver High School on the second floor. As with the other schools located in the City of North Vancouver, the construction is solid and fireproof, with stone foundations and brick walls. The original windows have been replaced.

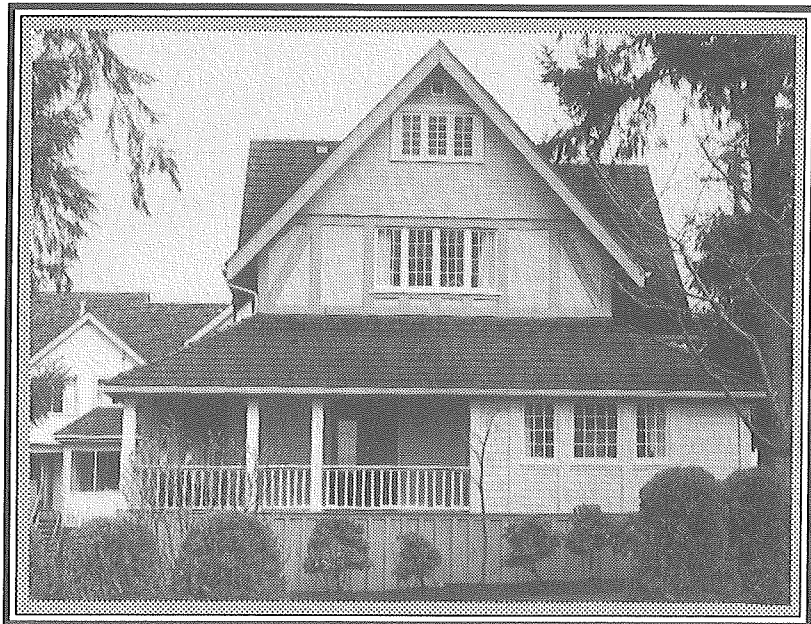
ARCHIBALD RESIDENCE
 2735 Lonsdale Avenue
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
 1921

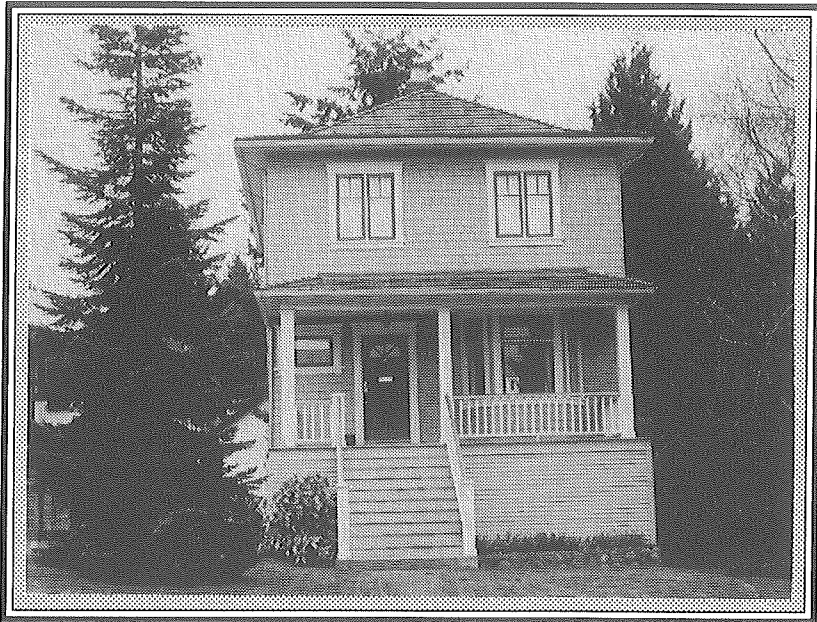
This well preserved Craftsman residence was designed by architect George Curtis for Rupert Archibald, who was a master mariner and owner of the Stoker Farm on Lonsdale Avenue, just south of 29th Street. The Archibald Residence was later owned by Dr. Dyer, who was the local coroner. In the 1950s, it was purchased by the Holy Trinity Church as a convent to house the Sisters of St. Joseph, who were the teaching staff of the Holy Trinity Elementary School.



KITCHIN RESIDENCE
 1509 Mahon Avenue
 1912

Hubert Kitchin built this residence on land acquired from Ross Peers in 1911 (see page 100 for a description of his residence). It features a cross gabled roof, an open verandah with a southern exposure and Tudor Revival decorative elements. The Kitchin Residence has been sensitively incorporated into a new townhouse development by M.C.K. Management.





SUTHERLAND RESIDENCE
2144 Mahon Avenue
1912

Alex Sutherland, a local contractor, built this house for himself and his family. It is an example of the Four-square style, and features a full open front verandah with square columns, and a bellcast hip roof. It has recently been upgraded, and has received a heritage award from the City of North Vancouver.

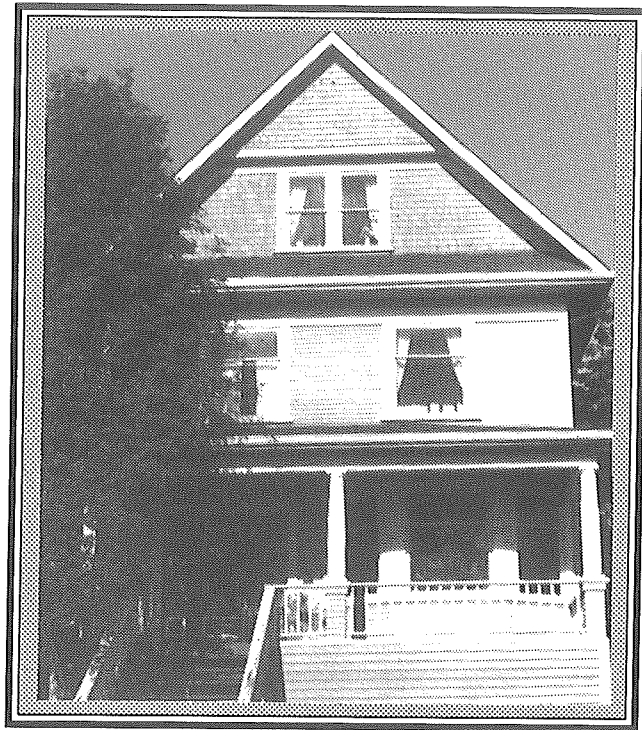


MILNE RESIDENCE
1849 Moody Avenue
William Doctor, Architect
1911

This unusual example of a Craftsman style residence was built by W. Ernest Milne on land acquired from the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company. It features a large bracketed sun porch to the south, and an intricate clinker brick chimney on the east facade.

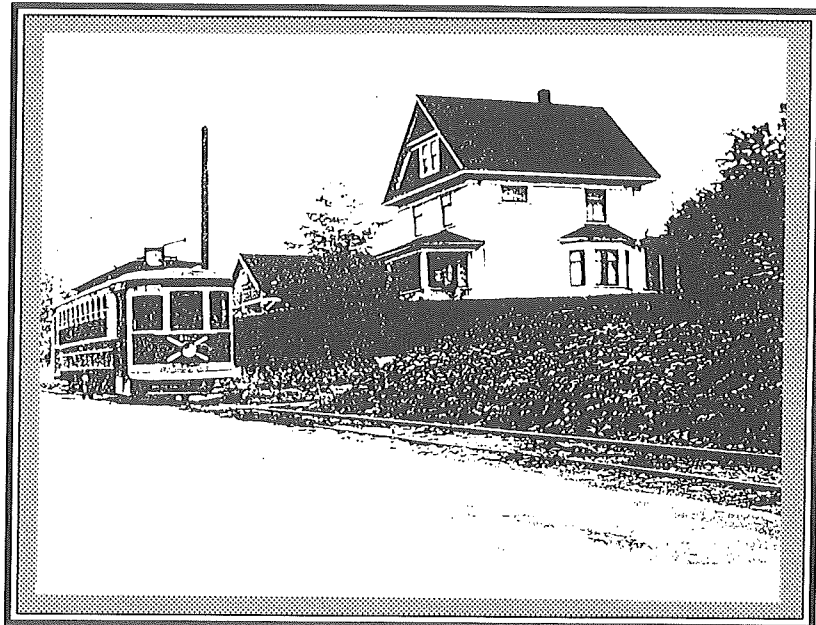
WEST RESIDENCE
600 Queensbury Avenue
circa 1910

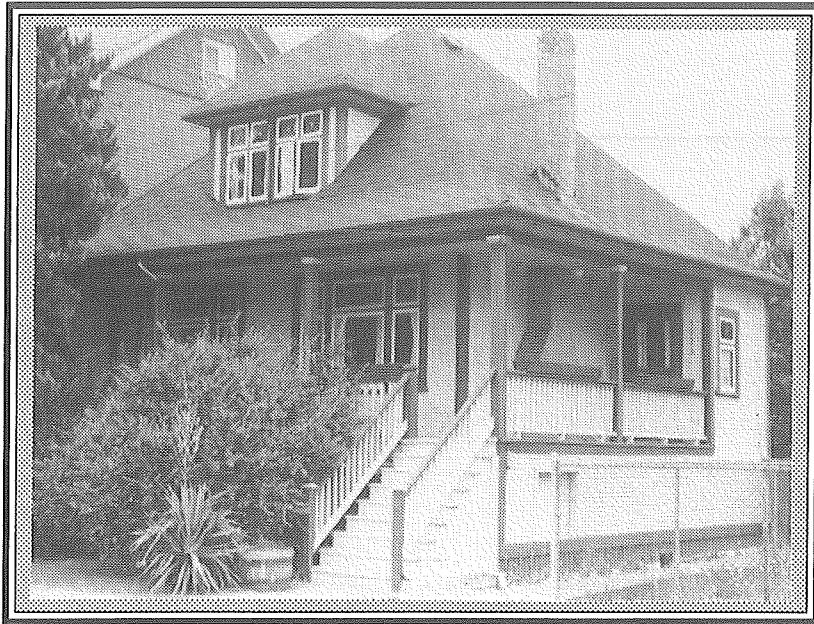
This home, which is a very good example of the Edwardian residential style, was built for William and May West. The West Residence features a prominent front gable roof and a full open front verandah.



Right:
This photograph taken in the mid
1940s shows the streetcar line
which once ran up Queensbury
Avenue, with the West Residence
in the right foreground.

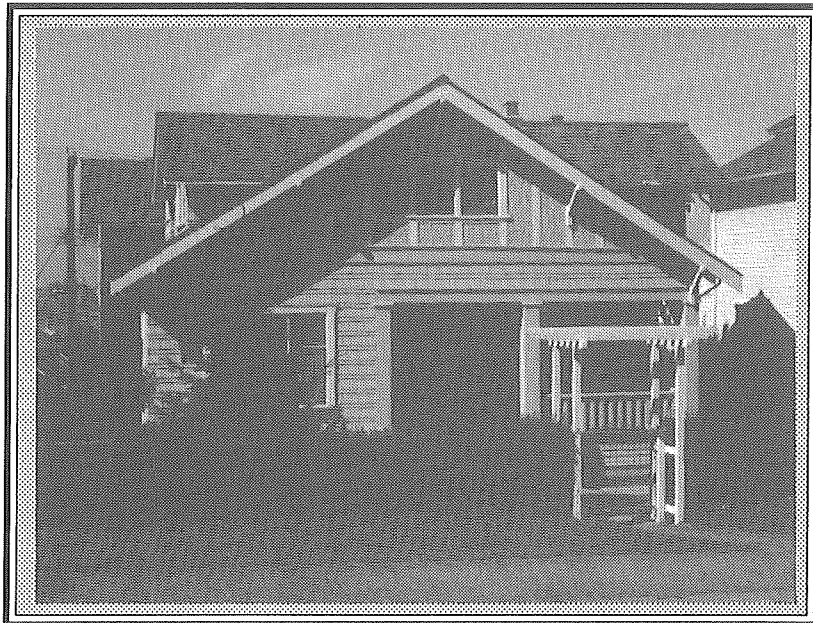
Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives
#6558





NIXON RESIDENCE
1234 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1911

This Edwardian style residence, which is distinguished by its wraparound verandah and decorative stained glass windows, is perhaps the best example of Law's residential work. The first registered owner was a carpenter named David Nixon; the first occupant was a contractor named J. Nixon.



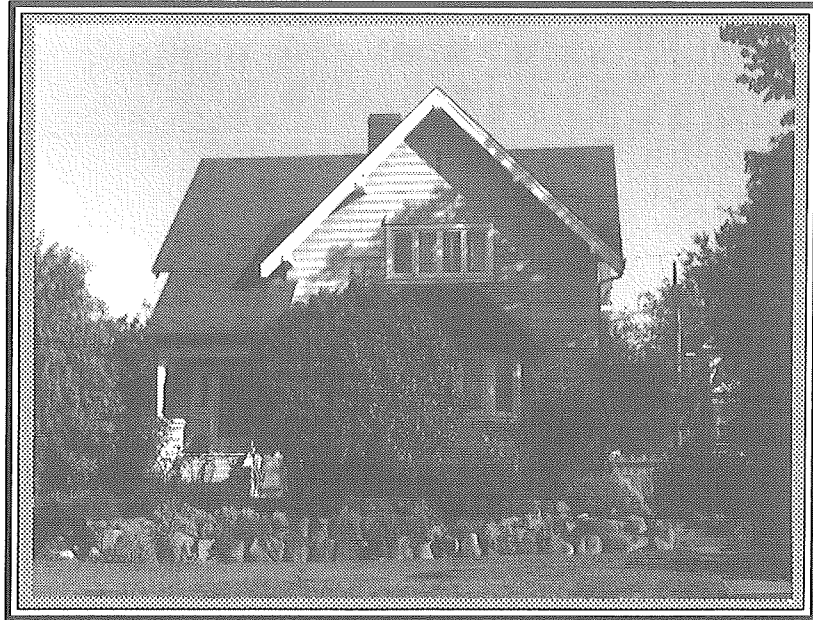
McLEOD RESIDENCE
233 West 6th Street
1922

This Craftsman bungalow was built for John Virgil McLeod, who was the principal of the North Vancouver High School from 1919 until 1931. It has been refurbished and enlarged; the gable dormers were added in a 1986 renovation. It forms part of a grouping of historic buildings that face onto Ottawa Gardens.

**HOWARD-GIBBON
RESIDENCE**

262 West 6th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1924

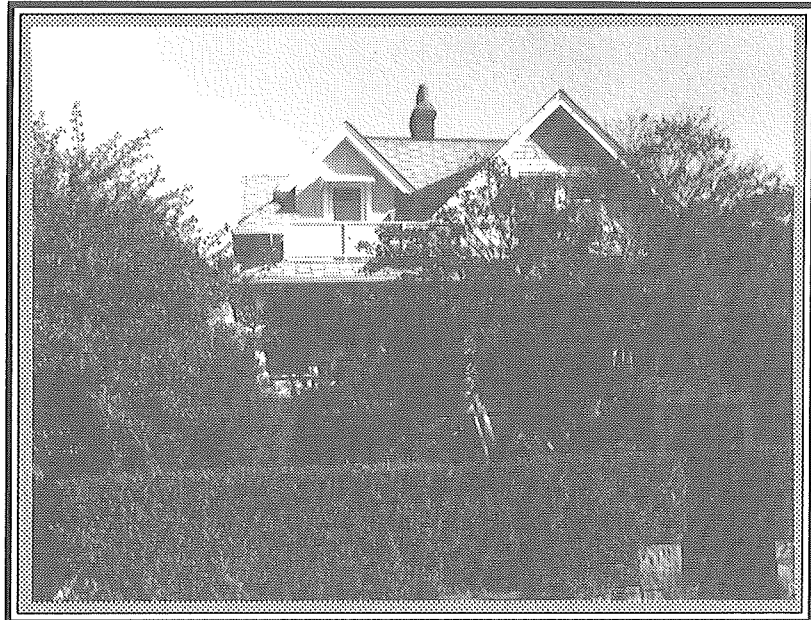
This residence, which follows the English Arts and Crafts tradition, was built on land acquired from Mrs. Gerda Larson. It features a high, prominent roof line and spare ornamentation, with twin-coursed shingles to provide textural interest. The original owner, Edward Howard-Gibbon, was a station agent for the Pacific Great Eastern Railway Company.

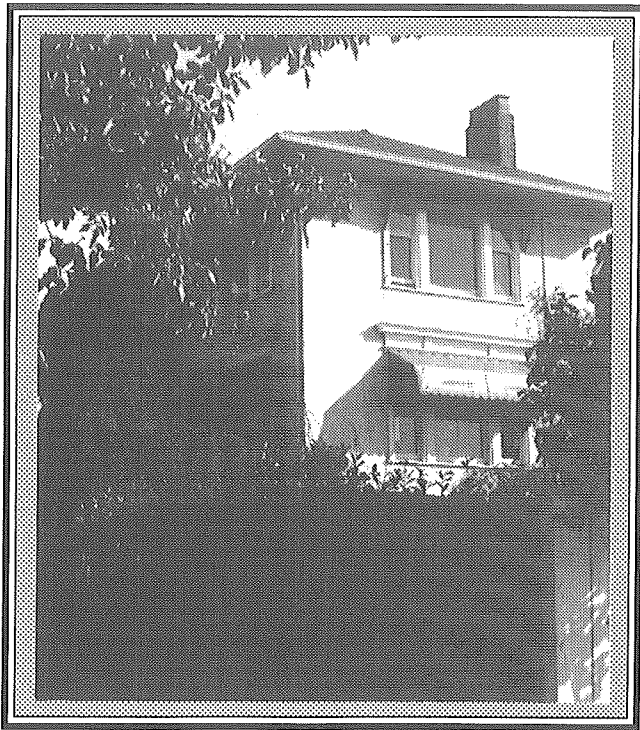


DRYSDALE RESIDENCE

266 West 6th Street
1909

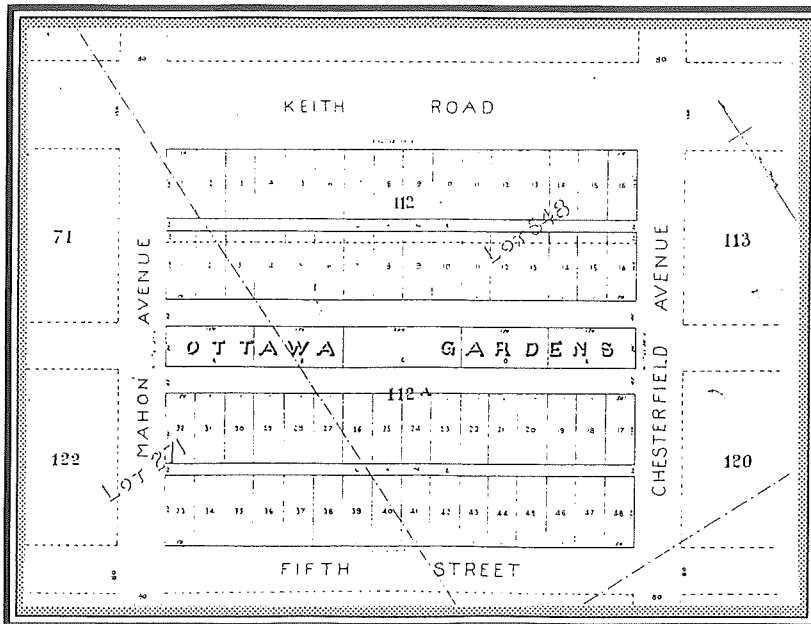
Built in the Craftsman style, this residence provides contextual support to the Ottawa Gardens grouping. Its notable landscaping includes a rock retaining wall, a mature holly and a large Japanese maple tree. The first registered owner was J. C. Williams, but the first resident owner was J. T. Drysdale, who was listed in the contemporary *Henderson's Directory* as a farmer.





RESIDENCE
 268 West 6th Street
 1908

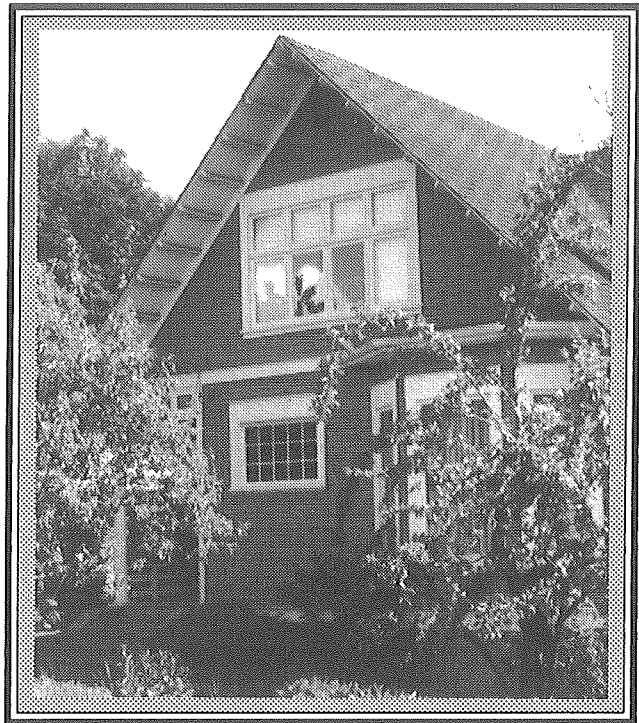
This residence, which may have served as a show home for the Ottawa Gardens development, was built by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company at the opposite end of the block from 214 West 6th Street (see page 58). It is very unusual for its high, narrow massing, and for the Prairie School influence of its wide overhanging eaves. The entry faces to the west, as its property originally extended to Mahon Avenue.



Left:
 Subdivision plan of Ottawa Gardens, registered in 1906.
 Source -
 City of North Vancouver Plans

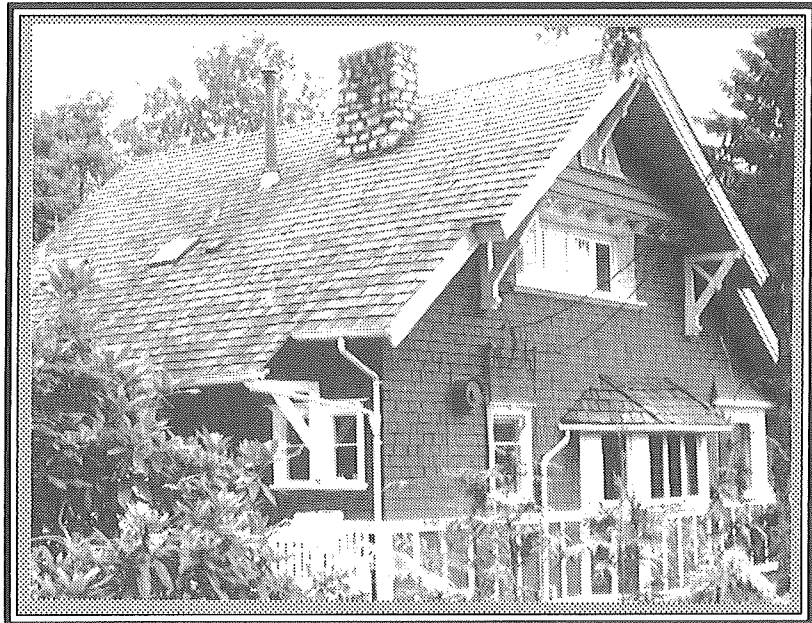
FOLLIS RESIDENCE
311 West 14th Street
1907

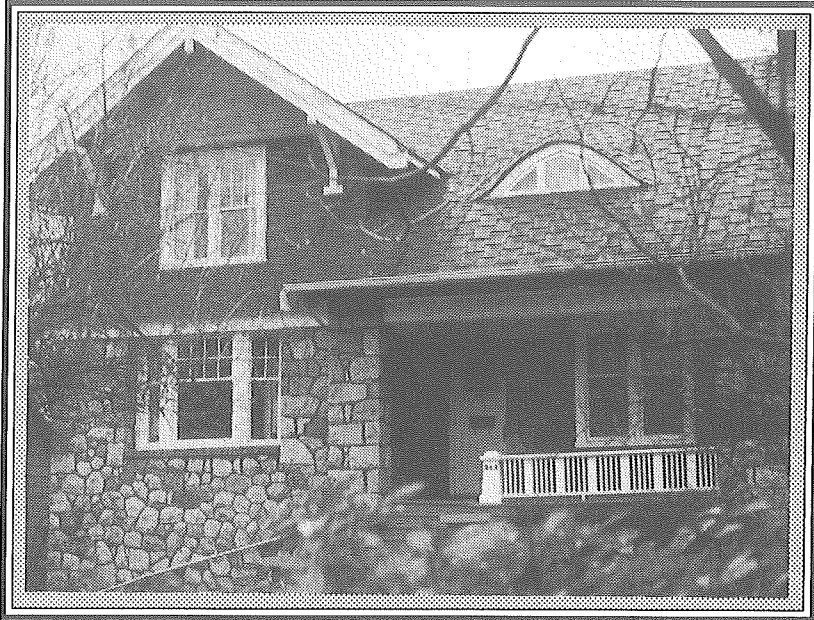
This attractive bungalow displays an eclectic blending of Edwardian and Craftsman stylistic elements, and features an inset corner entry porch, a projecting front bay and thin profile extended eaves. The first owner was Mrs. Maggie J. Follis, who later moved to Sapperton, New Westminster.



SICOT RESIDENCE
621 West 15th Street
Reyburn Jameson, Architect
1912

This beautifully detailed Craftsman residence, which was built by J. Browning for Mr. Burmester, was purchased by Adolphine Sicot. It is located directly across from the Vance Residence (see page 65) on the edge of a ravine, and features heavy timber eave brackets, a stone chimney and decorative leaded casement windows.





RESIDENCE
343 West 16th Street
N.A. Kearns, Architect
1911

This residence, which is an elaborate example of the Craftsman style, is notable for its extensive use of stonework. The first owner was V. W. Jones, however, it is not known whether he ever lived in this house.



DOWN RESIDENCE
358 West 16th Street
1910

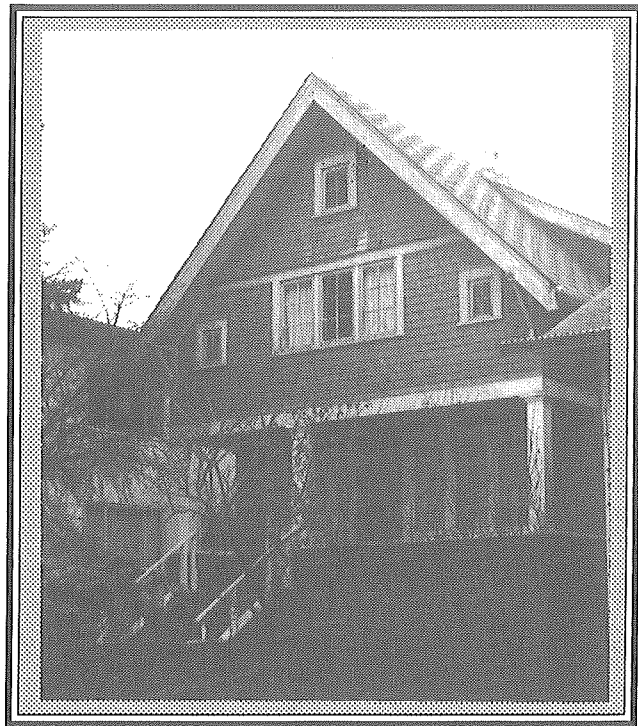
This well preserved home, which is a typical example of Edwardian style residential architecture, was jointly owned by Edward J. Down, a carpenter, and Constantine Calliphronas, an electrician. Down was the first resident of this house. The garden, which was designed according to the English tradition, provides an appropriate setting for this residence.

DONALDSON RESIDENCE

235 West 17th Street

1911

This tall Edwardian residence was built by a carpenter named John C. Donaldson for his own use. The triangular eave brackets display the emerging popularity of Craftsman decorative details at this time. The inset open front verandah is an unusual feature.



CANT RESIDENCE

341 West 22nd Street

1911, enlarged 1914

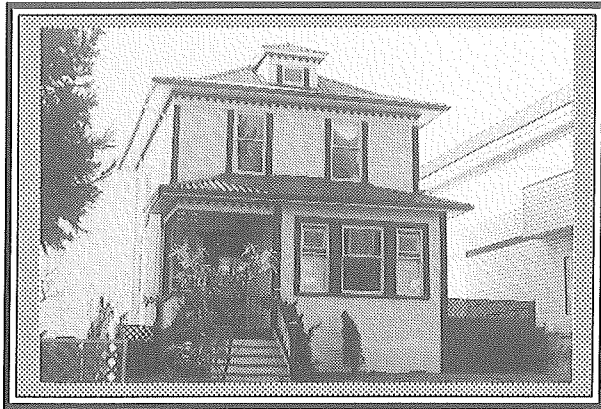
This was the home of the Cant family. Jessie Cant was a prominent citizen of the North Shore, and was known for her accomplishments in fields usually associated with men. She was appointed Judge of the Juvenile Court in 1924, at a time when she was already Chair of the School Board and was one of the founders of the P.T.A. movement. Originally a small house, the Cant Residence was substantially enlarged in 1914, and features a wrap around verandah and a large second floor sleeping porch.



SUPPLEMENTAL BUILDINGS

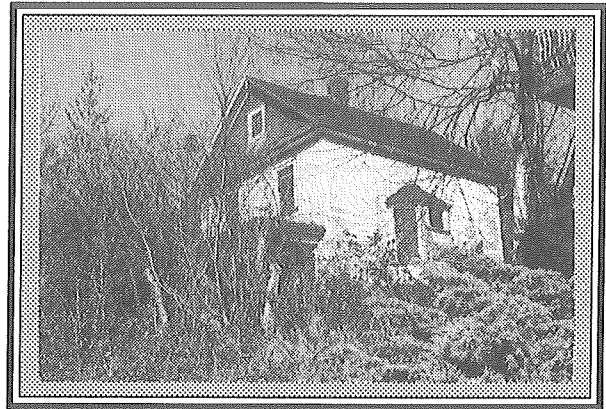
433	East 2nd Street	122	318	East 10th Street	129
442	East 2nd Street	122	333	East 10th Street	129
424	East 3rd Street	122	342	East 10th Street	130
428	East 3rd Street	122	345	East 10th Street	130
155	East 4th Street	123	518	East 10th Street	130
233	East 4th Street	123	535	East 10th Street	130
238	East 4th Street	123	529	East 11th Street	131
234	East 5th Street	123	309	East 12th Street	131
246-248	East 5th Street	124	522	East 12th Street	131
302	East 5th Street	124	530	East 12th Street	131
346	East 5th Street	124	348	East 13th Street	132
533	East 5th Street	124	457	East 13th Street	132
423	East 6th Street	125	513	East 13th Street	132
429	East 6th Street	125	512	East 15th Street	132
448	East 6th Street	125	412	East 16th Street	133
503	East 6th Street	125	445	East 16th Street	133
443	East 7th Street	126	208	East 17th Street	133
452	East 7th Street	126	412	East 17th Street	133
458	East 7th Street	126	243	East 18th Street	134
335	East 8th Street	126	201	East 19th Street	86, 134, 162
515	East 8th Street	127	205	East 19th Street	86, 134, 162
518	East 8th Street	127	207	East 19th Street	86, 134, 162
321	East 9th Street	127	209	East 19th Street	86, 135, 162
334	East 9th Street	127	215	East 19th Street	86, 135, 162
335	East 9th Street	128	217	East 19th Street	86, 135, 162
336	East 9th Street	128	229	East 19th Street	86, 135, 162
348	East 9th Street	128	235	East 19th Street	86, 136, 162
618	East 9th Street	128	239	East 19th Street	86, 136, 162
166	East 10th Street	129	434	East 19th Street	136
252	East 10th Street	129	506	East 19th Street	136

526	East 19th Street	137	825	Ridgeway Avenue	148
125	East 26th Street	137	829	Ridgeway Avenue	148-149
121	East 27th Street	137	1141	Ridgeway Avenue	149
246	East 28th Street	137	1143	Ridgeway Avenue	149
225	East 29th Street	138	1145	Ridgeway Avenue	149
227	East 29th Street	138-139	1147	Ridgeway Avenue	150
229	East 29th Street	138-139	1149	Ridgeway Avenue	150
231	East 29th Street	138-139	1236	Ridgeway Avenue	150
429	Alder Street	140	1350	St. Andrew's Avenue	150
342	Brand Street	140	312	St. David's Avenue	151
766	Grand Boulevard	140	1139	St. George's Avenue	151
1204	Grand Boulevard	140	404	Somerset Street	151
254	Keith Road East	141	437	Somerset Street	151-152
260	Keith Road East	141	324	Tempe Crescent	152
368	Keith Road East	141	272	West 5th Street	152
372	Keith Road East	141	278	West 5th Street	153
378	Keith Road East	142	227	West 6th Street	153
388	Keith Road East	142	235	West 6th Street	153
398	Keith Road East	142	242	West 6th Street	154
418	Keith Road East	142	243	West 6th Street	154
241	Keith Road West	143	253	West 6th Street	154
1140-1144	Lonsdale Avenue	143	312	West 6th Street	154
443	Lyons Place	144	436	West 6th Street	155
535	Mahon Avenue	144-145	262	West 13th Street	155
545	Mahon Avenue	144, 146	357	West 14th Street	155
1816	Mahon Avenue	146	348	West 15th Street	156
937	Moody Avenue	147	116	West 23rd Street	156
1906	Moody Avenue	147			
813	Ridgeway Avenue	147			
815	Ridgeway Avenue	147			
821	Ridgeway Avenue	148			



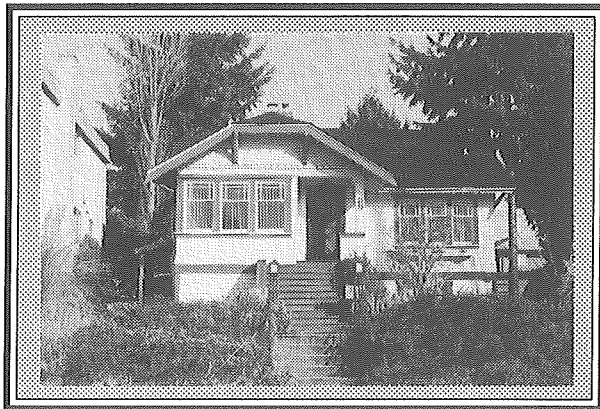
Residence
433 East 2nd Street
circa 1910

The verandah has been partially enclosed on this 2 1/2 storey example of the Foursquare style.



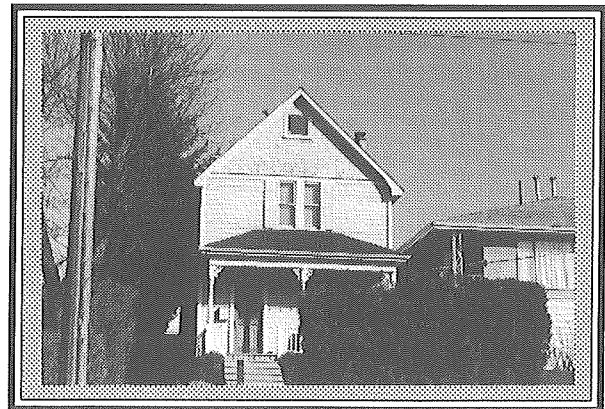
Residence
442 East 2nd Street
circa 1910

This 2 1/2 storey residence sits at the crest of a ridge rising steeply from East 2nd Street.



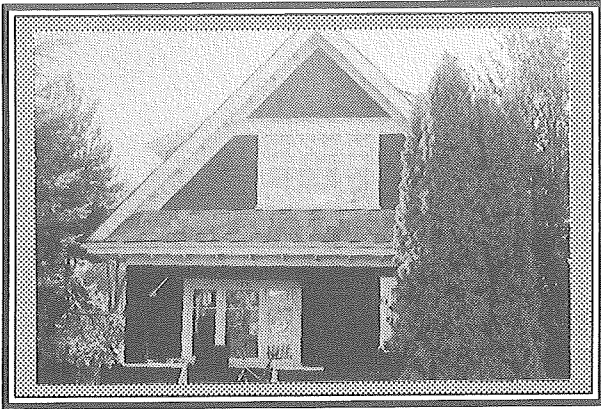
T. Cook Residence
424 East 3rd Street
1927

This modest Craftsman bungalow features a jerkin-headed front gable, decorative brackets and triple assembly windows.

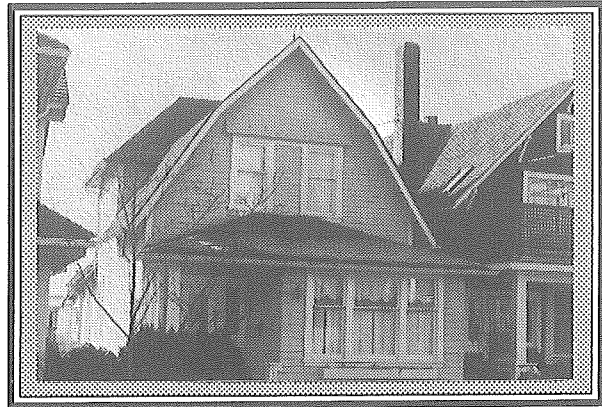


Residence
428 East 3rd Street
circa 1910

This simple residence features a full open front verandah with turned columns and decorative brackets.

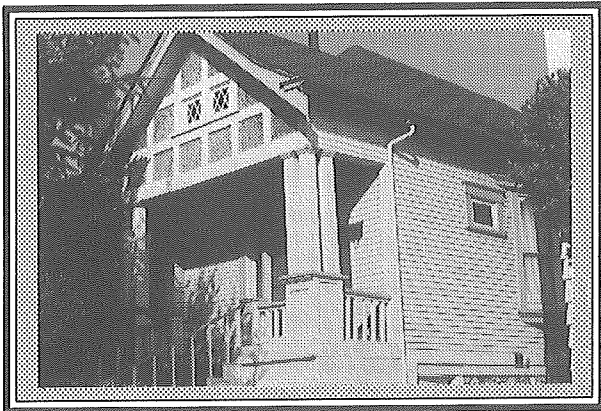


Residence
155 East 4th Street
circa 1910

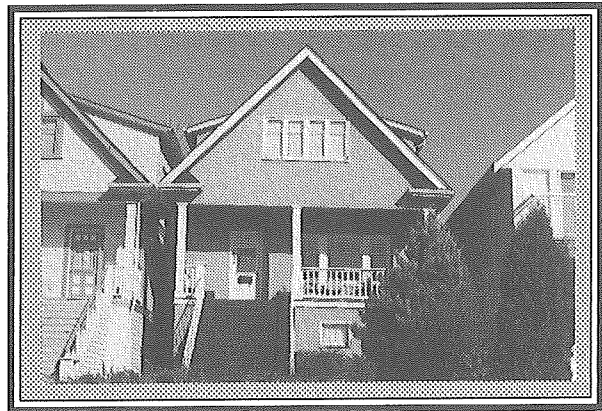


A. Snow Residence
233 East 4th Street
1911

This residence was built in 1911 by Alfred Snow for himself.

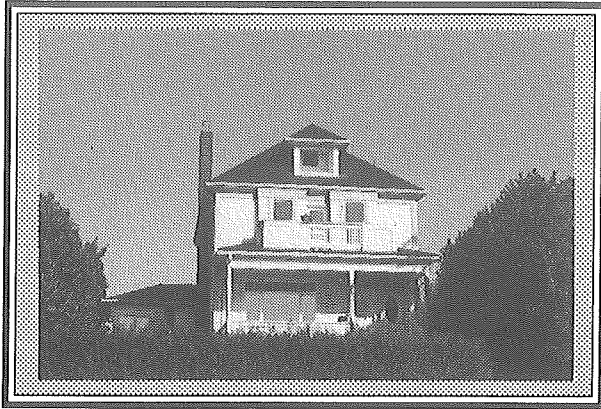


A. J. Emmerson Residence
238 East 4th Street
1911



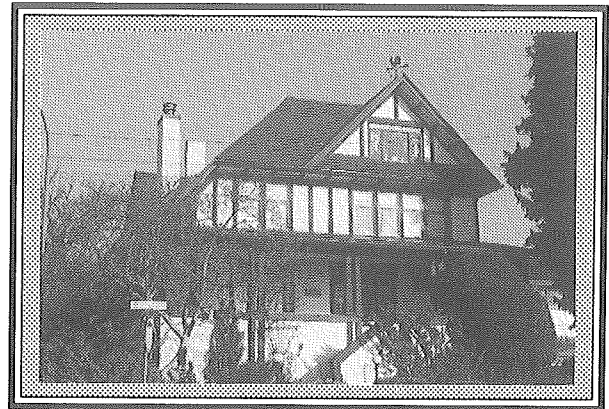
Residence
234 East 5th Street
M. J. Beaton, Architect
1911

M. J. Beaton also built the adjacent residence (see 232 East 5th Street, page 74). Beaton and A. B. McNeill were the contractors.



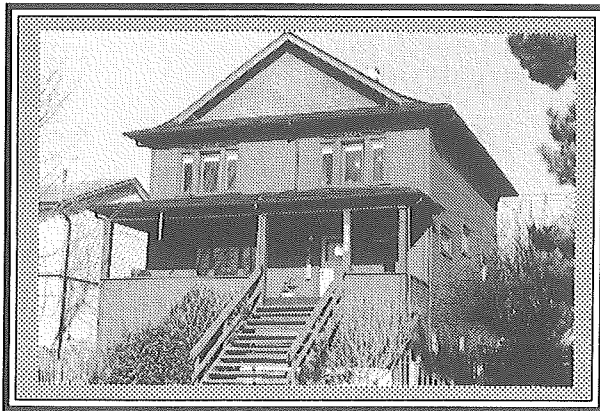
P. Ward Residence
246-248 East 5th Street
1914

Zellah and Percy Ward were the first residents of this house, built in 1914, which displays a unique combination of an asymmetrical Queen Anne porch with a typical Edwardian style massing and details.



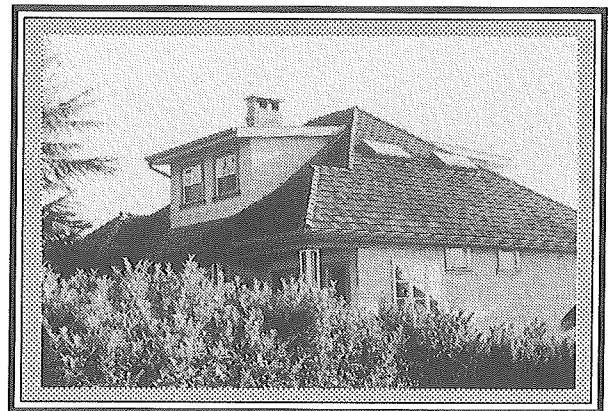
Brown Residence
302 East 5th Street
1912

This prominent corner residence was built in 1912 and enlarged during the same year.



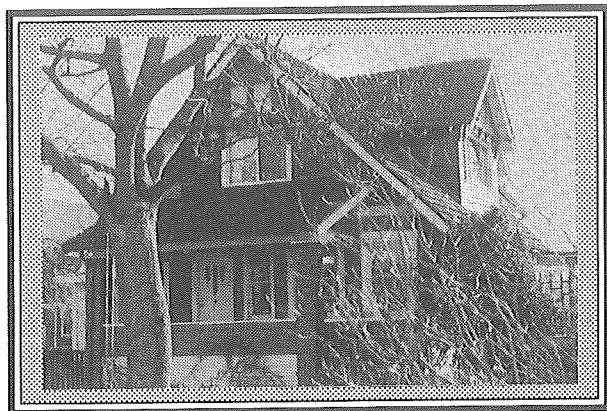
J. A. Harrison Residence
346 East 5th Street
A. H. Seymour, Designer
1911

This residence was designed in 1911 by A. H. Seymour for Mrs. J. A. Harrison. The contractor was Mr. E. Dean.

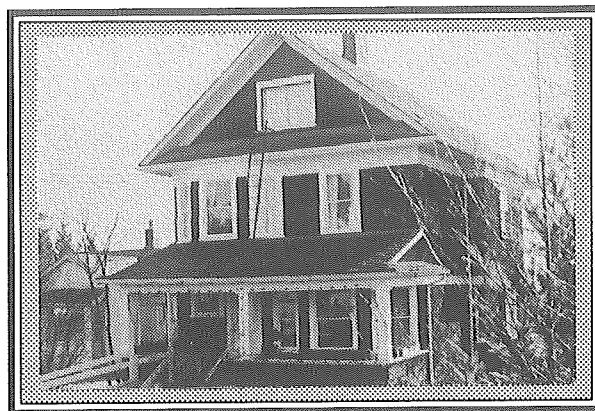


W. H. Dick Residence
533 East 5th Street
1923

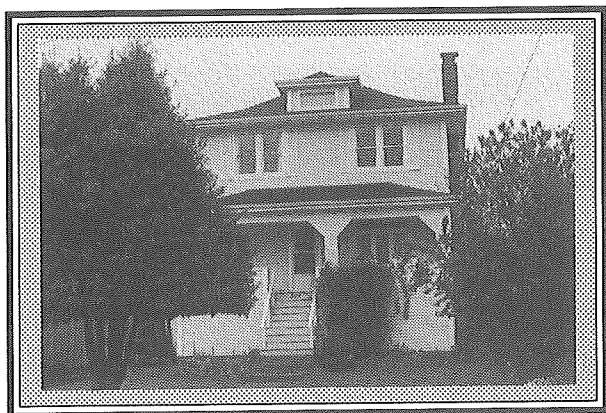
This residence was built in 1923 by W. H. Dick for himself.



Residence
423 East 6th Street
circa 1910

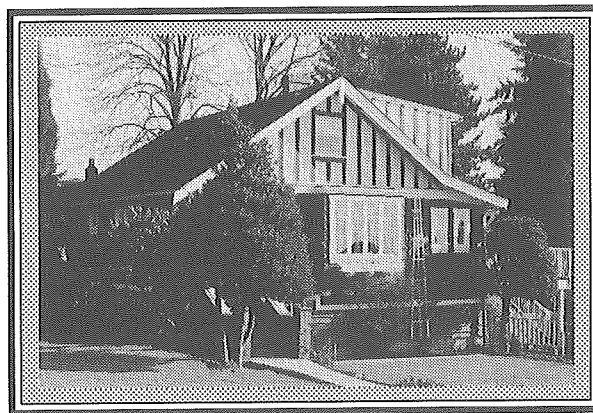


Residence
429 East 6th Street
circa 1910



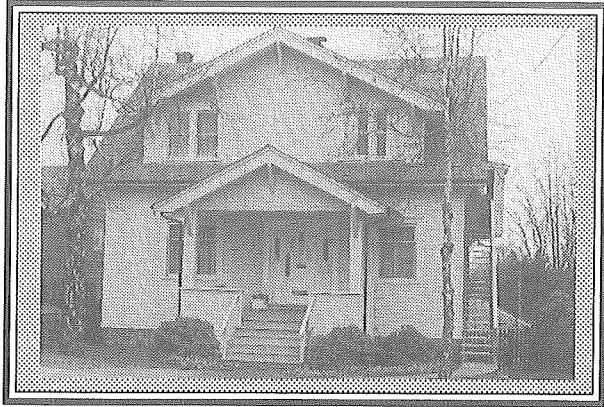
J. S. Reid Residence
448 East 6th Street
1911

This tall Foursquare residence is now covered with vinyl siding.



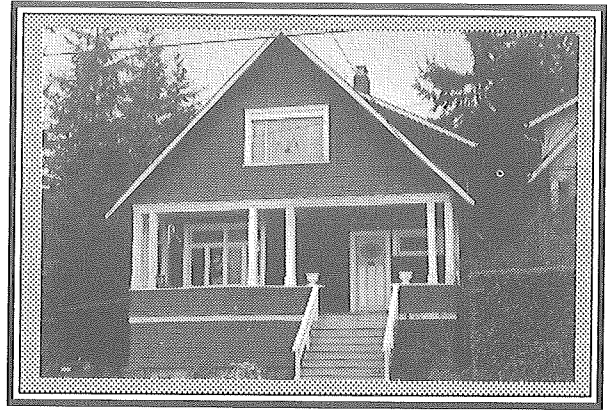
J. Doidge Residence
503 East 6th Street
G. D. Curtis, Architect
1921

This residence was designed in 1921 by architect G. D. Curtis for James Doidge.



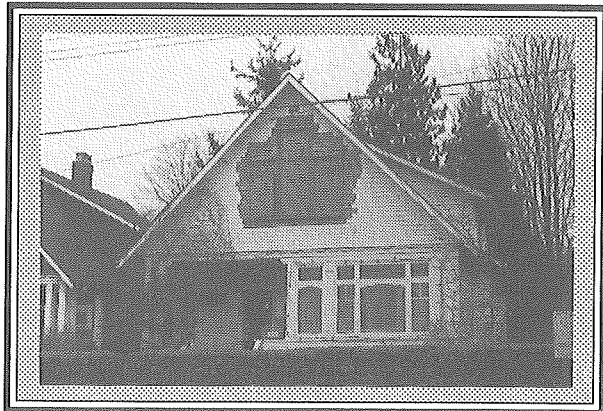
A. Law Residence
443 East 7th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1911

Alexander Law was the original owner of this building. It was later owned by G. H. Morden, Mayor of the City in 1922, 1926-1930, and 1933.



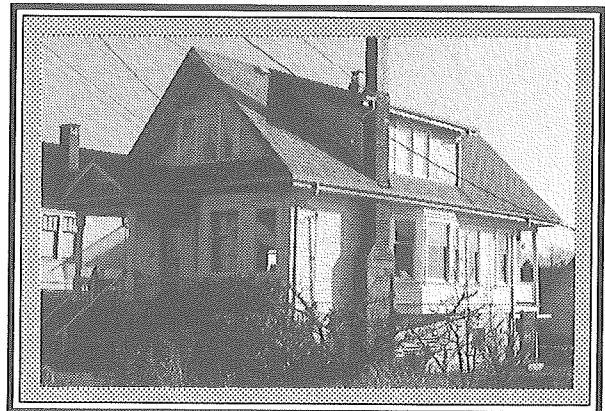
R. B. Law Residence
452 East 7th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1911

This residence was designed in 1911 by Alexander Law; it was owned and built by Robert B. Law.



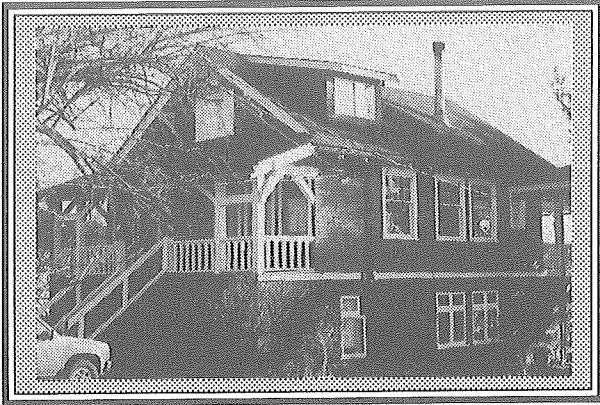
R. B. Law Residence
458 East 7th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1911

This residence was designed in 1911 by Alexander Law; it was owned and built by Robert B. Law.



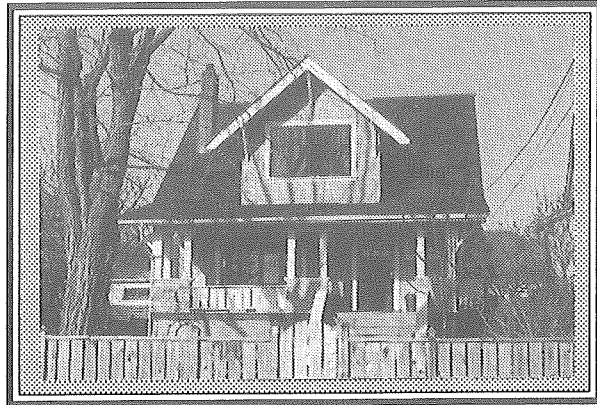
V. Larson Residence
335 East 8th Street
1912

Victor Larson was the original owner of this residence.

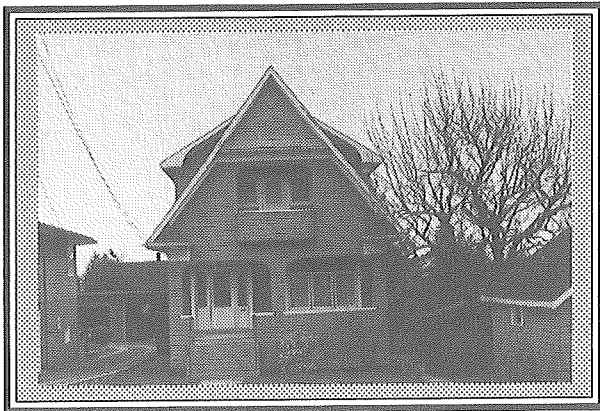


H. H. Bishop Residence
515 East 8th Street
Prudential Builders, Designers
1911

This residence was built for H. H. Bishop; Prudential Builders were the designers and contractors.

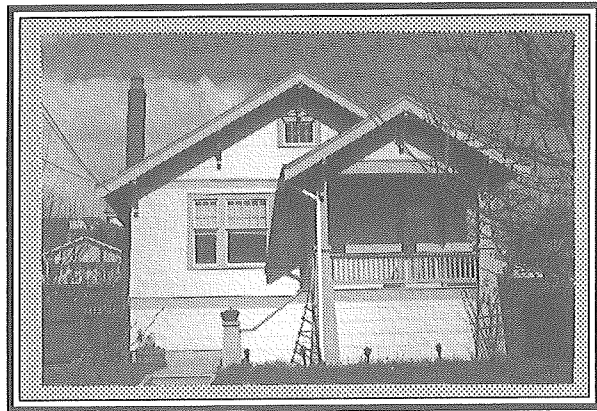


Meredith Residence
518 East 8th Street
E. Y. Grasset, Designer
1911



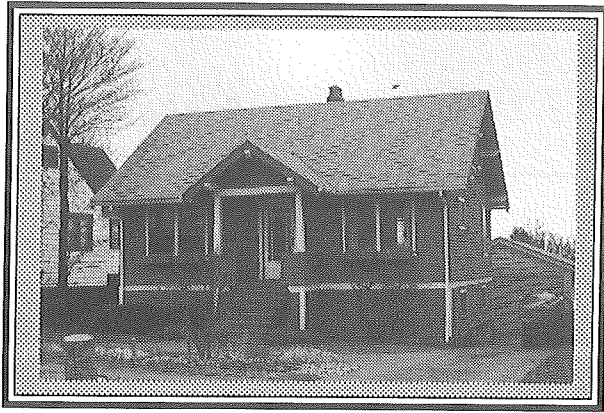
Residence
321 East 9th Street
circa 1910

This residence features an inset second floor balcony and saddle bag dormers.

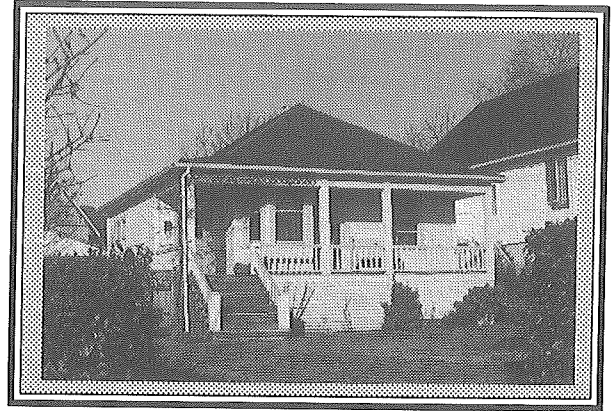


K. Stewart Residence
334 East 9th Street
F. J. King, Designer
1924

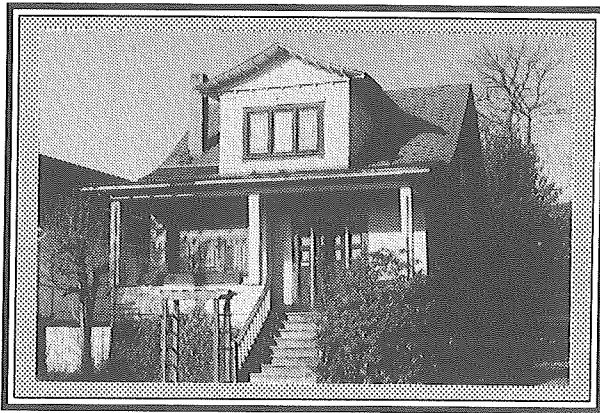
Frederick J. King was also the contractor for this residence. It was later owned by Mr. and Mrs. Darwin; Mr. Darwin was the principal of Ridgeway School for many years.



Residence
335 East 9th Street
1926

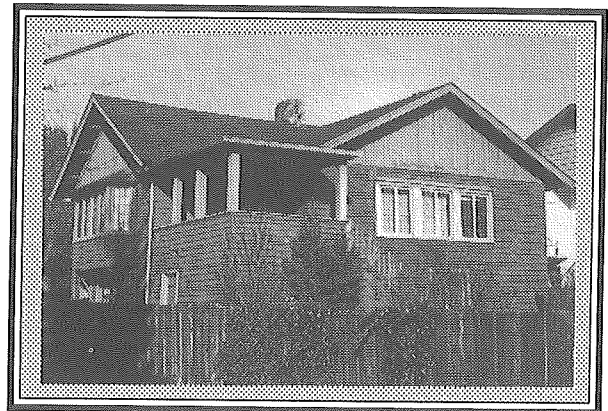


Residence
336 East 9th Street
circa 1910



F. Tarn Residence
348 East 9th Street
Frederick Tarn, Designer
1911

This residence was designed and built in 1911 by Frederick Tarn for himself.



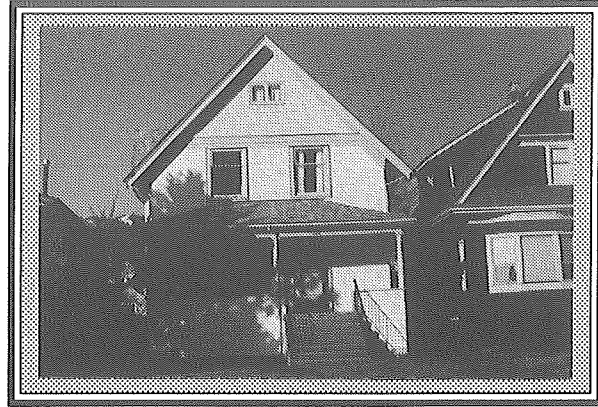
Residence
618 East 9th Street
circa 1910

This residence is located just off Grand Boulevard.



Residence
166 East 10th Street
circa 1910

This is part of the East 10th Street cluster of historic buildings; see page 161.

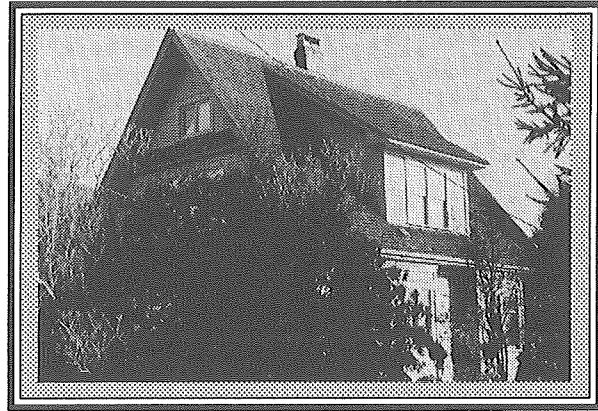


Residence
252 East 10th Street
1912

This residence, which was built by Fred McAlpine, forms part of a grouping of buildings in the 200 block of East 10th Street; see page 161.

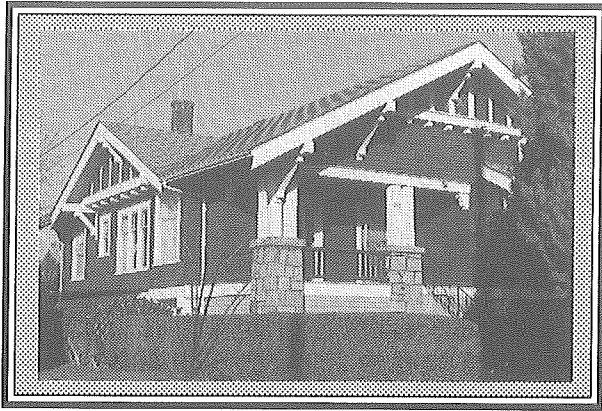


Residence
318 East 10th Street
circa 1910



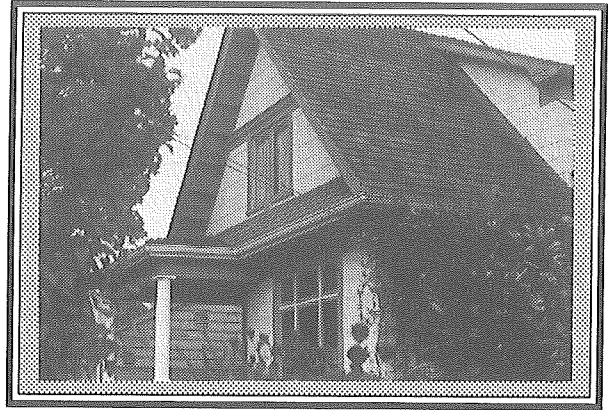
E. W. Garnett Residence
333 East 10th Street
E. W. Garnett, Designer
1911

This residence was owned by E. W. Garnett, who was also the designer and builder.

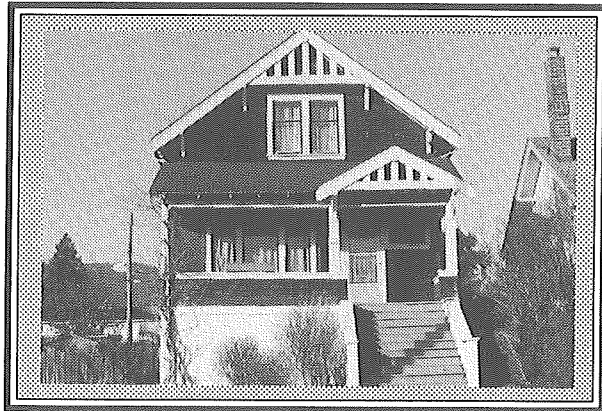


F. Wright Residence
342 East 10th Street
J. H. Bowman, Architect
1912

A. Tigrut was the contractor for this residence.

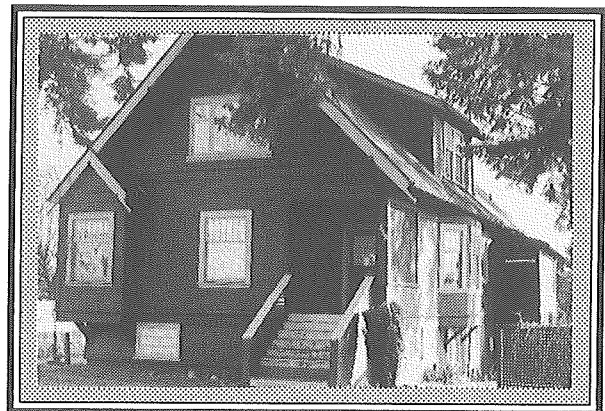


W. E. Hay Residence
345 East 10th Street
J. Markle, Designer
1911

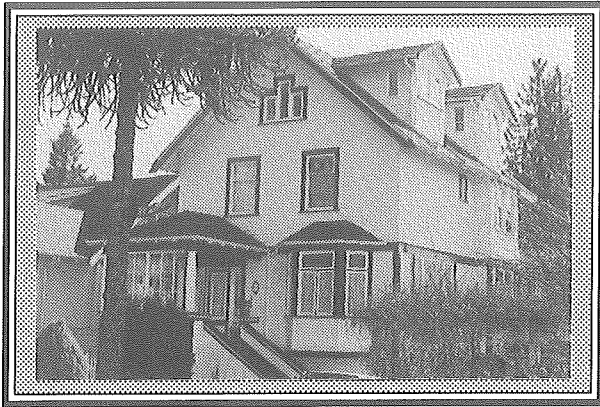


G. Dennis Residence
518 East 10th Street
W. Foster, Designer
1912

W. Foster was also the contractor for this residence.

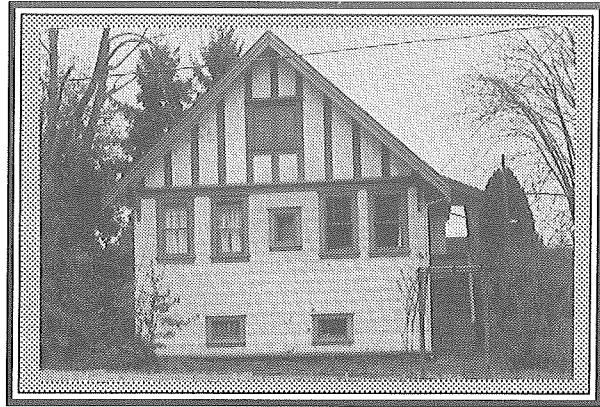


E. Booth Residence
535 East 10th Street
1912



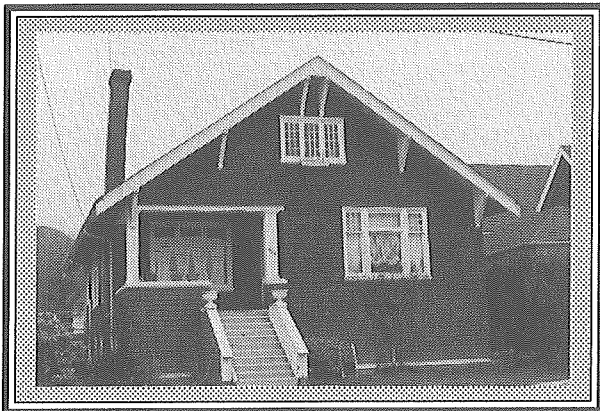
W. C. Schlichter Residence
529 East 11th Street
Markle & Jaquest, Designers
1911

This residence was designed by Markle & Jaquest for William C. Schlichter, the pastor of the North Vancouver Methodist Church. Markle was the contractor.



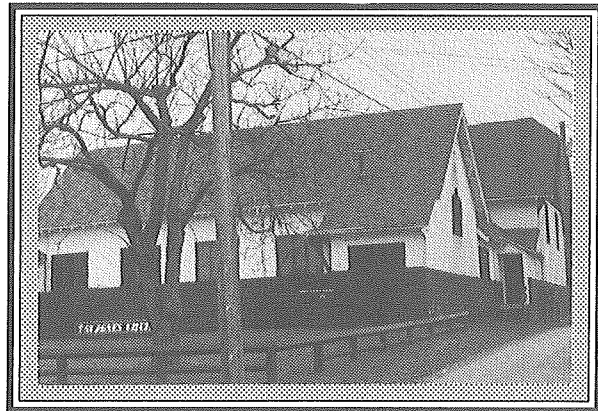
W. Docherty Residence
309 East 12th Street
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1920

This residence was designed in 1920 by architects Honeyman & Curtis for Mrs. Docherty.



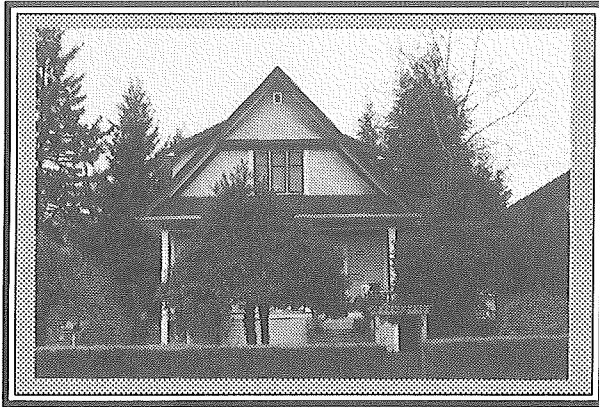
Morton Residence
522 East 12th Street
J. McCarter, Architect
1914

This residence was designed in 1914 by J. McCarter (who had just returned from Edmonton) for Mrs. Morton; the Dominion Construction Company was the contractor.

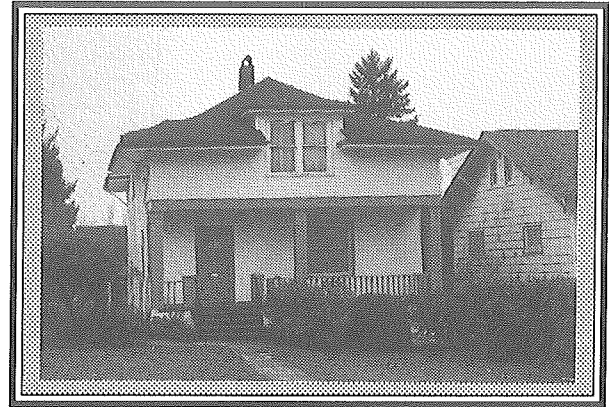


Saint Agnes Church & Hall
530 East 12th Street
H. W. Young, Designer (Hall)
Church 1910; Hall 1927

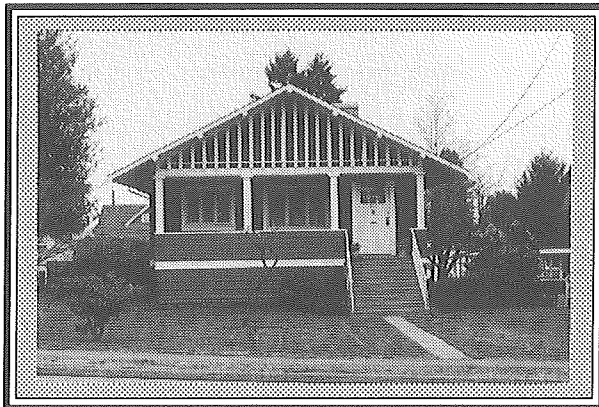
These structures are known as the Saint Agnes Church and Hall. H. W. Young was also the contractor of the Hall.



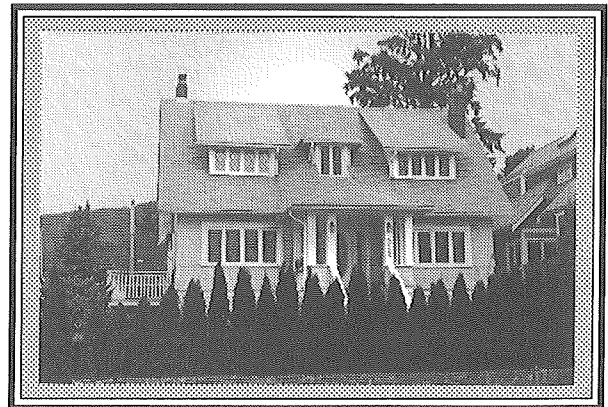
F. Myers Residence
348 East 13th Street
1911



Residence
457 East 13th Street
circa 1910

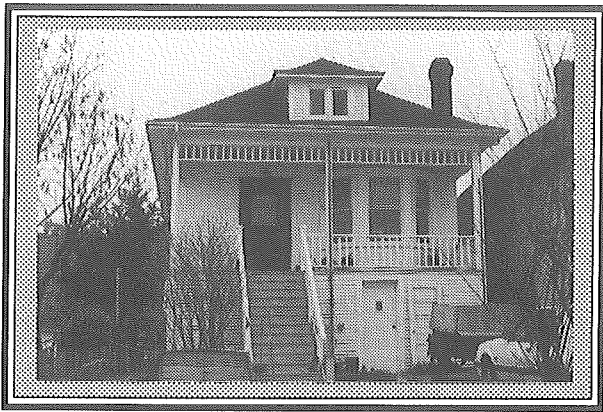


S. Humphreys Residence
513 East 13th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1912



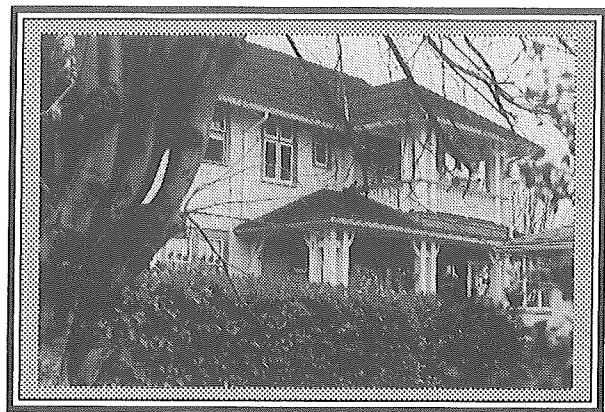
P. McOmish Dott Residence
512 East 15th Street
Alexander Law, Architect
1913

This residence was designed and built in 1913 by Alexander Law for P. McOmish Dott.

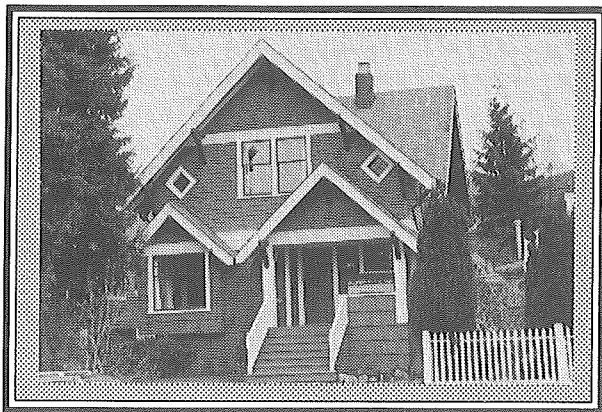


S. A. Coes Residence
412 East 16th Street
Mackay & Mackay, Architects
1911

This residence was designed in 1911 by architects Mackay & Mackay for Sidney A. Coes.

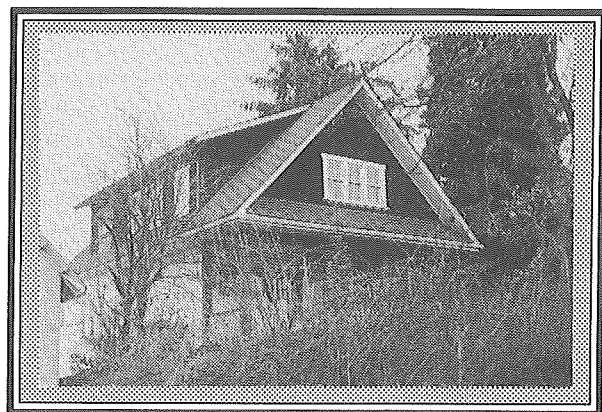


Residence
445 East 16th Street
circa 1910

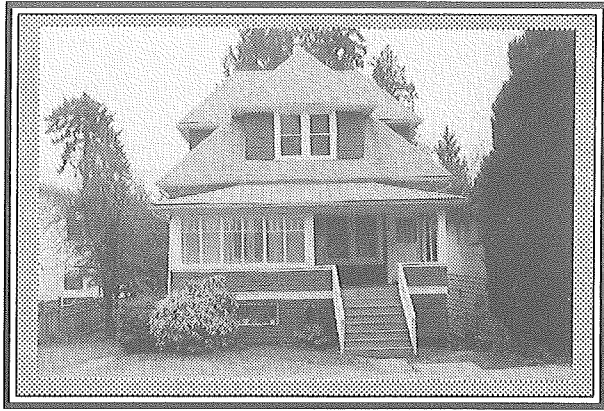


Residence
208 East 17th Street
circa 1910

This residence was enlarged in 1912 by A. E. Dickinson.



Residence
412 East 17th Street
circa 1910

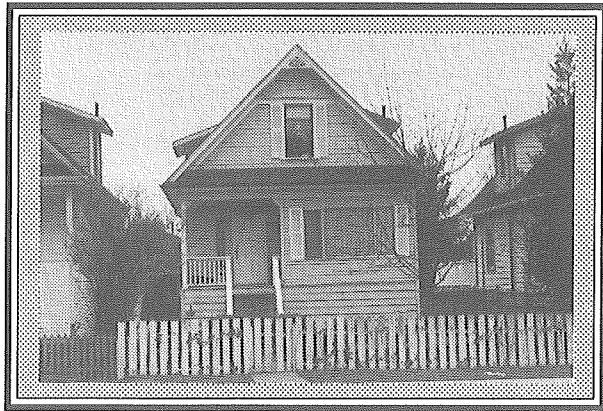


H. Vickery Residence
243 East 18th Street
1911

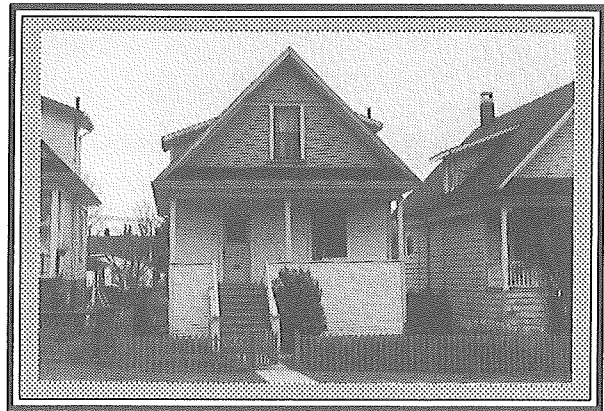


Residence
201 East 19th Street
1910

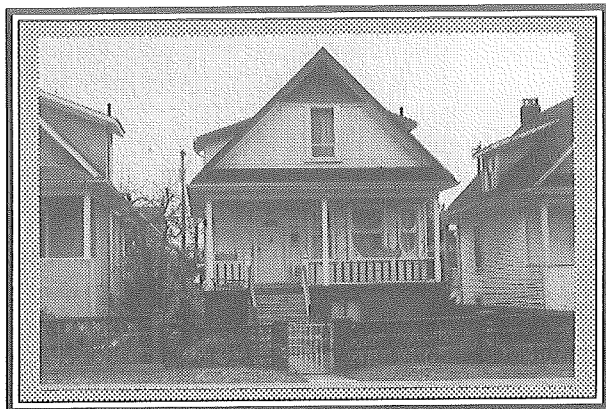
This and the following eight residences are part of a consistent grouping (see page 162) which also includes 219 and 225 East 19th Street (see pages 85 and 86).



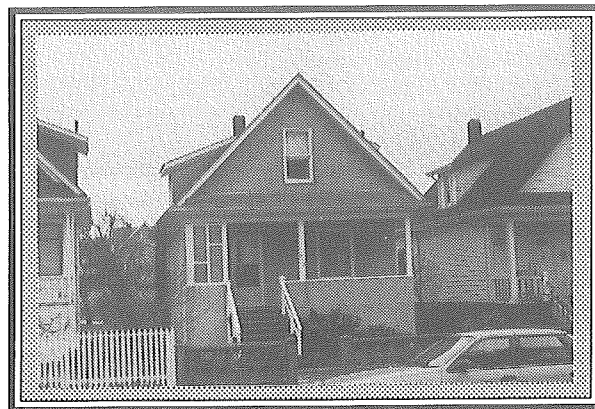
Residence
205 East 19th Street
1910



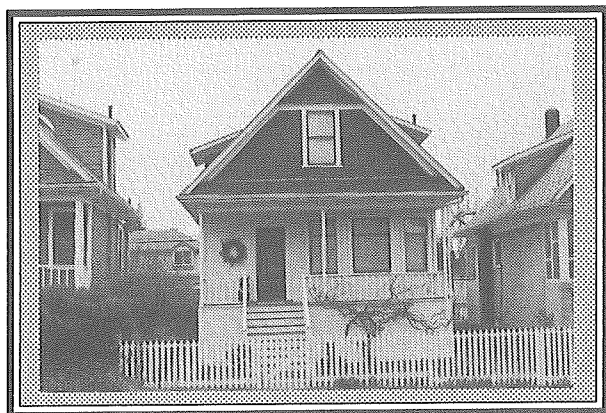
Residence
207 East 19th Street
1910



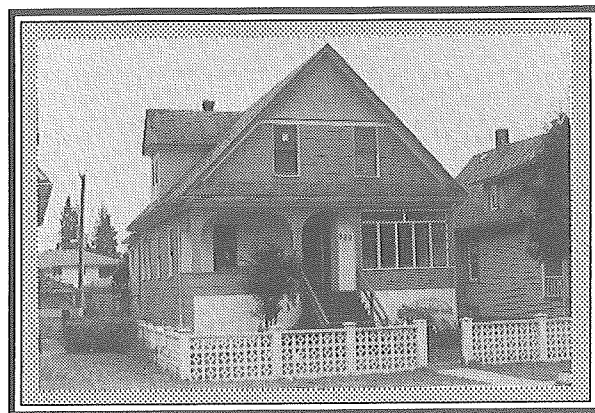
Residence
209 East 19th Street
1910



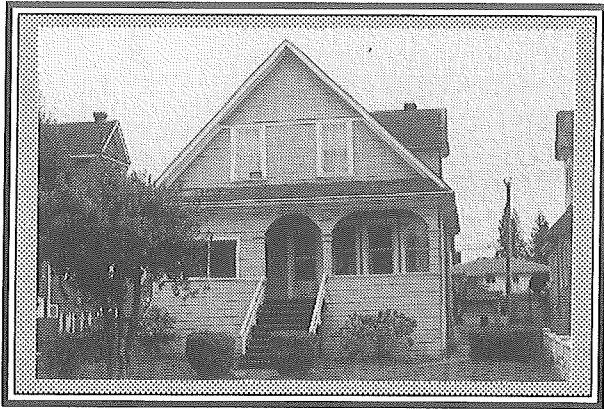
Residence
215 East 19th Street
1910



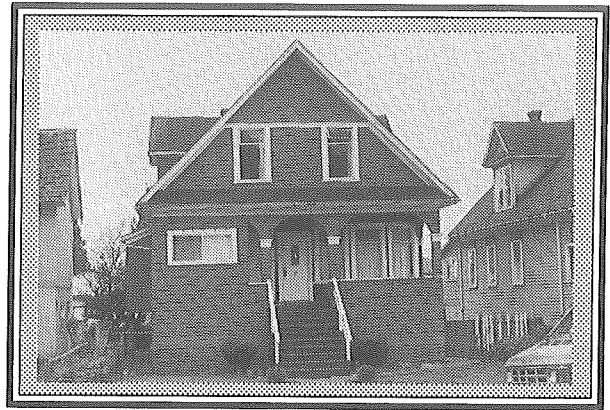
Residence
217 East 19th Street
1910



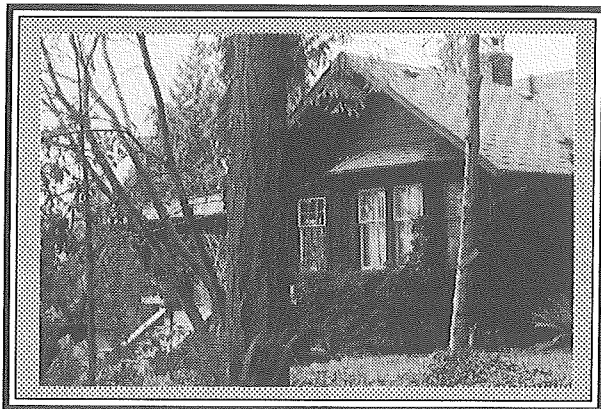
Residence
229 East 19th Street
1910



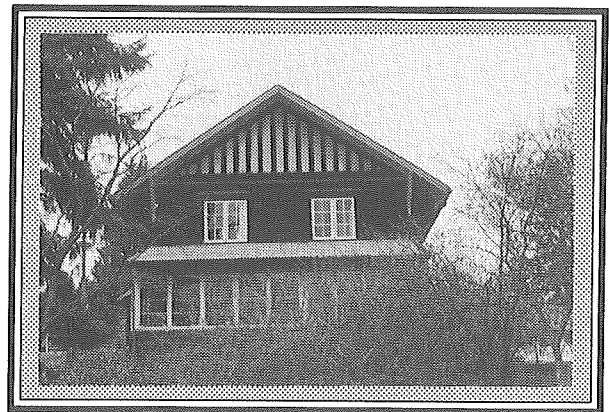
Residence
235 East 19th Street
1910



Residence
239 East 19th Street
1910

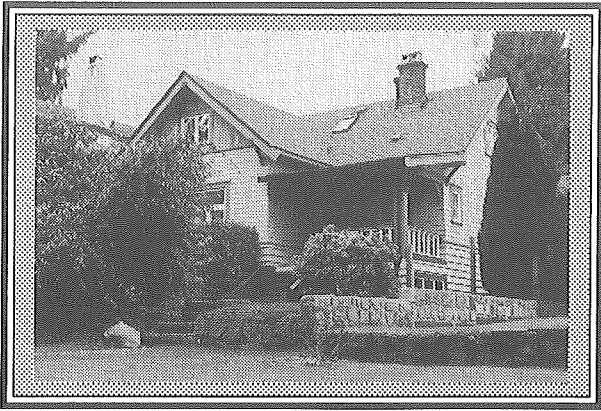


Residence
434 East 19th Street
circa 1910



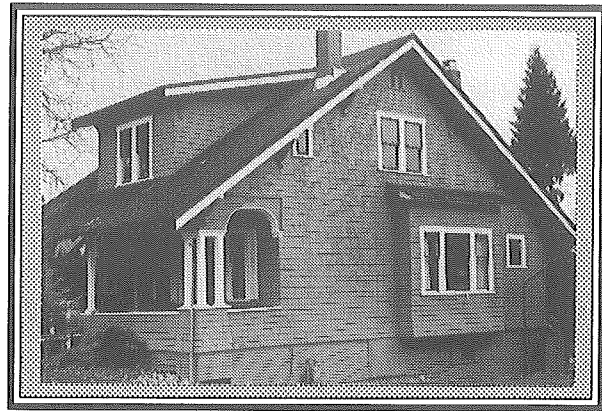
C. L. Edwards Residence
506 East 19th Street
Sharp & Thompson, Architects
1912

C. Hilchey was the contractor for this residence.

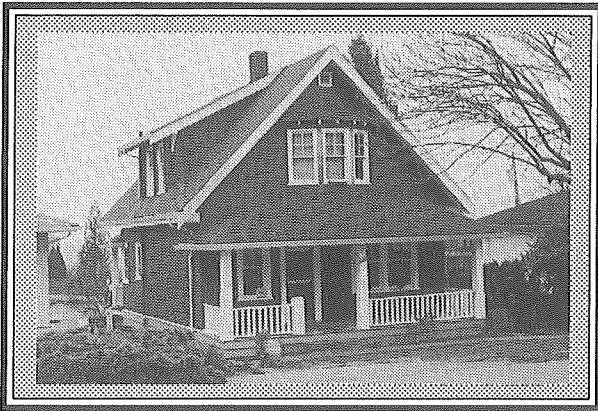


C. Ames Residence
526 East 19th Street
Tinney & Humphreys, Designers
1914

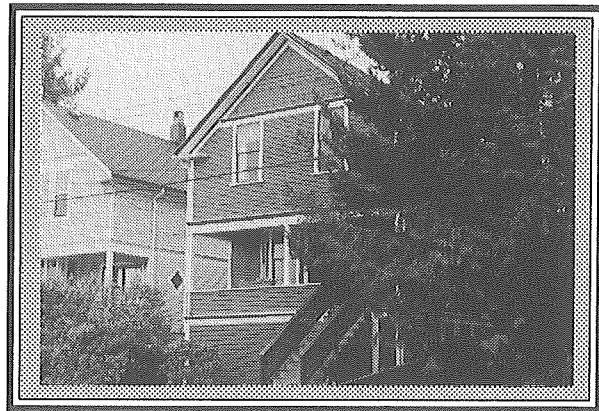
Tinney & Humphreys were also the contractors for this residence.



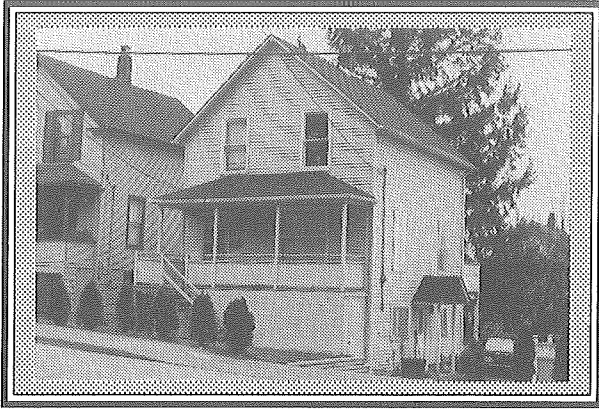
W. Christopher Residence
125 East 26th Street
1911



Residence
121 East 27th Street
circa 1910

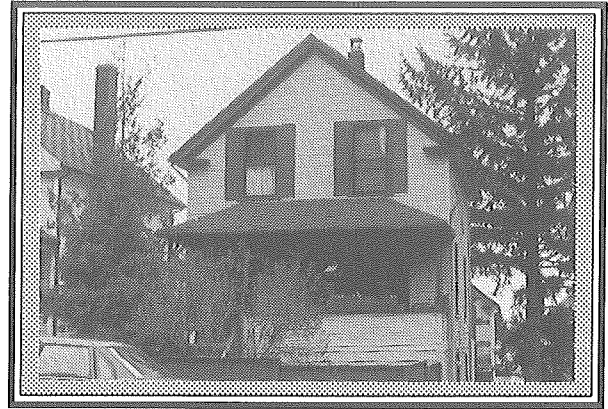


Residence
246 East 28th Street
circa 1910

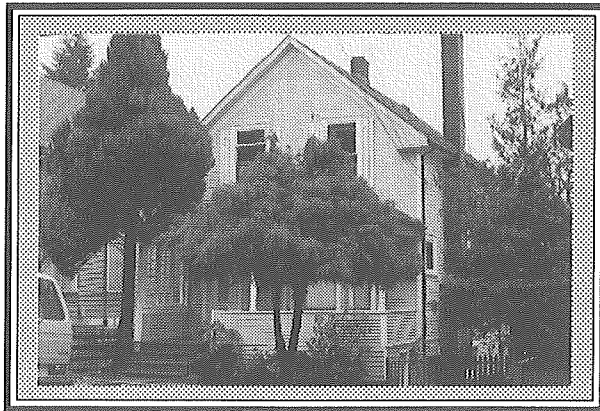


Residence
225 East 29th Street
1911

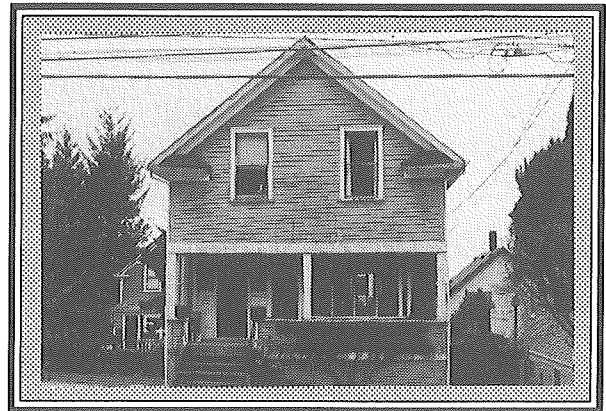
This and the following three houses were all built on a speculative basis for J. F. Willette; see page 162.



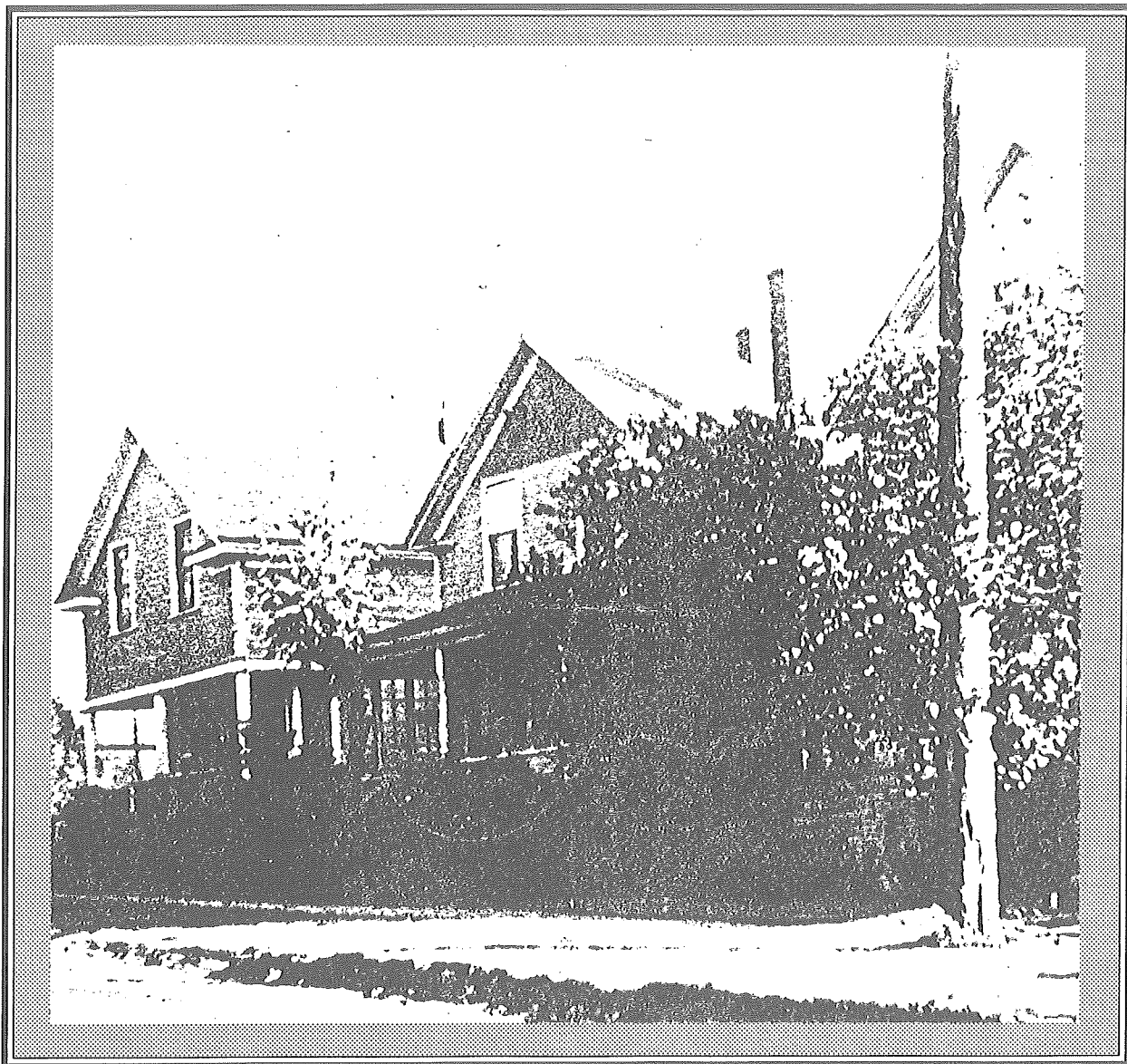
Residence
227 East 29th Street
1911



Residence
229 East 29th Street
1911



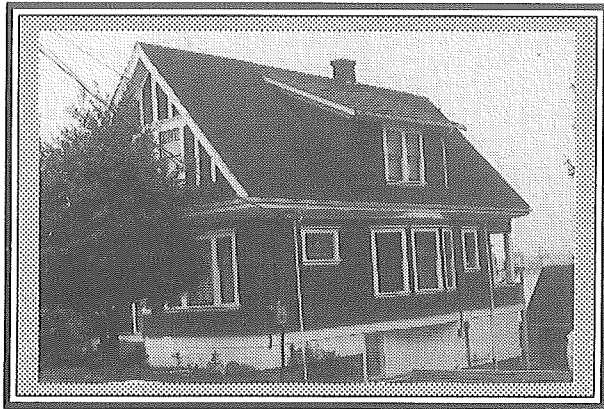
Residence
231 East 29th Street
1912



Archival photograph of 231, 229 and 227 East 29th Street, circa 1948

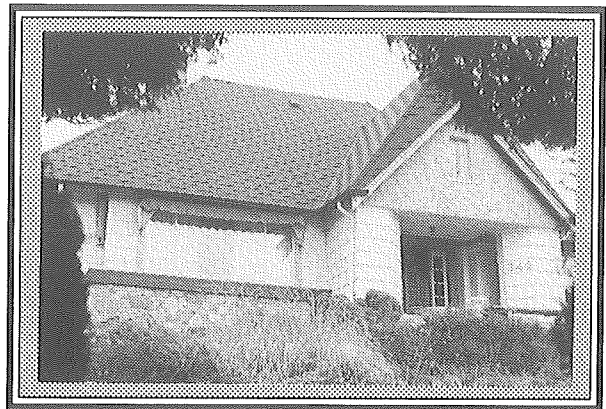
Source -

North Vancouver Museum & Archives #6337



P. Stewart Residence
429 Alder Street
F. J. King, Designer
1913

This residence was designed and built by Frederick J. King for Peter Stewart.



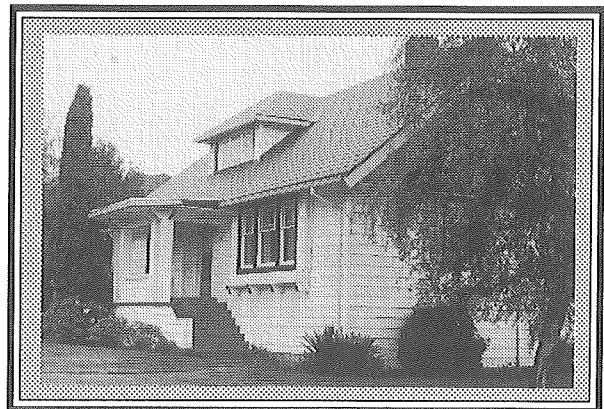
E. E. McPherson Residence
342 Brand Street
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1924

This residence was designed by architects Benzie & Bow for Mrs. E. E. McPherson; William E. Dodson was the contractor.

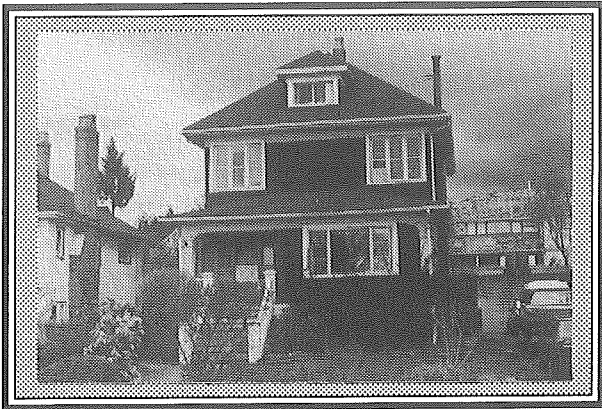


W. H. Parkins Residence
766 Grand Boulevard
F. J. King, Designer
1930

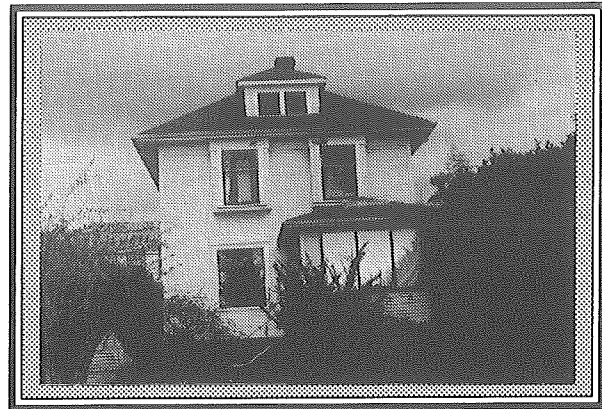
Frederick J. King was also the contractor for this residence.



J. Buchanan Residence
1204 Grand Boulevard
1926



Residence
254 Keith Road East
circa 1909

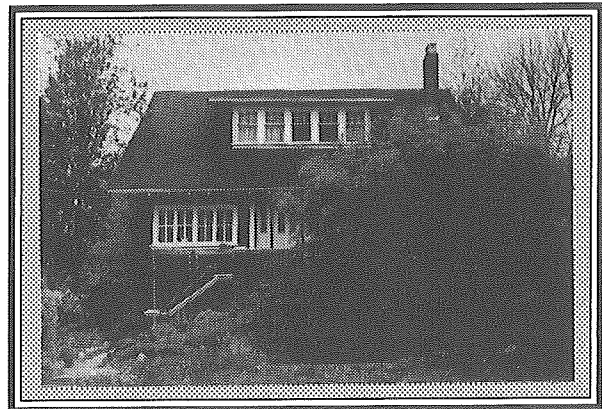


Residence
260 Keith Road East
circa 1909



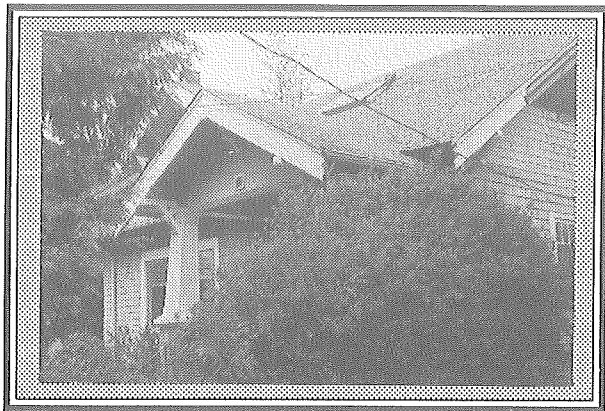
W. G. Jones Residence
368 Keith Road East
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1923

This bungalow was built in 1923 by William E. Dodson for W. G. Jones; Honeyman & Curtis were the architects.



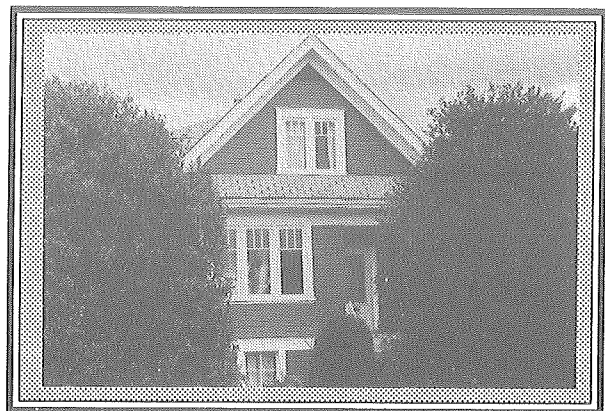
Olmstead Residence
372 Keith Road East
A. J. Bird, Designer
1913

This 'semi-bungalow' was designed in 1913 by A. J. Bird for Mrs. Olmstead; J. E. Wright was the contractor.



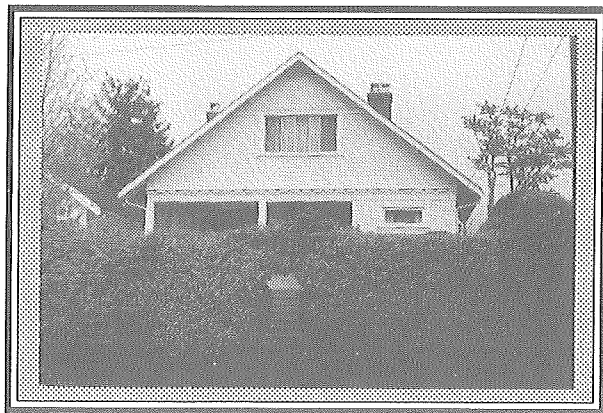
J. N. Kendall Residence
378 Keith Road East
1924

This residence was built in 1924 by N. Y. Cross for J. N. Kendall.



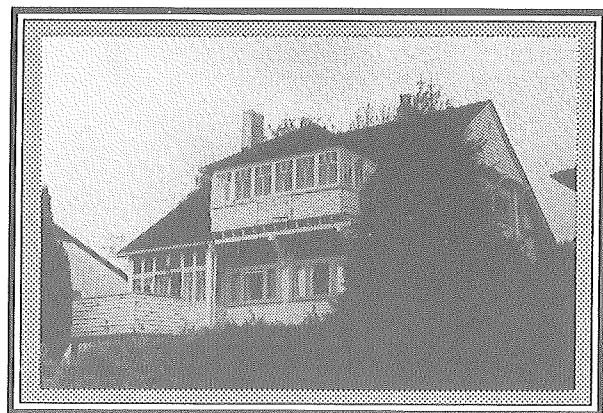
E. Johnson Residence
388 Keith Road East
circa 1905

This residence was built circa 1905 for Emil Johnson.

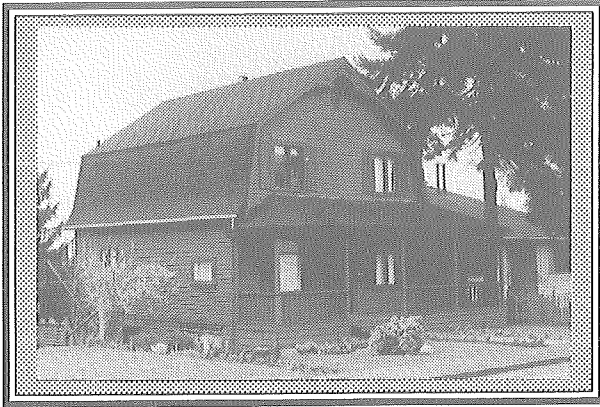


Residence
398 Keith Road East
circa 1910

This house was moved to this site in 1911 by J. D. Elder.



Residence
418 Keith Road East
circa 1910



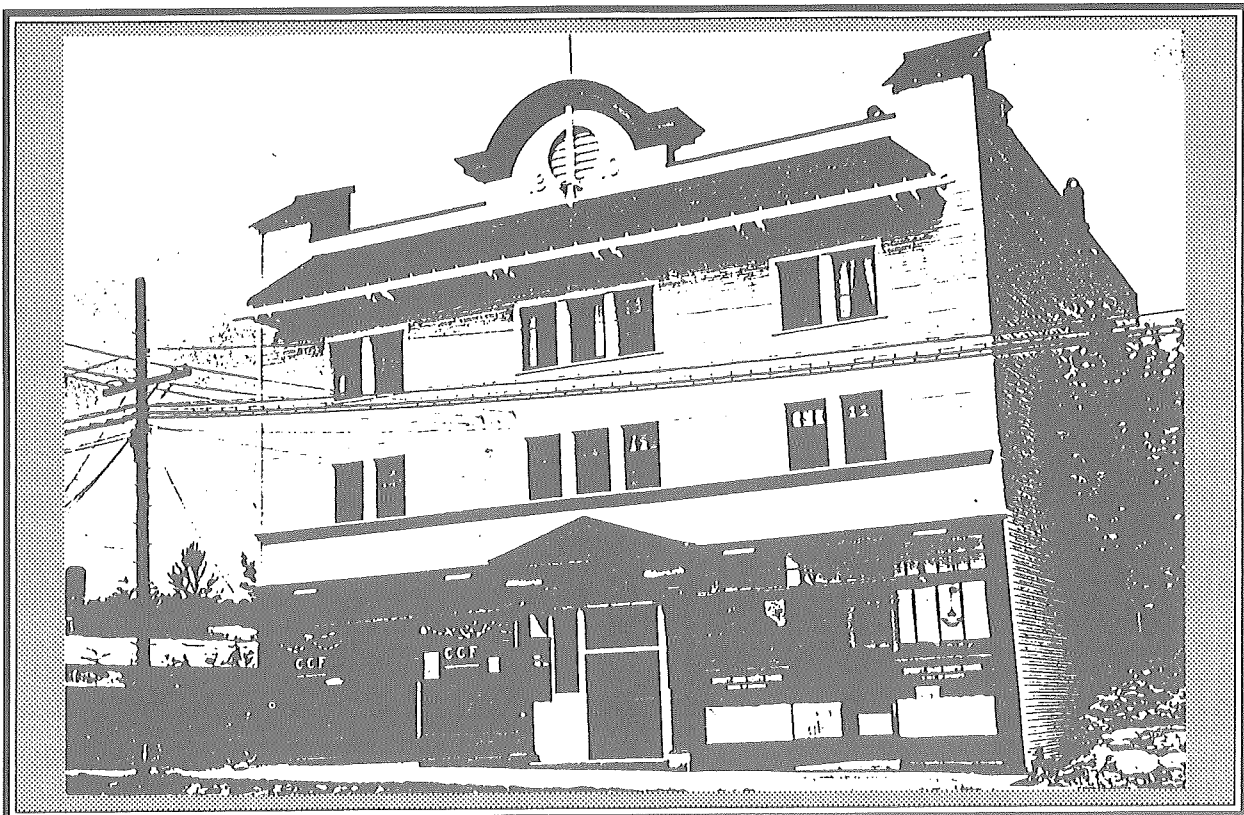
Residence
241 Keith Road West
1915

Originally built as a store in 1915 by T. Hutchinson, this structure was enlarged and altered as a residence in 1921 and 1925.

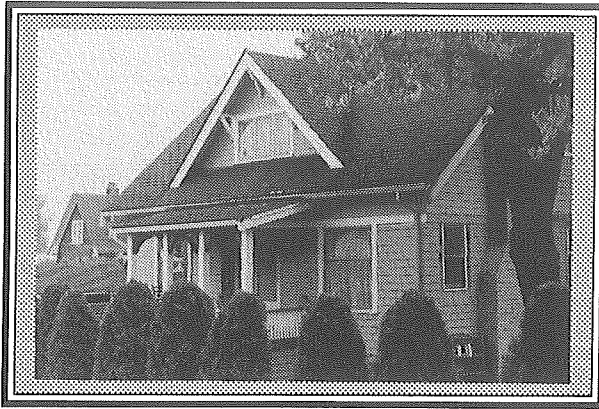


Masonic Temple
1140-1144 Lonsdale Avenue
J. L. Pritchard, Architect
1910

This structure, known as the Masonic Temple, was designed in 1910 by architect J. L. Pritchard for the Burrard Lodge No 50.



Archival photograph of the Masonic Temple, circa 1950
Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #554



Residence
443 Lyons Place
1911

This structure was built at the rear of the lot of 442 East Keith Road; see page 103.



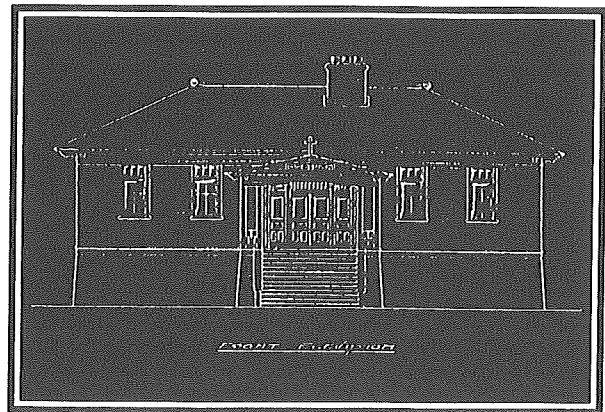
St. Edmund's Catholic Rectory
535 Mahon Avenue
Aspell & Jones, Architects
1913

This structure was designed in 1913 by Aspell & Jones for the Reverend J. H. Bedard, O.M.I.; Alexander Grant was the contractor.



St. Edmund's Catholic School
535 Mahon Avenue
Aspell & Jones, Architects
1911

This structure, known as the Saint Edmund's Catholic School, was built in 1911 by architects Aspell & Jones; A. M. Chisholm was the contractor.



Original appearance of St. Edmund's Catholic School

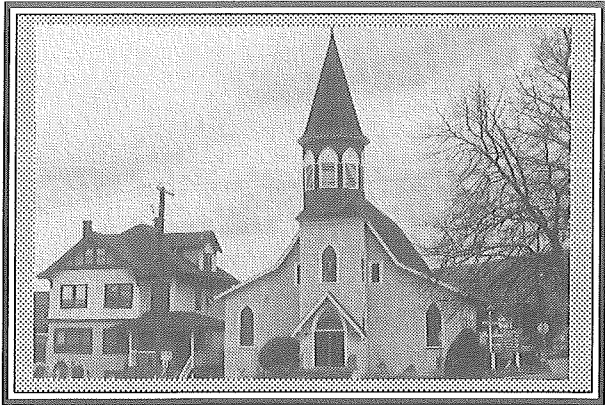
Source - City of North Vancouver Plans



Original appearance of St. Edmund's Rectory

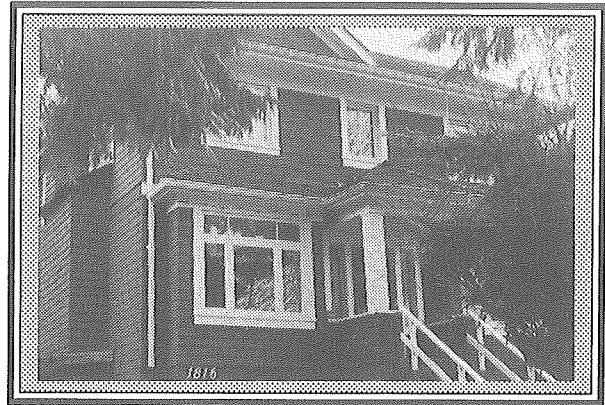
Source -

City of North Vancouver Plans

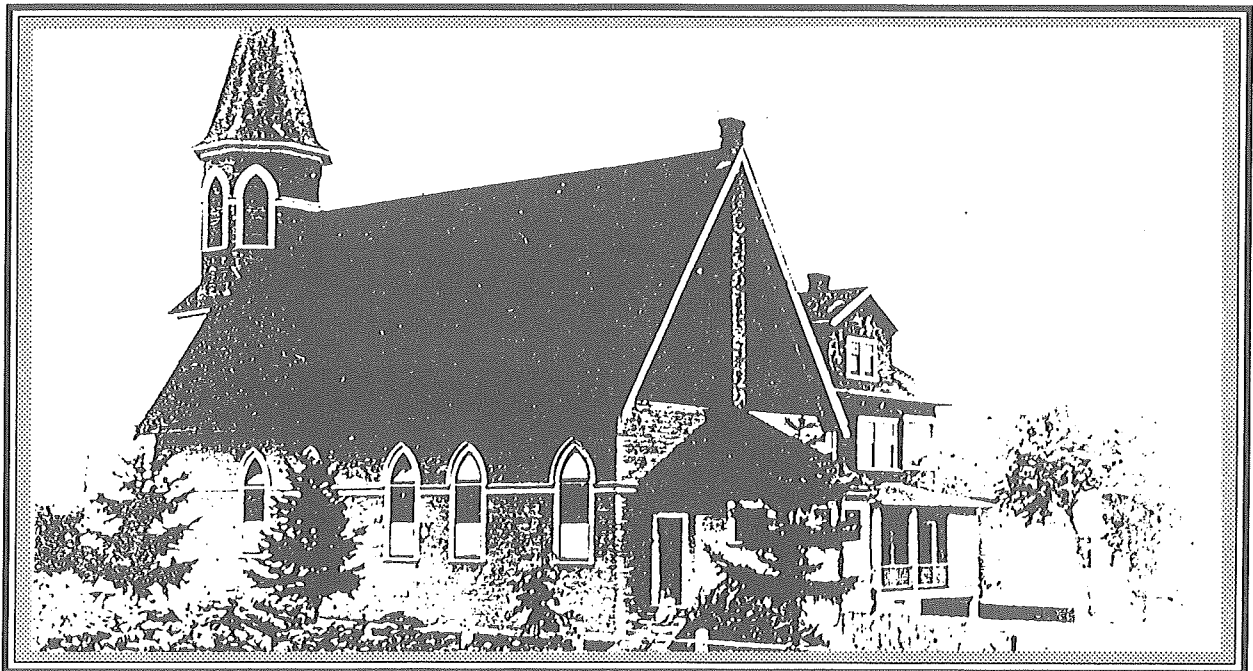


St. Edmund's Church
545 Mahon Avenue
1910

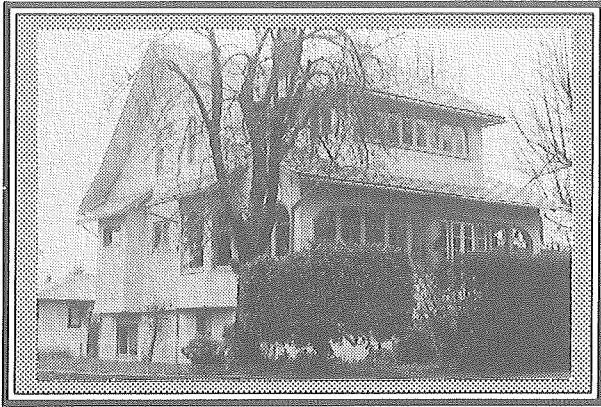
This structure, known as Saint Edmund's Church, was built in 1910. It was established by Father Bedard, O.M.I., and caps the vista west from Ottawa Gardens.



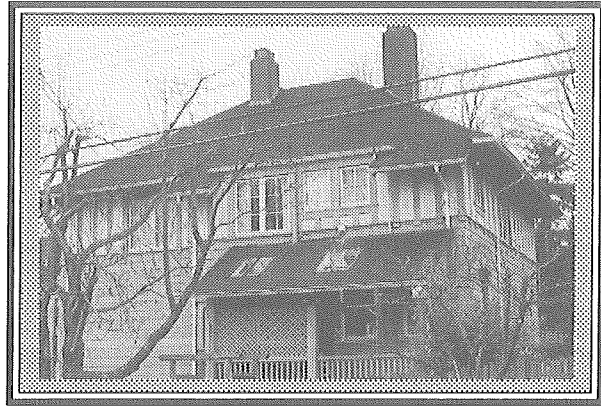
A. S. Rennie Residence
1816 Mahon Avenue
1914



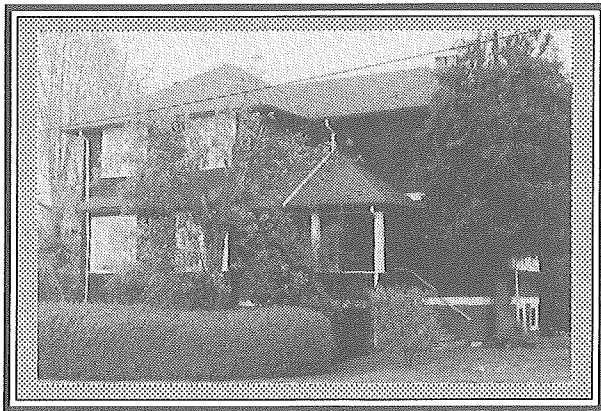
Archival photograph of St. Edmund's Church
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #6608



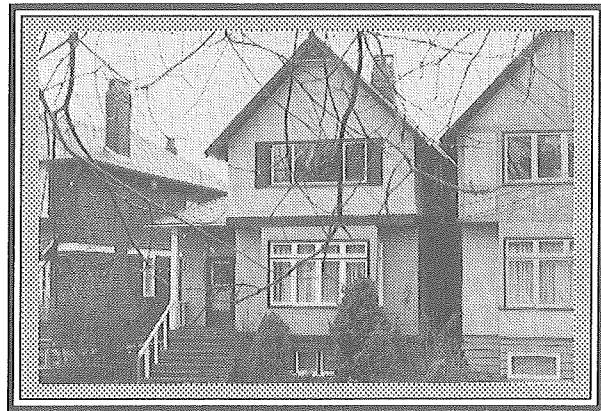
R. E. Brown Residence
937 Moody Avenue
1911



Residence
1906 Moody Avenue
circa 1910

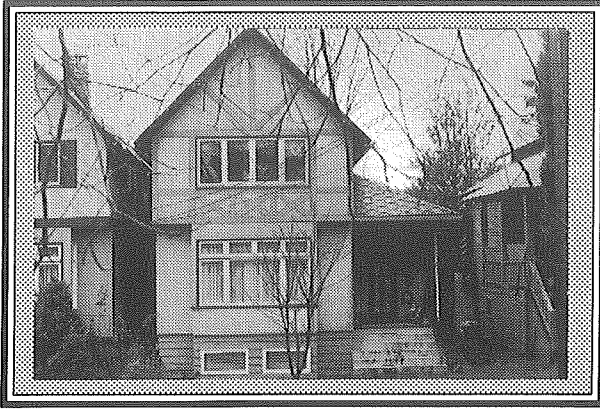


Residence
813 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1911



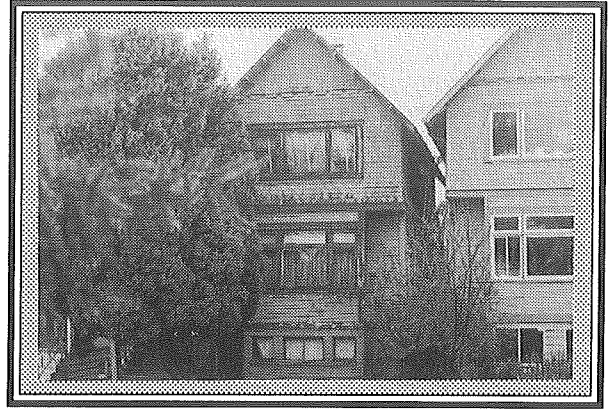
Residence
815 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910

This and the following four houses are part of a consistent cluster; see page 162.

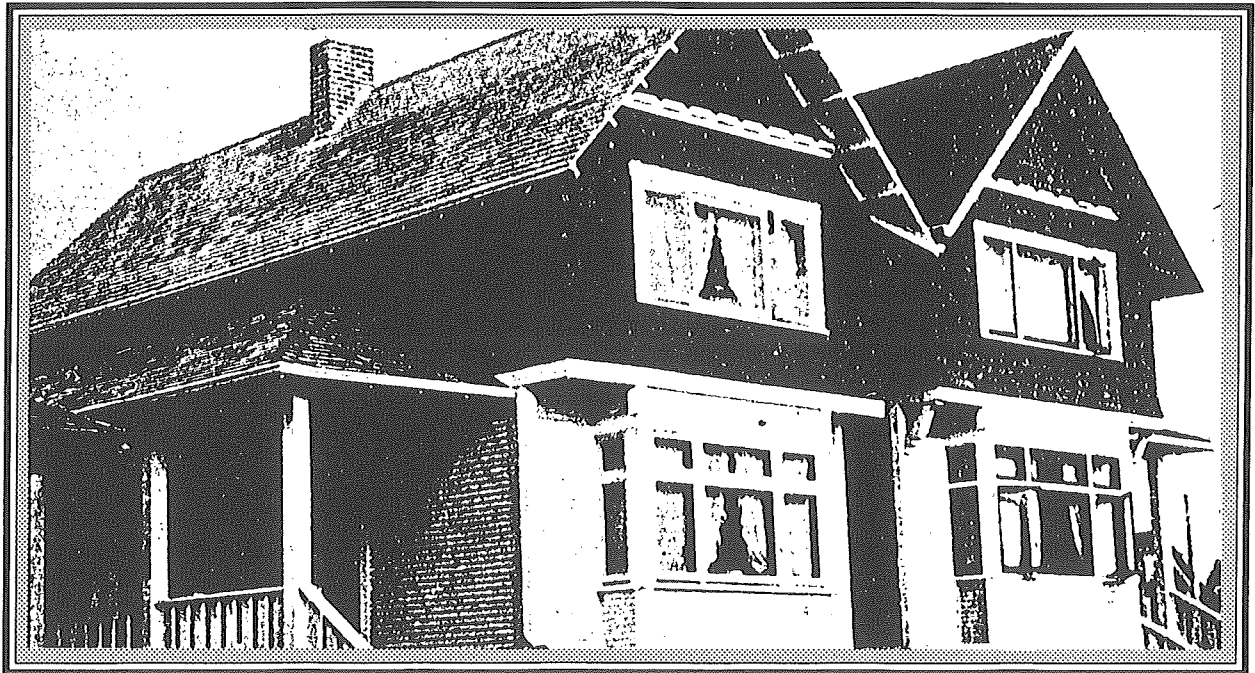


Residence
821 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910

The builder of this house was Robert Law.



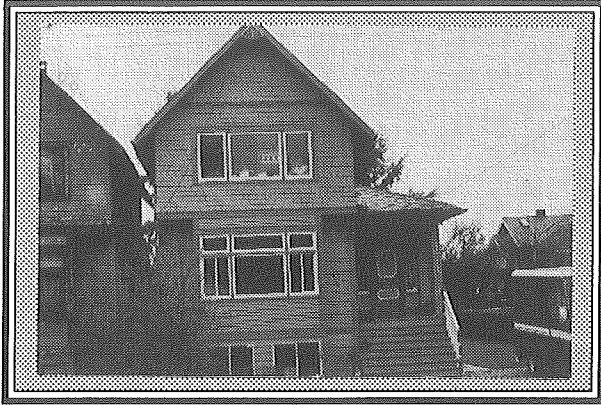
Residence
825 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910



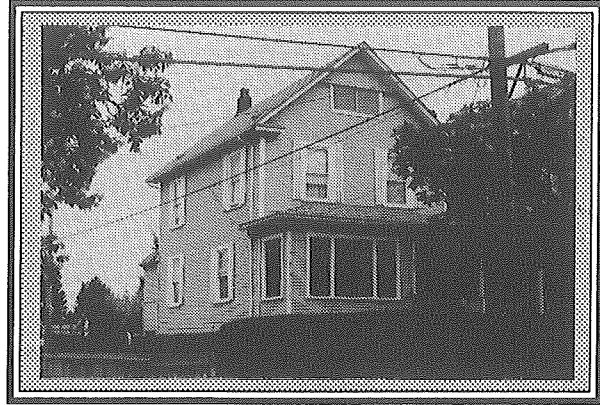
Archival photograph of 825 & 829 Ridgeway Avenue

Source -

North Vancouver Museum & Archives #6355

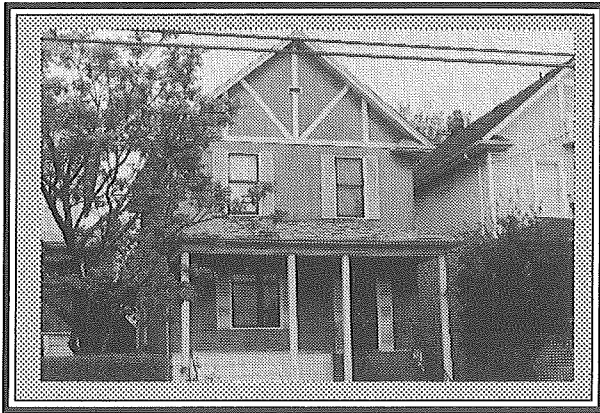


Residence
829 Ridgeway Avenue
Alexander Law, Architect
1910

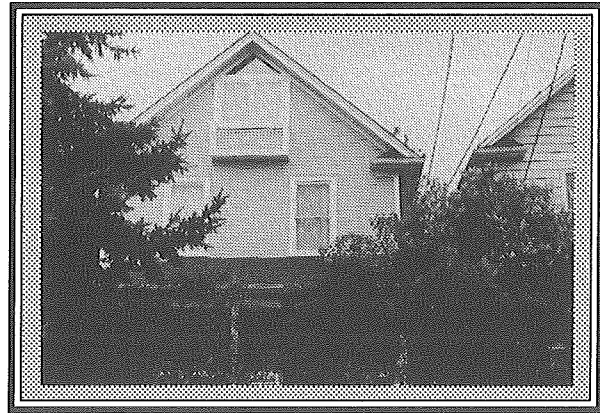


Residence
1141 Ridgeway Avenue
1910

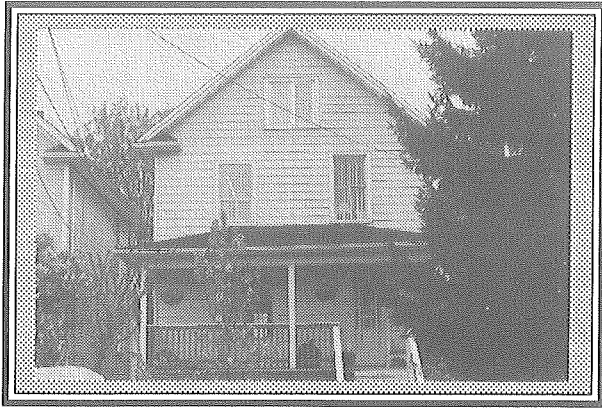
This and the following four houses on Ridgeway Avenue were built on a speculative basis by Irwin and Billings Real Estate Co., and were probably built by Harvey J. Campbell (see also page 162).



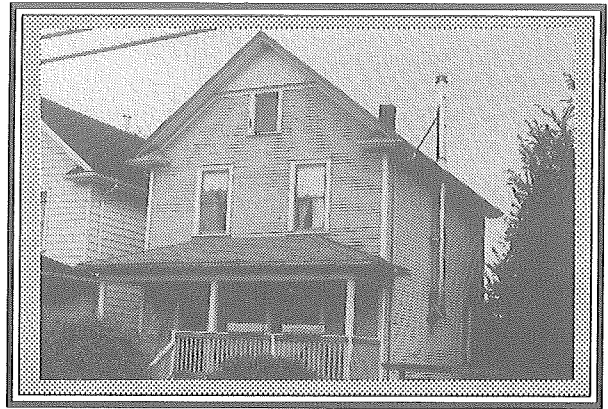
Residence
1143 Ridgeway Avenue
1910



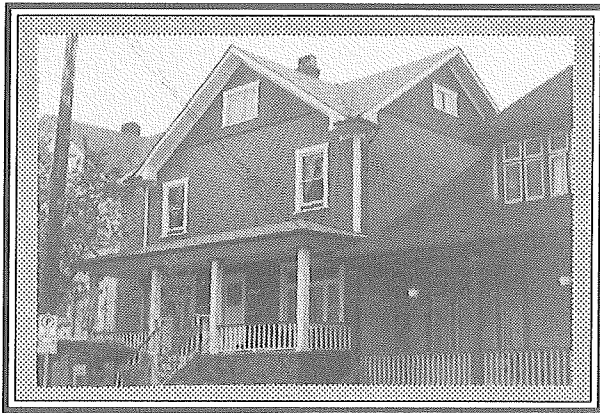
Residence
1145 Ridgeway Avenue
1910



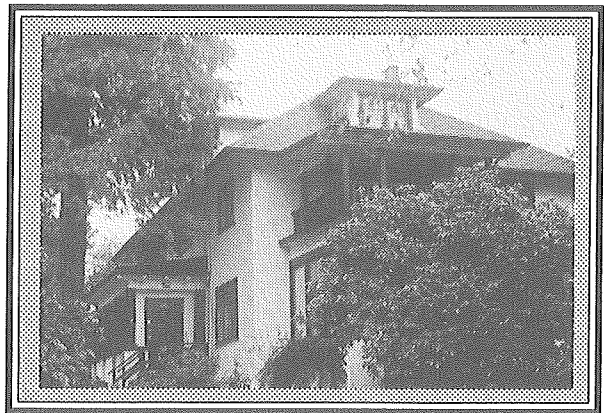
Residence
1147 Ridgeway Avenue
1910



Residence
1149 Ridgeway Avenue
1910

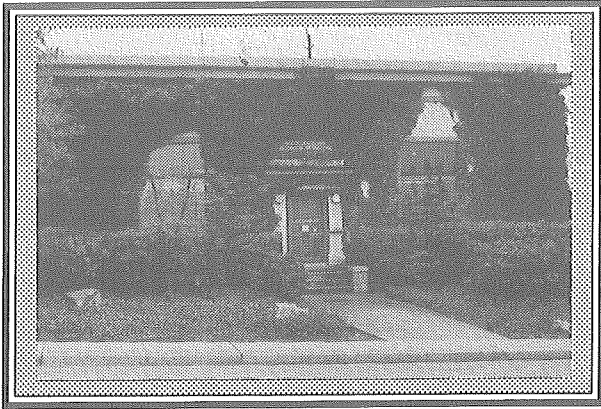


D. Nixon Residence
1236 Ridgeway Avenue
1912



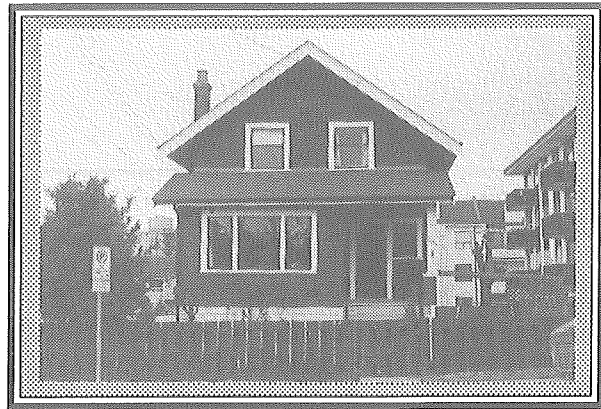
W. B. Shakespeare Residence
1350 St. Andrew's Avenue
circa 1910

Originally built as a residence for William B. and Gertrude Shakespeare, this structure is now known as Cedar Park Lodge; see the Heritage Landscape Inventory section for more information.



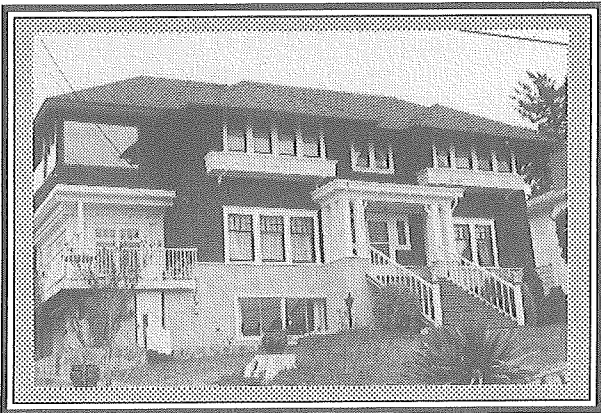
North Vancouver Electrical Substation
312 St. David's Avenue/510 East 3rd Street
1929

This utilitarian concrete structure was designed and built by the B.C. Electric Railway Company.



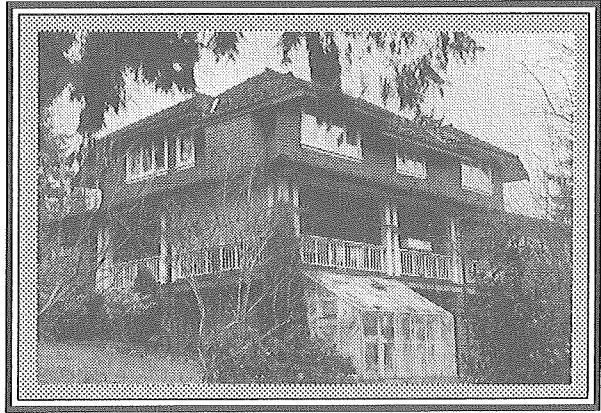
Reverend A. J. Prosser Residence
1139 St. George's Avenue
N. Y. Cross, Designer
1911

This residence was designed and built by N. Y. Cross for the Rev. A. J. Prosser, who was the pastor of the First Baptist Church at 12th Street and St. George's Avenue.



A. B. Diplock Residence
404 Somerset Street
Rayburn Jameson, Architect
1912

This house was later owned by D. Donaghy, Mayor of the City from 1923 to 1925.



Magnus Residence
437 Somerset Street
Jarnerson Doggan, Designer
1912

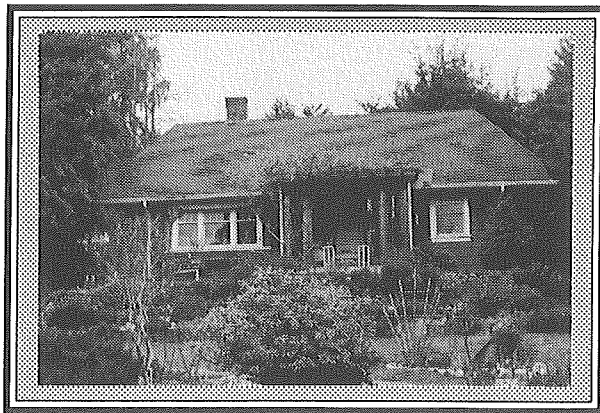
This residence was built in 1912 by contractor J. Browning; it was enlarged in 1913 to the designs of Atkinson & Rowe. The owner in 1913 was Baron Lubbitz; it was later owned by Count Gustav Constantin Alvo Von Alvensleben.



Archival photograph of the Magnus Residence, circa 1916

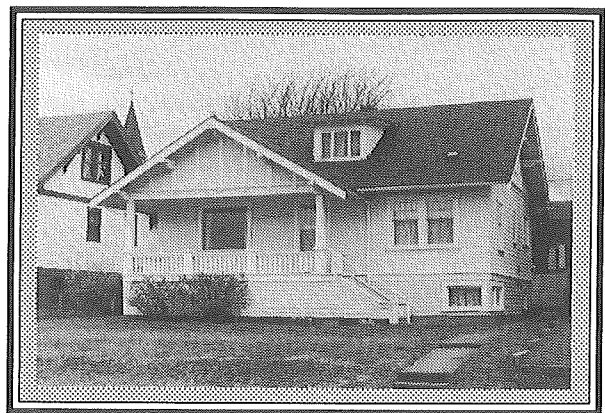
Source -

North Vancouver Museum & Archives #3748



H. Rae Residence
324 Tempe Crescent
Benzie & Bow, Architects
1924

This residence was designed in 1924 by architects Benzie & Bow for Miss Helen Rae; Sinclair & Sutherland were the contractors.



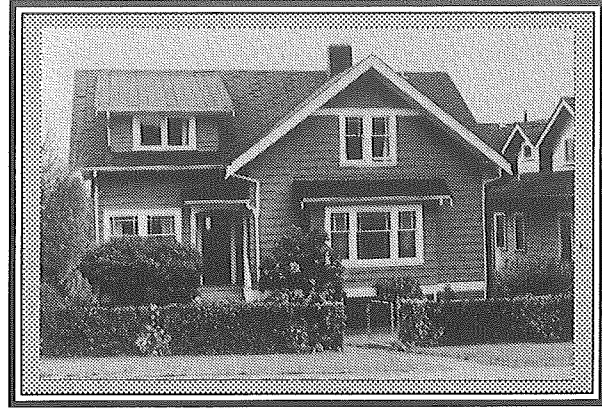
E. Piper Residence
272 West 5th Street
1923

This residence was built in 1923 by William Earland for Eliza Piper.

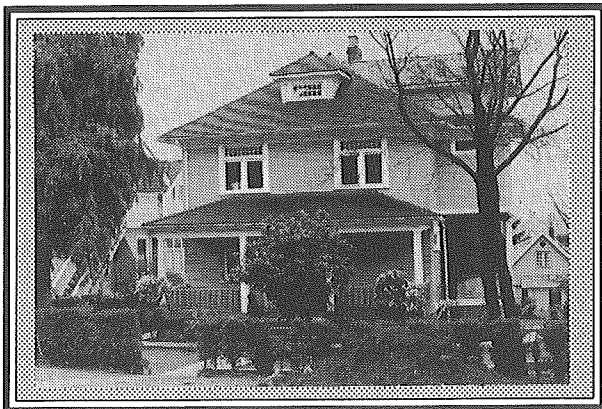


J. E. Grant Residence
278 West 5th Street
1923

This bungalow was built in 1923 by Frederick J. King for J. E. Grant.

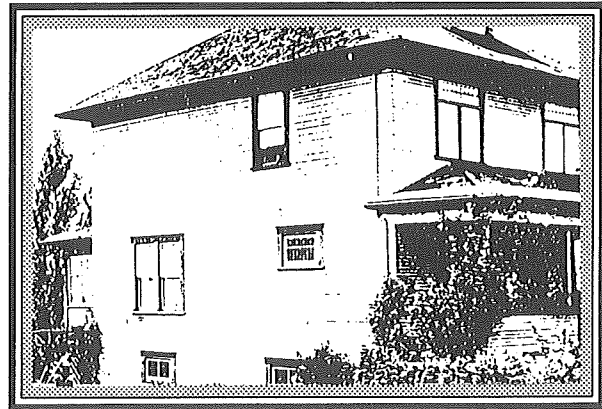


H. N. Barclay Residence
227 West 6th Street
1928

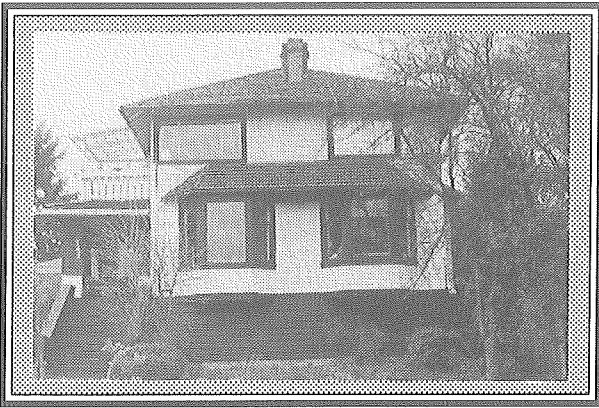


D. B. Watt/Shaw Residence
235 West 6th Street
D. Brand Watt, Designer
1911

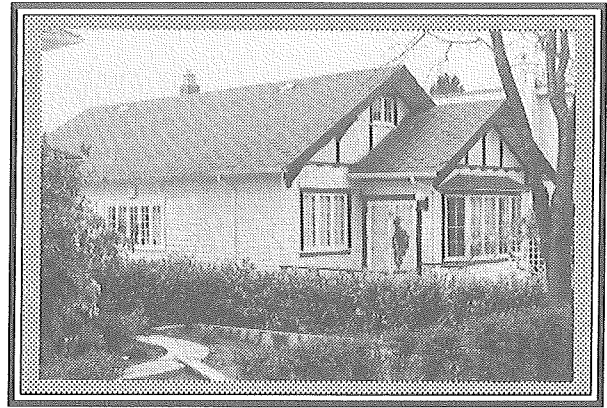
This residence was designed in 1911 by D. Brand Watt for himself; it was later known as the Shaw Residence.



Archival photograph of the D. B. Watt/Shaw Residence
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #4487

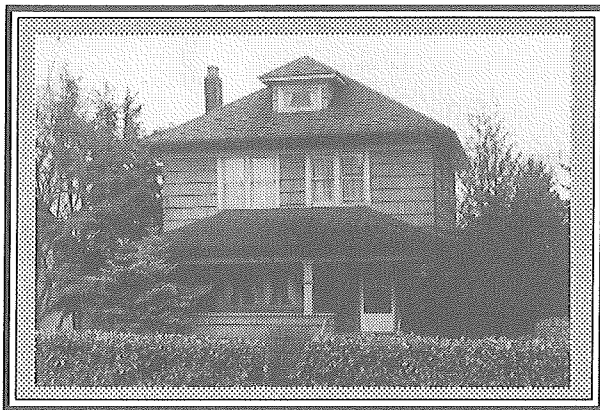


M. C. Clumess Residence
242 West 6th Street
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1912



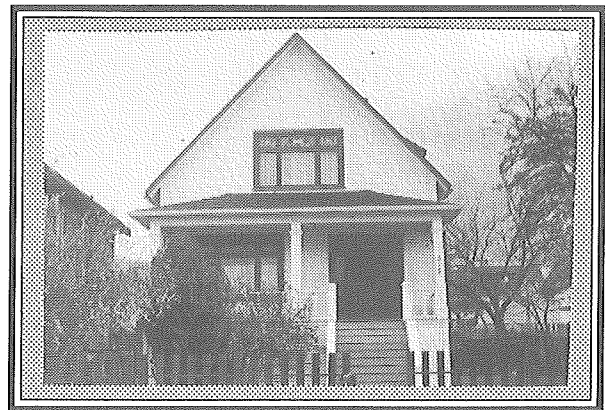
A. McLean Residence
243 West 6th Street
G. D. Curtis, Architect
1921

This residence was designed in 1921 by architect G. D. Curtis for Alexander McLean; the contractors were John McLean & Sons.

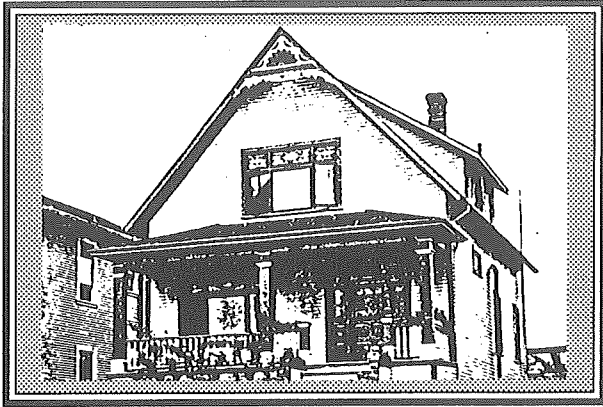


M. C. Doyle Residence
253 West 6th Street
D. Brand Watt, Designer
1911

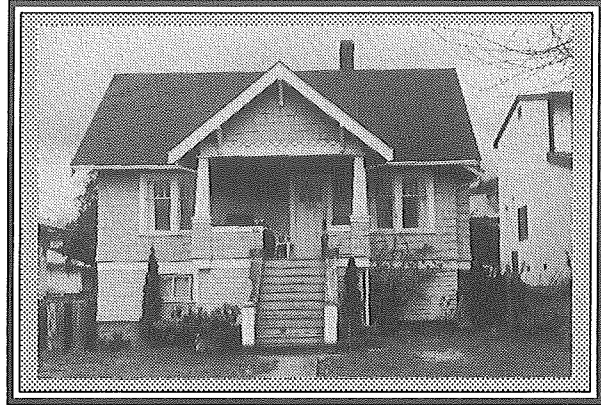
This residence was designed and built in 1911 by D. Brand Watt for M. C. Doyle.



W. J. Barclay Residence
312 West 6th Street
1918

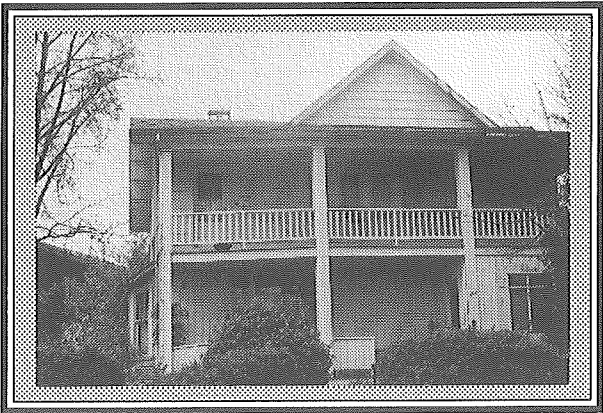


Archival photograph of the W. J. Barclay Residence
Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives #3151



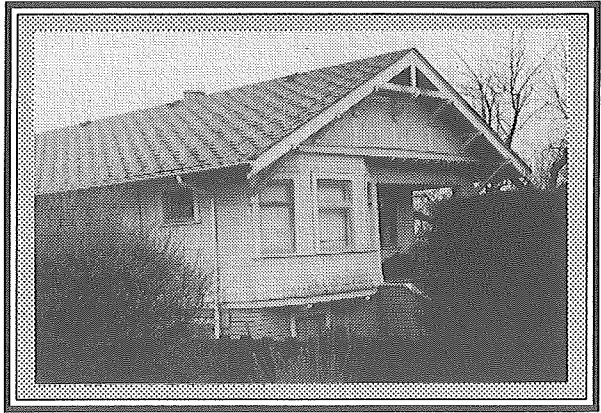
F. Burt Residence
436 West 6th Street
1923

This five room bungalow was built by Fred Burt for himself.



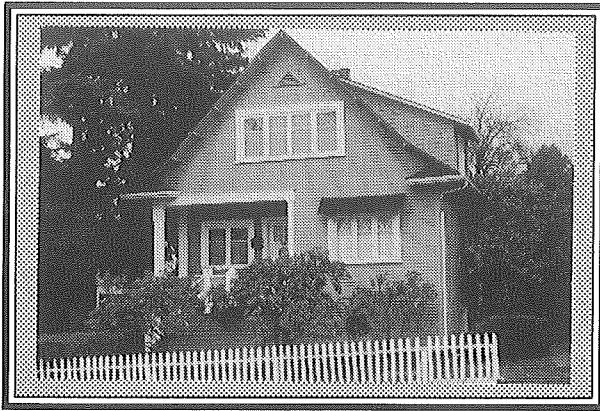
F. W. Fowler Residence
262 West 13th Street
1908

This prominent house was built for Frederick W. Fowler, a printer who moved here from West Vancouver.

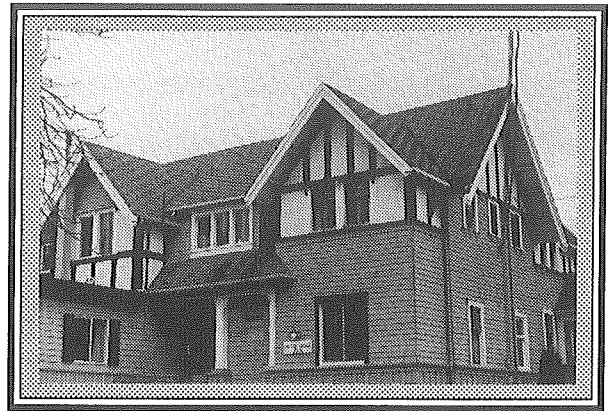


W. C. Eisenman Residence
357 West 14th Street
1913

This residence was built in 1913 by W. C. Eisenman for himself.



V. Bayne Residence
348 West 15th Street
1912

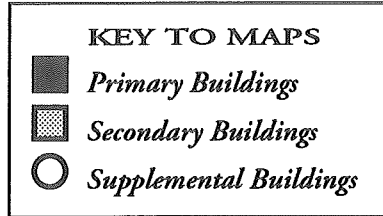


H. D. Green Armytage Residence
116 West 23rd Street
Honeyman & Curtis, Architects
1911

This residence was designed in 1911 by architects Honeyman & Curtis for H. D. Green Armytage; it is now used as the United Lodge.

CLUSTERS OF HISTORIC RESOURCES

Within the City of North Vancouver there are a number of significant concentrations of historic resources; these are listed and described below.



OTTAWA GARDENS

West 6th Street between Chesterfield and Mahon Avenues

Subdivided by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company in 1906, this cluster of early residences is enhanced by a central landscaped boulevard. The following inventoried buildings are included in this cluster:

Primary Buildings

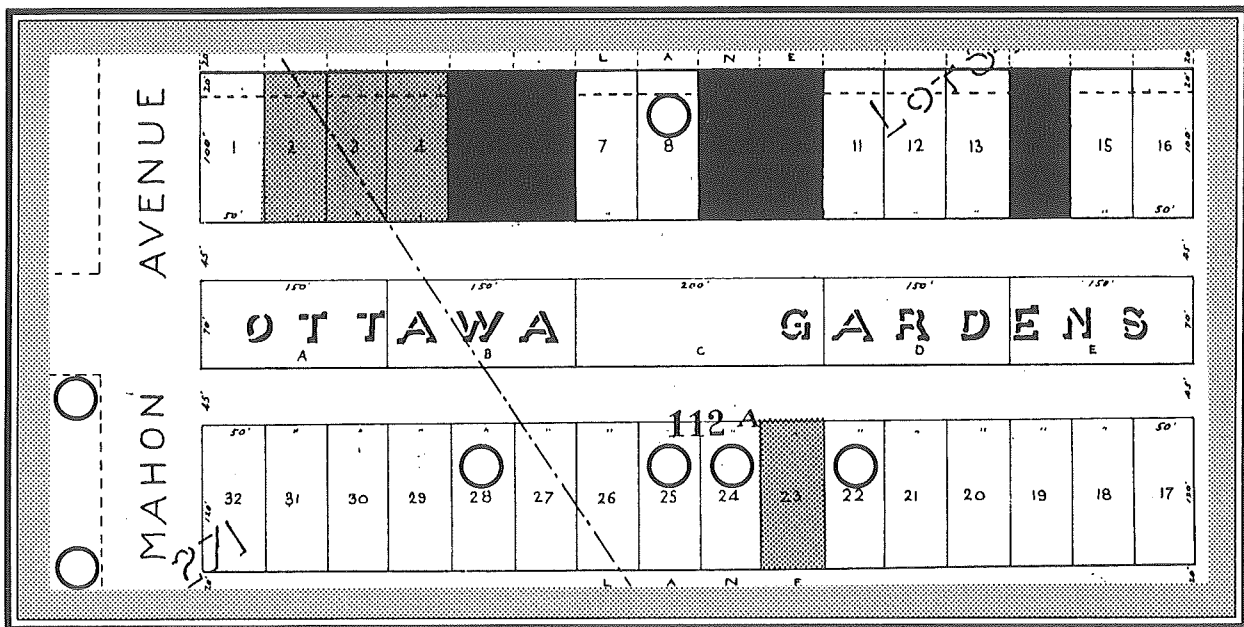
214 West 6th Street
 234 West 6th Street
 254 West 6th Street

Secondary Buildings

233 West 6th Street
 262 West 6th Street
 266 West 6th Street
 268 West 6th Street

Supplemental Buildings

535 Mahon Avenue
 545 Mahon Avenue
 227 West 6th Street
 235 West 6th Street
 242 West 6th Street
 243 West 6th Street
 253 West 6th Street



LOWER LONSDALE AREA
Lonsdale Avenue from 2nd Street to the Waterfront

This area was the first commercial district on the North Shore, and retains a number of representative and historic early buildings. The following buildings are included:

Primary Buildings

- 109-251, 116-180 Esplanade Avenue East
- 51-59 Lonsdale Avenue
- 78-90 Lonsdale Avenue
- 92 Lonsdale Avenue
- 201-203 Lonsdale
(104-108 West 2nd Avenue)
- 117 West 1st Street

Secondary Buildings

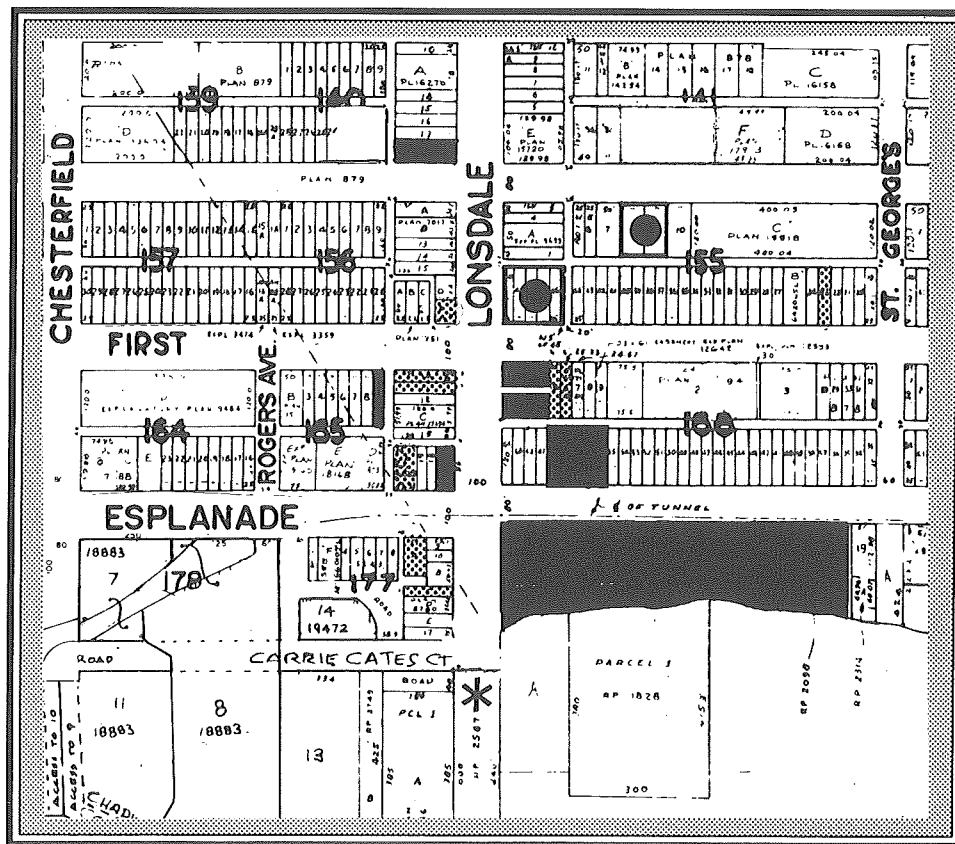
- 109-115 East 1st Street
- 168 East 1st Street
- 105-111 Esplanade Avenue West
- 110-114 Esplanade Avenue West
- 7A Lonsdale Avenue
- 91-93 Lonsdale Avenue
(107-111 West 1st Street)
- 101-109 Lonsdale Avenue

Historic Structures

- * Seven Seas Restaurant (at the foot of Lonsdale Avenue)

Post 1939 Buildings

- ☐ 100-104 East 1st Street/104 Lonsdale Avenue
- 131 East 2nd Street



VERSATILE PACIFIC SHIPYARDS
109-251 and 116-180 East Esplanade

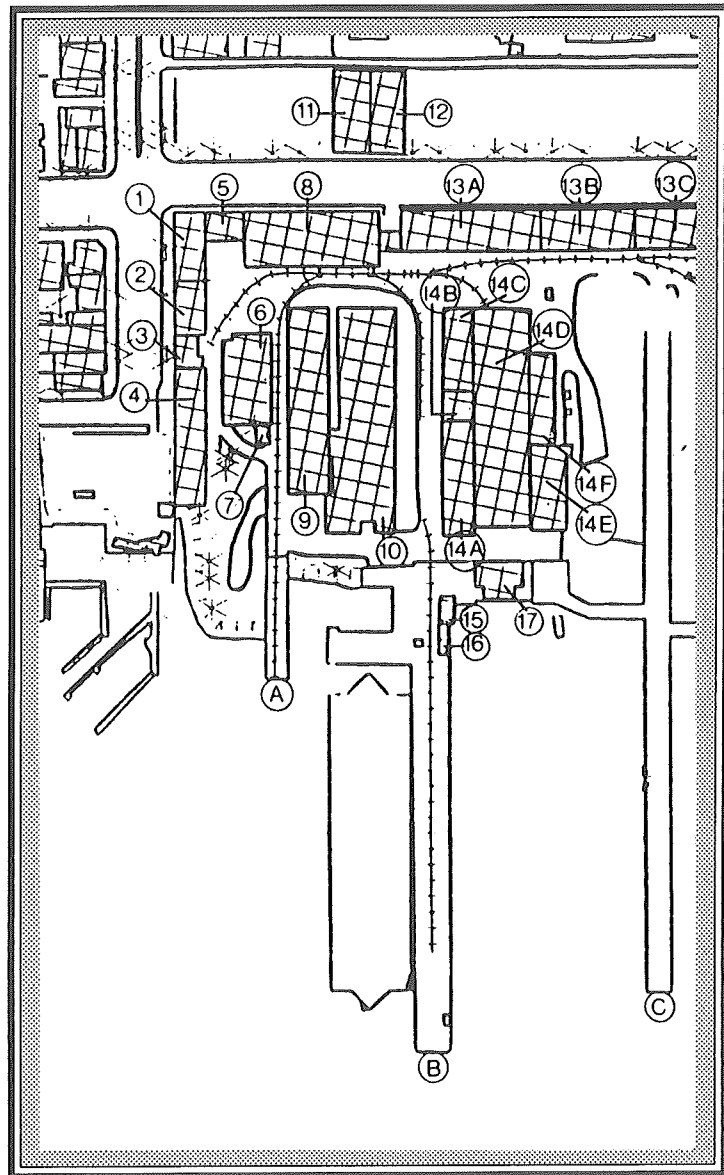
Originally built as the Wallace Shipyards, Versatile Pacific contains a number of historic industrial structures, clustered on the western third of the site, that date back as far as 1911. These buildings were separately evaluated in the 1991 *Versatile Pacific Shipyards Heritage Report*, and a further evaluation ranked the historic buildings and structures into the following categories:

Primary Heritage Structures

- #1 1911 Wallace Shipyards Office
- #4 1943 Coppersmith's Shop
- #6 1940 Pipe Shop
- #8 1918 Plate Shed &
 Mould Loft
- #10 1925 Machine Shop
- #12 1920 Carpenters' &
 Joiners' Building
- #13A 1941 Plate Shop &
 Mould Loft
- #14A 1911 Wallace Machine Shop
- #14C 1925 Blacksmith's Shop

Secondary Heritage Structures

- #2 1941 Time/Main Office
- #3 1942 Employment Office
- #5 1941 Office
- #7 1951- Men's Washroom
 1955 Building
- #9 1938 Gantry Over
 Building Berth
- #11 1942 Ships' Stores Building
- #13B 1942 Addition to Plate Shop
- #13C 1942 Electrical Store &
 Department
- #14D 1942 Laying Off Shed
- #14E 1940 Mill with Pattern Shop
- #15 1942 First Aid Station
- #17 1942 Paint Shop &
 Test Shop
- Pier B 1925 Pier



GRAND BOULEVARD AREA

Grand Boulevard between East Keith Road and East 18th Street

This area was developed by the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company as a high class residential enclave. A number of grand houses were built, mostly on key corner lots, before the 1913 Depression halted further construction. A number of more modest infill houses were built during the 1920s. The following are included:

Primary Buildings

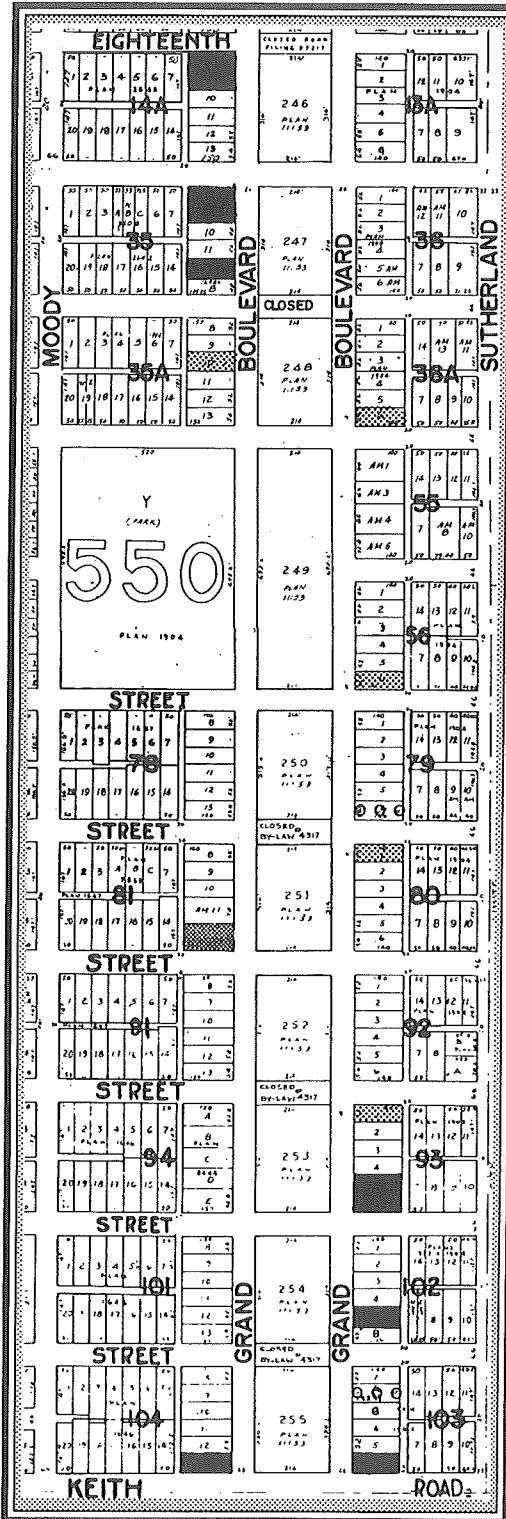
- 745 Grand Boulevard
- 750 Grand Boulevard
- 800 Grand Boulevard
- 910 Grand Boulevard
- 1617 Grand Boulevard
- 1653 Grand Boulevard
- 1753 Grand Boulevard

Secondary Buildings

- 952 Grand Boulevard
- 1105 Grand Boulevard
- 1160 Grand Boulevard
- 1312 Grand Boulevard
- 1500 Grand Boulevard
- 1533 Grand Boulevard

Supplemental Buildings

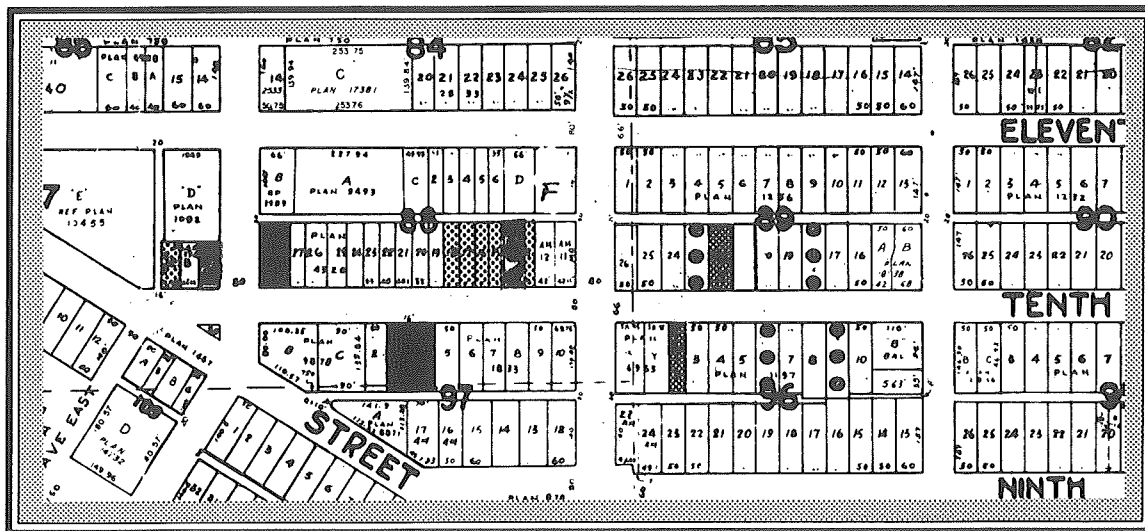
- 766 Grand Boulevard
- 1204 Grand Boulevard



EAST 10TH STREET CLUSTER
 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 buildings are included:

<i>Primary Buildings</i>		<i>Secondary Buildings</i>		<i>Supplemental Buildings</i>	
225	East 10th Street	160	East 10th Street	166	East 10th Street
227	East 10th Street	240	East 10th Street	252	East 10th Street
231	East 10th Street	244	East 10th Street	318	East 10th Street
1044	St. George's Avenue	246	East 10th Street	333	East 10th Street
		251	East 10th Street	342	East 10th Street
		256	East 10th Street	345	East 10th Street
		315	East 10th Street		
		324	East 10th Street		



CLUSTERS OF SUPPLEMENTAL LIST BUILDINGS

The following supplemental list buildings also fall into clustered groupings:

East 19th Street

- 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 (secondary building)
- 225 East 19th Street (secondary building)
- 229 East 19th Street
- 235 East 19th Street
- 239 East 19th Street

East 29th Street

- 225 East 29th Street
- 227 East 29th Street
- 229 East 29th Street
- 231 East 29th Street

800 Block Ridgeway Avenue

- 813 Ridgeway Avenue
- 815 Ridgeway Avenue
- 821 Ridgeway Avenue
- 825 Ridgeway Avenue
- 829 Ridgeway Avenue

1100 Block Ridgeway Avenue

- 1141 Ridgeway Avenue
- 1143 Ridgeway Avenue
- 1145 Ridgeway Avenue
- 1147 Ridgeway Avenue
- 1149 Ridgeway Avenue



Above: A group of cadets training on the Ridgeway School grounds; 825 and 829 Ridgeway at left rear.
 Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #702

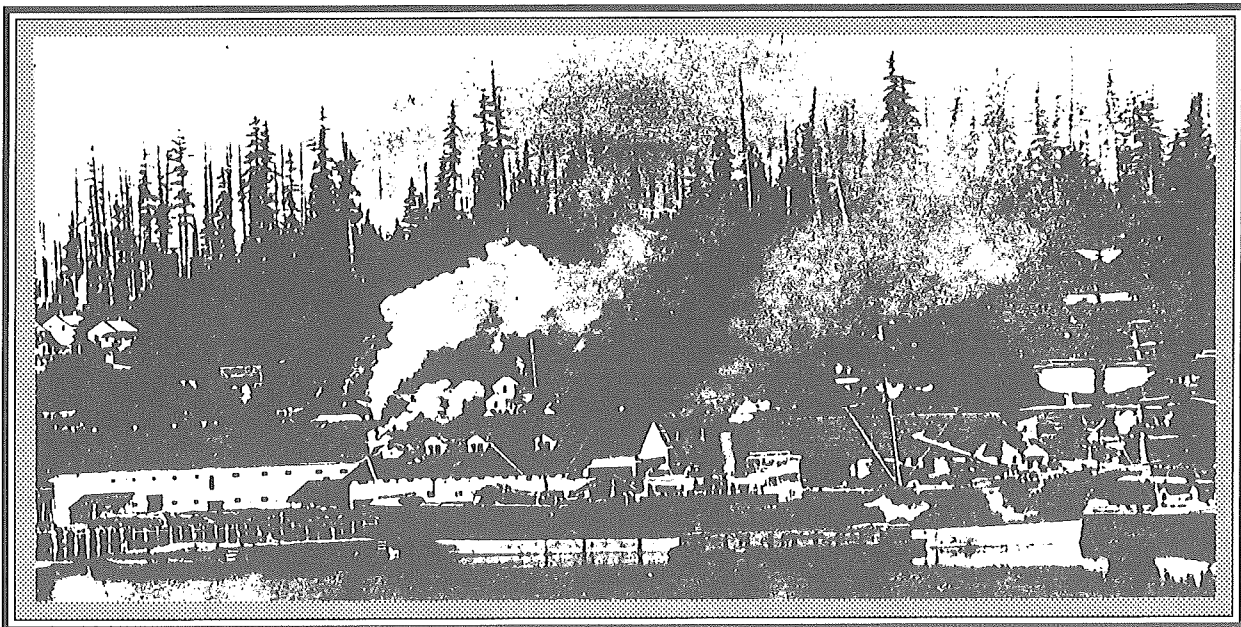
HISTORIC SITES

There are a number of significant historic locations from the City of North Vancouver's past of which there are no longer physical remains, or of which only traces exist. It is important to remember both the location and existence of past events of consequence. 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 is a tangible expression of our connection to past events, and an important link to the history of the North Shore.

MOODYVILLE

Located at the south portion of District Lot 273

Moodyville was the original settlement on the North Shore. It was first pre-empted in 1862 by T. W. Graham and George Scrimgeour, when construction began on the Pioneer Mills. The Mill's opening during the following year drew many new residents to the north side of the Burrard Inlet. Ownership of the Mill passed to John Oscar Smith in 1863, and then to Sewell Prescott Moody in 1865, under whom both the Mill and settlement prospered (see page 5 for a map of this sawmill). Progress continued with the construction of a second mill at the site in 1868, the establishment of a post office in 1874, and the installation of electricity in 1882. Changing economic conditions and increased competition led to Moodyville's eventual demise, and in 1901 the sawmill closed down. The townsite was absorbed by the City of North Vancouver in 1915, and during the following year, the abandoned mill buildings were destroyed by fire. No physical evidence remains of either the Mill or the townsite, which is now commemorated by Moodyville Park and Moody Avenue.



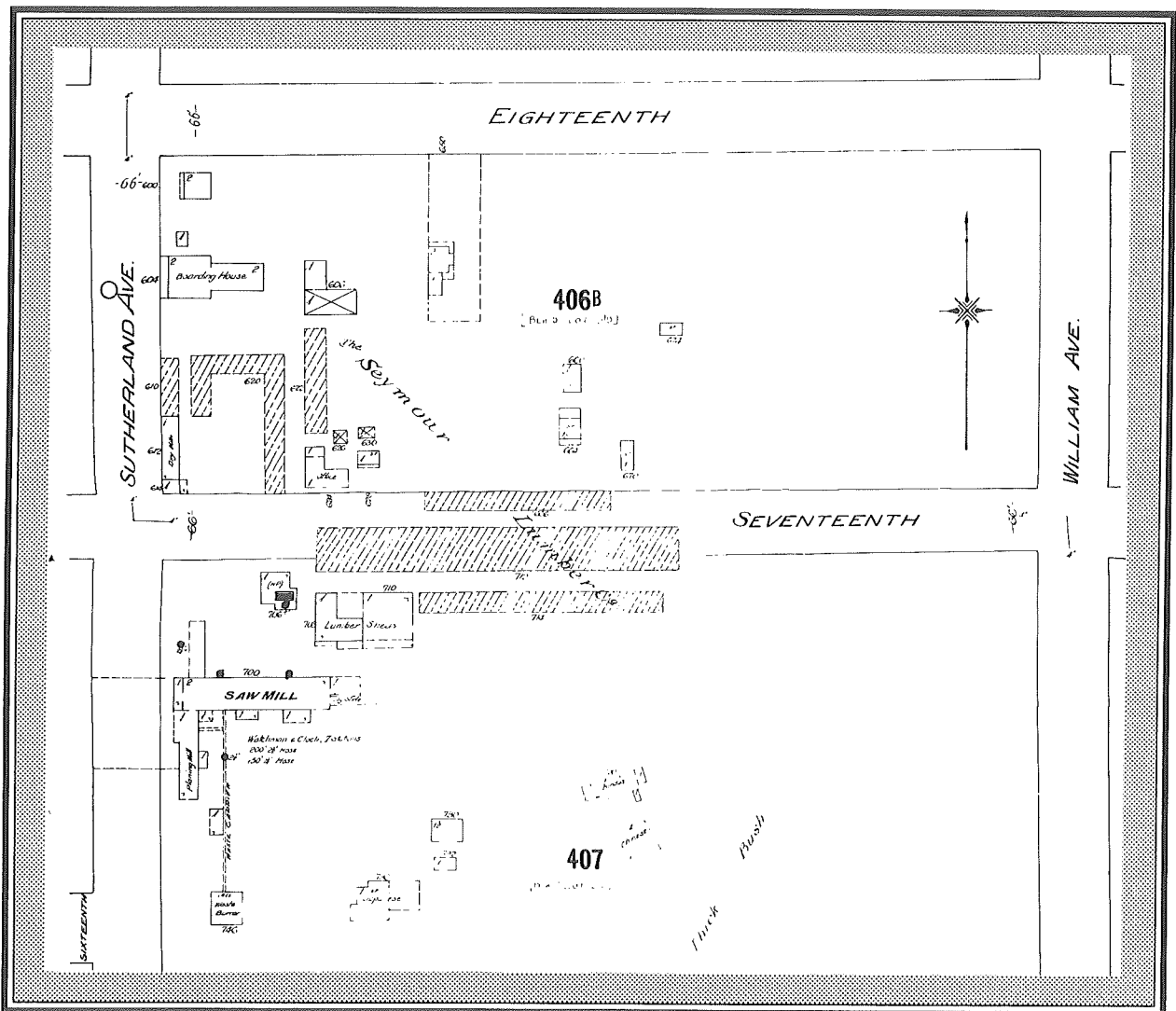
Above:
Moodyville from the Burrard Inlet.

1898

Source -
Vancouver Public Library #57

WESTERN CORPORATION MILL SITE
 Between 17th and 18th Streets and William and Sutherland Avenues

This mill, which was one of the important early 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; this was changed when the operations were moved to a new location on 19th Street in 1910. During the following year, operations were once 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.



Above:
 The 17th Street location of the Western Corporation Mill Site (then Seymour Lumber Company).
 Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives October, 1910, Fire Insurance Map

MACKAY CREEK TRESTLE REMAINS
Heywood Park, near 20th Street and Mackay Avenue

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 which 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's remains are its concrete foundations, which are located beside the creekbed in the park.



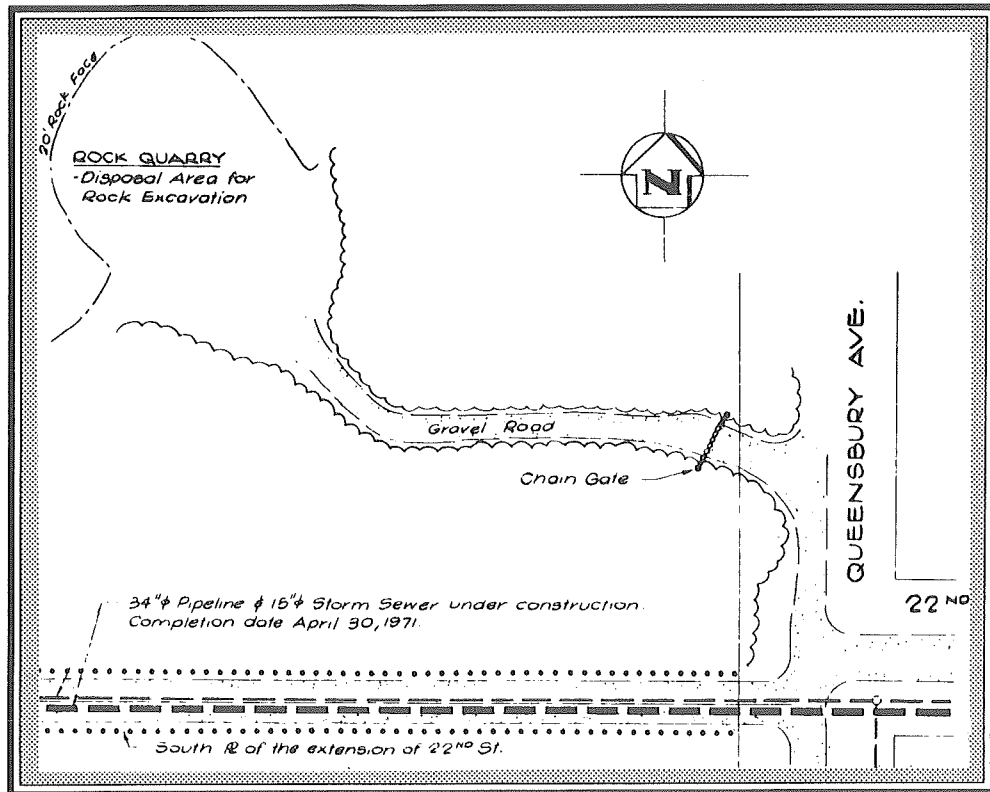
Above: The Mackay Creek Trestle. Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #6578

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

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



Right:
The City of North Vancouver
Gravel Quarry.



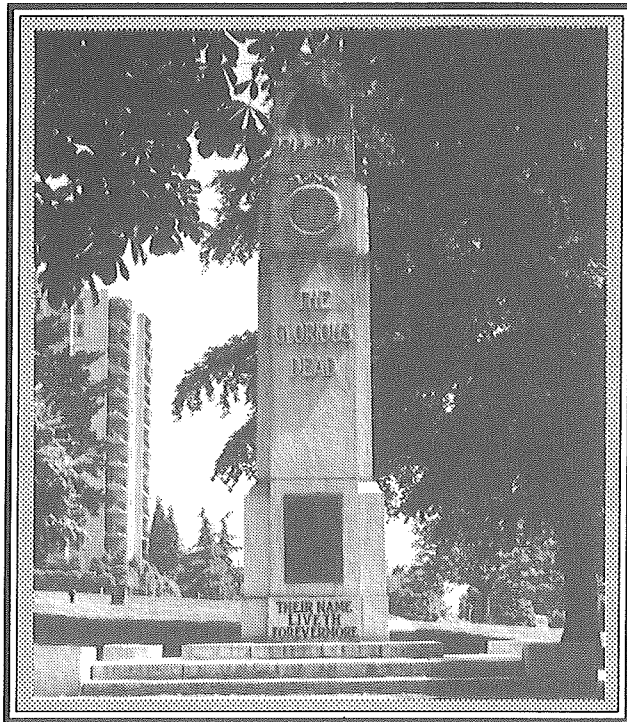
Right:
Location of the
City of North
Vancouver Gravel
Quarry.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES



HORSE TROUGH
Victoria Park West
1915

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



CENOTAPH
Victoria Park East
Blackadder & Mackay, Architects
1923

This cenotaph was erected by the B.C. Monumental Works of Vancouver to honour the citizens of the City and District of North Vancouver who gave their lives during the First World War. It was later re-dedicated to commemorate the fallen of both the Boer War and the Second World War.

HISTORIC STRUCTURES

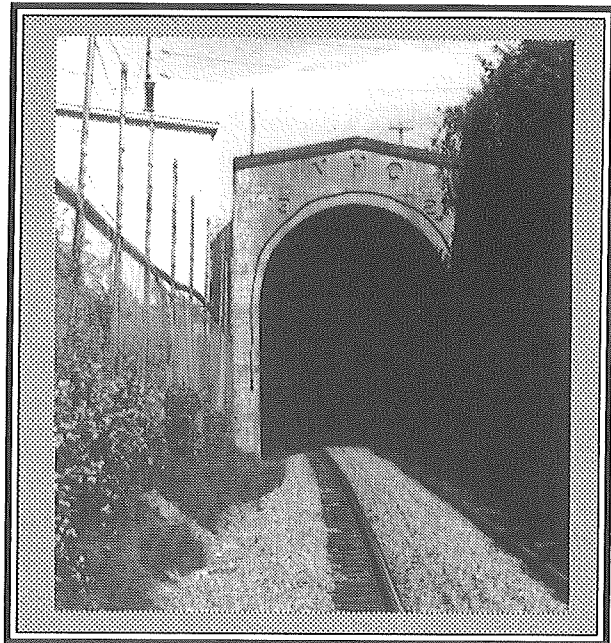
**NORTH VANCOUVER FERRY
NUMBER FIVE**
South foot of Lonsdale Avenue
1941

Constructed by the West Coast Salvage & Contracting Company in 1941, this was the last of the end-to-end loading ferries, and the last to be built for use on the North Shore run. It accommodated six hundred passengers and thirty vehicles, and ran until the cessation of service in 1958. The following year, it was purchased by a private company and converted into a seafood restaurant.



**VANCOUVER HARBOUR
COMMISSIONERS
TERMINAL RAILWAY SUBWAY**
Foot of St Andrew's Avenue, south of Esplanade
1927-1929

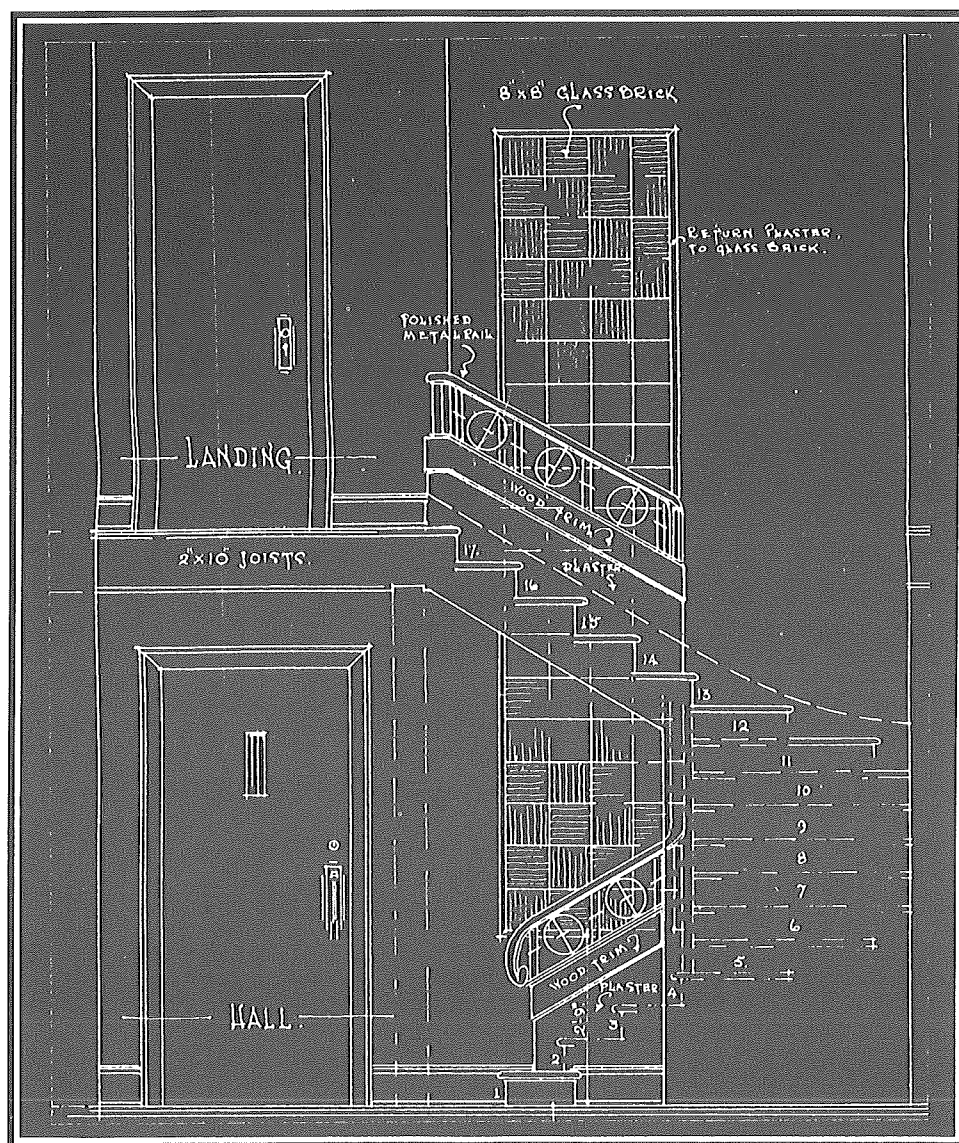
Construction on this railway tunnel, which was designed to convey railway traffic along the waterfront, amounted to a total cost of \$200,000 upon its completion in 1929. It was officially opened by the Governor General of Canada, Viscount Willingdon, and his wife, Lady Willingdon, on April 24th. The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



POST 1939 BUILDINGS

A number of buildings built after 1939 in the City of North Vancouver have been selected as being either architecturally significant or representative of certain building types.

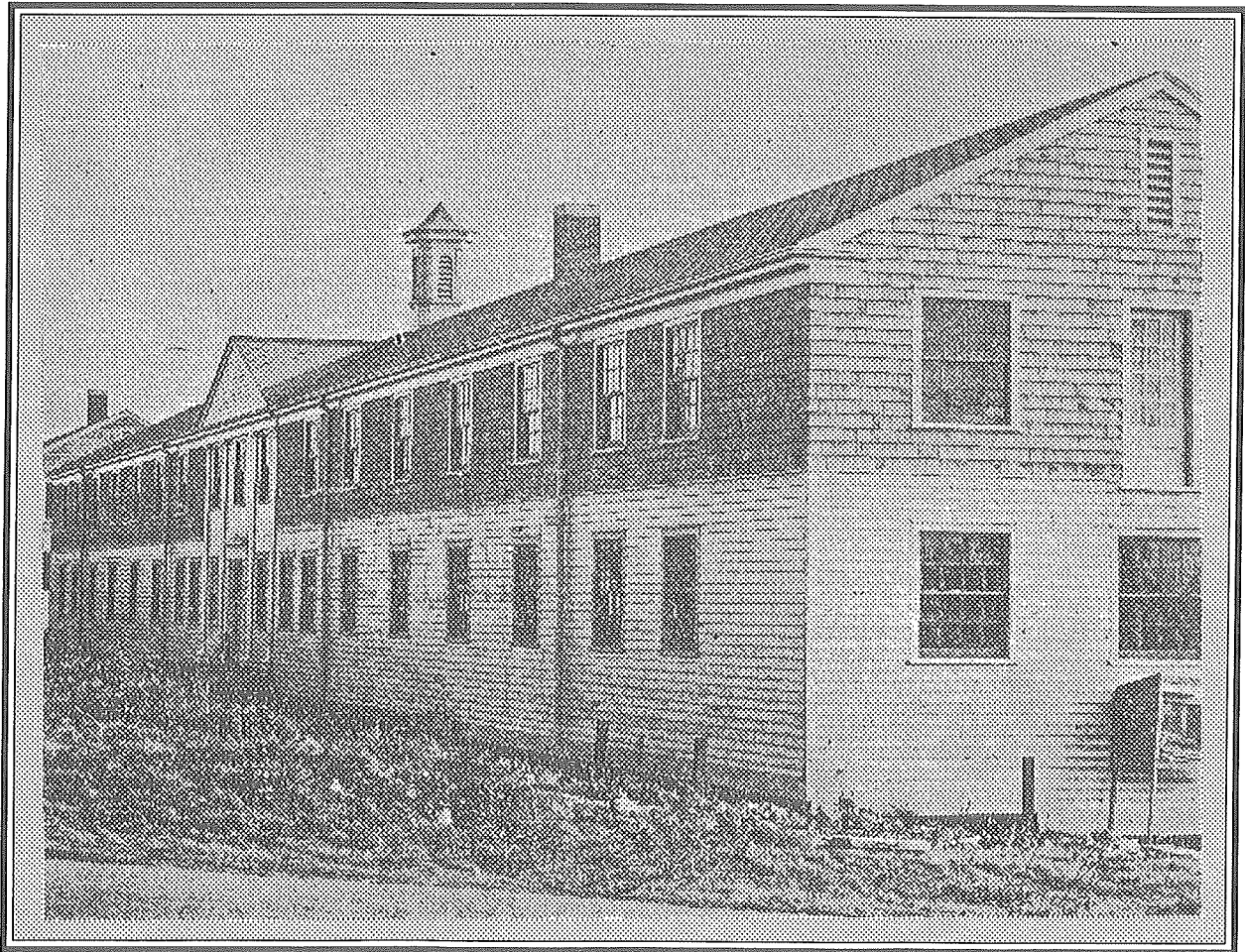
100-104 East 1st Street/104 Lonsdale Avenue	Post Office and Federal Building	171
131 East 2nd Street	Administration Building	173
529 East 3rd Street	Wartime Housing	173
622 East 3rd Street	Wartime Housing	174
648 East 3rd Street	Wartime Housing	174
733 East 3rd Street	Wartime Housing	175
172 East 25th Street	Cunningham Residence	170, 176
508-510 St George's Avenue	Logan Residence	177
863 West 16th Street	Wartime Housing	177



Left:
 Architects rendering of
 the interior staircase
 details of the
 Cunningham
 Residence, 1945.
 Source -
 City of North
 Vancouver Plans

SECOND WORLD WAR HOUSES FOR WARTIME HOUSING LTD.
1941-1942

During the Second World War, the City of North Vancouver was an important centre for shipbuilding activities. The sudden influx of workmen for these and other defense projects necessitated the construction of a number of new homes. As such, in 1941 two hundred new residences were built at 2nd Street and St. George's Avenue, and four hundred were constructed between Fell and Heywood Avenues, while McCarter & Nairne acted as the supervising architects for all wartime housing in British Columbia. 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. A number of these smaller wartime residences remain in the City of North Vancouver, however, due to their modular nature, most have been altered or added to over the years. A recent in-depth study of wartime housing by J. Robert Faulkner has clarified its significance to the development of the North Shore, and identified those examples still remaining in the City; these are listed and described on the following pages.



Above:
'Bachelors Only'

Source -
North Vancouver Museum & Archives Pamphlet 1941-6

**ADMINISTRATION
BUILDING**

131 East 2nd Street
McCarter & Nairne, Architects
1942

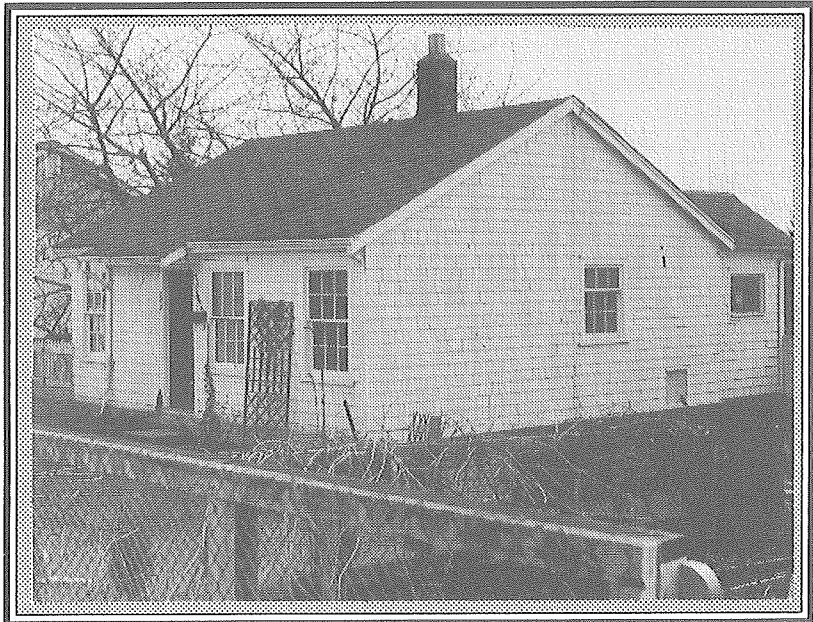
This was built as the Registration Office for Wartime Housing for shipyard workers. After the end of the Second World War, it became the City of North Vancouver Library. It is now used by the North Vancouver Chamber of Commerce, and the Business Information Centre.

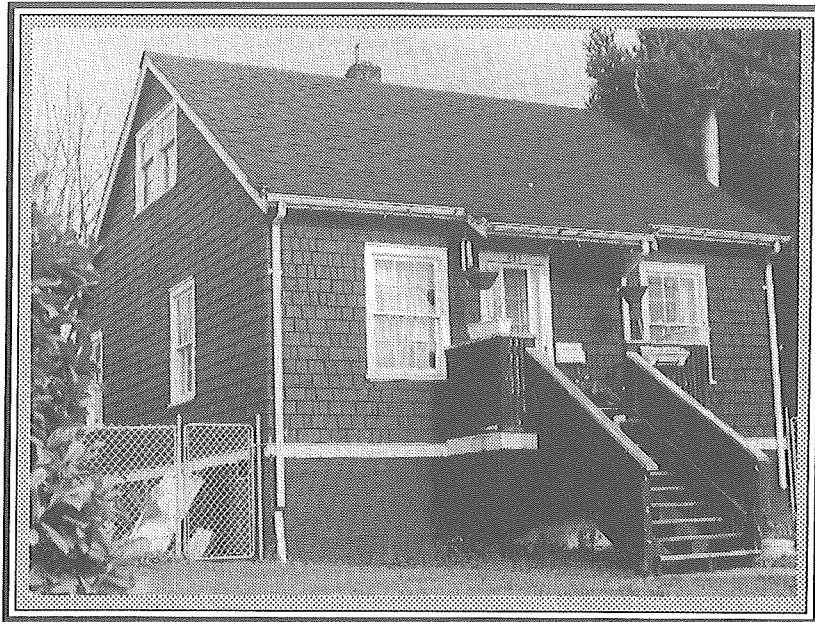


WARTIME HOUSING

529 East 3rd Street
1941

This house is typical of style H-1, a single family dwelling with two bedrooms, a living room, dinette, kitchen and bathroom.



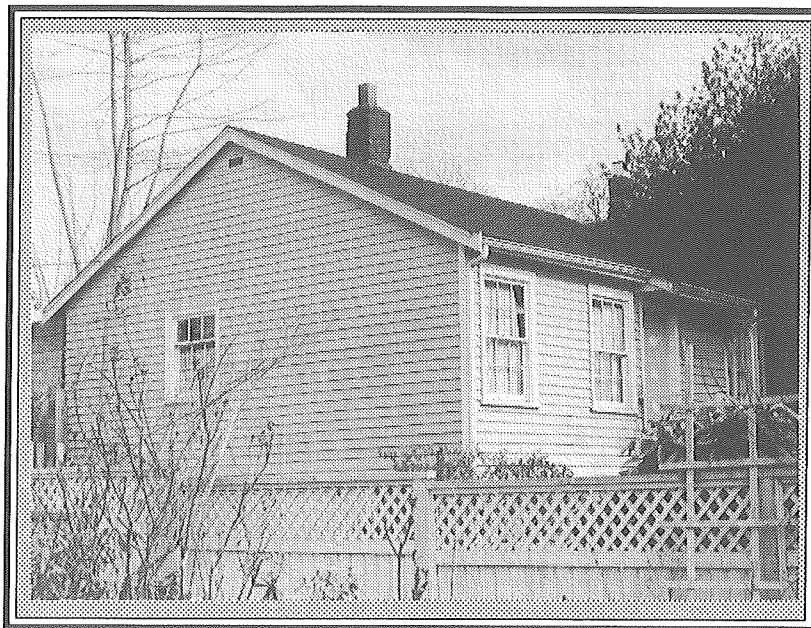


WARTIME HOUSING

622 East 3rd Street

1941

This is an example of style H-12, a single family dwelling with four bedrooms, and one and one half storeys high. The H-12 was 24' X 24' in plan.



WARTIME HOUSING

648 East 3rd Street

1941

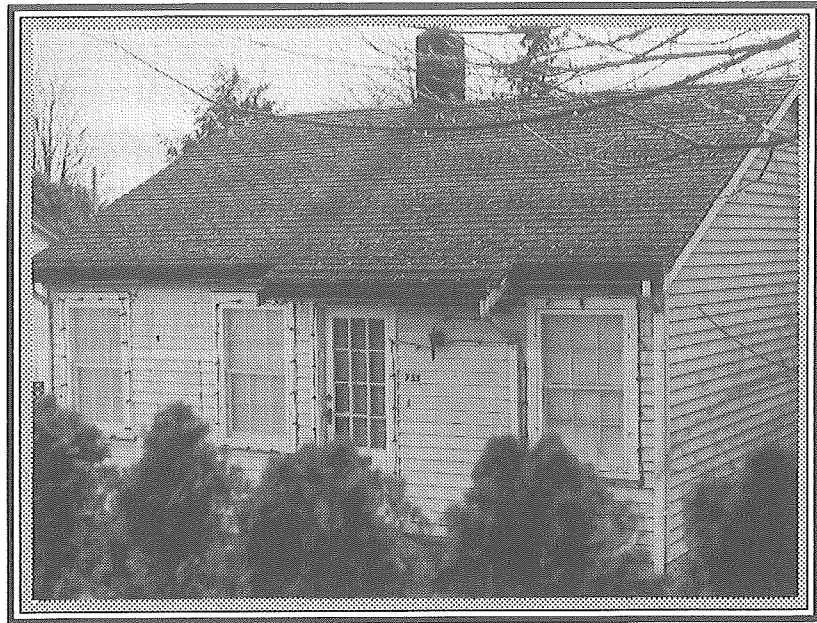
This is another example of an H-1 single family residence. These houses were 24' X 24' in plan, and also built in reverse, such as this model which has the double windows of the living room to the left of the entry.

WARTIME HOUSING

733 East 3rd Street

1941

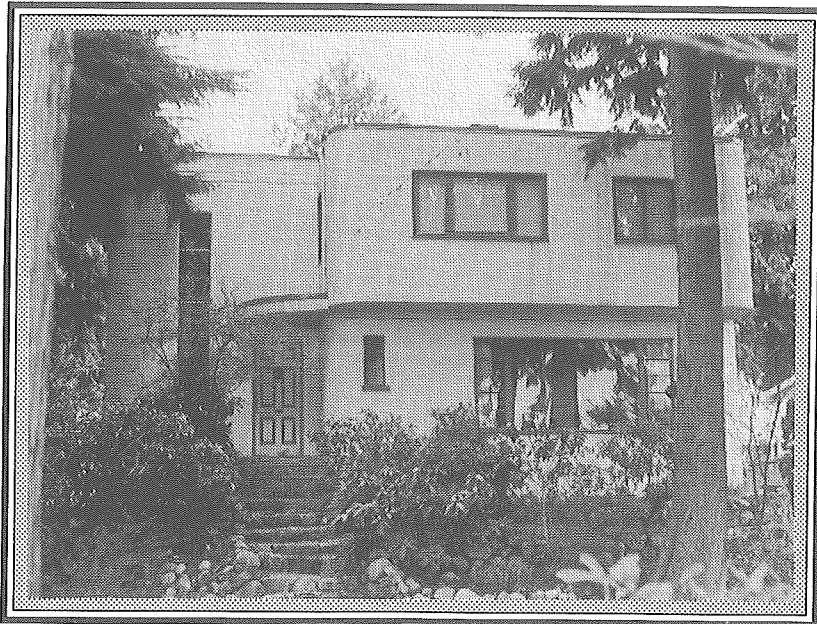
This is also an example of an H-1 single family dwelling, with the living room to the left of the entry.



Right:
'Future Homes'

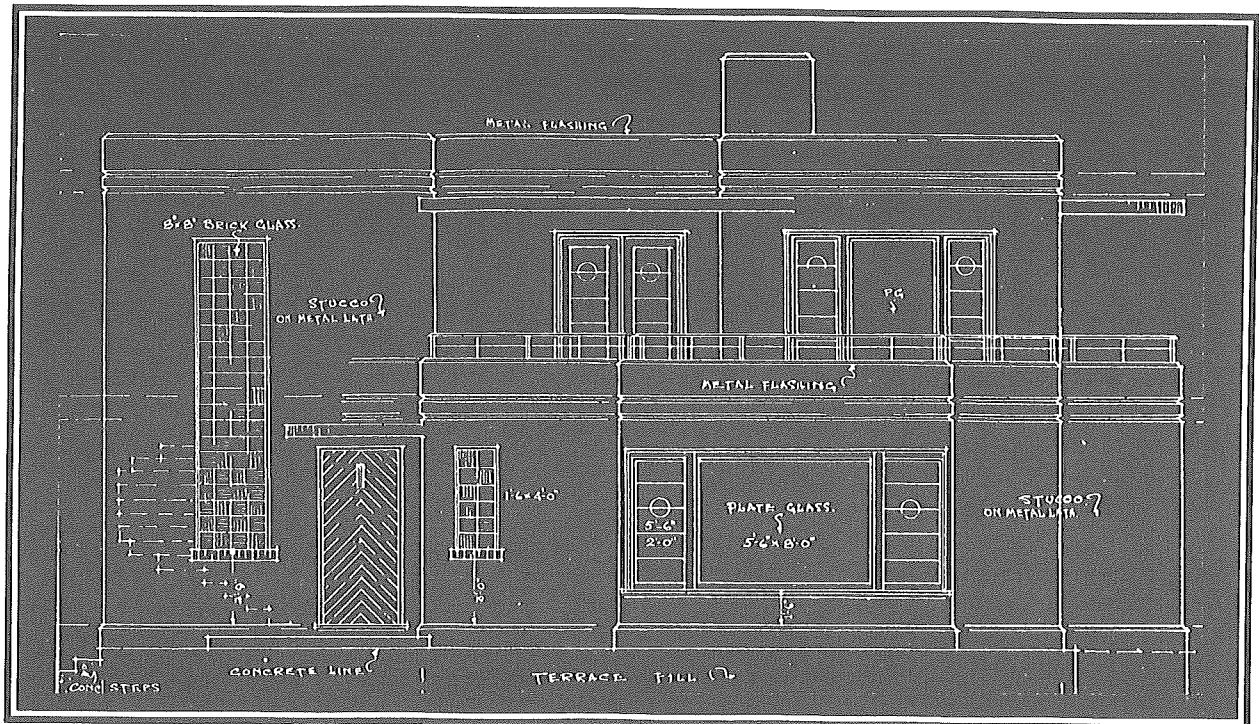
Source -
North Vancouver Museum &
Archives Pamphlet 1941-6





CUNNINGHAM RESIDENCE
 172 East 25th Street
H. L. S. McCullough, Architect
 1945

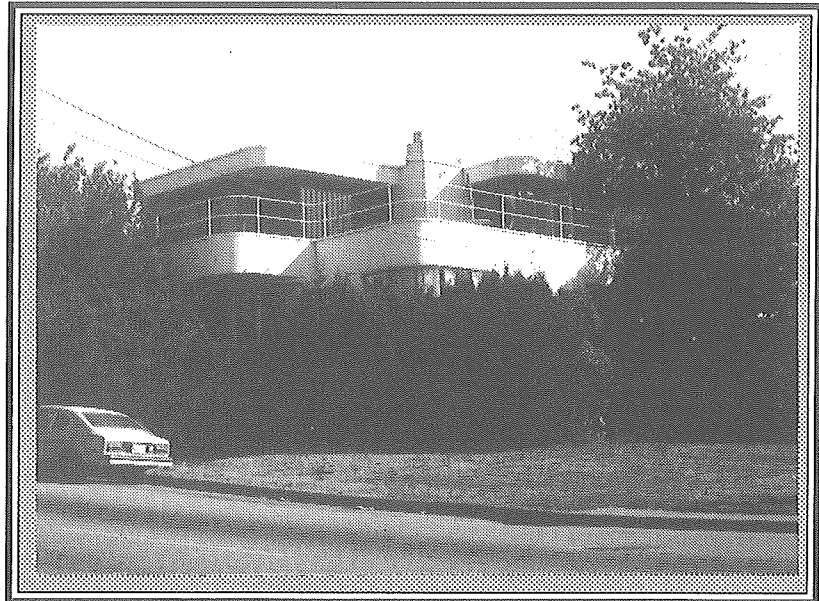
This striking Streamline Moderne residence, designed by a Victoria architect, displays the curved planar walls and machine aesthetic detailing which is typical of the style. The Second World War was still underway when the building permit was applied for; permission to build was granted by the War Measures Review Board.



Above:
 Front elevation of The Cunningham Residence.
 Source -
 City of North Vancouver Plans

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

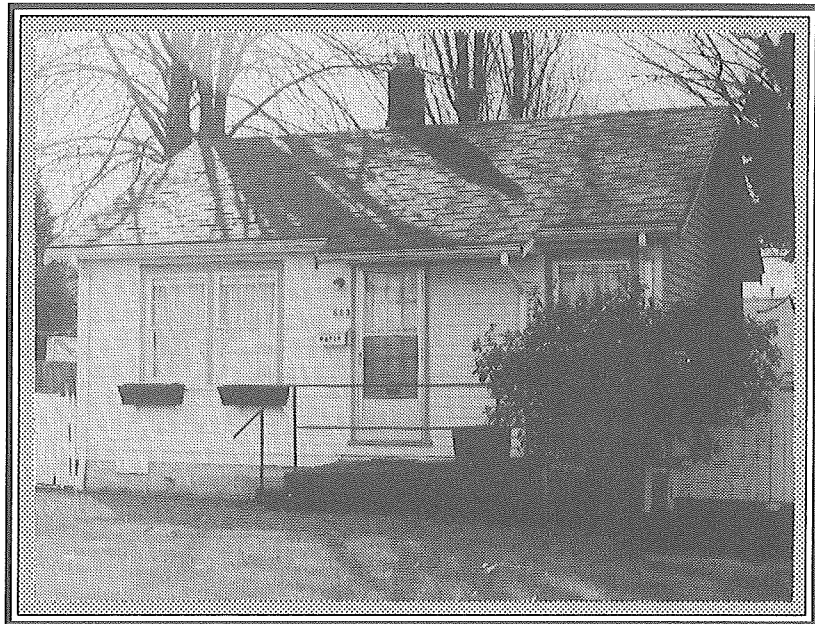
This unusual Streamline Moderne residence was built for Mr .and Mrs. Robert Logan during the Second World War. Hal Norman was the designer for the Streamline Construction Company, who were the contractors for this home, which was modified in 1959 for use as a duplex.



WARTIME HOUSING
863 West 16th Street
1941

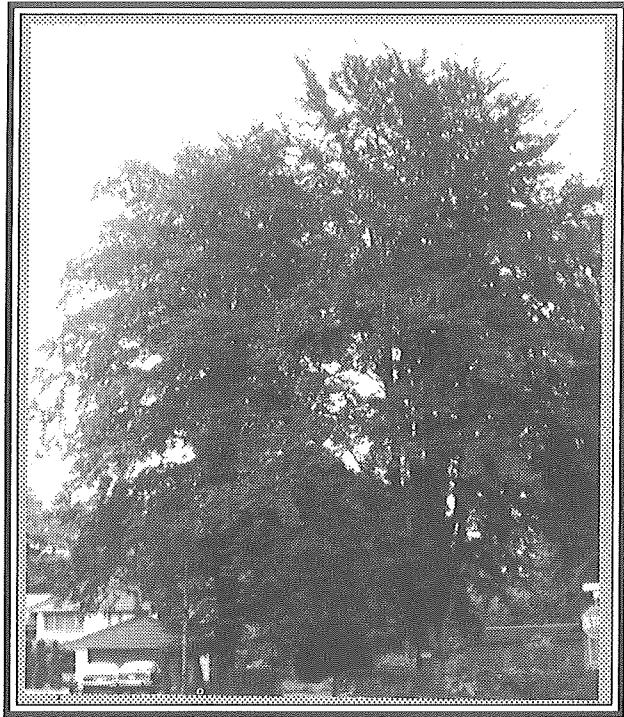
This is another example of an H-1 single family dwelling. These houses were intended as temporary and were built on four concrete blocks without a basement, to facilitate dismantling.

**DEMOLISHED
IN 1994**



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 around 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
141 West 14th Street

This large mature specimen is unusual for having survived the devastating Dutch Elm disease that 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 atropurpurem
Grand Boulevard between 18th and 19th Streets

Grand Boulevard has an extensively landscaped central boulevard which 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

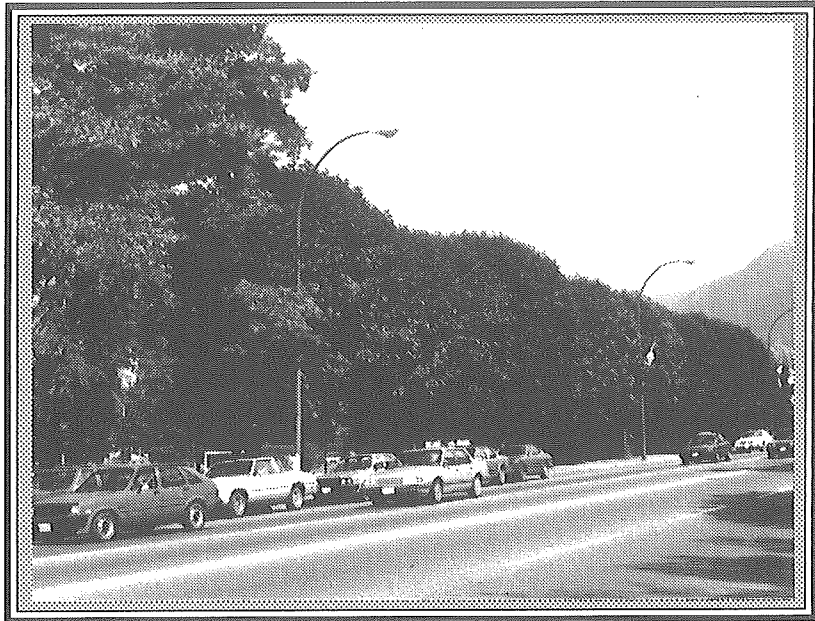
These two mature specimens probably date to 1904, when the adjacent gardener's cottage (364 East 1st Street) was constructed. They are very old fruit bearing trees, and are indicative of the type that the first settlers in the area would have planted for practical purposes.

American Chestnut Tree
Castanea dentata
256 East 6th Street

This specimen, which was planted as part of the landscaping of the McNair Estate (see page 16-17), 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.

Pollarded Horse Chestnut Trees
Aesculus hippocastum
Lonsdale School
2151 Lonsdale Avenue

This consistent row of Horse Chestnuts has 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*) which are approximately sixty years old, since they were probably planted when the North Vancouver Hospital was built.

Mixed Street Trees

Aesculus hippocastum, Quercus robur, Platanus acerifolia, & Thuya plicata

1350 St. Andrew's Avenue

Planted in association with the building that is now Cedar Park Lodge (see page 150), the trees on this property include Horse Chestnuts (*Aesculus hippocastum*), English Oaks (*Quercus robur*), London Plane Trees (*Platanus acerifolia*) and Western Red Cedar (*Thuya plicata*).



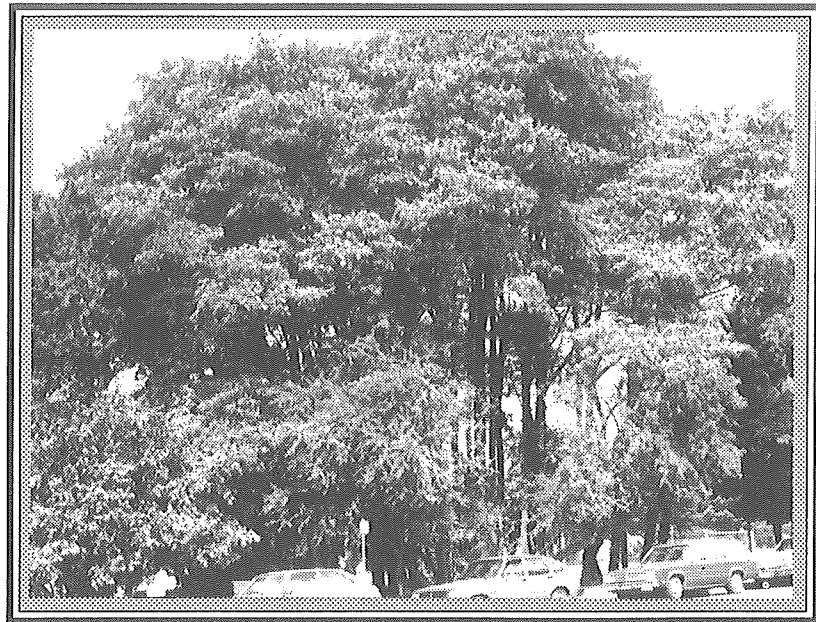
Rodger Burnes Green

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*).

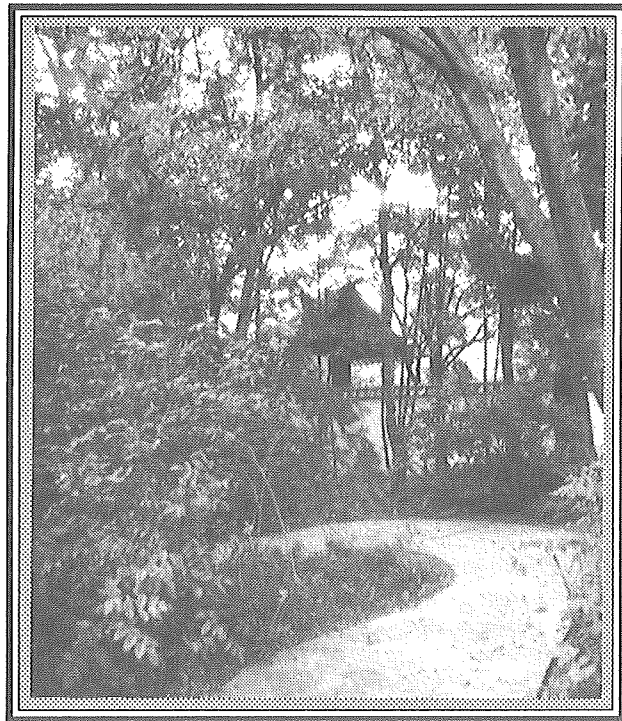
Rey Sergent Park
 Northwest corner of 21st Street
 and Lonsdale Avenue

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 Lonsdale School and its grounds (see page 110), and across the street from Rodger Burns Green (see above); the three sites, therefore, collectively create an oasis of plantings on Lonsdale Avenue.



Park and Tilford Gardens
 333 Brookbank Avenue

These gardens, which were originally planted in front of the brewery on the site, 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, the Colonnade Garden, the Oriental Garden, the Native Wood Garden, the Rose Garden, the Herb Garden and the Greenhouse.





Mabon 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.

Mosquito Creek Park
Fell Avenue near 15th Street

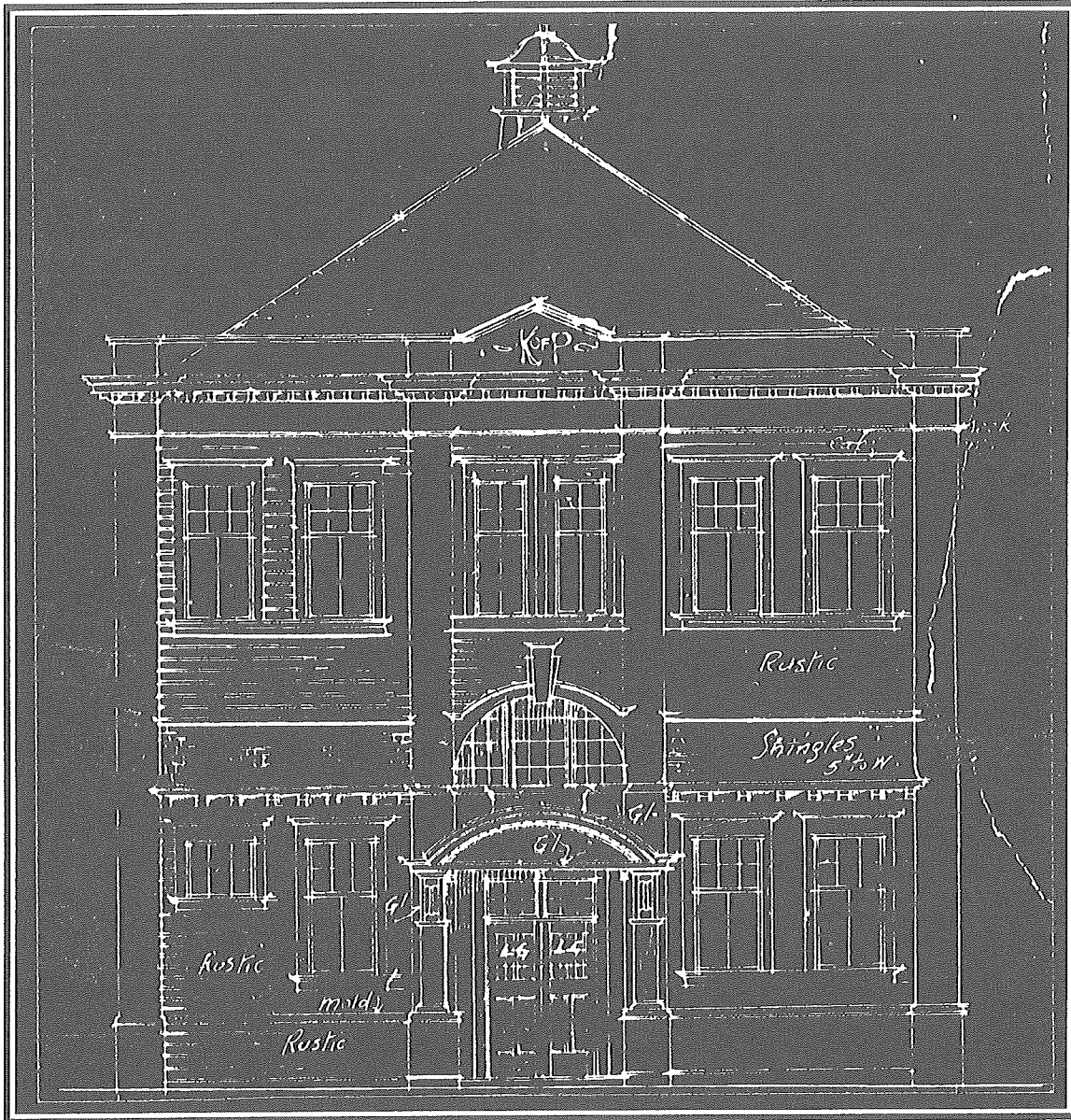
The landscaping in this park includes a Vine Maple (*Acer circinatum*) and a very old Ornamental Cherry tree. There are also several Horse Chestnut trees situated along Fell Avenue.

Victoria Park
Keith Road between Victoria Park West and Victoria Park East

This park flanks Lonsdale Avenue at a point that was once strewn with gigantic stumps from felled trees. In 1905, local residents began the task of clearing this land, which was later completed by a private contractor. The property was donated to the City of North Vancouver by A. St. George Hamersley and the North Vancouver Land & Improvement Company. It is laid out as a promenade park, and contains many notable mature specimens, including Black Locust trees, Horse Chestnuts, Birch and Copper Beeches. There are also two notable structures in Victoria Park - the 1915 Horse Tough and the 1923 Cenotaph.

IN MEMORIAM

Since 1988 a number of buildings and sites have been demolished or dismantled, and have been removed from the Inventory; they are listed and described below.



Above:
The original appearance of the front facade of the Pythian Castle Hall, 177 West 4th Street
(see page 188-189)

Source -
City of North Vancouver Plans

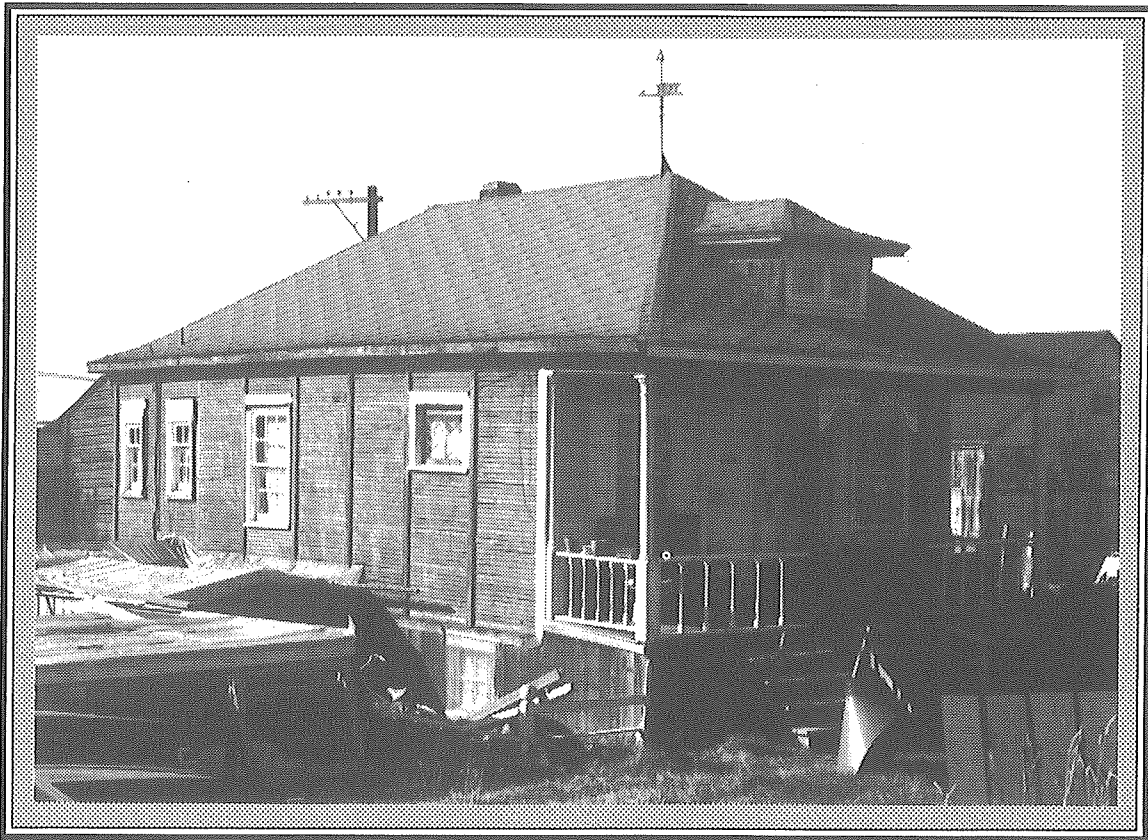
PREFABRICATED HOUSE

Originally 147 East 1st Street; now located in Lynn Headwaters Regional Park

B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company, Designer

1908

Primary Building



This unusual prefabricated house was dismantled in 1993 by the 6th Field Engineers Squadron, who were also responsible for the restoration of its modular panels. The structure was reassembled in Lynn Headwaters Regional Park where it is presently used as park administration offices, park interpretation and a public meeting space. It is a rare surviving example of a type manufactured by the B.C. Mills Timber & Trading Company between 1904 and 1910. Their patented system involved a four foot wide modular system assembled from short ends of siding that were bolted together to form the finished building; this is a variation on design 'J' of the series. Captain Pybus was the first owner of this building.

IN MEMORIAM

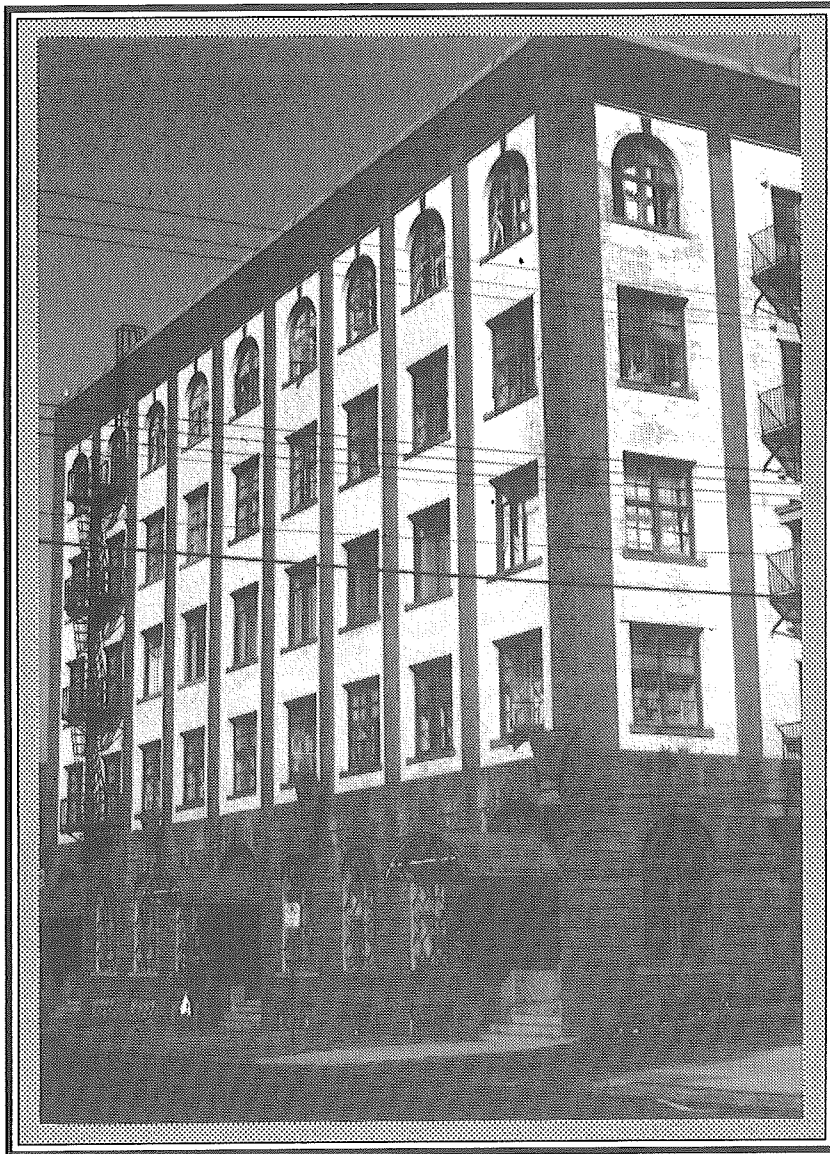
THE SAINT ALICE HOTEL

120 West 2nd Street

Higman & Doctor, Architects

1911-1912

Primary Building



William Doctor designed this prominent brick-clad structure for Antonio Gallia, who named it after his wife, Alice. Arched windows were used at the ground and top floors to highlight the structure. In 1943 the building was converted by the National Housing Administration for wartime use as a thirty five suite apartment. The building was a landmark structure, and was originally used as a point of navigation by early sailors. It was demolished in 1989 for the construction of a high rise condominium tower.

IN MEMORIAM

PYTHIAN CASTLE HALL

177 West 4th Street

Reyburn Jameson, Architect

1911-1912

Primary Building



This impressive assembly hall, built for the Knights of Pythias, demonstrated the importance of early fraternal organizations in the life of the City of North Vancouver. When it was demolished in 1989 for the construction of a condominium project, the front facade had already been altered and the building was being used as a warehouse for a plumbing supplies company.



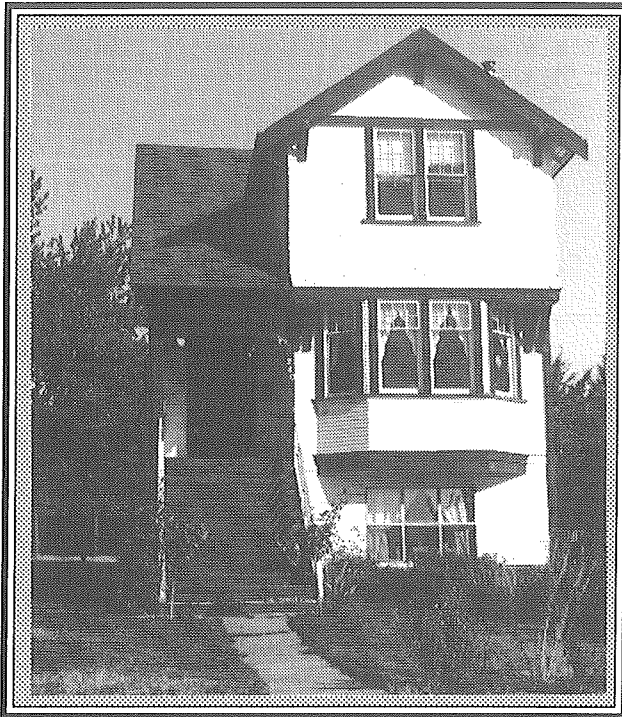
Interesting facts concerning the
Pythian Castle Hall

Entrance Hall	11ft. x 11ft.
Concert and Dance Hall	87ft. x 37ft.
Stage	19ft. x 28ft.
Balcony	9ft. x 37ft.
Lodge Room	59ft. x 37ft.
Supper Room	18ft. x 50ft.
Roof Garden	59ft. x 37ft.

Hot Water Heating. Exceptional Dancing Floor.
Basement Contains Ladies' and Gent's Cloak Rooms
and Lavatories and Large Kitchen.

Above: Card printed for the formal public opening of the Pythian Castle Hall on January 4, 1912.
Source - North Vancouver Museum & Archives

IN MEMORIAM



**HELLIWELL/BOORMAN
RESIDENCE**
240 East 5th Street
1912
Secondary Building

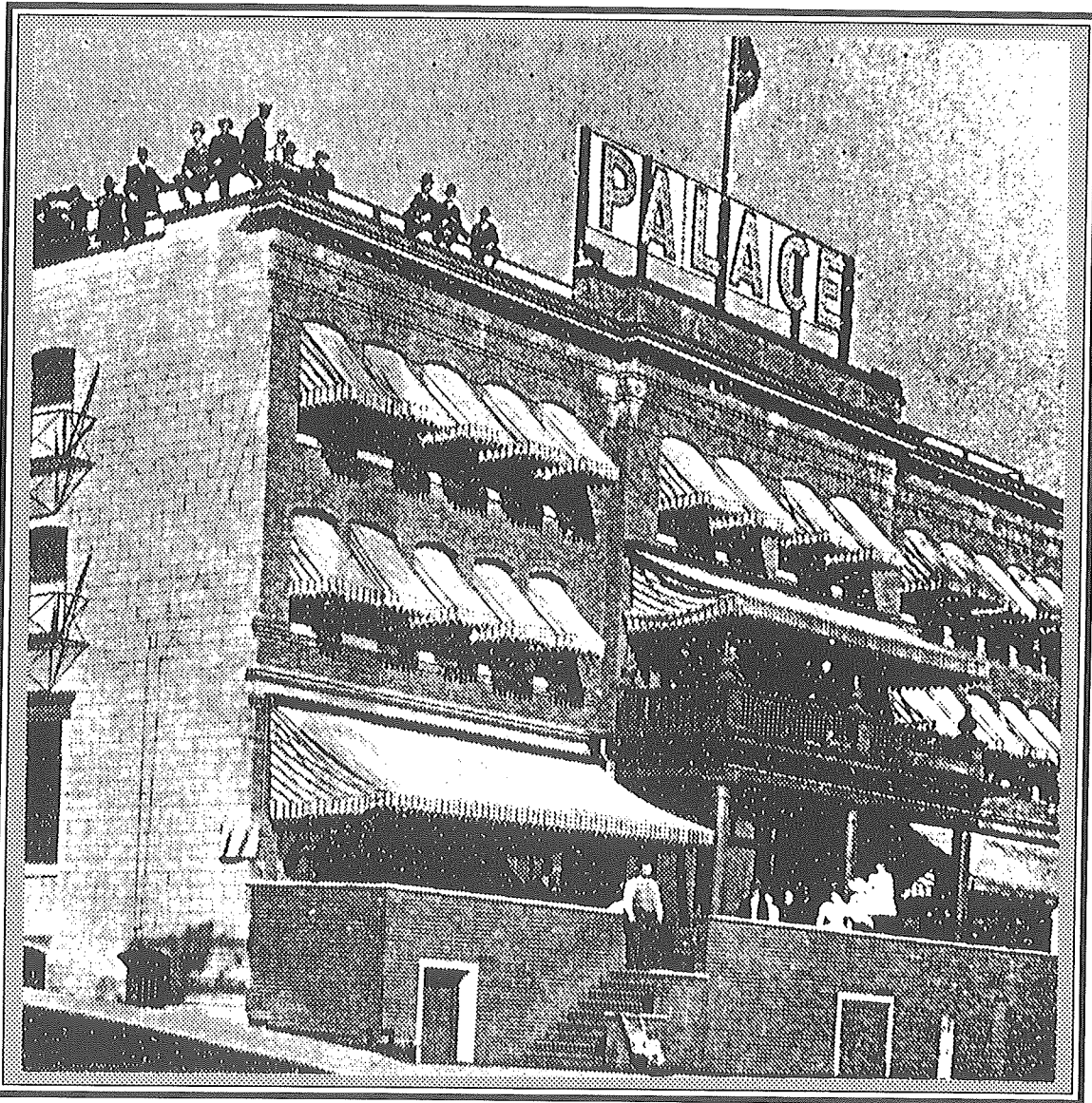
E. F. Helliwell and H. E. Boorman were the first owners of this house, which was part of a cluster of similar style residences on East 5th Street. This tall variation on the Craftsman style displayed a vertical emphasis appropriate to narrow suburban lots. Typical Craftsman features included triangular eave brackets, a bellcast flare to the shingled walls and a square porch column. It was demolished in 1990.

DEMOLISHED SUPPLEMENTAL BUILDINGS

126	East 1st Street
140	East 2nd Street
260	East 4th Street
262	East 4th Street
341	East 5th Street
128	East 6th Street
262	East 6th Street
123	East 26th Street
123	Keith Road East
127	Keith Road East
206-208	West 5th Street
440	West 6th Street
238	West 17th Street

IN MEMORIAM

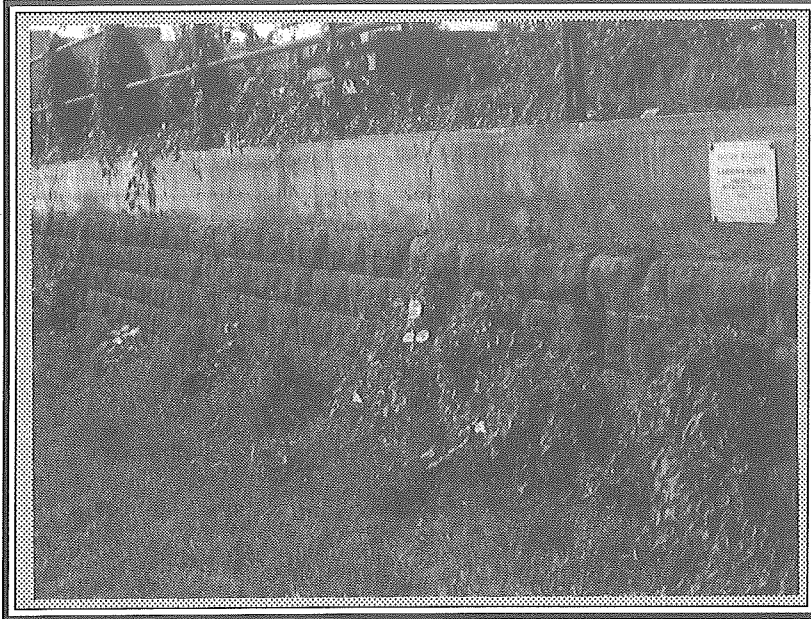
THE PALACE HOTEL
140 East 2nd Street
Thomas Hooper, Architect
1906
Supplemental Building



Reda & Andrus were the proprietors of this brick-faced hotel, which boasted that it was the only hotel in B.C. with a roof garden. It had one hundred rooms, rented at a rate of \$2 per day. Later known as the Olympic Hotel, it was demolished in 1989.

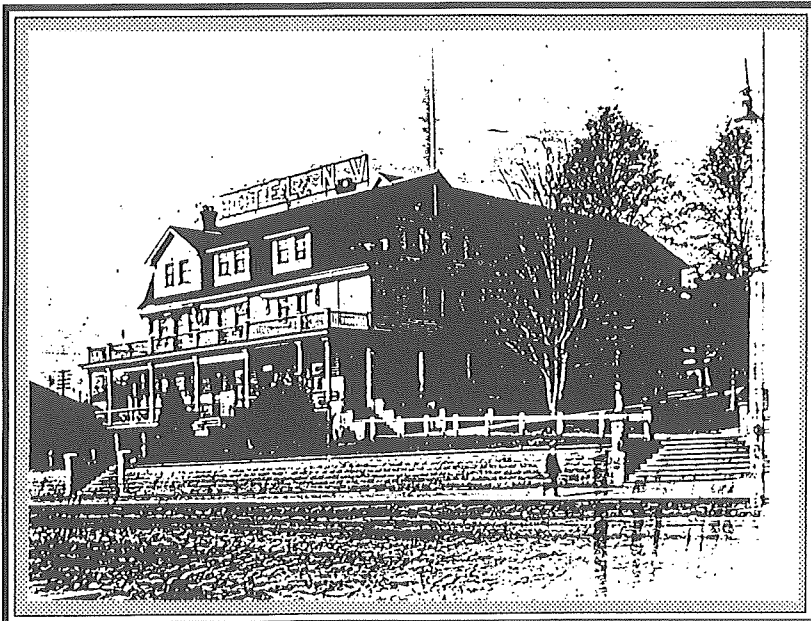
(source for photograph - North Vancouver Museum & Archives #5510)

IN MEMORIAM



**GARDEN
RETAINING WALL**
166 Esplanade Avenue West
1911
Historic Structure

This wall was part of the garden area of the Hotel North Vancouver, which stood on this site from its construction in 1902 until its destruction by fire in 1929. The precast concrete blocks for both this wall and 234 West 6th Street (see page 60) were from the same shipment. It was added to the garden area of the Hotel as part of a later re-landscaping. The wall has been dismantled and some of the concrete blocks are in storage, pending reinstallation at a future date as part of a historic display.



Left:
**Early photograph of the
Hotel North Vancouver.**
Source -
North Vancouver Museum
& Archives

GLOSSARY OF ARCHITECTURAL TERMS

<i>Ashlar masonry</i>	Squared blocks of stone laid in courses. Random ashlar employs blocks of varying sizes laid together. Coursed ashlar employs equal sized blocks in regular courses.
<i>Baluster</i>	Vertical members supporting a cap rail or hand rail, forming a balustrade.
<i>Bay</i>	A vertical division of a building marked by fenestration.
<i>Bay window</i>	An angular projection from the building face filled with fenestration.
<i>Bellcast</i>	A curve built into the bottom edge of a roof surface or a wall surface.
<i>Bracket</i>	A support, often scroll-shaped, supporting an overhang.
<i>Bulkhead</i>	A small panel at the ground level of a storefront window or opening; usually of decorative tile or wood.
<i>Capital</i>	The head of a column, sometimes carved in one of the classical orders.
<i>Clinker brick</i>	Bricks of irregular quality, damaged during the firing process, used for picturesque effects.
<i>Column</i>	An upright member, usually rounded, consisting of a base, shaft and capital.
<i>Coping</i>	A protective capping to a wall.
<i>Corbel</i>	A projecting block, supporting an overhang.
<i>Corbelling</i>	Masonry courses, each built out from the one below.
<i>Cornice</i>	A projection crowning a wall surface.
<i>Dentil</i>	Small square blocks in series that decorate a cornice.
<i>Dormer</i>	A structure projecting from the slope of a plane of a roof; a hipped dormer has a roof sloping to all three exposed sides, a gable dormer has a roof sloping to two sides, and a shed dormer has a single pitched roof.
<i>Drop finial</i>	A carved ornament on a roof line or at a roof crest, pointing down.
<i>Drop siding</i>	Weatherboarding with a deep groove on the top outer edge that fits into a slot on the rear bottom side of the board above.
<i>Eave brackets</i>	Brackets, often decorative, under the lower edge of a roof.
<i>Eaves</i>	Horizontal roof edges.

<i>Facade</i>	The front face of a building.
<i>False front</i>	A false facade applied to a building to increase its street presence.
<i>Fascia</i>	A plain horizontal band, as part of a cornice string course.
<i>Fenestration</i>	The design and disposition of windows and openings in a structure.
<i>Finial</i>	An ornamental termination at the top of a gable or pinnacle.
<i>Flashing</i>	The metal protective cap at the top of a wall, or a weatherproof strip at a roof edge.
<i>Gable</i>	A roof pitched to two sides, oriented to either the front or side; variations include hip-on-gable (also known as a half-hipped, hipped or gable jerkin-headed roof).
<i>Gable screen</i>	Wooden members arranged in an open-work pattern in a gable end.
<i>Gambrel roof</i>	A dual pitched gable roof with a shallower slope above a steeper one.
<i>Half-timbering</i>	Wooden members, infilled with plaster; a decorative treatment derived from medieval heavy timber construction.
<i>Head</i>	The top of a structural opening.
<i>Hip</i>	A roof with all four sides sloped.
<i>Jerkin-headed</i>	A gable roof end with a half hip; see 'gable'.
<i>Keystone</i>	The central member of an arch, usually the most prominent, often carved.
<i>Leaded glass</i>	A window pane composed of smaller pieces of glass, held together by lead cames; usually straight or cross-leaded.
<i>Lintel</i>	A horizontal beam bridging an opening.
<i>Mullion</i>	A divider or upright that sections a window into lights.
<i>Oriel window</i>	A bay window projecting from an upper storey.
<i>Parapet</i>	The extension of a wall or railing above a roof line; subject to a variety of treatments.
<i>Pediment</i>	A triangular feature over a structural opening, or capping a wall.
<i>Pilaster</i>	An engaged vertical segment.

<i>Pitch</i>	The steepness of a roof.
<i>Porch</i>	A covered entry to a building.
<i>Purlin</i>	A longitudinal roof member perpendicular to the rafters.
<i>Rafter</i>	A roof member sloping from the wall plate to the ridge.
<i>River rock</i>	A naturally rounded stone; sometimes called cobbles.
<i>Rubble masonry</i>	Walls made with rough uncut stones of varying sizes.
<i>Saddlebag dormer</i>	A pair of low-slung shed roof dormers, one on each side of a roof ridge.
<i>Sidelights</i>	Narrow vertical windows beside an entry door.
<i>Sill</i>	The horizontal base element of a window or door.
<i>Soffit</i>	The underside of an architectural feature, usually a cornice.
<i>Spandrel</i>	The panel between the head of one window and the sill of the window immediately above. Alternately, the triangular area contained by one side of an arch.
<i>Stained glass</i>	Coloured or painted glass panels, usually assembled with lead cames.
<i>String course</i>	A continuous horizontal band or course, sometimes molded or carved.
<i>Surround</i>	A border to an opening or a panel.
<i>Terra cotta</i>	Fired masonry units, usually glazed; translates literally as 'burnt earth'.
<i>Transom</i>	A horizontal bar dividing a window; alternately a crosspiece dividing a door or window from a panel, or fanlight above it, within the same structural opening. Also the window above such a crosspiece.
<i>Twin-coursed shingles</i>	Rows of cedar shingles with alternating narrow and wide exposure.
<i>Verandah</i>	An open gallery, the roof of which is usually supported with a row of columns.
<i>Verge boards</i>	Facing boards, often decorated, hung from the projecting edge of a sloping roof; some times called 'barge boards'.
<i>Water table</i>	The cap or trim at the top of the foundation walls.

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